## CLASS IV.

## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

## DOCUMENTS,

## LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE,

OF THE<br>\title{ CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, }

FROM THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST TO THE TḢIRD SESSION OF THE thirteenth congress, inclusive:

Conmencing march 3, 1789, and ending march 3, 1815.

SELECTED AND EDITED, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS, BY WALTER LOWRIE, Secretary of the Senate;

AND
MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

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# COMMERCEAND NAVIGATCON. 

## SHIP BUILDING.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 13, 1789.
To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America, the petition of the shipurights of the State of South Carolina humbly showeth:
THAT your petitioners reflect, with pleasure, that the constitution of the United States gives the exclusive right of forming treaties and regulating commerce to the General Government of the Union, which can alone equally, safely, and effectually, exercise the same.

From the diminished state of ship building in America, and the ruinous restrictions to which our vessels are subject in foreign ports; from the distressed condition of our commerce, languishing under the most disgraceful inequalities, its benefits transferred from our own citizens to strangers, who do not, nor ever will, feel those attachments which can alone render a mercantile interest useful to a country; and, above all, mortified at the daily humiliating sight of our valuable staples lading the vessels and enriching the merchants of Powers who neither have treaties with us nor are friendly to our commerce: With deference and respect, your petitioners humbly entreat the early and earnest attention of your honorable House to these important considerations.

Enjoying a country which possesses every thing to make its commerce flourishing and its reputation respectable, there wanted but a supreme energetic system, capable of uniting its efforts and drawing its resources to a point, to render us a great and happy People. This system we trust the wisdom of the general convention has produced, and the virtue of the People confirmed. Under your able and upright administration of the ample powers it contains, we look forward, with pleasing hopes, to the period when we shall once more see public credit firmly established, private rights secured, and our citizens enjoying the blessings of a mild and active Governuent.

No more, we trust, shall we lament our trade almost wholly in the possession of foreigners; our vessels excluded from the ports of some nations, and fettered with restrictions in others; or materials, the produce of our country, which should be retained for our outn use, exported, and increase the maritime consequence of other Powers.

To the wisdom of the General Legislature we look up for a correction of these public evils. The formation of treaties and the regulation of commerce are questions which can be committed with safety to the enlightened councils of the Union alone; it would be as unnecessary, as it would be unbecoming in us, to presume to point out the measures proper to be adopted. It is sufficient for us to join our Northern brethren in asserting that we have most severely felt the want of such a navigation act as will place our vessels upon an equality with other nations. To you, who are the only proper guardians of our general rights, we resort with confidence for redress, assured that no means will be left unattempted to remedy these evils, and to render us respectable abroad and at home.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
Signed, in the city of Charleston, this 2d day of April, A. D. 1789, by order of the shipwrights.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { PAUL PRITCHARD, } \\ \text { JAMES GEORGE, } \\ \text { DAVID HAMILTON, }\end{array}\right\}$ Committee.

1st Congress.]

## SHIP BUILDING.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATYVES, MAY 4, 1789.

## To the Congress of the United States of America, the humble petition of the shipwrights, \&c., inhabitants of Ballimore town:

Amongst the adyantages looked for from the National Government, is the increase of the shipping and maritime strength of the United States of America, by laws similar in their nature and operation to the British navigation acts, or laws differing only from these where a difference in the circumstances of the two countries may render any
deviation necessary. Your petitioners, on whichever side they turn their eyes, see reason to believe that the United States may soon become as powerful in shipping as any nation in the world. Perhaps it will appear, on the closest examination of the subject, that we are better prepared for a navigation act than England, when she established hers.

That generally called the British navigation act, was passed in the year 1660 , at which time the registered commercial tonnage of that kingdom did not exceed 96,000 . Eight years after, Sir Josiah Child says, "without this act we had not now (1668) been owners of one-half the shipping nor trade, nor should have employed one-half the seamen we do at present." From this period we find their shipping rapidly augmenting, till, in 1774, the registered commercial tonnage, alone, was near 800,000 , which gives an increase, in little more than one hundred years, of about 704,000 tions of shipping.

It is worthy of notice, moreover, that, when this act passed, the English could neither dress nor dye their white woollen cloths. Their linens were chiefly imported from foreign kingdoms. They were unacquainted with the weaver's loom engine. They had made neither white writing nor printing paper. They had no manufactures of fine glass; calico printing was unknown. There was not a single wire mill in the whole kingdom; nor could they as yet tim iron plates. ' About this time, also, the legal interest of money was eight per cent.

With respect to our manufactures, we have several valuable ones already established, and others which it is well known want only encouragement to prove of the greatest national advantage. With respect to our shipping, we cannot pretend to offer any accurate estimate of their tonnage. - It appears, however, from an authentic return, signed Thomas Irwin, Inspector General of the Imports and Exports of North America, and Register of Shipping, that the eleven States, which form the United States of America, employed, in the year 1770, three hundred and nine thousand five hundred and thirfy-four tons of shipping; from which we think it reasonable to infer that the present tonnage belonging to the United States of Amernca greatly exceeds the commercial tonnage of England when she passed her navigation act.

These facts encourage us to hope that our expectations from the new Government will soon be realized.
Although we joined our fellow-citizens in a general petition which embraced this object we nevertheless have deemed it incumbent upon us, on account of its vast importance, to unite with our brethren of Charleston, and elsewhere, in bringing it before Congress disconnected with any other matter. Permit us to add, that, for want of national protection and encouragement, our shipping, that great source of strength and riches, has fallen into decay, and involved thousands in the utmost distress.

Trusting to the wisdom of Congress for a due consideration of the premises, we, as in duty bound, \&c.
WILLIAM McCREERY and others.
Baltimiore Town, 17th. April, 1789.
'1st Congress.]

## DISCRIMINATING DUTIES ON TONNAGE.

## COMmUNICATED to the senate, august 5, 1789.

The committee to whom itwas referred to arrange and bring forward a system to regulate the trade and intercourse between the United States and the territory of other Powers in North America and the West Indies, beg leave to report it as their opinion -
That it will be expedient to pass a law for imposing an increaser duty of tonnage, for a limited time, on all foreign ships and other vessels that shall load in the United States, with the produce of the same, to any port or place in America whereto the vessels of the United States are not permitted to carry their own produce. But such a law being of the nature of a revenue law, your committee conceive that the originating a bill for that purpose, is, by the constitution, exclusively placed in the House of Representatives.

Your committee beg leave further to report, as their opinion, that it will be expedient to direct a bill to be brought in for imposing similar restraints upon the trade of the European settlements in America with the United States, that are imposed on the trade of the United States with those settlements.
P. BUTLER, Chairman.

## communicated to the house of representatives, January 6, 1791.

Treasury Department, January 6, 1791.
Sur:
I have the honor to inform you that, prior to the receipt of the order of the House of Representatives, of the 30th ultimo, the formation of several returns, of the nature of those designated in their resolution, had been commenced at the treasury. It had been deemed expedient to make them up so as to include the space of one year, in order that they might exhibit the annual course of that part of the public business. One of those returns, being a general abstract of the duties on the tonnage employed in the United States, for one year, having been completed, as far as the custom house returns will admit, it is herein transmitted. Those of the impost and exports, for the same space of time, will be sent as soon as they shall be completed; and the supplementary returns, which are requisite to fulfil the order of the House, will, also, be made with the utmost expedition.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
The Hon. F. A. Muhenberg, Esq
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A General Abstract of Duties arising on the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the United States, from the first of October, 1789, to the 30th of Stptember, 1790.


* The returns from this State did not commence until the 21st of June, 1790.
f The returns from North Carolina did not commence until the 11th of March, 1790.
$\neq$ The returns from Charleston for three quartera only, have been received; that from the lst of July to the 30th of September, is wanting, and not included.


## Recapitulation of the foregoing Abstract.

| Total tonnage of the United States- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American vessels | mployed | he fore | trade, | - | - | - | - | 363,093 $\frac{40}{95}$ |  |
| Do. coaster | bove twe | tons, | , | - | - | - | - | 113,181 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Do. on the | cries, | , | - | - | - | - | - | 166,252 |  |
| Total foreign tonnage,United States an | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | British, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 312 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Do. an | other for |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | $338 \frac{2}{3}$ |
|  | 'Total, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 766,09110 |

[3d SEssion.

## FISHERIES.

coimunicated to the house of representatives, february 4, 1791.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1791.
SIR:
I have now the honor of enclosing you the report on the subject of the fisheries of the United States, which the House of Representatives had required from me. However long the delay, I can assure you, sir, with truth, that it has not been a moment longer than the difficulty of procuring and digesting the materials necessarily occasioned.

I enclose, at the same time, extracts from a letter of Mr. Short, the Chargé des Affaires of the United States in France, which came to hand after the report was finished. From this, there is reason to apprehend that our whale oils will be excluded from the markets of that country, and perhaps that they are so already. The measures necessary to prevent or to retrieve this loss, rest on the wisdom of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most profound respect,
Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred by the House of Representatives, the representation from the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the subjects of the cod and whale fisheries, together with the several papers accompanying it, has had the same under consideration, and thereupon makes the following report:
The representation sets forth that, before the late war, about four thousand seamen, and twenty-four thousand tons of shipping, were annually employed from that State, in the whale fishery, the produce whereof was about three hundred and fifty thousand pounds lawful money a year.

That, previous to the same period, the cod fishery of that State employed four thousand men, and twenty-eight thousand tons of shipping, and produced about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year.

That these branches of busimess, annihilated during the war, have been, in some degree, recovered since; but 'that they labor under many and heavy embarrassments, which, if not removed, or lessened, will render the fisheries every year less extensive and important.

That these embarrassments are, heavy duties on their produce abroad, and bounties on that of their competitors; and duties at home on several articles, particularly used in the fisheries.

And it asks that the duties be taken off; that bounties be given to the fishermen; and the national influence be used abroad, for obtaining better markets for their produce.

The cod and whale fisheries, carvied on by different persons, from different ports, in different vessels, in differ.ent seas, and seeking different markets, agree in one circumstance, in being as unprofitable to the adventurer, as important to the public. A succinct view of their rise, progress, and present state, with different nations, may enable us to note the circumstances which have attended their prosperity, and their decline; to judge of the embarrassments which are said to oppress ours; to see whether they depend on our own will, and may, therefore, be remedied immediately by ourselves, or, whether depending on the will of others, they are without the reach of remedy from us, either directly or indirectly.

Their history being as unconnected as their practice, they shall be separately considered.
Within twenty years after the supposed discovery of Newfoundland, by the Cabots, we find that the abundance of fish on its banks, had already drawn the attention of the People of Europe. For, as early as 1517, or 1519, we are told of fifty ships being seen there at one time. The first adventurers in that fishery were the Biscayans, of Spain, the Basques and Bas Bretons, of France, all united anciently in language, and still in habits, and in extreme poverty. The last circumstance enabled them long to retain a considerable share of the tishery. In 1577, the French had one hundred and fifty vessels there; the Spaniards had still one hundred, and the Portuguese fifty, when the English had only fifteen. The Spaniards and Portuguese seem at length to have retired silently, the French and English claiming the fishery exclusively, as an appurtenance to their adjacent colonies, and the profits being too small for nations surcharged with the precious metals proceeding from their mines.

Without materials to trace the intermediate progress, we only know that, so late as 1744, the French employed there five hundred and sixty-four ships, and twenty-seven thousand five hundred seamen, and took one million tyo hundred and forty-six thousand quintals of fish, which was three times the extent to which England and her colonies together, carried this fishery at that time.

The English, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, had employed, generally, about ore hundred and fifty vessels in the Newfoundland fishery. About 1670 , we find them reduced to eighty, and one hundred, the inhabitants of New England beginning now to supplant them. A little before this, the British Parliament perceiving that their citizens were unable to subsist on the scanty profits which sufficed for their poorer competitors, endeavored to give them some advantage by prohibiting the importation of foreign fish; and, at the close of the century, they formed some regulations for their government and protection, and remitted to them some duties. A successful war enabled them, in 1713 , to Horce from the French a cession of the Island of Newfoundland: under these encouragements, the English and American fisheries began to thrive. In 1731, we find the English take two hundred thousand quintals of tish, and the Americans two hundred and thirty thousand, besides the refuse fish, not fit for European markets.

They continue to gain ground, and the French to lose it, insomuch that, about 1755, they are said to have been on a par; and, in 1768, the French have only two hundred and fifty-nine vessels, of twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty tons, nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two seamen, taking two hundred thousand quintals, while America alone, for some three or four years before that, and so on, to the commencement of the late war, employed six hundred and sixty-five vessels, of twenty-five thousand six hundred and fifty tons, and four thousand four hundred and five seamen, and took from three hundred and filty thousand to upwards of four hundred thousand quintals of fish, and England a still greater quantity, five hundred and twenty-six thousand quintals, as is said.

Spain had formally relinquished her pretensions to a participation in these fisheries, at the close of the preceding war; and, at the end of this, the adjacent continent and islands being divided between the United States, the English, and French, (for the last retained two small islands merely for this object) the right of fishing was appropriated to them also.

France, sensible of the necessity of balancing the power of England, on the water, and, therefore, of improving every resource for raising seamen, and seeing that her fishermen could not maintain their competition without some public patronage, adopted the experiment of bounties on her own fish, and duties on that of foreign nations brought into her markets. But, notwithstanding this, her fisheries dwindle, from a change taken place, insensibly, in the character of her navigation, which, from being the most economical, is now become the most expensive. In 1786, she is said to have employed but seven thousand men in this fishery, and to have taken four hundred and twenty-six thousand quintals; and, in 1787, but sir thousand men, and one hundred and twenty-eight thousand quintals. She seems not yet sensible that the unthriftiness of her fisheries proceeds from the want of economy, and not the vant of markets; and that the encouragement of our fishery abridges that of a rival nation, whose power on the ocean has long threatened the loss of all balance on that element.

The plan of the English Government, since the peace, has been to prohibit all foreign fish in their markets, and they have given from eighteen to fifty pounds sterling on every fishing vessel complying with certain conditions. This policy is said to have been so far successful, as to have raised the number of seamen employed in that business, in 1786, to fourteen thousand, and the quantity of fish taken, to 732,000 quintals. The table No. 1, hereto annexed, will present to the eye this history more in detail.

The fisheries of the United States, annihilated during the war; their vessels, utensils, and fishermen destroyed; their markets in the Mediterranean and British America lost, and their produce dutied in those of France; their competitors, enabled by bounties to meet and undersell them at the few markets remaining open, without any public aid, and, indeed, paying aids to the public;-such were the hopeless auspices under which this important business was to be resumed. Yet, it was resumed, and, aided by the mere force of natural advantages, they employed, during the years $1786,1787,1788$, and 1789 , on an average, five hundred and thirty-nine vessels, of nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five tons, three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven seamen, and took two hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and fifty quintals of fish. (See No.2.) And an official paper (No. 3) shows that, in the last of those years, our exportation amounted to three hundred and seventy-five thousand and twenty quintals, and thirty thousand four hundred and sixty-one barrels; deduction made of three thousand seven hundred and one quintals, and six thousand three hundred and torty-three barrels of foreign fish, received and re-exported. (See No. 4.) Still, however, the calculations in (No. 5) which accompany the representation, show that the profits of the sales in the years 1787 and 1788, were too small to afford a living to the fishermen, and on those of 1789 , there was such a loss as to withdraw thirty-three vessels, of the town of Mfarblehead alone, from. the further pursuit' of this business; and the apprehension is, that, without some public aid, those still remaining will continue to withdraw, and this whole commerce be engrossed by a single nation.

This rapid view of the cod fishery enables us to discern under what policy it has flourished or declined in the hands of other nations, and to mark the fact, that it is too poor a business to be left to itself, even with the nation the most advantageously situated.

It will now be proper to count theadyantages which aid, and the disadvantages which oppose us, in this confict.
Our advantages are-

1. The neighborhood of the great fisheries, which permits our fishermen to bring home their fish to be salted by their wives and children.
2. The shore fisheries, so near at hand, as to enable the vessels to run into port in a storm, and so lessen the risk, for which distant nations must pay insurance.
3. The winter fisheries, which, like household manufactures, employ portions of time, which would otherwise be useless.
4. The smallness of the vessels, which the shortness of the voyage enables us to employ, and which, consequently, require but a small capital.
5. The cheapness of our vessels, which do not costabove the half of the Baltic fir vessels, computing price and duration.
6. Their excellence as sea boats, which decreases the risk and quickens the returns.
7. The superiority of our mariners in skill, activity, enterprise, sobriety, and order.
8. The cheapness of provisions.
9. The cheapness of casks, which, of itself, is said to be equal to an extra profit of 15 per cent.

These advantages are of such force, that, while experience has proved that no other nation can make a mercantile profit on the Newfoundland fishery, nor can support it without national aid, we can make a living profit, if vent for our fish can be procured.

Of the disadvantages opposed to us, those which depend on ourselves, are-
Tonnage and naval duties on the vessels employed in the fishery.
Impost duties on salt.
On tea, rum, sugar, molasses, hooks, lines, and leads, duck, cordage, and cables, iron, hemp, and twine, used in the fishery; coarse woollens, worn by the fishermen, and the poll tax levied by the State on their persons. The statement No. 6, shows the amount of these, exclusive of the State tax and drawback on the fish exported, to be $\$ 5 \$ 5$ per man, or $\$ 5775 \mathrm{per}$ vessel of sixty-five tons. When a business is so nearly in equilibrio that one can hardly discern whether the profit be sufficient to continue it or not, smaller sums than these suffice to turn the scale against it. To these disadvantages, add ineffectual duties on the importation of foreign fish. In justification of these last, it is urged that the foreign fish received, is in exchange for the produce of agriculture. To which it may be answered, that the thing given, is more merchantable than that received in exchange, and that agriculture has too many markets to be allowed to take away those of the fisheries. It will rest, therefore, with the wisdom of the Legislature to decide, whether prohibition should not be opposed to prohibition, and high duty to high duty, on the fish of other nations; whether any, and which, of the naval and other duties may be remitted, or an equivalent given to the fisherman, in the form of a drawback, or bounty; and whether the loss of markets abroad, may not, in some degree, be compensated, by creating markets at home; to which might contribute the constituting fish a part of the military ration, in stations not too distant from navigation, a part of the necessary sea stores of vessels, and the encouraging private individuals to let the fisherman share with the cultivator, in furnishing the supplies of the table. A habit introduced from motives of patriotism, would soon be followed from motives of taste; and who will undertake to fix limits to this demand, if it can be once excited, with a nation which doubles, and will long continue to double, at very short periods?

Of the disadvantages which depend on others, are-

1. The loss of the Mediterranean markets.
2. Exclusions from the markets of some of our neighbors.
3. High duties in those of others; and,
4. Bounties to the individuals in competition with us.

The consideration of these will find its place more aptly, after a review of the condition of our whale fishery shall have led us to the same point. To this branch of the subject, therefore, we will now proceed.
'I'he whale fishery was first brought into notice of the southern nations of Europe, in the fifteenth century, by the same Biscayans and Basques who led the way to the fishery of Newfoundland. They began it on their own coasts, but soon found that the principal residence of the whale was in the Northern seas, into which, therefore, they pursued him. In 1578, they employed twenty-five ships in that business. The Dutch and Hamburghers took it up after this, and about the middle of the seventeenth century the former employed about two hundred ships, and the latter three hundred and fifty.

The English endeavored also to participate of it. In 1672, they offered to their own fishermen a bounty of six shillings a ton, on the oil they should bring home, and instituted, at different times, different exclusive companies, all of which failed of success. They raised their bounty, in 1733 , to twenty shillings a ton, on the admeasurement of the vessel. In 1740, to thirty shillings, with a privilege to the fishermen against being impressed. The Basque fishery, supported by poverty alone, had maintained but a teeble existence, before competitors, aided by the bountres of their nation, and was, in fine, annihilated by the war of 1745 , at the close of which, the English bounty was raised to forty shillings. From this epoch, their whale fishery went on between the limits of twenty-eight and sixtyseven vessels, till the commencement of the last war.

The Dutch, in the mean time, had declmed gradually to aboutone hundred and thirty ships, and have, since that, fallen down to less than half that number. So that their fishery, notwithstanding a bounty of thirty florins a man, as well as that of Hamburg, is now nearly out of competition.

In 1715, the Americans began their whale fishery. They were led to it at first by the whales which presented themselves on their coasts. They attacked them there in small vessels of forty tons. As the whale, being infested, retired from the coast, they followed him farther and farther, into the ocean. still enlarging their vessels, with their adventures, to 60,100 , and 200 tons. Having extended their pursuit to the Western Islands, they fell in, accidentally, with the spermaceti whale, of a different species from that of Greenland, which alone had been hitherto known in commerce: more fierce and active, and whose oil and head matter was found to be more valuable, as it might be used in the interior of houses; without offending the smell. The distinction now first arose between the Northern and Southern fisheries; the object of the former being the Greenland whale, which frequents the Northern coasts and seas of Europe and America; that of the latter being the spermaceti whale, which was found in the Southern seas, from the Western Islands and coast of Africa, to that of Brazil, and still on to the Falkland Islands. Here, again, within soundings, on the coast of Brazil, they found a third species of whale, which they called the black or Brazil whale, smaller than the Greenland, yielding a still less valuable oil, fit only for summer use, as it becomes opaque at 50 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, while that of the spermaceti whale is limpid to 41 , and of the Greenland whale to 36 , of the same thermometer. It is only worth taking, therefore, when it falls in the way of the fishermen, but not worth seeking, except when they have failed of success against the spermaceti whale, in which case, this kind, easily found and taken, serves to moderate their loss.

In 1771, the Americans had 183 vessels, of 13,820 tons, in the Northern fishery, and 121 vessels, of 14,020 tons, in the Southern, navigated by $4,059 \mathrm{men}$. At the beginning of the late war, they had 177 vessels in the Northern, and 132 in the Southern fishery. At that period, our tishery being suspended, the English seized the opportunity of pushing theirs. They gave additional bounties of $£ 500,400,300,200,100$ sterling, annually, to the five ships which should take the greatest quantities of oil. The effect of which was such, as, by the year 1786, to double the quantity of common oil necessary for their own consumption. Finding, on a review of the subject, at that time, that their bounties had cost the Govermment £13 $10 s$. sterling a man, annuaily, or sixty per cent. on the cargoes, a part of which went consequently to ea e the purchases of this article made by toreign nations, they reduced the northern bounty from forty to thirty shillings the ton of admeasurement.

They had, some little time before, turned their attention to the Southern fishery, had given very great bounties in it; and had invited the fishermen of the United States to conduct their enterprises. Under ther guidance, and with such encouragement, this fishery, which had only begun with them in 1784 or 1785, was rising into value. In 1788, they increased their bounties, and the temptations to our fishermen, under the general description of foreigners who had been employed in the whale fishery, to pass over with their families and vessels to the British dominions, either in America or Europe, but preferably to the latter. The eftect of these measures had been prepared, by our whale oils becoming subject, in their market, to the foreign duty of $£ 185 s$. sterling the ton, which, being more than equal to the price of the common oil, operated as a prohibition on that, and gave to their own spermaceti oli a preference over ours to that amount. The particulars of this history are presented to the eye more in detail in the table No. 7.

The tishermen of the United States, left without resource, by the loss of their market, began to think of accepting the British invitation, and of removing, some to Nova Scotia, preferring smaller advantages in the neighborhood of their ancient country and friends, others to Great Britain, postponing country and friends to high premiums.

The Government of France could not be inattentive to these proceedings. They saw the danger of letting 4 or 5,000 seamen, of the best in the world, be transferred to the marine strength of another nation, and carry over with thém an art, which they possessed almost exclusively. To give time for a counterplan, the Marquis de Lafayette, the valuable friend and citizen of this, as well as that country, wrote to a gentleman in Boston, to dissuade the fishermen from accepting the British proposals, and to assure them that their triends in France would endeavor to do something for them. A vessel was then arrived from Halifax, at Nantucket, to take-off those who had proposed to remove. Two families had gone aboard, and others were going. In this moment, the letter arriving, suspended their designs. Not another went aboard, and the vessel returned to Halifax with only the two families.

The plan adopted by the French ministry, very different from that of the first mover, was to give a counter invitation to the Nantucket men to remove and settle in Dunkirk, offering them a bounty of fifty livres (between nine and ten dollars) a ton on the admeasurement of the vessels they should equip for the whale fishery, with some other advantages. Nine families only, of 33 persons, accepted the invitation. This was in 1785. In 1786, the ministry were led to see that their invitation would produce bat littie effect, and that the true means of preventing the emigration of our fishermen to the British dominions would be to enable them still to follow their calling from their native country, by giving them a new market for their oils, instead of the old one they had lost. The duties were, therefore, abated on American whale oil immediately, and a further abatement promised by the letter No. 8, and, in December, 1787, the arrêt No. 9 was passed.

The rival fishermen immediately endeavored to turn this measure to their own advantage, by pouring their whale oils into the markets of France, where they were enabled, by the great premiums received from their Government, perhaps, too, by extraordinary indemnifications, to undersell both the French and American fishermen. To repel this measure, France shut her ports to all foreign fish oils whatever, by the arrêt No. 10. The British whale fishery fell, in consequence, the ensuing year, from 222 to 178 ships. But this general exclusion had palsied our fishery also. On the 7th of December, 1788 , therefore, by the arret No. 11, the ports of France, still remaining shut to all other nations, were again opened to the produce of the whale fisheries of the United State, continuing, however, their endeavors to recover a share in this fishery themselves, by the aid of our fishermen. In 1784, 1785, 1786 , they had had 4 ships. In 1787, three. In 1788, seventeen in the two fisheries, of 4,500 tons. These cost them in bounty $\mathbf{2 2 5 , 0 0 0}$ livres, which, divided on 1,550 tons of oil, the quantity they took, amounted to 145 livres (near 27 dollars) the ton, and, on about one hundred natives on board the seventeen ships, (for there were one hundred and filty Americans engaged by the voyage) came to 2,250 livres, or about $416{ }_{3}^{2}$ dollars a man.

We have had, during the years 1787, 1788, and 1789, on an average, ninety-one vessels, of 5,820 tons, in the Northern, and thirty-one, of 4,390 tons, in the Southern fishery. See No. 12.

These details will enable Congress to see with what a competition we have to struggle for the continuance of this fishery, not to say its increase. Against prohibitory duties in one country, and bounties to the adventurers in both of those which are contending with each other for the same object, ours have no auxiliaries, but poverty and rigorous economy. The business, unaided, is a wretched one. The Dutch have peculiar advantages for the Northern fish ery, as being within six or eight days' sail of the grounds, as navigating with more economy than any other nation
in Europe, their seamen content with lower wages, and their merchants with lower profit. Yet the memorial No. 13. from a committee of the whale merchants to the States General of Holland, in the year 1775, states that fourteen millions of guilders, equal to five millions six hundred thousand dollars, had been lost in that fishery in forty-seven years, being about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year. The States General, thereupon, gave a bounty of thirty guilders a man to the fishermen. A person intimately acquainted with the British whale fishery, and whose information merits confidence, has given assurance that the ships employed in their Northern fishery, in 1788, sunk $£ 800$ each, on an average, more than the amount of the produce and bounties. An English ship of 300 tons, and 42 seamen, in this fishery, generally brings home, after a four months' voyage, twenty-five tons of oil, worth $£ 43710 s$. sterling; but the wages of the officers and seamen will be £400; there remain but £37 10 .s., not worth taking into account, towards the outfit and merchants' profit. These, then, must be paid by the Government; and it is on this idea that the British bounty is calculated.

Our vessels for the Northern fishery average 64 tons, and cost, when bailt, fitted out, and victualled for the first royage, about three thousand dollars. They have taken, on an average, the three last years, according to the statement No. 12, eighteen tons of oil, worth, at our market, nine hundred dollars, which are to pay all expenses, and subsist the fishermen and merchant. Our vessels for the Southern fishery average 140 tons, and cost, when built, fitted out, and victualled, for their first voyage, about sis thousand five hundred dollars. They have taken, on anaverage, the three last years, according to the same statement, thirty-two tons of oil, each, worth at our market three thousand two hundred dollars, which are, in like manner, to pay all expenses and subsist the owners and navigators. These expenses are great, as the voyages are generally of twelve months' duration. No hope can arise of their condition being bettered by an augmentation of the price of oil. This is kept down by the competition of the vegetable oils, which answer the same purposes, not quite so well, but well enough to become preferable, were the price to be raised, and so well, indeed, as to be more generally used than the fish oils for lighting houses and cities.

The American whale fishery is principally]followed by the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket-a sand bar of about fifteen miles long, and three broad, capable of maintaining, by its agriculture, about twenty families; but it employed in these fisheries, before the war, between 5 or 6,000 men and boys; and, in the only harbor it possesses, it had one hundred and forty vessels, one hundred and thirty two of which were of the larger kind, as being employed in the Southern fishery. In agriculture, then, they have no resource; and, if that of their fishery cannot be pursued from their own habitations, it is natural they should seek others from which it can be followed, and preferably those where they will find a sameness of language, religion, laws, habits, and kindred. A foreign emissary has lately been among them, for the purpose of renewing the invitations to a change of situation. But, attached to their native country, they prefer continuing in it, if their continuance there can be made supportable.

## This brings us to the question, what relief does the condition of this fishery require?

1. A remission of duties on the articles used for their calling.
2. A retaliating duty on foreign oils, coming to seek a competition with them in or from our ports.
3. Free markets abroad.
4. The remission of duties will stand on nearly the same ground with that to the cod fishermen.
5. The only nation whose oil is brought hither for competition with our own, makes ours pay a duty of about 82 dollars the ton, in their ports. Theirs is brought here, too, to be reshipped fraudulently, under our flag, into ports where it could not be received under theirs, and ought not to be covered by ours, if we mean to preserve our own admission into them.

The 3d and principal object is to find markets for the vent of oil.
Portugal, England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, the Hanse towns, supply thenselves and something more. Spain and Italy receive supplies from England, and need the less, as their skies are clearer. France is the only country which can take our surplus, and they take principally of the common oil; as the habit is but commencing with them of ascribing a just value to that of the spermaceti whale. Some of this, however, finds its vent there. There was, indeed, a particular interest perpetually soliciting the exclusion of our oils from their markets. The late Government there saw well that what we should lose thereby would be gained by others, not by themselves. And we are to hope that the present Government, as wise and friendly, will also view us, not as rivals, but as co-operators against a common rival. Friendly arrangements with them, and accommodation to mutual interest, rendered easier by friendly dispositions existing on both sides, may long secure to us this important resource for our scamen. Nor is it the interest of the fishermen alone, which calls for the cultivation of friendly arrangements with that nation; besides five-eights of our whale oil, and two-thirds of our salted fish, they take from us one-fourth of our tobacco, three-fourths of our live stock, (No. 14) a considerable and growing portion of our rice, great supplies, occasionally, of other grain; in 1789, which, indeed, was exraordinary, four milhons of bushels of wheat, and upwards of a million of bushels of rye and barley, (No.15) and nearly the whole carried in our own vessels. (No. 16.) They are a free market now, and will, in time, be a valuable one for our ships and ship timber, pot ash, and peltry.

England is the market for the greatest part of our spermaceti oil. They impose on all our oils; a duty of $£ 185 s$. sterling the.ton, which, as to the common kind, is a prohibition, as has been before observed, and, as to that of the spermaceti, gives a preference of theirs over ours to that amount, so as to leave, in the end, but a scanty benefit to the fishermen; and, not long since, by a change of construction, without any change of law, it was made to exclude our oils from their ports, when carried in our vessels. On some change of circumstance, it was construed back again to the reception of our oils, on paying always, however, the same duty of $£ 185 \mathrm{~s}$. This serves to show that the tenure by which we hold the admission of this commodity in their markets, is as precarious as it is hard. Nor can it be announced that there is any disposition on their part to arrange this or any other commercial matter, to mutual convenience. The ex parte regulations which they have begun, for mounting their navigation on the ruins of ours, can only be opposed by counter regulations on our part. And the loss of seamen, the natural consequence of lost and obstructed markets for our fish and oil, calls, in the first place, for serious and timely attention. It will be too late when the seaman shall have changed his vocation, or gone over to another interest. If we cannot recover and secure for him these important branches of employment, it behooves us to replace them by others equivalent. We have three nurseries for forming seamen:

1. Our coasting trade, already on a safe footing.
2. Our fisheries, which, in spite of natural advantages, give just cause of anxiety.
3. Our carrying trade, the only resource of indemnification for what we lose in the other. The produce of the United States, which is carried to foreign markets, is extremely bulky. That part of it now in the hands of foreigners, and which we may resume into our own, without touching the rights of those nations who have met us in fair urrangements by treaty, or the interests of those, who, by their voluntary regulations, have paid so justand liberal a respect to our interests, as being measured back to them again, places both parties on as good ground, perhaps, as treaties could place them-the proportion, I say, of our carrying trade, which may be resumed without affecting either of these descriptions of nations, will find constant employment for ten thousand seamen, be worth two millions of dollars, annually, will go on augmenting with the population of the United States, secure to us a full indemnification for the seamen we lose, and be taken wholly from those who force us to this act of self-protection, in navigation.

Hence, too, would follow, that their Newfoundland ships, not receiving provisions from us in their bottoms, nor permitted (by a law of their own) to receive in ours, must draw their subsistence from Europe, which would increase that part of their expenses in the proportion of four to seven, and so far operate as a duty towards restoring the level between them and us. The tables Nos. 2 and 12 , will show the quantity of tonnage, and, consequently, the mass of seamen whose interests are in distress; and No. 17, the materials for indemnification.

If regulations exactly the counterpart of those established against us, would be ineffectual, from a difference of circumstances, other regulations equivalent can give no reasonable ground of complaint to any nation. Admitting their right of keeping their markets to themselves, ours cannot be denied of keeping our carrying trade to ourselves. And if there be any thing unfriendly in this, it was in the first example.

The loss of seamen, unnoticed, would be followed by other losses in a long train. If we have no seamen, our ships will be useless, consequently, our ship timber, iron, and hemp; our ship building will be at an end, ship carpenters go over to other nations, our young men have no call to the sea, our produce, carriedin foreign bottoms, be saddled with war-freight and insurance in times of war; and the history of the last hundred years shows, that the nation which is our carrier has three years of war for every four years of peace. (No. 18.) We lose, during the same periods, the carriage for belligerent Powers, which the neutrality of our flag would render an incalculable source of profit; we lose at this moment the carriage of our own produce, to the annual amount of two millions of dollars, which, in the possible progress of the encroachment, may extend to five or six millions, the worth of the whole, with an increase in the proportion of the increase of our numbers. It is easier, as well as better, to stop this train at its entrance, than when it shall have ruined or banished whole classes of useful and industrious citizens.

It will doubtless be thought expedient that the resumption suggested should take effect so gradually, as not to endanger the loss of produce for the want of transportation; but that, in order to create transportation, the whole plan should be developed, and made known at once, that the individuals who may be disposed to lay themselves out for the carrying business, may make their calculations on a full view of all circumstances.

On the whole, the historical view we have taken of these fisheries, proves they are so poor in themselves, as to come to nothing with distant nations, who do not support them from their treasury. We have seen that the advantages of our position place our fisheries on a ground somewhat bigher, such as to relieve our treasury from the necessity of giving them support; but not to permit it to draw support from them, nor to dispense the Government from the obligation of effectuating free markets for them; that, for the great proportion of our salted fish, for our common oil, and a part of our spermaceti oil, markets may perhaps be preserved, by friendly arrangements towards those nations whose arrangements are friendly to us, and the residue be compensated by giving to the seamen thrown out of business the certainty of employment in another branch, of which we have the sole disposal.

TH: JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.
February 1, 1791.

No. 1.
An historical view of the Cod Fisheries of France, England, and the United States.

|  | france. |  |  |  |  | england. |  |  |  |  | UNITED STATES. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vessels. | Tonage. | Seamen. | Quintals. | Value. Dollars. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Sea- men. | Quintals. | Yalue. <br> Dollars. | Yessels. | Tonnage. | Seamen. | Quintals. | Value. Dollars. |
| 1577 | 150 | - | - | - | - | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1615 | - | - | - | - | - | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1670 | - | - | - | - | - | 80 |  | 000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1676 | - | - | - | - | - | 102 | - | 9,180 | - 1 | 1,738,800 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1731 | - | - | 5 | , | - | - | - | - | 200,000 | 540,000 | - | - | - | 230,000 | 621,000 |
| 1744 | 564 | - | 27,500 | 1,441,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1764 | - | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| 1765 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071.000 |
| 1766 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1767 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1768 | 259 | 24,420 | 9,722 | 200,000 | 861,723 | - | - |  | - | - | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1769 | - | , |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1770 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1771 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1772 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25,000 | 486,561 | - | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1773 | 264 | 24,996 | 10,128 | - | - | - | - | - | 516,000 | - | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1774 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 516,000 |  | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1775 | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | 36,000 | 20,000 | 600,000 | 2,250,000 | 665 | 25,000 | 4,405 | 350,500 | 1,071,000 |
| 1785 | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 7,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1786 | - | - | 7,000 | 426,000 | - |  |  |  | 470,000 | - | 539 | 19,185 | 3,287 | 250,650 | 609,900 |
| 1787 | - | - | 6,000 | 128,000 | - | - | - | 14,000 | 732,000 | - | 539 | 19,185 | 3,287 | 250,650 | 609,900 |
| 1788 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  | - | . | 539 | 19,185 | 3,287 | 250,650 | 609,900 |
| 1789 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 539 | 19,185 | 3,287 | 250,650 | 609,900 |
| 1790 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 19,185 | 3,287 | 354,276 | 865,207 |

No. 2.
State of the Cod Fishery of Massachusetts.

| * | FROM 1765 ' 01775. |  |  |  |  | FROM 1786 TO 1790, INCLUSIVE. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Vessels } \\ \text { annu- } \\ \text { ally. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 'Tonnage. | Seamen. | Quintals to Europe, at 5.3 D. | Quintals to West Indies, at 2.6 D . | Vessels annually. | Tonnage. | Seamen. | Quintals to Europe, at 3 D . | Quintals to West Indies, at $2 D$. |
| Marblehead, | 150 | 7,500 | 1,200 | \& 3,000 | 40,000 | 90 | 5.400 | 720 | 50,000 | 25,000 |
| Gloucester, | 146 | 5,530 | 888 | 35,000 | 42,500 | 160 | 3,600 | - 680 | 19,500 | 28,500 |
| Manchester, | 25 | 1,500 | 200 | 10,000 | 10,000 | . 15 | 900 | 120 | 3,000 | 7,500 |
| Beverly, | 15 | 750 | 120 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 19 | 1,235 | 157 | 5,200 | 10,000 |
| Salem, | 30 | 1,500 | 240 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 30 | 1,300 | 160 | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| Newburyport, | 10 | $400 \times$ | 60 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 10 | 460 | 80 | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Ipswich, | 50 | 900 | 190 | 8,000 | 5,500 | 56 | 860 | 248 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Plynouth, | 60 | 2,400 | 420 | 8,000 | 16,000 | - 36 | 1,440 | 252 | 6,000 | 12,000 |
| Cohasset, | 6 | 240 | 42 | 800 | 1,600 | 5 | 200 | 35 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Hingham, | 6 | 210 | 42 | 800 | 1,600 | 4 | 180 | 32 | 800 | 1,200 |
| Scituate, | 10 | 400 | 70 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2 | 90 | 16 | 400 | 600 |
| Duxborough, | 4 | 160 | 28 | 400 | 1,200 | 9 | 360 | 72 | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| Kingston, | 6 | 210 | 42 | 800 | 1,600 | 4 | 160 | 28 | 700 | 1,300 |
| Yarmouth, | 30 | 900 | 180 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 30 | 900 | 180 | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Wellfleet, | 3 | 90 | 21 | 300 | 600 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Truro, | 10 | 400 | 80 | 1,000 | 3,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provincetown, | 4 | 160 | 32 | 500 | 1,100 | 11 | 550 | 88 | 3,000 | 5,200 |
| Chatham, | 30 | 900 | 240 | 4,000 | 8,000 | 30 | 900 | 240 | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| Nantucket, | 8 | 320 | 64 | 1,000 | 2,200 | 5 | 200 | 40 | 500 | 1,500 |
| Maine, | 60 | 1,000 | 230 | 4,000 | 8,000 | 30 | 300 | 120 | 1,000 | 3,500 |
| Weymouth, | 2 | 100 | 16 | 200 | 600. | 3 | 150 | 24 | 1,000 | 1,250 |
|  | 665 | 25,630 | 4,405 | 178,800 | 172,500 | 539 | 19,185 | 3,287 | 108,600 | 142,050 |

No. 3.
Abstract of the produce of the Fisherics exported from the United States, from about August 20, 1789, to September 30, 1790.

|  | FISI, DRIEd. |  | FISH, PICKLED. |  | OIL, Whale. |  | Oil, SPERMACETI. |  | Whale bone. |  | CANDLES, SPERMACETI. |  | total value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. Quintals. | Value. Dollars. | Quantity. Barrels. | Valuè. Dollars. | Quantity. Barrels. | Value. Dollars. | Quantity. <br> - Barrels. | Value. Dollars. | Quantity. Pounds. | Valué. Dollars. | Quantity. Pounds. | Value. Dollars. | Dollars. |
| France, French West Indies, -- | $\begin{array}{r} 543 \\ 251,116 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,086 \\ 518,288 \end{array}$ | 12 29,294 | 20 90,818 | 9,914 1,756 | 73,767 13,685 | 1,403 80 | 17,523 1,029 | 108,807 | 17,917 | 1,200 38,754 | 14, ${ }^{4880}$ ( $\}$ | 749,497 |
| Amount of first class, - | 251,659 | 519,374 | 29,306 | 90,838 | 11,670 | 87,452 | 1,483 | 18,552 | 108,807 | 17,917 | 39,954 | 15,364 | 749,497 |
| Spain, | $7 \cdot 2,300$ | 194,457 | 280 | 813 | 593 | 4,174 | " | - | - | - | 2,896 | 1,256 |  |
| Spanish West Indies and Florida, - | 824 | 978 | 300 | 886 | 5 | 38 | $\dot{\square}$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | 1,685 | 674 \} | 203,276 |
| Great Britain, - - | 5 | 10 | - | - | 1,738 | 21,048 | 3,840 | 60,000 | 1,075 | 215 |  | - 7 |  |
| British West Indies, | 1,970 | 4,114 | 795 | 3,075 | 15 | 124 | - 100 | - | - | - | 756 | $353\}$ | 89,859 |
| Nova Scotia, - - | - | - | 13 15 | . 40 | 1 807 | 5,683 | 100 | 870 | 5,220 | 1,050 | - | - 3 |  |
| Dutch West Indies, - | 23,822 | 48,631 | 4,778 | 13,404 | 179 | 1,317 | - | - | 5,20 | 1,050 | 23,162 | 9,274 $\}$ | 79,404 |
| Portugal, - | 18,594 | 41,306 | 69 | 242 | 4 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - $\}$ |  |
| Portuguese Islands, - | 5,432 | 11,307 | 292 | 801 | 139 | 1,243 | . 8 | 120 | - | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | 148 | 58\} | 55,137 |
| Germany, - - |  | , | - | - | 470 | 2,990 | - | - | 6,150 | 1,230 |  |  | 4,220 |
| Danish West Indies, - - | 1,180 | 2,386 | 803 | 2,421 | 3 | 27 | - | - | - | - | - 105 | ${ }^{-}$ | 4,834 |
| African Islands and coast of Africa, | 613 | 1,324 | 147 | 564 | 6 | 42. | - | - | - | - | 165 | 66 | 1,996 |
| Mediterranean, - - | 2,314 | 4,628 | 6 | 36 | 135 | 700 | - | - | 29 | 5 | 328 | 150 | 5,519 |
| Sweden, - - | 8 | 16 | . | - | - | . | - | - | - | - |  | - | 16 |
| East Indies, . - . | - | - | - | . | - | - |  | - | - | - | 1,285 | 529 | 529 |
| Amount of second class, | 127,062 | 309,157 | 7,498 | 22,327 | 4,095 | 37,456 | 3,948 | 60,990 | 12,474 | 2,500 | 30,425 | 12,360 | 444,790 |
| Amount of both classes, | 378,721 | 828,531 | 36,804 | 113,165 | 15,765 | 124,908 | 5,431 | 79,542 | 121,281 | 20,417 | 70,379 | 27,724 | 1,194,287 |

No. 4.
Abstract of aricles imported into the United States from Britsh colonies, for one year, commencing on the 15 th of August, 1789, and ending on the 14th of August, 1790, as far as the accounts have been rendered.

> 6,343 barrels of pickled fish.
> $3,701,220$ pounds of dried fish.

Noxe.-Oil and lumber imported, paying a duty ad valorum, the quantity of each can only be ascertained by the several collectors, having reference to the original entries.

Treasury Departaent, Register's Office, November 23, 1790.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No. 5.
We, the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the owners of fishing vessels, in the town of Marblehead, to take into consideration the many grievances and burdens the cod fishery now labors under, and to make a statement of them, which statement, so made, to be handed to Col. Glover, by him to be laid before the committee of the General Court, appointed to consider the same, do report the said statement, as follows, viz:

1. Impost duties on salt.
2. Impost duties and excise on rum, sugar, and molasses.
3. Impost on hooks, lines, and leads.
4. Impost on coarse woollens.
5. Impost on duck, cordage, and cables.
6. Impost on hemp, iron, and twine.
7. Impost on tonnage and naval duties.
8. Impost on the ineffectual duties on foreign fish.
9. Impost on the duties our fisheries pay at foreign markets, while the fisheries of France and England receive large privileges and bounties from their Governments.
10. Impost on the heavy poll tax laid on the fishermen.
11. Impost on excise on New England rum.

It appears to the committee, from an exact investigation, that the earnings and expenses of the fishing schooners of this town, for the years 1787, 1788, and 1789, were to the earnings of each schooner, viz:


It also appears that the number of schooners employed in the Grand Bank fishery, for the year 1789, were onh hundred and twenty-four, nineteen of which were property of persons not belonging to the town, and of whice number thirty-three sail have been taken out of the fishery from the declension of the business, exclusive of the aforementioned disadvantages.

That the bounty granted to the fishery by Congress, as a compensation for the duty on salt, this committee humbly conceive will not operate to that purpose so effectually as if paid direct into the hands of the owners of the vessels, instead of the shippers of the fish.

Marblehead, Febreary 1, 1790.
JOHN GLOVER,
ISRAEL FORSTER,
EDW'D FETYPLACE,
WIKLIAM KNIGHT,
SAMUEL HOOPER,
ROBERTHOOPER, Jr.
WILLIAM R. LEE,

ISRAEL FORSTER, EDW'D FETYPLACE, WHMLAM KNIGHT, ROBERT HOOPER, JT. WILLIAM R. LEE,

RICHARD PEDRICK,
KNOTT PEDRICK,
RIGHARD JAMES,
JOSHUA ORNE,
MARSTON WATSON.

A true copy:
Attest,
JOHN AVERY, Jr., Secretary.

No. 6.
An Estimate of the duties paid by the Proprietors and Navigators of a fishing vessel of sixty-five tons and eleven. hands.


Which sum, divided on eleven men, is $\$ 1205$ per man; but, deducting the drawback of the duty on salt, it remains $\$ 5775$ on the whole; or $\$ 525$ on each man.

No. 7.
An Historical View of the Whale Fisheries of Holland, England, and the United States.

| Years. | Holland. | England | Remarks. | Years. | Holland. | England |  |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1578 | - | - | Basques 25. | 1758 | 159 | 52 |  |  |  |  |
| 1612 | - | 2 |  | 1759 | 155 | 34 |  |  |  |  |
| 1615 | 11 | 4 |  | 1760 | 154 | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| 1620 | - | 7 |  | 1761 | 161 | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| 1663 | 202 |  |  | 1762 | 165 | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| 1669 | 138 |  |  | 1763 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| 1670 | 148 | - | Hamburg about 350. | 1764 1765 | 161 | 32 | Ameri | ica 150 |  |  |
| 1678 | 120 | $\because$ | English bounty 6s. | 1766 | 167 | 35 | Ameri | ca 150 |  |  |
| 1686 | 189 |  |  | 1767 | 165 | 39 |  | United | States. |  |
| 1688 | 214 |  |  | 1768 | 160 | 41 |  | North | South |  |
| 1692 | 32 |  |  | 1769 | 152 | 44 |  | North. | South. |  |
| 17 C 2 | 224 |  |  | 1770 | 150 | 50 | - |  | 121 | viz: 13,880 tons, |
| 1713 | 93 | - | Americans begin. | 1771 | 150 131 | 50 48 |  |  |  | North, 14,020, South, 4,059 men. |
| 1715 | 260 | - | Hamburg 79. | 1773 | 134 | 55 |  |  |  | $4,0.9$ men. |
| 1725 | 226 | 12 | Basques 20. | 1774 | 130 | 65 |  |  |  |  |
| 1726 | 218 | 14 |  | 1775 | 129 | 96 | - | 177 | 132 | Engl'hbounty, ${ }^{\text {c }} 500$, |
| 1727 | 202 | 16 |  | 1776 | 123 | 91 |  |  |  | £400, 300, 200, 100 , |
| 1728 | 182 | 18 |  | 1777 | 116 | 77 | - | - | - | Dutch bounty, 30 |
| 1729 | 184 | 20 | Basques 27. | 1778 | 111 | 71 |  |  |  | man. |
| 1730 | 168 | 22 | Basques 33. | 1779 | 105 | 59 | - |  | - | English bounty 30s. |
| 1731 | 164 | 22 | America 1,300 tons on their own coast. | 1780 1781 | 82 | 52 34 | - | - | - | English bounty 40s. |
| 1732 | 176 | 21 | Basques 15 to 20. | 1782 | - | 38 |  |  |  |  |
| 1733 | 184 | 2 | English bounty 20 s. | 1783 | 55 | 47 |  |  |  |  |
| 1736 | 191 | 1 | Basques 10 to 12. English bounty 30 s . | 1784 | 62 |  |  | - | - | France 4 ships. |
| 1737 | 196 | - | English bounty $30 s$. Basques 5 or 6. | 1785 | 65 | North, | South, 18 |  |  |  |
| 1744 1748 | 94 | - |  | 1786 | 67 | 153 | - | - | - | English bounty 30s. |
| 1755 | 181 | 66 | English bounty 403., | 1787 | 67 | 217 | 38 | 91 | 31 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { viz: } 5820 \text { tons, }{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \text { 'th, } \\ 4390 \text { tons, South, } \\ 1611 \text { men. } \\ \text { France } 3 \text { ships. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 1756 | 186 | 67 |  | 1788 | 69 | 222 | 51 | 91 | 31 | France 17. |
| 1757 | 180 | 55 |  | 1789 | - | 178 | - |  | 31 | Hamburg 32. |

No. 8.
Sir:
As it is the intention of the King to favor as much as possible the commerce of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you the measures that have been taken on this subject.
By a letter of the 9th of January, 1784, to the Marquis de Lafayette, I informed him, that, instead of two free ports, promised by the treaty with the United States, the King had determined to grant them four, which has been done; and I promised him that I would direct my attention to the custom-houses and duties which are prejudicial to commerce; observing, however, that this object demanded long investigations, which are not yet completed. By another letter I informed him, that his Majesty had suppressed the duties upon the exportation of brandy, and I expected this suppression would be useful to the American commerce; I likewise promised him that brand, a diminished and reduced to a single duty, and regulated according to the number of masts and draught of water, and not by the uncertain estimation of measurement. This reduction requires a perfect knowledge of all the duties paid in our ports, and as they are of various kinds, the statements which I have ordered to be made are not ready.
You know, Sir, that the King has appointed a committee for the particular purpose of examining our commercial onnexions with the United States, and that the Marquis de Latayette has presented a project contormable to the ideas contained in your letter to the Count de Vergennes; but you will consider how imprudent it would be to hazard, by a change of system, the product of a branchrof revenue which amounts to twenty-eight millions, upon an article which is not of the first necessity. After a long discussion of every means that can be at present adopted to encourage the importation of American tobacco, it has been resolved not to break the agreement made with Mr. Morris, but that, after the expiration of this contract, no similar one shall be made; and that, in the mean while, the Farmers General should be obliged to purchase, annually, about fifteen thousand hogsheads of American tobacco, mported directly from the United States, in French or American vessels, at the same price, on the same conditions, which have been stipulated by the contract with Mr. Morris.
You will remember, sir, that, before a regulation could be made in favor of the importation of whale oil, the Marquis de Lafayette had taken a particular arrangement with Mr. Sangrain, for the sale of this article, to the mount of 800,000 livres, and that I bad granted him passports, in order to render this first importation free from all duties whatsoever. The same Mr. Sangrain afterwards made an agreement with some merchants of Boston, to the yearly amount of 400,000 livres, to last during six years, for which his Majesty has granted the same favors which are enjoyed by the Hanse Towns.
This matter having been lately more extensively examined, the administration, to whom the committee communicated their wish, agreeable to the Marquis de Lafayette's demand and your opinion, entirely to abolish all duties upon oil, have found that, at present, they could not consent to it, on account of the engagements made with other Powers. All that could be done, was to grant, during ten years, to the whale oii, spermaceti, and whatever is comPhed within these denominations, importer from the United States in French or American vessels, the same avors, the same diminution of duties, which the Hanse Towns enjoy.
His Majesty hopes that the commercial connexions between the United States and France will become so considerable as to engage him to continue the effect of this provisional determination; and as it has been observed by the committee, that a great duty of fabrication has been hitherto paid upon the most favored whale oil, and even upon the national, his Majesty consents to abolish the duty of fabrication, with respect to the whale oil and spermaceti directly imported from the United States, in French or American bottoms, so that this oil and spermaceti shall not pay, during ten years, any other duty but 7 livres 10 , and ten sols per livre; this last augmentation, of ten sols per livre, shall cease in 1790 .

It has also been determined, that particular informations be taken concerning the consumption of Carolina rice in France, and that means be devised to encourage the importation of this article.
Representations havins been made concerning the considerable duties laid upon the importation of pot ash an pearl ash, also upon beaver skins and hair and raw leather, his Majesty has suppressed all duties whatsocver upon those articles, if imported, of the growth of the United States, in French or American vessels. He is likewise desirous of encouraging every article of Anerican fur.
His Majesty has, moreover, consented to abolish all duties upon masts, yards, keels for ships, red cedar, green oak, and, in a word, all kinds of wood fit for ship building, imported from the United States in French or American vessels.
The committee having likewise represented that there was a duty of five per cent. on the purchase of foreign built ships, and that this duty was prejudicial to the eale of American vessels, his Majesty has been pleased to exempt from all duties the purchase of ships which shall be proved to be built in the United States.
Great duties having been formerly laid upon all shrubs, trees, and seed, his Majesty has abolished these duties, when the above articles shall be imported in French or American vessels.
It having been represented that the State of Virgiria had ordered the arms for her militia to be made in France, an order is passed, that the prohibitions which hitherto have prevented the exportation of arms and gunpowder, as well as the duties laid upon these articles, when exported by permission, shall be abolished; and that, whenever the United States shall think it expedient to export from France, arms, guns, and gunpowder, they shall have full permission, provided these articles are exported in French or American vessels; and they shall be liable only to a very small duty, in order to facilitate the calculation of exports.
Lastly, his Majesty has received, with the same favor, the applications made to the committee for the suppression of the heary duties actually paid upon books and papers of all kinds; the King abolishes all these duties, when the above articles shall be exported to the United States in French or American vessels.
It is with great pleasure, sir, that I inform you of the dispositions of his Majesty; they are a new testimony of his great desire to establish the most intimate commercial connexion between the two nations, and of the favorable attention he will always pay to any proposal made in the name of the United States of America.
I have the honor of being, with sincere attachment, sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,
DE CALONNE
Your nation will undoubtedly receive, with pleasure, the information of the facilities which the King has just granted to the exportation of the wines of Bourdeaux, Guyenne, and Touraine, and the suppression of the duties granted by different arrets of council, of which the Marquis de Lafayette will give you notice.

Mr. Jefferson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.
No. 9.

Arrèt du Conseil D'Etat du Roi, pour l'encouragement due Commerce de Frunce avec les Etats-Cnis de l'Amérique. Du 29 Décembre 1787.

## EXTRAIT DES REGISTRES DU CONSEIL D'ETAT

Le Roi voulant encourager le commerce de ses sujets avec les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, et faciliter entre les deux nations des relations réciproquement utiles: ouï le rapport du Sieur Lambert, Conseiller d'Etat, et ordinaire au Conseil Reyal des Finances et du Commerce, Controuleur Général des Finances, sa Majesté étant en son Conseil, a ordonné et ordonne ce qui suit:

Article Premier. Les huiles de baleine, et le spermaceti qui proviendront de la pêche des citoyens et habitans des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, et seront apportés en France directement sur vaisseaux François ou sur vaisseaux des Etats-Unis, continueront à n'etre soumis qu'i un droit de sept liveres dix sous par barrique du poids de cinq cens vingt livres, et les fanons de baleine ne le seront qu'it un droit de six lives treize sous quatre deniers par quintal, avec les dix sous pour live en sus de l'un et l'autre droit, lescuels dix sous pour livre cesseront au dernier Jécembre mil sept cent quartre-vingt-dix; se réservant, sa Majesté, d’accorder de plus grandes faveurs aux produits de la péche de la balenine esercée par les pécheurs des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, qui seront apportés en France par vaisseaux François ou des EtatsUnis, dans le cas out d'aprés les renseignemens que sa Majesté fait recueillir, elle le jugeroit convenable aux intérets des deux nations.

Art. II. Les autres huiles de poisson, et les poisouns secs ou salés provenant de meme de la pêche des citoyens et habitans des Etats-Unis, et apportés de mème directement en France par leurs vaisseaux ou par vaisseaux François, ne payeront autres ni plus forts droits que ceux auxquels sont ou seront soumis, dans le mème cas, les huiles et poissons de la même espèce, provenant de la peche des Villes Anséatiques ou des autres nations les plus favorisées.

Art. III. Ia fabrication des chandelles ou bougies de spermacetiou blanc de baleine, sera permise en France comme celle des autres chandelles et bougies.

Art. IV. Les grains, fromens, seigle, riz, pois, fèves, lentilles, graines, les farines, les arbres et arbustes, les potasses, connues sous le nom de potash et pearlash, les peaux et poils de castor, les cuirs en poil, les fourrures et pelleteries, et les bois de construction apportés des Etats-Unis directement en France sur vaisseaux Francois ou des Etats-Unis, ne seront soumis qu'à un droit d'un huitieme pour cent de la valeur.

An Act of the King's Council of State, for the encouragement of the commerce of France with the United States of .America. December 29, 1787.

## extract from the records of the council of state.

The King, desirons of encouraging the commerce of his subjects with the United States of America, and of facilitating between the two nations connexions reciprocally useful: having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, Counsellor of State and of the Royal Council of Finance and Commerce, Comptroller General of Finance, his Majesty being in his Council, has ordained, and does ordain, as follows:
Article First. Whale oils and spermaceti, the produce of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France directly in French vessels, or in those of the United States, shall continue to be subjected to a duty only of seven livres ten sols the barrel of five hundred and twenty peunds weight, and whale fins shall be subject to a duty of only six liyres thirteen sols four deniers the quintal, with the ten sols per livre on each of the said duties; which ten sols per livre shall cease on the last day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; his Majesty reserving to himself to grant further favors to the produce of the whale fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States of America, vhich shall be brought into France in French vessels, or in those of the United States, if, on the information which his Majesty shall cause to be taken thereon, he shall judge it expedient for the interest of the two nations.

Art. II. The other fish oils and dry or salted fish, the produce, in like manner, of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and brought also directly into France, in their, or in French vessels, shall not pay any other nor greater duties than those to which the oils and fish of the same kind, the produce of the fisheries of the Hanseatic towns, or of other the most favored natione, are, or shall be, subject in the same case.

Arr. III. The manufacture of candles and tapers, of spermaceti, shall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

Art. IV. Corn, wheat, rye, rice, peas, beans, lentils, flax seed, and other seeds, flour, trees, and shrubs, potash and pearl ash, skins and fur of beaver, raw hides, furs and peltry, and timber, brought from the United States, directly into France, in French vessels, or in those of the United States, shall not be subject but to a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value.

Art. V. Tout navire qui ayant été construit dans les Etats-Unis, sera ensuite vendu en France, ou acheté par des François, sera exempt de tous droits, à la charge de justifier que ledit navire a été construit dans les EtatsUnis.

Art. VI. Les thérébentines, brais et goudrons, provenant des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, apportés directement en France par vaisseaux François ou des EtatsUnis, ne payeront qu'un droit de deux et demi pour cent de la valeur, et seront les droits mentionnés, tant au présent article qu'en l'article IV. exempts de toute addition de sous pour livie.

Art. VII. La sortie des armes de toute espèce et de la poudre à tirer pour les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique; sera toujours permise sur vaisseaux François ou des EtatsUnis, en payant, à l'égard des armes, un droit d'un huitiéme pour cent de la valeur, et la poudre, en ce cas, sera exempte de tous droits, en prenant un acquit à caution.

Art. VIII. Les papiers de toute espèce, même ceux destinés pour tenture et dominoterie, les cartons et les livres, seront exempts de tous droits à leur embarquement pour les Etats-Unis, sur vaisseaux Francois ou des Etats-Unis, et jouiront, en ce cas, de la restitution des droits de fabrication sur les papiers et cartons.

Art. IX. Les droits d'amirauté sur les vaisseaux des Etats-Unis, entrant ou sortant des ports de France, ne pourront étre perçus que conformément à l'édit du mois de juin dernier, pour les cas qui y sont portés, et aux lettres-patentes du 10 Janvier, 1770 , pour les objets auxquels il n'auroit pas été pourvu par ledit édit; se réservant au surplus sa Majesté, de faire connoitre ses intentions sur la manière dont les dits droits seront perçus, soit à raison du tonnage des vaisseaux ou autrement; comme aussi de simplifier lesdits droits d'amirauté, et de les régler autant qu'il sera possible sur le principe de la réciprocité, aussitôt que les travaux ordonnés par sa Majesté, aux termes de l'article XXVI dudit édit du mois de juin dernier, seront achevés.

Art. X. L'entrepôt de toutes les productions et marchandises des Etats-Unis, sera permis pour six mois dans tous les ports de France ouverts au commerce des colonies; et ne sera ledit entrepôt soumis qu'à un droit d'un huitième pour cent.

Art. XI. Pour favoriser l'exportation des armes, des quincailleries, des bijouteries, des bonneteries, de laine et de coton, des gros lainages, des petites draperies et des étoffes de coton de toute espèce, et autres marchandises de fabrique Françoise, qui seront envoyées aux Etats-Unis de 1'Amérique sur vaisseaux Francois ou des Etats-Unis, sa Majesté se réserve d'accorder des encouragemens, qui seront incessamment réglés en son conseil, selon la nature de chacune desdites marchandises.
Art. XII. Quant aux autres marchandises non dénommées au présent arrét, apportées directement en France des Etats-Unis, sur leurs vaisseaux ou sur vaisseaux François, ou portées de France auxdits EtatsUnis, sur vaisseaux François ou des Etats-Unis, et ì l'égard de toutes conventions de commerce quelconques, veut et ordonne sa Majesté, que les citoyens des EtatsUnis jouissent en France des mêmes droits, priviléges et exemptions que les sujets de sa Majesté, sauf l'exécution des dispositions portées par l'article IX ci-dessus.

Art. XIII. Sa Majesté accorde aux citoyens et habitans des Etats-Unis, tous les avantages dont jouissent ou pourront jouir à l'avenir les nations étrangères les plus favorisées dans ses colonies de l'Amérique, et de plus sa Majesté assure auxdits citoyens et habitans des Etats-Unis, tous les priviléges et avantages dont ses pro-pres sujets de France jouissent ou pourront jouir en Asie et dans les échelles qui y conduisent, pourvu toutefois que leurs bâtimens ayent été armés et expédiés dans un des ports des Etats-Unis.

Mande et ordonne sa Majesté à Mons. le Duc de Penthièvre, Amiral de France, aux sieurs intendans et commissaires départis dans les provinces, au commissaires départis pour l'observation des ordonnances dans les amirautes, aux officiers des amirautés, maîtres des ports,

Art. V. Vessels built in the United States and sold in France, or purchased by Frenchmen, shall be exempt from all duties, on proof that they were built in the United States.

Art. VI. Turpentine, tar, and pitch, the produce of the Utited States of America, and brought directly into France, in French vessels, or in those of the United States, shall pay only a duty of two and a half per cent. on their value, and as well the duties mentioned in this as in the fourth article, shall be exempt from all addition of sous per livre.

Art. VII. The exportation of arms of all sorts, and of gunpowder, for the United States of America, shall be always permitted in French vessels, or in those of the United States, paying for the arms a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value; and gunpowder in that case shall be exempt from all duty, on giving a cautionary bond.

Art. VIII. Papers of all sorts, even paper hangings and colored papers, pasteboard, and books, shall be exempt from all duties on their embarkation for the United States of America, in French vessels, or in those of the United States, and shall be entitled, in that case, to a restitution of the fabrication duties on paper and pasteboard.

Art. IX. The admiralty duties on the vessels of the United States entering into, or going out of, the ports of France, shall not be levied but conformably with the edict of the month of June last, in the cases therein provided for, and with the letters patent of the tenth of January, one thousald seven hundred and seventy, for the objects for which no provision shall have been made by the said edict; his Majesty reserving to himself moreover, to make known his intentions as to the manner in which the said duties shall be levied, whether in proportion to the tonnage of the vessels or otherwise, as also to simplify the said duties of the admiralty, and to regulate them, as far as shall be possible, on the principle of reciprocity, as soon as the orders shall be completed, which were given by his Majesty according to the twenty-sixth article of the said edict of the month of June last.

Art. X. The entrepot (or storing) of all the productions and merchandise of the United States, shall be permitted for six months, in all the ports of France open to the commerce of her colonies; and the said entrepôt shall be subject only to a duty of one eighth per cent.

Art. XI. To favor the exportation of arms, hard ware, jewelry, bonnetry,* of wool and of cotton, coarse woollens, small draperies and stuffs of cotton of all soris, and other merchandises of French fabric, which shall be sent to the United States of America, in French vessels or in those of the United States, his Majesty reserves to himself to grant encouragements, which shall be immediately regulated in his council, according to the nature of each of the said merchandises.

Art. XII. As to other merchandises not mentioned in this act, brought directly into France from the United States, in their or in French vessels, or carried from France to the said United States, in French vessels, or in those of the United States, and with respect to all commercial conventions whatsoever, his Majesty vills and ordains that the citizens of the United States enjoy in France the same rights, privileges, and exemptions, with the subjects of his Majesty: saving the execution of what is provided in the ninth article hereof.

Art. XIII. His Majesty grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the advantages which are enjoyed, or which may be hereafter enjoyed, by the most favored nations in his colonies of America; and moreover, his Majesty assures to the said citizens and inhabitants of the United States, all the privileges and advantages which his own subjects of France enjoy, or shall enjoy, in Asia, and in the straits leading thereto: provided, always, that their vessels shall have been fitted out and despatched in some port of the United States.
His Majesty commands and orders M. le duc de Penthievre, admiral of France, the intendants and commissaries deputed in the provinces, the commissaries deputed for the observation of the ordinances in the admiralties, the officers of the admiralties, masters of the ports, judges
juges des traités, et tous autres qu'il appartiendra, de tenir la main à l'exécution du présent règlement, lequel sera enregistré aux greffes desdites amirautés, lù, publié et affiché par-tout où besoin sera.

Fait au conseil d'état du Roi, sa Majesté y étant, tenu ì Versailles, le vingt-neuf Décembre, mil sept cent quatre-vingt-sept.
of treaties, and all others to whom it shall belong, to be aiding in the execution of the present regulation, which shall be registered in the offices of the said admiralties, read, published, and posted, wherever shall be necessary.

Done in the King's council of state, his Majesty present, held at Versailles, the twenty-minth of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Le Cte. De LA Luzerne.

Le Cte. DE LA LUZERNE.

No. 10.
Arrét of the King's Councilof State, prohibiting the importation of Foreign Whale and Spermacetti Oil into his Kingdom.

September 28, 1788.

## extratt from the registers of the counctl of state.

The King having taken information on the success attending the whale fishery, and the prospect of its greater prosperity within his kingdom, and his Majesty being willing to grant a special protection to this important fishery, which has just commenced in France, and which may become an abundant source of riches, while at the same time it affords to the marine a nursery for seamen, of great consequence to the service of the State: His Majesty has conceived that the prohibition of foreign oil, would be the most beneficial encouragement that could be granted to this branch of industry. Being willing to provide accordingly, and having heard the report of the Sieur lambert, Counsellor of State, and Ordinary to the Council of Despatches and to the Royal Council of Finances and Commerce, the King being present in his council, has ordained, and does ordain, that, computing from the day of publishing the present arrêt, the introduction of foreign whale and spermaceti oils shall be prohibited throughout his dominions: His Majesty commands and orders the Duke de Penthierre, Admiral of France, the intendants and commissaries throughout the provinces, the commissary deputed for the observation of the ordinances in the admiralties, the officers of the adniralties, masters of ports, judges of treaties, and all others whom it may concern, to assist in the execution of the present arrêt, which shall be registered in the offices of the said admiralties, read, published, and posted, wherever it shall appear necessary.

Done in the King's council of state, his Majesty being present, held at Versailles,28th September, 1788.
LA LUZERNE.

## No. 11.

Arrett of the King's Council of State, excepting Whale and other Fish Oil, and also Whale Bone, the product of the fisheries of the United States of America, from the prohibition contained in the arrêt of the 28th September last.

December 7, 1788.
extract from the registers of the councll of state.
The King having taken information on the arrêt pronounced in his council the 28th September last, prohibiting the importation of whale oil and spermaceti, the produce of foreign fisheries, into the kingdom, observing that oil made from sea calves, and other fish and sea animals, not being comprehended in the said arrêt, a fraudulent importation of whale oil might take place under the name of the aforesaid oils; and that, on the other hand, it might be inferred, from the tenor of the said arret, that oils, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, were prohibited: and his Majesty, wishing to remove every doubt on this head: To provide, therefore, for the same, having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, Counsellor of State in ordinary, and of the Council of Despatches and Royal Council of Finances and Commerce, the King being present in his council, has ordained, and does ordain, that, reckoning from the first day of April next, oil made from sea calves, and from fish and other sea animals, produced from foreign fisheries, as well as whale bone, produced in like manner from the said foreign fisheries, shall be prohibited from importation into the kingdom; without permitting the said prohibition, nevertheless, to extend either to the said kinds of oils, tor to the said whale oils and spermaceti, or the whale bone produced from the fisheries of the United States of America, and imported directly into France in French vessels, or those belonging to the subjects of the said United States; which shall continue to be provisionally admitted, agreeable to the furst and third articles of the arret of the 29 th of December last; on condition, however, that the captains of the said vessels, belonging to the United States, bring with them certificates from the consuls of France, residing in the ports of the said United States; or where these cannot be obtained, from the magistrates of the places where the embarkation of the said oil shall be made, for the purpose of proving that the cargo of the said vessels is the produce of the fisheries carried on by the citizens of the United States; which certificates shall be presented to the officers of the Admiralty, also to the commissioners of the farms, in the ports of France where it shall be landed; to be mentioned in the report of their arrival. His Majesty commands and orders the Duke de Penthievre, Admiral of France, the intendants and commissaries throughout the provinces, the commissary appointed to observe the ordinances of the admiralty, the officers of the admiralty, masters of ports, judges of treaties, and all others whom it may concern, to assist in the execution of the present arrêt, which shall be registered in the offices of the said admiralties, read, published, and posted, wherever it may appear necessary.

Done in the King's council of state, his Majesty being present, held at Versailles, the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

LA LUZERNE.

No. 12.
State of the Whale Fishery in Massachusetts, from 1771 to 1775.

| PORTS FROM WHIGH THE EQUYPMENTS WERE MADE. | Thenumber of vessels fitted out annually for the Northern fishery. | Their tonnage. | Thenumber of vessels fitted out annually for the Southern fishery. | Their tonnage. | The number of scamen employed. | Barrels of spermaceti oil taken annually. | Barrels of whale oil taken annually. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nantucket, | 65 | 4,875 | 85 | 10,200 | 2,025 | 26,000 | 4,000 |
| Wellfieet, | 20 | 1,600 | 10 | 1,000 | 420 | 2,250 | 2,250 |
| Dartmouth, | 60 | 4.500 | 20 | 2,000 | 1,040 | 7,200 | 1,400 |
| Synn, - | 1 | 75 | 1. | 120 | 28 | 200 | 100 |
| Martha's Vineyard, - | 12 | 720 | - | - | 156 | 900 | 300 |
| Barnstable, - | 2 | 150 | - |  | 26 | 240 |  |
| Boston, - - ${ }^{-}$ | 15 | 1,300 | 5 | 700 | 260 | 1,800 | 600 |
| Falmouth, in the county of Barnstable. | 4 | 300 | .. | - | 52 | 400 |  |
| Swansey, - - | 4 | 300 | - | - | 52 | 400 |  |
|  | 183 | 13,820 | 121 | 14,020 | 4,059 | 39,390 | 8,650 |

State of the Whale Fishery from 1787 to 1789 , both inclusive.

| Nantucket, - - | 18 | 1,350 | 18 | 2,700 | 487 | 3,800 | -8,260 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wellfieet and other ports at |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape Cod, - | 12 | 720 | 4 | 400 | 212 | - | 1,920 |
| Dartmouth, - | 45 | 2,700 | 5 | 750 | 650 | 2,700 | 1,750 |
| Cape Ann, - | - | - | 2 | 350 | 28 | - | 1,200 |
| Plymouth, - | 1 | 60 | - | - | 13 | 100 |  |
| Martha's Vineyard, - | 2 | 120 | 1 | 100 | 39 | 220 |  |
| Boston, - W - | 6 | 450 | 1 | 90 | 78 | 360 | - |
| Rochester and W areham, | 7 | 420 | 1 | 90 | 104 | 800 |  |
|  | 91 | 5,820 | 31 | 4,390 | 1,611 | 7,980 | 13,130 |

True copy. Attest,

## JOHN AVERY, Jr. Secretary.

N. B. About one quarter of the spermaceti is head matter; one quarter of which was exported to Great Britain, the remainder manufactured into candles. The spermaceti oil, previous to the Revolution, was mostly exported to Great Britain. The average price in that market, for five years previous to the war, about $\mathscr{E}^{2} 40$ sterling for the spermaceti oil, and £50 for head. The whale oil was formerly about one half exported to the French and English West India Islands, the other half sold in the United States. The average price of this oil about $\$ 70$ per ton. A whale producing 120 barrels whale oil, will generally produce 2,000 pounds bone, which was chiefly exported to Great Britain; the price about half a dollar per pound. A whale producing 50 to 60 barrels, will generally produce nearest 10 pounds of bone to a barrel of oil. The average price of oil, for three years past, as follows, viz:

Spermaceti, $\$ 100$ per ton.
Whale oil, $\$ 50$ per ton.
Head matter, $\$ 150$ per ton.
Bone, about 15 cents per pound.
No. 13.

## Extract from a memorial presented to the States General, in 1775, by a committee of the merchants engaged in the Whale Fishery.

The whale fishery is of great importance to Holland, as the produce yielded by the sea may properly be considered as our country, produce, which furnishes employ for thousands of hands; all the apparatus being made, and the vessels fitted out in our own country.

A new vessel, from 110 to 116 feet, including anchors, cables, rigging, sails, \&cc. costs from 32 to 36,000 Guilders.
Sixty or seventy lines, six or seven sloops, casks, harpoons, and other materials,
8 to 9,000
$-\quad 4$ to 5,000

Store rent, lighters, victualling, \&c. for forty-two to torty-eight men,
4 to 5,000
Total, F. 44,000 to 50,000
From these outhits the country evidently derives real advantages, whereas those immediately concerned risk their property, as has formerly been represented; that, during a period of forty-seven years, fourteen millions have been lost in this traffic, besides the loss arising from the decrease of capital.

The instances which have proved profitable to the owners are but few; greater losses are to be apprehended from the present high prices of all the necessaries and materials. To clear the expenses of a voyage, each vessel must at least bring a return of 15,000 guilders, exclusive of 1,000 guilders for insurance, besides the yearly decrease of capital, which may be calculated, on an average, at 30,000 guilders for every vessel completely equipped, making the sum of $3,870,000$ guilders for 129 vessels, which have been fitted out this present year, and which must each fetch out of the sea twenty tons of nett goods to clear themselves. The prospect of doing this is very unfavorable, as all our neighbors use greater exertions in that trade than ever, to which they are encouraged by the aid of their respective governments, in particular the British, who allow forty shillings sterling per ton to each vessel which is employed in the whale fishery, by which means the number of their whaling vessels have, since the year 1749 , (when the bounty was granted) increased from 2 to 109 vessels, which, in the Spring of 1775 , sailed from England and Scotland, measuring, in the whole, 33,318 tons, and amounting, at 40 shillings per ton, to $£ 66,636$, equal to 732,996 guilders, which amounts, upon an average, to 6,725 guilders for each vessel.
The fisheries in Sweden and Denmark have also received additional strength from the encouragements offered by their Governments, without which they would have but little inducement to that trade; so that, instead of Holland
formerly exceeding all the other nations together in the whale fishery, they, at present, exceed the Dutch by one third in the number of vessels; nay, England alone now sends out nearly as many vessels as Holland.
Another obstacle presents itself with regard to the whale bone trade: of this article, Holland formerly shipped five eighth parts to Great Britain, of which sale we are now deprived, on account of the high duty imposed on all foreign whale bone imported into that kingdom, and which may be considered as an additional premium on the fishery of that nation, amounting commonly to 50 guilders per hundred weight.
Our exportation of whale oil is also on the decline: Hamburg and Bremen receive great supplies, partly from their own fisheries, and partly from England and Russia, so as to be able to furnish the greatest part of Germany with that article. France and Spain are mostly supplied from England; and as it has been always computed that three-fourths of the product of our fisheries are exported, the competition of those and other rival nations will scarcely leave a foreign market for us: our own provinces and the river Rhine will be our limits.
Another disadvantage ought not to pass unnoticed, which is, that the prices of the produce of the fisheries are considerably reduced; the whale bone of the latest voyage having already been sold as low as 90 guilders, or less, which gives a loss. Oil may, also, in case of a successful season, fall from 60 to 40 guilders per twelve stekan, (sixty-three gallons) and in that case, vessels that return with one half or two thirds of their cargo, must sink money.
These are the most material circumstances that impede the progress of our fisheries. The effect of the premium granted by the British Parliament, has already been severely felt by our Greenland fleets, having, since that period, decreased one third in number.

No. 14.
.Abstract of Live Stock exported from the D'nited States, from about August 20, 1789, to September 30, 1790, from returns in the Treasury Office.

|  |  |  | Prench west indies. |  | all other countries. |  | total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Heads. | Value. | Heads. | Value. | Heads. | Value. |
| Horned cattle, | - | - | 3,573 | \$66,915 | 1,833 | \$33,045 | 5,406 | \$99,960 |
| Horses, - | - | - | 6,970 | 263,281 | 1,658 | 76,235 | 8,628 | 339,516 |
| Mules, | - | - | 22 | 833 | 215 | 8,013 | 237 | 8,846 |
| Sheep, | - | - | 5,379 | 8,502 | 4,679 | 8,537 | 10,058 | 17,039 |
| Hogs, - | - | - | 4,185 | 9,580 | 1,119 | 4,901 | 5,304 | 14,481 |
|  |  |  | 20,129 | \$349,111 | 9,504 | \$130,731 | 29,633 | \$479,842 |

No. 15.
Grain and Flour imported from the United States of America into the ports of France, in the year 1789, from an afficial statement.

|  |  |  |  | French q'ntals. lbs. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rice, | - | - | - | 123,401 69 |  | 24,680 tierces, of 500 French pounds each. |
| Flour. | - | - | - | 256,545 94 | - | 140,959 American barrels. |
| Wheat, | - | - | - | 2,015,297 3 | $\}$ Equal to $<$ | 3,664,176 7 . |
| Rye, | - | - | - | 307,390 96 |  | 558,891 American bushels. |
| Barley, | - | - | - | 260,131 52 |  | 520,262 |

No. 16.
Office of the Balance of Commerce of France.
Statement of the Vessels entered in the ports of France, from the United States of America, in the year 1789.

| French, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Yess | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons. } \\ & 2,105 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imperial, | - | - | - | - | - |  | 3 | 370 |
| English, | - | - | - | - |  | - | 43 | 4,781 |
| Dutch, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 170 |
| Hanseatic, | - | - | - | - |  |  | 1 | 200 |
| American, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 163 | 24,173 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 224 | 31,799 |

No. 17.
Abstract of the Tomnage of Foreign Vessels entered in the ports of the United States, from October 1, 1789, to September 30, 1790.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Tons. |
| Holland, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,815 |
| Sweden, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 311 |
| Prussia, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 394 |
| Spain, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,551 |
| Portugal, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,924 |
| Denmark, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,619 |
| Germany, |  | - | - | - | - |  | 1,368 |
| British dominions, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 225,495 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 262,912 |

## No. 18.

That the encouragement of our carying business is interesting, not only to the carrying States, but, in a high degree, also to the others, will result from the following facts:
The whole exports of the United States may be stated at - - - - $\$ 25,000,000$
Great Britain carries two-fifths of these in value-that is to say, - - - - - $\quad 10,000,000$
Freight and insurance on this, in times of peace, are about $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
2,250,000
The same charges, in war, are very various, according to the circumstances of the war-we may say, however, 55 per cent.
The difference between peace and war freight and insurance, then, is, annually,
Taxed on our agriculture by British wars, during their continuance, and our dependence on British bottoms.
Of the last 100 years, Great Britain has had 42 years* of war and 58 of peace; which is 3 of war to every 4 of peace, nearly.

In every term of 7 years, then, we pay 3 times $\$ 3,250,000$, or
$\$ 9,750,000$
Which, averaged on the years of peace and war, are annually and constantly
1,392,857
more than we should pay if we could raise our own shipping to be competent to the carriage of all our productions. Besides this, many of our bulky articles, not bearing a war freight, cannot be exported if exposed to that, so that their total loss is to be added to that before estimated.


## Extract of a letter from William Short, Esquire, Chargé des Affaires of the United States at the Court of France,

 to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, October 21, 1790."It cannot be dissembled that the National Assembly consider their commerce with the United States of much less importance now, than they will do in a short time hence. Some suppose us so much attached to England, and to English manufactures, that every sacrifice which France could make to encourage commercial connexions with us would be lost. They say that the experience of seven years has sufficed to show this. Others suppose that the commerce with the United States is a losing commerce. They are supported in this opinion by many of their merchants, who tell them that there is no instance of a French house having undertaken that commerce without losing by it. It is easy to answer these arguments so as to satisfy individuals, and a short time will satisfy all; still, at present, an unfavorable impression remains with many. When they are told that the Americans have continued to trade with England since the peace, becase their articles of exportation were either subjected to a monopoly, or to such shackles, in France, as prevented their coming here; that losses have been sustained in the American commerce by the failures which the peace brought on, and by the improper credit given to those who did not deserve it, by agents ill-chosen, or by goods ill-assorted; when they are told that the exportations from America to Europe are annually upwards of ninety millions, and, of course, that they are able to pay for that amount of European manufactures and productions, and that France can furnish the greater part of them on better or equal terms with England; that the United States furnish raw materials, and receive in return only those which are manufactured; that the transportation of these articles has hitherto benefitted the English, and might now benefit the French marine; they view the subject in a different light, and suppose it well worth attending to: They then come immediately to the necessity of a treaty of commerce, as being the only means of securing the advantages to be expected from these connexions. They urge that laws, which may be repealed from day to day, cannot be depended on; besides, that there is no reciprocity in them. They quote the Arrêt du Conseil for the encouragement of American commerce, and our act of Congress on impost and tonnage. They complain bitterly in being placed on the same footing with the English, at the first session of the new Congress; the proceedings of the second are not yet known.

66 The desire of some of the members of the Committee of Commerce, was to subject our articles imported into France, and our ships, to the same duties and tonnage that we subjected theirs. A desire, however, not to discourage our commerce entirely; a hope that our system, with respect to them, would be changed; and a wish to have their tariff of duties on importation and exportation uniform for all, induced them to reject the idea. The report of the Committee of Commerce has been read in the Assembly, and ordered to be printed: you will receive it enclosed. The tariff is under press, and shall be sent, also, as soon as it appears. How far it will be adopted I cannot say; but, as the Assembly feel the necessity of one being immediately established on the abolition of the internal barriers, it is much more than probable they will adopt it in the lump, to save time, although the members of the committee themselves agree that it is very mperfect. They say time and experience alone can shew what alterations should be made: Sacrifices have been mutually made by the different members of the committee to each other. In what regards us, those who are graziers, and those who are interested with the Nantucket fishermen, settled in France, (of which there are both in the committee) insist on heavy duties being laid on salted meats and the productions of fisheries. They have succeeded in the committee, and will probably succeed, for the reasons mentioned above, in the Assembly. The low price of our salted meats alarmed them. They were deaf to the advantages of procuring subsistence, on the best terms possible, to the poorer classes, and the preference which should be given to the cultivation of corn above grazing, on account of population. There is little doubt, therefore, that the regulations made by the present Assembly, respecting our commerce, will not be such as we could wish.
${ }_{66}$ The proceedings of a large and tumultuous Assembly are so irregular, that one is obliged to be on a constant watch to prevent the individual members, who are interested, from passing into a decree such things as the House do not consider of very great moment, or where there is no other individual particularly interested in its opposition. The importation of salted provisions and whale oil are in this class. You will see by the tariff enclosed, that the committee proposes heavy duties on the former, and a prohibition of the latter, without any regard to the laws formerly made for the encouragement of our commerce. The Marquis de Lafayette will do whatever he can to prevent these things passing, and $I$ hope he will succeed. I have spoken to several members on this subject. IThey all agree on the necessity of putting the American commerce on a different footing. They talk of the propriety of reciprocity ensured by a treaty; and plead that favors, hitherto granted to our commerce in France, did not create similar dispositions in America. They say the Nantucket fishermen at L'Orient and Dunkirk, have large quantities of oil on hand unsold, which proves they are competent to the supplies of the kingdom, and are buoyed up with the hopes that they will be joined by many others who will come to settle in France, rather than go to the English possessions."

## EXPORTS FORTHEYEARENDINGSEPTEMBER 30, 1790.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY $15,4791$.
Treasury Department, February 15, 1791.
SIR:
I do myself the honor to transmit, through you, to the House of Representatives, a general return of the exports of the Inited States, abstracted from custom house returns, commencing on the various days in August, 1789, whereon they were respectively opened, and ending on the 30th of September last. From inadvertence in some of those offices, the space of time prior to the Ist of October, 1789, was blended with the quarter following, which prevented an uniform commencement of this abstract on that day; and there is yet a deficiency of many of the returns for the last quarter of the year 1790, which confines the abstract to the 30th of September last.

I have the honor to be, \&c.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
The Hon. the Spraker of the House of Representatives.

Abstract of the Exports of the United States, from August, 1789, to the 30th September, 1790.


ABSTRACT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| SPECLES OF MEROHANdISE EXPORTED. | great britarn. |  | france. |  | SPAIN. |  | portugal. |  | holland. |  | flanders. |  | Germany. |  | DENMARK. |  | sweden. |  | mediterranean. |  | nova sootia. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quan- } \\ & \text { tity. } \end{aligned}$ | Value. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quan- } \\ \text { tity. } \end{gathered}$ | Value. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quan- } \\ \text { tity. } \end{gathered}$ | Value: | Quan tity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value, | Quantity. | Value. |
| Amount br't forward, |  | 1,079,102 50 | - | 26,317 | - | 4,740 | - | 2,591 | - | 106,798 | - | 8,636 | - | 40,051 | $\cdots$ | 97 | - | 10,258 | - | 8,300 | - | 573 |
| Furniture, - | 殓 - | - | - | - | - | 30 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| FISHERy. <br> Fish, dried, quintals, |  | 10 | 543 | 1,086 | 72,300 | 194,457 | 18,594 | 41,306 |  | - |  | - | - |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil pickled, bbls. | 73 |  | 12 | 20 | 280 | 813 | 18,69 | -242 | 15 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 8 | 16 | 2,314 6 | 4,628 36 |  |  |
| Oil, whale, ${ }_{\text {der }}$ do. | 1,738 | 21,048 | 9,914 | 73,767 | 593 | 4,174 | 4 | 60 | 807 | 5,683 | - | $\cdots$ | 470 |  | - | - | - |  | 135 | 36 700 |  |  |
| Spermaceti, do. | 3,840 | 60,000 | 1,403 1,200 | 17,523 480 | 2,806 | 1,256 | - | - | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | $\stackrel{ }{-}$ |  | $\square$ | 470 | 2,990 | - | - | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ | - | 135 | 700 | 1 100 | 10 870 |
| Whale bone, do. | 1,075 | 215 | 108,807 | 17,917 | 2,896 | 1,256 | - | - | 5,220 | 1,050 |  | - | 6,150 | 1,230 | - | - | - | - | 328 89 | 150 5 |  |  |
| barain. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buckwheat, bushels, | - ${ }^{-1}$ | C |  | 5 | - ${ }^{-1}$ | - |  |  |  | 869 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn, - do. | 98,407 | 56,205 | 10,350 | 5,175 | 747,849 | 364,124 | 370,122 | 205,521 | 2,605 | 869 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  | 61 80819 | 23 40,64 |
| Oats, - do. |  | - | 239 | 67 | 63 | -16 | - | 205,51 | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | 80,819 | 40,664 |
| Rye, - do. | 209 | 255 | - ${ }^{-}$ | - | 2,919 | 1,971 | 7,012 | 3,710 | 6,856 | 4,904 | - | - | 1,272 | 636 |  | - | - | - | - | - | 2,140 | 570 923 |
| Wheat, - do. | 292,042 | 355,361 | 136,908 | 147,630 | 390,585 | 505,754 | 268,502 | 346,111 | 1,664 | 1,911 | - | - | 1,759 | 636 852 | - | - | - | - | 13,731 | 15,114 | 1,758 215 | 923 239 |
| Ginseng, casks; | 529 | 32,424 | -" | - | - | - | 24 | 2,600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gunpowder, lbs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gin, - gallons, | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Grindstones, - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - | $\because$ | 1,025 100 | 605 300 |
| Hats, - | $\overline{355}$ | 539 | - | - | - | - | 392 | 92 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 33 | - | - | - | - | 50 | 8 |
| Hay, - tons, | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horns, - - | - | 1,035 | - | 17 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 104 |
| Ironmongery, - | - | 1,035 | " | 241 | - | - | - | 101 |  | 150 | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pigiron, - tons, | . 3,258 | 78,676 | 68 | 1,585 | - | - | 5 | 200 | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 50 | 1,133 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 197 |
| Bar iron, - Indigo, - do. l | 532,542 | 2,936 473,830 | 12,877 | 10,897 | ${ }^{2}$ | 130 600 | - | - | 56,030 | 44, $\overline{100}$ | - | - | - | 1, | - | - | 70 | 500 | - | - | 5 | 360 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | 700 | 500. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,161,381 50 |  | 302,722 |  | 1,078,065 |  | 602,534 |  | 165,510 |  | 8,636 |  | 46,892 |  | 130 |  | 10,774 |  | 28,933 |  | 54,516 |

ABSTRACT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| species of merchandIEE EXPORTED. | british west indies. |  | FRENCH WEST indtes. |  | DUTCI westINDIES. |  | DANISH WEST indies. |  | SPANISH WEST INdies \& florida. |  | SWEDISHWEST INDIES. |  | portugueseislands. |  | african isl'ds \& ooast of africa. |  | EAST indies. |  | TOTAL. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Valte. | Quantity. | Value. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quan- } \\ \text { tity. } \end{gathered}$ | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quan tity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Valne. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quan- } \\ \text { tity. } \end{gathered}$ | Value. | Quantity | Value. |
| Amount br't forward, <br> Furniture, | - | 5,178 50 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 26,934 \\ 4,127 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 9,566 \\ & 2,283 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,883 \\ 50 \\ 390 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 6,029 \\ 507 \end{array}$ |  | 50 | - |  |  |  |  |  | - | 1,363,754 |
|  |  | 166 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $6$ |  | 376 |  | 5,325134 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,327 \\ 302 \end{array}$ | - |  |
| Fismery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | $8,351$ |
| Fish, dried, quintals, pickled, bbls. | 1,970 795 | 4,114 3,075 | 251,116 | 518,288 | 23,822 | 48,631 | 1,180 |  | 824 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil, whale, ${ }^{\text {pickled, }}$ bbls. do. | 795 15 | 3,075 124 | 29,294 1,756 | 90,818 13,685 | 4,778 | 13,404 | 1,803 | 2,421 | 300 | 978 886 | $\because$ | - | 5,432 292 | 11,307 801 | 613 147 | 1,324 | - | - | 378,721 | 828,531 |
| Spermaceti, do. | 15 | 124 | 1,756 80 | 13,685 1,029 | 179 | 1,317 | 3 | 27 | 5 | 38 | - | . | 139 | 1,243 | 147 6 | 564 42 |  |  | 36,804 | 113,165 |
| Candles, do. lbs. | 756 | 353 | 38,754 | 14,884 | 23,162 |  | - | - | - | - 7 | - | - | 8 | 120 | - | 4 | - |  | 15,765 | 124,908 |
| Whale bone, do. | - . | - | , | -1,88 | 23, | 9,274 | - | - | 1,685 | 674 | - | - | 148 | 58 | 165 | 66 | 1,285 | 529 | 5,431 70,379 | 79,542 <br> 27,724 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - |  | 6 | 1,285 | 5 | 721,379 1281 | 27,724 20,417 |
| Buckwheat, bushels, | ${ }_{5}^{25}$ | 10 | 2,661 | 947 | 351 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn, - do. | 516,794 | 269,225 | 120,968 | 62,673 | 36,927 | 18,016 | 1,699 | 554 4,046 | 4,464 | 2,271 | 160 179 | 53 82 | 98,415 | 51,033 | $8 \cdot 04$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oats, - do. | 18,250 | 4,150 | - $\begin{array}{r}12,359\end{array}$ | 14,089 | 36,927 8,026 | 18,016 1,308 | 8,149 | 4,046 386 | 4,464 1,340 | 2,271 280 | 179 12 | 88 | 98,415 92 | 51,033 | 8,694 | 4,516 | - | - | 2,102,137 | ( $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,572 } \\ 1,083,581\end{array}$ |
| Rye, - do. | 200 | 120 | ${ }^{377}$ | 187 | -02 | 1,308 | 1,321 | ${ }^{386}$ | 1,340 | 280 | 12 | ${ }^{4}$ | 92 1,371 | 30 730 | - | 4,516 | . | - | $\begin{array}{r}2,102,137 \\ \hline 98,842\end{array}$ | $1,083,581$ 20,900 18 |
| Wheat, - do. | - | - | 16 | 24 | - | - | $\overline{20}$ | 30 |  | - | - | - | 1,371 20,016 | 730 25,972 | - | - | - | - | - $\begin{array}{r}12,842 \\ 12965\end{array}$ | 20,900 13,181 |
| Ginseng, - casks, | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | 20,016 | 25,972 | - |  |  |  | 1,124,458 | 1,398,998 |
| Gunpowder, lbs. | - | - | 75 | 18 | 4,200 | 600 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 6 | - | - |  | 018 | - | - | 260 | 12,000 | 813 |  |
| Gin, - gallons, | - | - | 650 | - 360 | 4,200 | - | " | - | 25 490 | 6 184 | - | - | 1,400 | 212 | 100 | 25 | -- | 12,000 | 5,800 | 47,024 |
| Grindstones, - | - | - | 63 | 100 | 40 | - 50 | - | - | - 490 | 184 | - |  | - | - | 200 | 180 | 15,660 | 15,660 | 18,025 | 16,989 |
| Hair powder, Jbs. | - | - | 620 | 150 | 6,432 | 804 | 2,400 | 300 | 1,220 | 150 | - | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 1,220 | $\overline{-7}$ | - | - |  | - | 203 | 450 |
| Hay, - ton | 205 | 1,340 | 1,703 | - | 174 | 666 | - | - | 100 | 100 | - | " | 1,220 | 150 | 24 |  | - | - | 12,534 | 1,687 |
| Horns, - | 205 | 1,340 | 1,703 | 10,288 | 190 | 1,035 | - | - | 14 | 84 | - | - | 15 |  | 24 | 72 |  | - | 668 | 1,392 |
| Ironmongery, | - | 204 |  | 1,782 | - |  | $-$ | 516 | - |  | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |  | 2,126 | 12,851 |
| Pig iron, - tons, | 25 | 600 | 4 | 1200 |  | 1,311 | 3 | 516 |  | 943 | - | 33 | - | 478 | - |  |  | 1,922 |  | 1,052 |
| Bariron, - - | - | - | 7 | 423 | 1 | 85 80 | 3 | 90 | 15 2 | 1,100 | - | - | 12 | 1,021 |  | - | 125 | 7,710 | 3,555 | 7,878 91,379 |
| Indigo, - lbs. | 7,000 | 5,700 | 2,220 | 1,752 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 120 | - | " | 12 | 1,024 | 17 | 1,430 | 114 | 10,220 | 3,555 200 | 16,723 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | 612,119 | 537,379 |
|  |  | 294,359 50 |  | 762,758 |  | 108,546 50 |  | 16,029 50 |  | 14,350 |  | 228 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16,00 |  | 14,380 |  | 228 |  | 96,546 |  | 13,708 |  | 54,670 |  | 5,821,289 |

ABSTRACT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


ABSTRACT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


| SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED. | great britain. |  | franoe. |  | spain. |  | PORTUGAL. |  | HOLLAND. |  | flanders. |  | germany. |  | DENMARE. |  | SWEDEN. |  | mediterranean. |  | nova scotia. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quan. tity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity, | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value, | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Amount br't forward, | - | 2,432,685 50 | - | 414,062 | - | 1,101,981 | - - | 628,432 | - | 171,458 | - | 9,002 | - | 48,130 | - | 443 | - | 10,832 | - | 31,253 | - | 86,597 |
| Molasses, . galls. | 60 | 1500 | 330 | 90 | 1,000 | 225 | 346 | - 88 | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 118 | 32 | 829 | 220 | $\cdots$ | - | 5,700 | 1,450 |
| Muskets, - - |  | 研 | - | " | - | - | 50 | 250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nankeens, . ${ }^{\text {b }}$ bales, |  | - 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Linseed Oil, - bris. | 2 | 5000 | - | - | - | - | 16 | 240 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | . 2 | 30 |
| PRovisions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour, - brls. | 104,880 | 676,274 00 | 61,049 | 392,341 | 97,288 | 603,109 | 58,218 | 392,825 | - | - | - | - | 592 | 2,443 | - | - | - | - | 165 | 330 | 19,009 | 111,458 |
| Bread, - do. | 201 | 61000 | 950 | 2,616 | 863 | 2,612 | 830 | 2,548 | 11 | 52 | - | - | 50 | 100 | 30 | 105 | - | - | - | - | 9,942 | 28,182 |
| Meal, - do. | 1,401 | 5,435 00 | - |  | 4,103 | 13,287 | 240 | 830 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | * | - | - | - | $\square$ | - | 6,170 | 15,886 |
| Peas \& Beans, bshls, | 321 | 22200 | 119 | 112 | 657 | 556 | 285 | 586 | 10 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 70 | 60 | 2,076 | 2,101 |
| Beef, - brls, | 122 | 62000 | 1,382 | 8,596 | 961 | 6,083 | 149 | 921 | 39 | 234 | - | - | - | - |  | - | 513 | 3,791 | 10 | 70 | 1,131 | 7,111 |
| Pork, - do, | 32 | 27800 | 667 | 5,513 | 779 | 7,146 | 198 | 1,647 | 171 | 1,457 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 72 | 648 | 36 | 270 | 826 | 8,066 |
| Hams and Bacon, lbs, | 800 | 8000 | 450 | 50 | 8,000 | 630 | 64,494 | 5,144 | - |  | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -. | 6,270 | 457 |
| Butter, - firk's, | 384 | 2,310 00 | - | - | - 233 | 1,172 | 34 | 203 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 363 | 1,890 |
| Cheese, - lbs. | - | , | 6,200 | 387 | 10,190 | 404 | 3,000 | 222 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 4,300 | 237 |
| Potatoes, - brls. | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | , | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | " | - | - | - | 74 | 78 |
| Tongues, " do. | - | - | - | * |  |  | 27 | 27 | - | - | - | - | " | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\because$ | 9 | 86 |
| Onions and vegetables. | - | 153 | - | - | - | * | , |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | - | * |  |  | 526 |
| Hogs Lard, - firk's, | 41 | 51000 | - | - | 102 | 530 | 6 | 37 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 27 | 117 |
| Honey, - do. | 151 | 90600 | 14 | 84 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oysters pickled, kegs, | 4 | 4 | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | : 50 |
| Pimento, - bags, | 9 | 10000 | - | - | - | - | E. | - | 700 | $\because$ 4,820 | - |  | - | - |  | - |  | - |  | - | 180 | 50 |
| Pepper, - $\quad$ - re'ms. | 900 | 30000 | - | - | - | -. | - : | - | - |  | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paint, - Jbs. | ${ }^{*}$ | -700 | - | $\cdots$ | - - |  | 10 |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | - | $\cdots$ | - 81 |  | - | - | - | - | - |  | 400 | 71 |
| Pitch, - brls. | 7,000 | 13,920 00 |  |  |  | 52 |  |  | 331 70 | 497 140 | - | $\overline{-}$ | 81 160 | 243 345 | - | , | - | . | 10 | 20 | 76 | 192 |
|  |  | 3,134,472 50 |  | 824,764 |  | 1,737,795 |  | 1,034,200 |  | 178,667 |  | 9,002 |  | 51,261 |  | 590 |  | 15,491 |  | 34,003 |  | 264,635 |

ABSTRACT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| gPECTES OF MERCHANDIEE EXPORTED. | BRITISH WEST INDIES. |  | FRENOH WEST INDIES. |  | DUTCH west inDIES. |  | DANIBH WEST IN-DIES. |  | SPANISH WEST indies and florida. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SWEDISH } \\ \text { WEST INDIES. } \end{gathered}$ |  | portuaese isLands. |  | AFRICAN ISLANDS AND C'st OFAFRIOA |  | EAET INDIES. |  | TOTAL. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quan. tity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quan- } \\ & \text { tity. } \end{aligned}$ | Value, | Quantity. | Value. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quan- } \\ & \text { tity. } \end{aligned}$ | Value. | Quan tity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Amount br't forward, | - | 741,097 50 | - | 1,492,324 | - | 198,095 50 | - | 35,316 50 | - | 26,687 | - | 854. | - | 120,441 | - | 16,237 | - | 65,205 | - | 7,631,133 |
| Molasses, - malls, | 1,032 | 250 | -962 | 163 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 4,660 | 1,241 | - | - | 500 | 130 | 15,537 | 3,904 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Muskets, } \\ \text { Nankeens, } & \text { - bal } \end{array}$ |  | - |  |  | 1 | 65 | 1 | 125 | - 1 | 125 |  |  |  |  | $\square$ | - | - |  | 100 | 500 2,315 |
| Linseed Oil, - brls. | 12 | 180 | 60 | 972 | 24 | 460 | -. | - | .$^{-1}$ | - | 3 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | . | 119 | 1,962 |
| Flour, ${ }^{\text {Provisions. }}$. bris. | 139,886 | 858,006 | 173,290 | 1,090,854 | 38,691 | 254,497 | 10,568 | 66,259 | 10,010 | 69,896 | 33 | 165 | 10,432 | 66,467 | 617 | 3,394 | 495 | 2,975 | 724,623 | 4,591,293 |
| Bread, - do. | 39,860 | 111,185 | 12,167 | 1,32,102 | 6,817 | 18,753 | 10,010 | -7,641 | - 400 | 6989 | 3 | 165 | 10,476 | 66,469 1,289 | 220 | -695 | 40 | ${ }^{195}$ | 75,667 | -209,674 |
| Meal, - do. | 38,122 | 124,067 | 13,529 | 32,393 | 10,913 | 31,951 | 22,716 | -69,032 | 235 | 656 | 114 | 241 | 2,426 | 8,606 | 102 | 306 | - | - | 99,973 | 302,694 |
| Peas \& Beans, bshils. | 20,833 | 10,040 | 8,500 | 7,444 | 4,032 | 2,857 | 580 | 456 | 294 | 381 | $89^{\circ}$ | 63 | 886 | 863 | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 38,752 | 25,746 |
| Beef, - brls. | 47 | 301 | 34,765 | 216,638 | 906 | 5,634 | 1,352 | 8,333 | 816 | 5,645 | 59 | 357 | 1,439 | 9,269 | 240 | 1,623 | 730 | 4,325 | 44,662 | 279,551 |
| Pork, - do. | 823 | 6,358 | 9,589 | 87,707 | 8,676 | 65,472 | ${ }^{7} 796$ | 6,804 | 558 | 5,505 | 213 | 1,922 | 785 | 6,656 | 68 | 800 | 200 | 1,850 | 24,462 | 208,099 |
| Hams and Bacon, lbs. | 1,200 | 100 | 72,814 | 5,844 | 32,288 | 2,701 | 26,874 | 2,174 | 15,005 | 1,321 | 3,000 | 200, | 10,200 | 855 | - |  | 2,160 | 172 | 253,555 | 19,728 |
| Butter, - firi's. | 80 | 480 | 3,288 | 18,195 | 1,530 | .9,148 | ${ }^{173}$ | 1,057 | 1,962 | 12,260 | , | , | -94 | 503 | 38 | 199 | 200 | 1,270 | 8,379 | 48,587 |
| Cheese, - lbs. | 5,850 | 380 | 43,279 | 2,538 | 17,299 | 939 | 750 | 44 | 41,446 | 2,945 | - | - | 4,630 | 315 | 6,550 | 344 | 1,250 | 75 | 144,734 | 8,830 |
| Potatoes, - brls. | 809 | 955 | 2,777 | 2,917 | 548 | 636 | 138 | 143 | 771 | 1,072 | 21 | 26. | 180 | 182 | 6, | - | , | - | 5,318 | 6,009 |
| Tongues, - do. | 35 | 70 | 352 | 826 | 211 | 521 | - | - | 5 | 50 | - | - | 1 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 641 | 1,598 |
| Onions and vegetables, | - 10 | 1,380 | 36 | 15,148 | - | 2,145 | $\cdots$ | 157 | - | 3,246 | - | - | - | - | - | 181 | - | - | - | 22,936 |
| Hogs Lard, - firk's. | 19 | 95 | 6,367 | 26,440 | 319 | 1,567 | 149 | 687 | 264 | 1,189 | - | - | 4 | 18 | - | - | 55 | 275 | 6,355 | 31,475 |
| Honey, - do. | - 16 |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | 165 | 990 |
| Oysters pickled, kegs, | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 112 | 112 | 25 | 25 | 45 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 272 | 272 |
| Pimento, - bags, | - | - | 250 | - 0 | - | - | - |  |  | 8 | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 715 | 4,928 |
| Pepper, - lbs. | - | - | 250 | 90 | - | - | - |  | 3,800 | 1,000 | $\stackrel{\square}{7}$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - |  | 6,100 | 1,440 |
| Paper, - re'ms, | -00 | - | 4 |  | - | - | - 33 | 65 |  | 24 | 102 | 204 | - | - | 24 | 80 | - | - | 169 | 381 |
| Pitch, - bric. | 427 | 753 | $\overline{121}$ | $)^{-} 258$ | 84 |  | 150 | 58 | 3,900 | - 820 | - | - | " 67 | 155 | 22 | 47 | - | - | 8,875 | 963 17,488 |
| Raw Hides, - . |  | - | $\cdots$ | - | - |  | - | - |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 230 | 17,488 485 |
|  |  | 1,855,753 50 |  | 3,033,131 |  | 595,733 50 |  | 198,408 50 |  | 133,864 |  | 4,062 |  | 216,870 |  | 23,906 |  | 76,3,72 |  | 13,422,981 |

ABSTRACT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDIEE EXPORTED. | great britain. |  | france. |  | , SPAIN. |  | PORTUGAL. |  | holland. |  | Flanders. |  | germany. |  | DEmmaris. |  | SWEDEN. |  | MEDITERRA-NEAN. |  | NOVA scotia. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quan-- tity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity; | Value, | Quan | Value. | Quantity, | Value. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quan. } \\ \text { tity. } \end{gathered}$ | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quan. tity. | Value. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quan- } \\ & \text { tity. } \end{aligned}$ | Value. |
| Amount br't forward, | - | 3,134,472 50 | - | 824,764 | * | 1,737,795 | - | 1,034,200 | - | 178,667 | - | 9,002 | $\cdots$ | 51,261 | - | 590 | - | 15,491 | - | 34,003 | - | 264,635 |
| Raw silk, lbs. Rosin, | 93 186 | 279 430 | 84 20 | 210 40 | - |  | 75 | 150 | 30 | 137 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rice, tierces, | 36,930 | 773,852 | 9,964 | 156,461 | 3,875 | 59,747 | 627 | 10,804 | 10,315 | 155,587 | - | * | 14,711 | 220,801 |  |  | 50 | 800 | 110 | 1,540 | 76 | 1,178 |
| Rum, American, gls. | 833 | 352 | 14,033 | 5,087 | 6,924 | 2,225 | 9,585 | 3,140 | 15,487 | 5,900 | - | - | 2,732 | 850 | 384 | 128 | 18,589 | 5,823 | 1,252 | 370 | 5,512 | 1,605 |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ WestIndia, do. | 110 | 84 | - | , |  | - | 112 | 56 | - | - | - | - | 2,200 | 1,375 | - | - | - | - | 1, | - | 2,400 | 1,238 |
| Raisins, casks, | 6 | 36 | $-$ | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | $4{ }^{-}$ | - | - | - | 69 | - 399 |
| Salt, bushels, | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 7,365 | 737 | - | - | 2,604 | 1,140 |
| Sago, lbs. | 2,194 | 430 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soap, boxes, | 4,700 | 1,394 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\because$ | - | " | - | - | - | - | 4 | 20 | - | - | 81 80 | 228 30 |
| Seeds and roots, | 2,100 | 1,242 | - | 283 | - | - | - | - | - | 210 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 211 |
| Shoes and boots, prs. | 124 | 143 | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 824 | 788 |
| Saddlery, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Starch, - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar, loaf, lown, do. |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,\%28 | 428 |
| Sassafras, do. | 49,504 | 555 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel, bundles, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stones, sawed, ${ }^{\text {Tallow, }}$ | 156,708 | 17,211 | 6,500 | 550 | $\because$ | - | - | - | 5,430 | 450 | - | - | - | - | 150 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 200 | 20 |
| Tobacco, . hhds. | 73,708 | 2,754,493 | 10,876 | 384,642 | 568 | 18,788 | - | - | 23,448 | 851,573 | 158 | 5,266 | 5,612 | 201,999 | 471 | 14,242 | 182 | 7,370 | - | - | 302 | 2,132 |
| Tea, chests, | 2 | ${ }^{71}$ | , 20 | 1,040 | 45 | 4,572 | 2 | 160 | 1,156 | 82,197 | - |  | 4 | 200 | - |  | 153 | 11,112 | ; 2 | 200 | 48 | 3,593 |
| Tar, bbls. | 71,077 | 105,510 | 1,532 | 2,256 | 1,715 | 2,727 | 430 | 591 | 290 | 580 | 20 | 30 | 687 | 1,364 | - | - | 617 | 1,228 | 125 | 240 | 260 | 331 |
| Turpentine, do. | 27,800 | 71,240 | - | - | - |  | - | - | 105 | 315 | - | - | 59 | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 20 |
| Do. spirits, do. | 171 | 907 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tow cloth, pieces, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vinegar, casks, |  |  |  | 100 | - | - |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 17 17 |  |
| Wines, Wax, pipes, lbs. | r $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 87,294\end{array}$ | 4,425 $\mathbf{2 1 , 8 5 2}$ | 35,650 | 100 8,813 | 63,030 | 15,716 | 10,052 | 175 2,512 | 1,878 | 500 469 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | 400 | 20,000 | 4,945 | 17 | 1,780 |
|  |  | 6,888,978 50 |  | 1,384,246 | - | 1,841,614 |  | 1,051,830 |  | 1,276,585 |  | 14,298 |  | 478,050 |  | 14,972 |  | 42,981 |  | 41,298 | , | 279,820 |

$\stackrel{10,30,205,156}{ }$

A Summary of the value and déstination of the Exports of: the United States, agreeably to the foregoing abstract.


In addition to the foregoing, a considerable number of packages have been exported from the United States, the value of which, being omitted in the returns from the custom houses, could not be introduced into this abstract.

Treneasury Department, Februaiy 15, 1791.
TENCH COXE, Assistant Secretary.
[1st Session.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30; 1790.

communicated to the senate, november 18, 1791.
Treasury Departhent, November 18, 1791.
Sir:
In pursuance of the order of the Senate, I-have the honor to transmit a return of the imports of the United States, so modified as to convey a considerable portion of the information which I conceive they require. I beg leave to observe, that this document is a part of a set of papers relative to imports, exports, and tonnage, which have been some time in preparation at the treasury. Some others, which are completed, will be transmitted to the Senate as soon as they shall have been transcribed.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,

## ALEXANDER HAMILTON, <br> Secretary of the Treasury.

The Vioe President of the United States and President of the Senate.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, from the 1 st of October, 1789, to the 1st of September, 1790.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF LMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | endmerated articles payizg each a specific dety. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Tobacco } \\ \text { manufactro } \\ \text { at } 6 \text { cents. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Cotton, at 3 cents per pound. | Bohea Tea, at 6 cents. | Bohea Tea, at 8 cents. | Souchong, and other Black Teas, at 10 cents. | Other Green Teas, at 12 cents. |
|  | Pounds. | Bales. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Russia, - | - | - | - | 353 |  |  |
| Sweden, - | - | - | - | 318 |  |  |
| Total, | - | - | - | 318 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Denmark and Norway, } \\ \text { Danish West Indies, } & \text { - }\end{array}$ | - | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | - | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| Uaited Netherlands, Dutch West Indies, and American Colonies, | 18 50 | 86 | - | 87,117 9 |  |  |
| Total, | 68 | 86 | - | 87,126 2 |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, | 10 | - | - | 20 |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, | - | - | - | 12 |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundiand and British Fisheries, | 149 |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Britush East Indies, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | 159 | - | - | 32 |  |  |
| Imperial ports of the Austrian Netherlands, and Germany, | - | - | - | 12,060 |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse towns, - | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| France, -- - | - | - | - | 180 |  |  |
| French West Indies, - - | 792 | 5 |  | 5 |  |  |
| Eourbon and Mauritius, - | - | - | 310 | - | 3,087 | 495 |
| Total, | 792 | 5 | 310 | 185 | 3,087 | 495 |
| Spain, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ivica, Mnjorca, and Minorca, | - | - | - | 13,377 |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, |  | - | - | 13,377 |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - - | 473 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - - | 732 |  |  |  | ' |  |
| Other Spanish American Colonies, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | 1,205 | - | - | 13,377 |  |  |
| Portugal, - - | - | - | - | 184,989 |  |  |
| Madeira, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal, and other Azores, <br> Cape de Yerd Islands, - | - | - | - | 688 |  |  |
| Total, | - | - | - | 185,677 |  |  |
| Italian ports, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - | 700 | - | 1,502,685 | - | 374,945 | 89,013 |
| West Indies generally, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa generally, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain, - | - | - | - | 3223 |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 3,124 | 100 | 1,502,995 | 299,451 | 378,032 | 89,508 |

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued,


Treasury Defarthent, October 1, 1791.
TENCH COXE, Assistunt Secretary.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1790 .

combunicated to the senate, november 28, 1791.


#### Abstract

Sir: In further obedience to the order of the Senate, I have the honor to transmit a return of the Tonnage of all the vessels employed in the import, coasting, and fishing trades of the United States, for one year, ending on the 30th September, 1790. This document will be found to exhibit the degree in which American and foreign vessels participate in every branch of the commerce of the United States, except the export trade, for which a similar return is now in preparation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.


The Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

General Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the United States, from forcign ports, between the 1st day of October, 1789, and the 30th day of September, 1790, together with the Coasting and Fishing Vessels.


how employed, or from whence arrived.

From Europe and its Islands, with Madeira, the Canaries, and the Cape de Yerd Islands,
From Asia and its Islands, with Bourbon, Mauritius, Good Hope, and From Asia and
From Africa and its Islands, excepting Madeira, the Canaries, Cape de Verds, Bourbon, Mauritius, Good Hope, and St. Helena,
From the West India Islands,. From foreign America, South of the United States, other than the West India Islands,
From foreign America, North of the United States, Vessels of foreigners, from foreign ports, not belonging to their nation,
From ports into which the vessels of the United States are not admitted, From ports into which the vessels of the United States are not admitted,
Licensed Coasters,
Unlicensed Coasters,


This return of tonnage is made up from papers, which only mention the ports from which yessels have arrived. An idea of the Import trade alone, therefore, is to be obtained from it. By the addi-

the United States and countries not their own will appear to be much greater.
The returns from Rhode Island and Providence Plantations did not commence until June 21, 1790. The returns from North Carolina did not commence until March $11,1790$.
Treasury Department, April 15, 1791.
TENCH COXE, Assistant Secretary.

## MANUFACTURER＇S MARKS．

communicated to the house of representatives，december 9， 1791.
The Secretary of State，to whom was referred，by the House of Representatives，the petition of Samuel Breck and others，proprietors of a sail－cloth manufactory，in Boston，praying that they may have the exclusive privilege of using particular marks for designating the sail cloth of their manufactory，has had the same under consideration， and，thereupon，reports：
That it would，in his opinion，contribute to fidelity in the execution of manufactures，to secure to every manu－ factory an exclusive right to some mark on its wares，proper to itself；

That this should be done by general laws，extending equal right to every case，to which the authority of the Legislature should be competent；

That these cases are of decided jurisdiction．
Manufactures made and consumed within a State，being subject to State legislation，while those which are ex－ ported to foreign nations，or to another State，or into the Indian territory，are，alone，within the legislation of the General Government．

That it wills therefore，be reasonable for the General Legislature to provide，in this behalf，by law，for those cases of manufacture，generally，and those only，which relate to commerce with foreign nations，and among the several States，and with the Indian tribes．

And，that this may be done by，permitting the owner of every manufactory to enter into the records of the court of the district，wherein his manufactory is，the name with which he chooses to mark or designate his wares， and renderimg it penal in others to put the same mark to any other wares．

THOMAS JEFFERSON，Secrctary of State．
December 9， 1791.
［1st Session．

## DRIED AND PICKLED FISH EXPORTED，AND ENTITLED TO DRAWBACK．

 communicated to the senate，january 6， 1792.The Secretary of the Treasury，in obedience to the order of the Senate，of the 28th ultimo，respectfully reports：
That it appears，as in the statement No．1，herewith transmitted，that the allowance in lieu of a drawback on dried and pickled fish，which was exported prior to the 31st December，1790，amounts to 10.582 dollars；that the quantum of bounty actually paid on the exportation of dried and pickled fish，from the 1st of January，1791，to the 30 th September last，so far as the returns from the collectors bave been received，appears，as in the statement No． 2 ， to be 3,934 dollars and 55 cents；but that the deficiencies of the custom house returns render it impossible，at this time，correctly to exhibit either the amount of what has accrued prior to the 30th September last，or in the course of the year 1791.

The Secretary conceiving it may tend to elucidate the subject under consideration，also transmits the statement No 3 ，of the drawback on the foreign fish exported since the commencement of the import act of 1789 ，and the statement No．4，of the bounty on dried and pickled fish of the United States，which is known to have accrued，but which is not yet payable；together with a note of the expenses incidental to the exportation of the fish comprehended in the four statements．And he begs leave to remark，that the return of the exports for thirteen and a half months， ending on the 30 th September， 1790 ，contains 378,721 quintals of dried fish，and 36,804 barrels of pickled fish，inclu－ ding as well the produce of foreign fisheries，as of the Bank，bay，and river fisheries of the United States．

ALEXANDER HAMILTON，Secretary of the Treasury．

## ＇Ireasury Department，January 5th， 1792.

Note．－The following expenses，incidental to the exportation of dried and pickled fish，appear by calculation to be as near the amount as can be ascertained，viz：


do．17，672⿺辶 barrels，at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cent perbarrel，$\quad$－$\quad$－$\quad 26508$
$\$ 10,47533$
No． 1
Statement of the quantum of allowance，in lieu of a drawback on exported Dried．and Pickled Fish，from the com－ mencement of the act to 31st December， 1790.

| states． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quintals of Dried Fish． | Barrels of Pick－ led Fish． | Allowance in lieu of a drawback． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire， | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | 4，420 ${ }^{1}$ | 40 | \＄223 01 |
| Massachusetts， | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | 188，103 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6，965 | 9，753 42 |
| Rhode Island， | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | 4，394 | 4，430 | $44120^{\circ}$ |
| Connecticut，－ | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | 351 | 1，797⿺辶⿸丆口1 | 10742 |
| New York，－ | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | 10 | 1，129 | 5695 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 197，278 ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 14，361 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | \＄10，582 00 |

No. 2.
Statement of the quanturn of Bounty paid on the exportation of Dried and Pickled Fish, under the act of 4 th August, 1790, from the 1 st January, 1791, to the 30th September following, (so far as accounts have been rendered.)

| states. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quintals of Dried Fish. | Barrels of Pickled Fish. | Bounty on exportation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,476 | 14 | \$149 00 |
| Massachusetts, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33,132 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 877 | 3,400 95 |
| Rhode Island, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,314 | 1,636 | 29500 |
| Connecticut, - | - | - | - | - |  |  | - | - | 3 | 30 |
| New York, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 112 | 26 | 1380 |
| Maryland, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 755 | 7550 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36,034 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 3,311 | \$3,934 55 |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 3, 179.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
No. ${ }^{3}$.
Staternent showing the number of quintals and barrels of Dried and Pickled Foreign Fish exported from the United States, with the amount of the Drawbach allowed thereon.

|  |  | STATES. |  | * |  |  |  | Quintals of dried Fish. | Barrels of Pickled Fish. | Amount of Drawback. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $120 \frac{8}{3}$ | 202 | \$209 64 |
| Massachusetts, | - | - | - | - | $\because$ | - | - | 27,093 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 2,6272 | 15,362 09 |
| Rhode Island, | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 192 | -. | 9504 |
| New York, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 994趇 | 264 | 68830 |
| North Carolina, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 13 | 2946 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28,440 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3,106 $\frac{7}{2}$ | \$16,384 53 |

Treasury Defartment, Register's Office, January 3, 1792.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No. 4.
Statement showing the number of quintals and barrels of Dried and Pickled Fish exported from the Cinited States, on which no bounty is payable until six months after exportation.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 3, 1791.

Treasury Department, March 10, 1792.
SIR:
In obedience to the order of the Senate, of the 8 th instant, I have the honor to transmit thirteen returns, exhibiting, as accurately as is practicable, the various descriptions of vessels employed during the year ending the 30th September, 1790, in the import trade of each State at that time comprehended in the Union, together with the foreign places from whence they departed for the United States.

I have also the honor to transmit thirteen returns, exhibiting, as far as the public accounts admit, the various species of merchandise imported during the year ending on the 30th day of September, above mentioned.

Two of each sets of these returns, viz: those for North Carolina and Rhode Island, are not for the entire year, as they were not, during a part of it, comprehended within the Union.

It is ascertained by the books of the treasury, and the fact will appear from a return now in preparation, that the proportion of duties accruing on goods imported in foreign ships, during the year ending the 30th of September last, is less than one-fourth of the whole duties on goods imported.

These returns, having been completed prior to the order of the Senate, do not convey all the imformation required by their act, but, as they contain a considerable portion of what is directed, I have thought it best to transmit them without delay. The remaining information will be prepared as expeditiousiy as possible; though the preparation of a part of it will require very considerable time.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

The Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of New Hampshire, from foreign ports, between the 1st lay of October, 1789, and the 30th day of Seplember, 1790, together with the Coasting and Fishing Vessels.


Treasùny Department, March 10, 1792.
TENCH COXE, Assistant Secretary,

Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of Massachusetts, from foreign ports, between the 1st day of October, 1789, and the 30th day of September, 1790, together with the





Treasury Department, March 10, 1792.

| HOW EMPLOYED, OR FROM Whence arrived. | TO WHAT NATİON BELONGING. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amount of their national Tonnage from the dominions of each Power. | Amount of American Tonnage from the dominions of each Power. | Tonnage built in United States, but owned in part or wholly by foreigners. | Total of foreign Tonnage from each kingdom, \&c. | Total of Tonnage from each kingdom, \&c., or in the Coasting or Fishing Trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The United States. | United States and foreign. | France. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | Spain, | United Netherlands. | Denmark. | Portugal. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons, | Tons. | Tons, | Tons. | Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting vessels, - - | 11,514.1 | - | 140 | 1,693 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,514.1 | - | 1,833 | 13,347.1 |
| Russia, - - - | 138 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 138 | - | 1,830 | 138 |
| Swedish West Indies, - - | 82 | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 82 | - | $\bar{\square}$ | 82 |
| Danish West Indies, - | 3,811.2 | - | - | 76 | - | - | O | - | - | - | 3,811,2 | - | 76 | 3,887.2 |
| Dutch Wetherlands, Indies, and American Colonies, | 1,026.8 | - | - | 1,153.7 |  |  | 180 |  | 1096 | \} 336.4 | 3,735 | - | 1,599.5 |  |
| Dutch W. Indies, and American Colonies, | 2,708.4 | 625 | - | 1,153.7 | - - | - | 156.4 |  | 109.6 |  |  |  | 1,599,5 | 5,334.5 |
| Scotland, Man, and Berwick, -- - | 3,151 | 625 | - | $10,474.6$ 177.4 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | , |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | 1,547.4 | - | - | 2,105.7 | 1,142 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, ${ }^{\text {New }}$ - $\overline{\text { a }}$, | - | - | - | 107.4 | - | - | $\bar{\square}$ | - | - | \} 32,623 | 4,779.4 | 625 | 33,954.6 | 39,358.10 |
| Newioundiand and the British fisheries, | 81 | - | - | ${ }_{17}{ }^{1967.8}$ | 189.6 | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American colonies, - | - | - | - | 2,198.4 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse towns, | 279.6 | - | - | - | - | - | 190 | 284.4 | - | - | 279.6 | - | 474.4 | 753.10 |
| France, -- - - | 4,013.2 | - | 1,094.6 | 358.10 | $\cdots$ | - | 210.6 | - | - |  |  |  |  | 753.10 |
| French West Indies, - - | 9,747.11 | - | 1,244.4 | 761.4 | - | 182 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - - | 325 | - | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\square$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\int 2,417.10$ | 14,086.1 | - | 3,950.6 | 18,816.7 |
| French African ports, - - | $\stackrel{-}{18}$ | - | 79 | 430.4 | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spain, ${ }^{-}$- ${ }^{\text {Tend }}$ - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | $6,318.2$ 581.6 | - | 676.9 | 733.7 316.4 | - | 2,073,6 | - | - | - |  |  | - |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \& Musquito Shore, |  | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | - | 328.2 | - | 157 | $\sigma$ | $\square$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - | 63 | - | - | 139 | - | 399.8 | - | - | - | ¢ 4,018.4 | 7,164.2 | - | 6,212.2 | 13,376.4 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - | 201.6 | - | - | - | - | 1,247.6 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Spanish American colonies, | 300 | - | - | - | $\stackrel{7}{\square}$ | 140.8 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - | 3,006 | 338.8 | - | 1,482 | 468.6 | - | - | - | 976.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira, ${ }^{\text {Mayal }}$ - ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | ${ }^{1,704.10} 345.8$ |  | - |  | - | 142.3 | - | - | - | \} 976.9 | 5,429 | 338.8 |  |  |
| Fayal, and other Azores, Cape de Yerd Islands, | 345.8 372.6 | - | - | 269.4 | - | - | - | - | - | \} 976.9 | 5,429 | 338.8 | 3,607.6 | 9,375.2 |
| China, - - - | 835.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 835.6 | - | - | 835.6 |
| West Indies, generally, - | 60 | - | - | $=$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | - | - | 60 |
| East Indies, generally, | 460.6 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 460.6 | - | - | 460.6 |
| Uncertain, - - | 613 | " | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 613 | - | - | 613 |
| Total, | 52,987.4 | 963.8 | 3,234.7 | 40,20210 | 1,800 | 4,342. $\frac{7}{12}$ | $736.1 \frac{10}{2}$ | 284.4 | 1,086.3 | 40,372.3 | 52,987.4 | 963.8 | 51,687.5 | 105,638.5 |




| How employed, or from whence arrived. | to what nation belonging. |  |  |  |  |  | Amount of their national Tonnage from the dominions of each Power. | Amount of American tonnage from the dominions of each Power. | Tonnage built in U. States, but owned in part or wholly by foreigners. | Total of foreign Tonnage from each kingdom, \&e. | Total of tonnage from each kingdom, or in the Coasting or Fishing Trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The United States. | France, | Great Britain. | Spain. | United Ne therlands. | Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. | Tons, | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting vessels, - - | 22,111 $\frac{7}{12}$ | 531 | 952.6 | - | 310 | - | - | 22, $1111^{\frac{7}{2}}$ | - | 1,793 $\frac{6}{12}$ | 23,905 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Fishing vessels, - - - | $60^{6}$ | - | -' | - | - | - | - | $60^{2}$ | - |  | $60^{12}$ |
| Swedish West Indies, - - | 237 | 73 | - | - | 8 | - |  | 237 | - |  | 237 |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | $1,295.5$ $2,922.9$ | 73 | 1,643 | - | 648 1,545 | - |  | 1,295.5 | - | 721 | 2,016 $\frac{5}{12}$ |
| United Netherlands, ${ }^{\text {Dutch }}$ West Indies and American Colonies, | 2,922.9 $4,516.8$ | - | 1,643 574 | 136 | 1,545 49 | - | \} 1,694 | 7,439.5 | - | 3,947 | 11,386 $\frac{5}{12}$ |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 6,118.6 | - | 9,585 | 13 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - - | 152 | - | 816.9 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - - - | 1,095 109 | - | 412 | - | - | - | $\} 18,081.6$ | 7,990.6 | - | 18,081.6 | 26,072 -. |
| Newtoundand and the British fisheries, - - | 109 516 | - | 6,621 | - | " | - |  | 7,00.6 |  | 18,081.0 | 26,072-. |
| British American Colonies, - | 016 | - | 6,646.9 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imperial ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany, | $\div$ | - | 202 | - | - | - | . | " | - | 202 | 202 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 352 | - | - |  | 220 | 334 | - | 352 | - | 554 | 906 |
| France, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ - - - - | 3,901 | 3,211 | 264 | - | 238 | - | \} 4,349 | - 11,081.3 | 23 |  |  |
| French West Indies, - - - | $7,180,3$ 1,650 | 1,138 | 67 | 121 | $\because$ | - | $\} 4,349$ | - 11,081.3 | 23 | 4,918 | 16,022 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Spaica, Majorca, and Minorca, - - | 1,650 | 223 | -777 | 121 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - | 279.6 | - | - | - | - | - | \} 272 |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, |  | - | 123 | - | * | * |  | 2,020.6 | - | 1,056 | 3,076 $\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Spanish West Indies, - - | 91 | - | $\cdots$ | - | " | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - | - | - | 61 | 151 | $\square$ | - | J |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | 2,597.3 | - | 1,081 | - | 274 | 175 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira, - - | 274 | " | - | - | $\cdots$ | - |  | 3,499.3 | $\cdots$ | 1,530 | 5,029.3 |
| Cape de ${ }^{\text {Uncertain, }}$, - | 1,528 $1,521.3$ | " | $\ddot{205}$ | - | -. | - | ) | 1,521.3 | - | 205 | 1,726.3 |
| Total, | 57,608.2 | 5,176 | 23,631 | 408 | 3,284 | 509 | 24,296.6 | 57,608.2 | 23 | 33,008 | 90,639.2 |


| how mmploved, or from whence arrived. | to whit nation belonging. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amount of their National Tonnage from the dominions of each Power. | Amount of American 'Tonnage from the dominions of each Power. | Total of foreign Tonnage from each kingdom, \&c. | Total of Ton. nage from each kingdom, \&c. or in the Coasting and Fishing Trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The United States. | France. | Great , Britain. | Ireland. | Spain. | United Netherlands. | Sweden. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons, | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting vessels, . . | 19,458.10 | 649 | 3,322.03 | - | 150 | - | 182.09 | $\bullet$ | $19,458.10$ 55.04 | 4,304 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,762.10 \\ \quad 55,04 \end{array}$ |
| Fishing vessels, ${ }_{\text {Swedish }}$ West Indies, $\quad$ : | ${ }^{55.04}$ | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }_{30} 3.04$. | - | $30$ |
| Divedish West Indies, $\quad$ D $\quad$ - | $\stackrel{333.06}{ }$ | - | 35 | $\stackrel{\square}{\bullet}$ | $\stackrel{.}{ }$ | 5 | - | - | 533.06 | 35 | 568.06 |
| United Netherlands, $\quad \stackrel{\text { a }}{ }$ | 1,196.06 | - | 675.06 $1,068.01$ | - | - | 75 130 | . | $\} 205$ | 2,560.09 | 1,948.07 | 5,509.04 |
| Dutch West Indies, and American colonies, | 2,364.03 | - | $1,068.01$ $23,374.02$ |  | 231 | 130 |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, Alderney, | $6,076.06$ 498 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $12,374.02$ $1,545.05$ | . | 231 | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gcotland, . . . . . . | 640.04 | $\cdots$ | 4,648.09 |  | - | - | : |  |  |  |  |
| -Ireland, : : | 198.05 | . | 1,067.06 | - | - | - | - | 48,710.06 | 7,313.03 | 49,024.10 | 56,338.01 |
| Gibraltar, - . . | - | - : | ${ }_{17}{ }^{2}, 5288.08$ | $\dot{83.04}$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | $17,528.08$ 318 | 83.04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imperial ports of the Austrian Netherlands, and Germany, | 400.02 |  | 246 |  | - |  | - |  | 400.02 | 246 | 646.02 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towrs, . . | 434 |  | 203 | - | . |  | . |  | 434 | 203 | 637 |
| France, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, - . | 2,826.11 | 1,472.09 | 350.04 | - | - | 238.03 225.02 | : | $\}$ 1,472.09 | 8,790,09 | 2,286.06 | 11,077.03 |
| French West Indies, | 5,963.10 | . | - 488 | - | 723.04 | 225.02 | - | $5$ |  |  |  |
| Spain, ${ }^{\text {Ivica, }}$ Majorca, and Minorca, | 1,806.08 | , | 486 641 | - | 723.04 | - | - | \} 723.04 | 1,992.08 | 1,883.04 | 3.876 |
| Spanish West Indies, | 38 | - | $\xrightarrow{33}$ | . | - | - | . |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - | 531.11 | - | 178 | - | - | - |  | \} | 996.11 | 331 | 1,327.11 |
| Madeira, ${ }^{\text {Cape de Yerd }}$ Islands, | 298 167 | , | $15 \dot{3}$ | - | - | - | - |  | 996.1 |  | 1,327.11 |
| Italian ports, . $\quad . \quad$. ${ }^{\text {Cape de }}$ | - | - | 232 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 232 | 232 |
| Total, | 43,566.02 | 2,121.09 | 56,333.08 | 83.04 | \%1,104.04 | 668.05 | 182.09 | 51,111.07 | 43,566.02 | 60,494.03 | 104,060.05 |

Treasury Department, March 10, 1792.
 ing and Fishing Vessels.


Treasury Department, March 10, 1792.


Treasury Departnent, March 10, 1792.

How employed, of from whence arrived.




A Slatement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the State of Massachusetts, from the 1 st of October, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1790 .


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | endmerated articles paying spechetc dutibs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Playing Cards. | Coffee. | Cocoa, | Brown Sugar. | Loaf Sugar, | Other Sugars. | Candles, of Tallow. |
|  | Packs. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds, | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| $\begin{array}{llr}\text { England, Man, and Berwick, } \\ \text { Scotland, } & - & - \\ \text { Ireland, } & - & - \\ \text { Gibraltar, } & - & - \\ \text { British West Indies, } \\ \text { Newfoundland and British fisheries, } \\ \text { British American colonies, }\end{array}$ | 2,292 - -6 | 19,019 - 59 | 7,498 | 154,352 5,078 2,261 | 1,597 |  |  |
| Total, | 2,298 | 19,078 | 7,498 | 161,691 | 1,597 |  |  |
| France, <br> St. Pierre, Miquelon, and French fisheries, French West Indies, <br> Bourbon and Mauritius, | - | $\begin{array}{r} 290, \overline{533} \\ 42,654 \end{array}$ | 145,583 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,175 \\ 1,910,870 \end{array}$ | 162 | 714 | 550 |
| Total, | - | 333,187 | 145,583 | 1,912,045 | 162 | 714 | 550 |
| Spain, <br> Teneriffe and other Canaries, Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, Spanish West Indies, | - | 315 | - | 1,960 | -. | - | 809 |
| Total, | - | 315 | - | 1,960 | - | - | 809 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Yortugal, } & \text { - } & - & - \\ \text { Madeira, } \\ \text { Fayal and other Azores, } & - & - \\ \end{array}$ | - | 2,460 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,477 \\ 405 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Total, | - | 2,460 | - | 1,882 |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands, Dutch West Indies and American colonies, Cape of Good Hope, |  | $\begin{array}{r} 211,090 \\ 76,322 \end{array}$ | 262;319 | 1,117,164 | - | - | 150 |
| Total, | - | 287,412 | 262,319 | 1,117,164 | . - | - | 150 |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | - | 10,496 | 2,051 | 212,196 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Sweden, } \\ \text { Swedish West:Indies, } & - & - \\ -\end{array}$ | - | 1,781 | - | 48,945 | - |  |  |
| Total, | - | 1,781 | - | 48,945 |  |  |  |
| Clina, - - | - | 7,189 |  |  |  | . |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, - | - | - | - | - | 24. |  |  |
| Russia, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies generally, - - - | - | - | -- | 10,728 |  |  |  |
| Uncertain, - - | - | 7,273 | 10,029 | 16,959 |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 2,298 | 669,191 | 427,480 | 3,483,570 | 1,783 | 714 | 1,509 |

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.



. 1 Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, importerl into the State of New York, from the 1st of October, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1790.


[^0]STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Departhent, March 10, 179.

'Treasury Department, March 10, 1792.

A Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the District of Pennsylvania, from the 1 st of October, 1789, to the 30th September, 1790.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


[^1]
## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Department, March 10, 1792.


Theasury Deparfment, March 10, 1792,
TENCH COXE, Assistant Secretary.



A Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the Stute of Virginia, from the 1st of October, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1790.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Defartaient, March 10, 1792.


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | antioles | Payin | Spectifi | c Dutries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | , | Soap. | Tobacco Manufactured. | Nails and Spikes. | Tarred Cordage. | Untarred Cordage and Yaun. | Twine and PackThread. | Salt. | Coal. | Shoes, at 7 cents. | Shoes, at 10 cents. | Cider, Beer, Ale, and Porter, in bottles. | Pickled Fish. | Quintals Dried Fish. | Bohea Teas, at 8 cents. | Souchong \&c. at 13 cents. | Hyson, \&c, at 26 cts. |
| - |  |  | Pounds. |  |  | 112 Pou | nds. | Bushe |  | Pai |  | Dozens. | Harrels. | Per 112 Pounds. |  | Pounds. |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | - | : | - | 5,619 7,972 | 7881 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 2 & 16 \\ 1 & 0 & 20\end{array}$ | 2 2 0 220 | 16,014 | 459 | 108 |  | 103 37 |  |  | ' |  |  |
| Ireland, - - | - | - | - | ${ }^{-}$ | 2.1 | $\cdots$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | - | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, | - | - | - | 626 | - | - | - | 11,485 | - | - | - | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 40 |  |  |  |
| Total, | - | - | - | 14,247 | 100219 | 7308 | 2312 | 27,499 | 459 | 108 | 12 | 176 | 16. | 40 |  |  | - |
| French West Indies, | - | 417 | 22 | - | 18015 | - | " | 7,827 | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | 5 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spain, } \\ & \text { Spanish West Indies, } \end{aligned}$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | 855 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 'Total, | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 855 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, -   <br> Madeira, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 868 | + | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 29 102 | 32 8 |
| Total, | - | - | - | - | - | , - | - | 868 | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | 131 | 40 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | - | - | - | - | 2211 | - | 0.012 | 32,532 | - | 48 | 7 | - | - | - | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 |  |
| Danish West Indies, | $\cdots$ | - | - | 145 | - | - | 0112 | 4,841 | - | - | . | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Swedish West Indies, | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain, | - | - | - | 286 | - | - | - | 145 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| Grand Total, | - | 417 | 22 | 14,648 | $121 \begin{array}{lll}17 & 17\end{array}$ | 7308 | 3108 | 74,567 | 459 | 156 | 19 | 176 | 16 | 40 | 142 | 140 | 69 |




A Statement of Goods，Wares，and Merchandise，imported into the State of Georgia，from the 1st of October，1789，to the 31st of September， 1790.

| －FROM WHENCE IMPOITTED． | duties ad valorem． |  |  | artioles paying speotio duties． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿷匚⿳ } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { W } \\ & \text { W } \end{aligned}$ | 砲 |  |  | 苞 | － | \＃ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 葛 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \dot{E} \\ & \dot{E} \\ & \dot{E} \end{aligned}$ |  | 言 | 0 0 0 0 | 宫 |
|  | Dollars． |  |  | Gallons． |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England，Man，and Berwick， Scotland British West Indies， | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 47,56700 \\ 2,266.00 \\ 7,114 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \begin{aligned} \end{aligned}$ | 8,02386 2186 3666 | 3,990 -13200 .- | $\begin{array}{r} 210 \\ 2,889 \end{array}$ | 178 | 109 979 17,265 | $\overline{\overline{-}}$ | 3，586 | 1，808 | 8，003 | 1，516 | 43，930 | 5，533 2,535 - | 1,006 1,246 4,610 | 1,334 1,150 | 966 |
| ＇Iotal， | 56，947 05 | 8，082 38 | 4，122 60 | 3，099 | 178 | 18，353 | 9，560 | 3，586 | 1，808 | 8，003 | 1，516 | 43，930 | 8，068 | 6，862 | 2，484 | 966 |
| France， <br> French West Indies， | 2,177 <br> 3,314 <br> 1 | 28107 1,00988 | $\begin{aligned} & 25600 \\ & 19556 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{974}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 962 \\ 1,582 \end{array}$ | － | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 10,448 \end{array}$ | － | 31，131 | 49，430 | 10，098 | 169，993 | 110 | 562 | － | 3，115 |
| Total， | 5，491 25 | 1，290 95 | 45156 | 974 | 2，544 | － | 10，466 | － | 31，131 | 49，430 | 10，098 | 169，993 | 110 | 562 | ． | 3，115 |
| Floridas and Louisiana，－ | 2100 | － | 6600 | － | － | － | － | － | －－ | － | － | － | － | － | 1，000 |  |
| Portugal．－－ | － | － |  | － | 838 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies， | 1，403，20 |  | － | － | $\therefore 126$ | － | 1，114 | － | 487 | 5，591 | － | 30，712 | － | 119 |  |  |
| Danish West Indies，－－ | 1，517－80 | 333 | － | －－ | － 54 | － | 70 | － | － | 3，617 | － | 6，698 |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain，－－ | 23880 | 1146 | $85 \times 00$ |  | ． | ．－－ | 746 | － | － | － | － | 388 | 81 |  |  |  |
| Grand Totai，－ | 65，619 10 | 9，388 12 | 4，725－16 | 4，073 | 3，740 | 18，353 | 21，956 | 3，586 | 33，426 | 66，641 | 11，614． | 251，721 | 8，259 | 7，543 | 3，484 | 4，081 |



## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1791.

## COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 16, 1792.

## Treasury Defartment, March 15, 1792.

Sir: In further pursuance of the order of the Senate, of the 8th instant, I have the honor to transmit a return of the exports from the United States, for one year, ending the 30th September, 1791, exhibiting the islands and coun-tries to which those exports have been shipped.

This document is completed so far as the returns have been received at the Treasury; but an additional is yet to be made of the exports from Charleston, in South Carolina, and from some ports of inferior consequence, for the two last quarters of the returned year, the papers relative to which have not been received. There is also transmitted a return of outward tonnage for one year, ending March 31, 1791.*

In regard to the remainder of the statements required by the Senate, it is very uncertain whether the delay of the returns from certain of the custom houses, and the length of time they will require, will not prevent the completion of them before the end of the session.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
The Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

* This statement is not now to be found.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, exported from the United States, from the 1 st day of October, 1790, to the 30th September, 1791.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT.OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS $C$ Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | wood, |  |  |  |  |  | Total value to each Kingdom and its Dominions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheelbarrows. | Wheels, for Carts 8c wagons | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Spokes } \\ \text { and Fel- } \\ \text { lows. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spinning } \\ & \text { Wheels } \end{aligned}$ | Tubs, Pails, \&c | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Bowls, } \\ \text { Dishes, } \\ \text { Platters,\&sc. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  | Number. |  |  |  | Dozens. |  | Dollars. Cents, |
| Russia, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,570 00 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 14,871 \\ 6,995 \\ 60 \end{array}$ |
| Total, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,866 02 |
| Denmark and Norway, Danish West Indies, | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 78,49184 \\ 198,781 \end{array}$ |
| Total, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 277,273 53 |
| United Netherlands, Dutch West Indies and American colonies, Cape of Good Hope, | - | - | - | 6 | - | 90 | 915,762 53 697,94828 21,114 85 |
| Total, | - | - | - | 6 | - | 90 | 1,634,825 66 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, <br> Guernsey, Jérsey, Sark, and Alderney, Scotland, <br> Ireland, <br> Gibraltar - - - <br> Newfoundland and the British fisheries, British West Indies, <br> British American colonies, | - - - | - <br>  <br>  <br> 4 <br> 4 | 6,972 - 6,000 - - - | - $=$ $=$ 10 | $\overline{-}$ - - 28 | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ - \\ - \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,422,47055 \\ 2,84500 \\ 520,07960 \\ 961,5561 \\ 25,95890 \\ 27,48584 \\ 1,723,26603 \\ 270,25968 \end{array}$ |
| Total, | - | 8 | 12,972 | 10 | 28 | 44 | 7,953,418 21 |
| Inperial Ports of the Austrian Netherland and Germany, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 362,010 21 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 64,259 25 |
| France, <br> Srance, Pierre, Miquèlon, and French fisheries, French West Indies, | $\overline{-}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | $\overline{=}$ | $\overline{1}$ | - | $\overline{16}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 806,88221 \\ 26,1860 \\ 3,465,69400 \end{array}$ |
| Total, | 6 | 42 | - | 1 | - | 16 | 4,298,762 26 |
| Spain, <br> Teneriffe and the other Canaries, Spanish West Indies, Floridas and Louisiana, - | - | - | - | - | $\overline{-}$ | 12 <br> 8 <br> - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,172,56255 \\ 38,27619 \\ 65,2129 \\ 25,226.92 \end{array}$ |
| Total, | - | - | - | - | 6 | 20 | 1,301,286 95 |
| Portugal, Madeira, Fayal and other Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, | E | - | - | E - | $\bar{Z}$ $=$ | 6 <br> - | $\begin{aligned} & 581,71126 \\ & 157,42321 \\ & 294,25400 \\ & 6,30800 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1,039,696 47 |
| Italian Ports, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31,726 90 |
| Morocco, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,660 50 |
| East Indies, generally, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 318,623 46 |
| Africa, generally, - | - | - | . - | - | - | - | 168,477 92 |
| West Indies, generally, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59,434 36 |
| Northwest Coast of America, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,380 00 |
| Uncertain, - | - | - | - | - | ' - | - | 29,274 75 |
| Grand Total, | 6 | 50 | 12,972 | 17 | 34 | 170 | 17,571,551 45 |

N. B. Two quarterly returns for Charleston, in South Carolina, are deficient; also for several inferior ports.

## IMPORTS AND TONNAGE DUTIES, AND A STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1791.

Communicated to the house of representatives, march 28, 1792.
Treasury Department, March 28, 1792.
Sir:
In pursuance of the order of the House of Representatives, of the 10 th day of November last, $\dot{I}$ have the honor to transmit returns of duties arising on Imports and Tonnage, within the United States, for the year ending the 30th day of September last; also, a return of Exports, within the same year, excepting two quarters of the district of Charleston, in South Carolina, and a few quarters of some of the small ports. These documents would have been transmitted earlier, but the delay of the returns from Charleston, arising trom the death of the late collector of that district, has rendered it impossible.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient
and most humble servant, ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

|  |  | States. |  |  |  | Gross amount of Duties. | Discount of ten per cent. on Goods imported in Imerican Vessels. | Addition of ten per cent. on Goods imported in Foreign Vessels. | Total amount of Duties. | Expense of collection. | Drawbacks. | Bounties, | Nett amount of Duties. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, |  | - | - | - |  | 29,429 44 | - 45524 | $3649 \frac{1}{2}$ | 29,010 691 | 1,553 $81 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14491 | 31168 | 27,000 29 |
| Massachusetts, | - | - | - | - | - | 480,129 474 | 10,528 971 | 1,448 $95 \frac{1}{2}$ | 471,049 45 ${ }^{\frac{2}{4}}$ | 25,953 831 | 11,130 43 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 13,258 009 | 420,707 17-5 |
| Rhode Island, |  | - | - | - | - | 115,350 $42 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1,906 3772 | 1568 | 113,459 72 ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | ,4,924 $88{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 38910 | 1,043 39 | 107,102 $35{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Connecticut, |  | - | - | - |  | 112,728 47 | 1,762 49 | - 1,653 04 | 112,619 02. | 5,593 29 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | - | $67419 \frac{1}{2}$ | 106,351 $53 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| New York, | - | - | - | - | - | 639,165 532 | 5,202 65 | -15,565 50 | 649,528 38 | 13,460 45 | 16,416 33 | 11744 | 619,534 16 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| New Jersey, | - | - | - | . |  | 7,162 56 | 21449 | - $1708{ }^{-}$ | 6,948 07 | $34938 \frac{1}{4}$ | - | - - | 6,598 68 |
| Pennsylvania, |  | - | - | - | - | 727,133 37 | 10,162 19 | 13,179 85 | 730,151 03 | 15,280 48 | 6,915 26 | - - | 707,955 29 |
| Delaware, |  | - | - | - |  | 20,036 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57105 | 20367 | 19,669 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,246 963 | 13832 | - - - | 18,283 86 |
| Maryland, |  | - | - | - | - | 338,035 25 | 4,798 02 | 6,009 70 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 339,246 93 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 11,283 62 ${ }^{1}$ | 5,058 38 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | 322,964 921 |
| Virginia, |  | - | - | - |  | 340,303 $03 \frac{3}{\frac{3}{13}}$ | $5,143{ }^{70 \frac{3}{2}}$ | 11,502 56 | 346,661 883 | 11,176 $49 \frac{1}{2}$ | 46166 | 2790 | 334,995 83 $\frac{3}{12}$ |
| North Carolina, |  | - | - | - |  | 62,065 $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 78197 | 1,788 52 | 63,071 66\% | 4,180 788 | $2945 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | 58,861 $42 \frac{1}{2}^{2}$ |
| South Carolina, |  | - | - | . |  | 239,912 99 | 3,118 33 | 8,166 95 | 244,961 61 | 10,879 38 | 118 - | - - | 234,082 23 |
| Georgia, - | - | - | - | - | - | 43,634 91趇 | 33487 | 1,796 59 | 45,096 63 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2,692 77 | 11877 | - - | 42,285 091 |
|  |  | Total, | - | Dollar's, |  | 3,155,087 $09{ }^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | 44,980 $35 \frac{1}{1}$ | 61,367 51/ ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 3,171,474 $25{ }_{\text {T }}^{\frac{5}{2}}$ | 108,516 16 $\frac{7}{12}$ | 40,802 62 | 15,432 61 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 3,006,722 85 ${ }^{7} \frac{7}{2}$ |

Treasury Department, Registey's Office, March 15, 1792.

General Abstract of the Duties arising on the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the United States from the 1st of October, 1790, to 30th September, 1791.

| states. | United States' Vessels. |  | United States' Coasters. |  | United States' Fisheries. |  | France. |  | Great Britain. |  | Spain. |  | Portugal. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. | Tons. 96ths. | Dolls. Cts. | Tons. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. | Tons. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. | Tons. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. | T'ns. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. | T'ns. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. |
| New Hampshire, | 10,839 | 65034. | 1,560 | 9360 | 629 | 3774 | 264 | 13200 | 1,386 | 69300 | - | - | 162 | 8100 |
| $\Rightarrow$ Massachusetts, | 96,564.25 | 5,822 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46,063.94 | 2,767 56 | 29,560.27 | 1,774. $70{ }_{2}^{1}$ | 404.57 | 20228 | 22,495.93 | 11,251 $21{ }^{1}$ | - | - | 248.69 | 12437 |
| Rhode Island, | 19,196.70 | 1,151 84 ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 9,103.18 | 546253 | 810.87 | $4865 \frac{1}{2}$ | 88.18 | 2646 | 280.71 | $140{ }^{37} \frac{1}{2}$ | 47 | 2350 | - | - |
| Connecticut, | 19,728.63 | 1,183 72 | 8,098.48 | $487780{ }^{2}$ | 913.32 | 5480 | - | - | 3,966.71 | 1,983 $23 \frac{1}{2}$ | 59.59 | 2980 | - | - |
| New York, - | 40,334.47 | 2,720 85 | 5,725 | 34338 | 567.24 | 3403 | 1,503 24 | 75160 | 35,154.47 | 17,576 56 | 243.84 | 12162 | 1,563.71 | 78185 |
| New Jersey, - | 1,213.24 | 7279 | 4,567.92 | 27434 | - | - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania, | 50,327.64 | 3,234 34 | 3,923.40 | 23542 |  | - | 967 | 48350 | 27,327.48 | 13,664 12 | 2,062.79 | 1,025 90 | 2,533 14 | 1,266 61 |
| Delaware, | 4,610.23 | $27661 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1,187 | 7122 | - | - | - | - | 1,913.24 | 95662 | - | . | - | - |
| Maryland, | 33,375. 11 | 2,029 34 | 7,836.16 | $47012{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 537.47 | 3225 | 714.48 | 35725 | 18,215.55 | 9,107 $788_{3}^{9}$ | 503 | 25150 | 589 | 29450 |
| Virginia, | 32,041.6 | 1,922 $36 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10,636.60 | 63877 | 72.71 | $436 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2,414.34 | 1,207 18 | 44,812.9 | 22,406 70 | 65 | 3250 | - | - |
| North Carolina, | 23,962.75 | 1,437 80 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 6,796.31 | $43856{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | - |  | 436.79 | 21842 | 13,662,59 | 6,831 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | - |
| South Carolina, | 22,497.55 | 1,349 75 | 4,675.38 | 28077 | 25 | 150 | 339.5 | 16952 | 20,827.80 | 10,413 47 | 1,670.32 | 83514 | 56.21 | 2811 |
| Georgia, - | 7,063.40 | 42380 | 733.20 | 4396 | - | - | 391.60 | 19582 | 16,165.75 | 8,082 88 | 102.53 | 5126 | - | - |
| Total, | 361,754.28 | 22,276 54雱 | 110,906.77 | 6,691 67\% | 33,116.3 | 1,988 $04 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7,523.40 | 3,744 03 | 206,208.62 | 103,107 $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4,753.57 | 2,371 22 | 5,152.80 | 2,57 |

GENERAL AB̆STRACT-Continued.

| states. | United Netherlands. |  | Germany. |  | Hanse Towns. |  | Denmark. |  | Sweden and Russia. |  | Total American Tonnage. |  | Total Foreign Tonnage. |  | Total Foreign and Domestic. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T'ns, 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. | T's 95ths | Dls. Cts. | T's 95ths ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | Dolls. Cts. | T'ns. 95ths. | Dls. Cts. | T’s 95ths | Dls. Cts. | Tons. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. | Tons. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. | Tons. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. |
| New Hampshire, | - - | $\cdots$ | - | * | - | - | - | - | . | - | 13,028 | 78168 | 1,812 | 88840 | 14,840 | 1,670 08 |
| Massachusetts, | 131 | . 6550 | - | - | - | - | 531.16 | 26568 | 319.92 | 16000 | 172,084.51 | 10,359 13 | 24,131.42 | 12,046 60, | 196,215.93 | 22,405 731 ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ |
| Rhode Island, | 100.51 | $5026 \frac{1}{2}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29,110.80 | 1,729 90 | 516.45 | 24060 | 29,627.30 | 1,970 50 |
| Connecticut, | 100.21 | 5011 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28,740,48 | 1,726 22] | 4,126.56 | 2,063 142 | 32,867.9 | 3,789 37 |
| New York, | 1,079.71 | 53985 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 46,626.71 | 3,038 26 | 39,544.47 | 19,448 08 | 86,171.23 | 22,546 34 |
| New Jersey, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | 5,234.69 | 30294 | $\cdots$ | - | 5,234.69 | 30294 |
| Pennsylvania, | 251.88 | 12598 | - | - | - | - | 219 | 10950 | 225.32 | 11267 | 53,186.24 | 3,405 87 | 33,586.71 | 16,686 86 | 86,773 | 20,092 73 |
| Delaware, | 163 | 8150 | - | - | - |  | * | - | - | - | 5,797.23 | $34783 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2,076.24 | 1,038 12 | '7,873.47 | 1,385 95 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Maryland, | 1,372.47 | 68625 | 463 | 23150 | - |  | 497 | 24850 | - | - | 41,748.74 | 2,531 233 | 22,354.55 | 10,699 $22{ }^{3}$ | 64,103.34 | 13,230 46 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Virginia, | 180 | 9000 | - | - | - | - | 194.43 | 9725 | - | - | 42,750.42 | 2,565 50 | 47,665.86 | 22,947 59 | 90,416.33 | 25,513 09 |
| North Carolina, | 73 | 3650 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 136.59 | 6831 | 30,759.11 | 1,876 37 | 14,309.7 | 7,019.54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45,068.18 | 8,895 91发 |
| South Carolina, | 194.68 | 9736 | - | - | 2,603.9 | 1,301 50 | - | - | 76.54 | 3828 | 27,197.93 | 1,632 02 | 25,767.79 | 12,883 38 | 52,965.77 | 14,515 40 |
| Georgin, | 243.88 | 12196 | - | - | 218.54 | 10928 | - | - | - | - | 7,796.60 | 46776 | 17,122.45 | 8,561 20 | 24,919.10 | 9,028 96 |
| 'Total, | 3,890.54 | 1,945 $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | 463 | 23150 | 2,821.63 | 1,410 78 | 1,441.59 | 72093 | 758.47 | 37926 | 504,061.76 | 30,824 72 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 233,013.82 | 114,522 75 | 737,075.63 | 145,347 $47 \frac{1}{2}$ |

Abstract of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, exported from the United States, from the 1st October, 1790, to the 30th September, 1791.


STATEMENT-Continued.


STATEMENT-Continued.


STATEMENT-Continued.

(A.) Returns for two quarters, from Charleston and from several small ports, are deficient.

## SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

A summary of the value and destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the foregoing abstract.
To the dominions of Russia,
\$3,570 00

To the Northwest Coast of America,
To Europe and the West Indies for a market,

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1791.

 communicated to the hodse of representatives, april 17, 1792.Treasury Department, April 17, 1792.
Sir:
In obedience to an order of the House, of the 2d instant, I transmit an abstract of the goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from each State, from the 1st October, 1790, to the 30th September, 1791.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasiry.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

|  | New Hampshire. | Massachusetts. | Rhode Island. | Connecticut. | New York. | New Jersey. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pennsylva- } \\ \text { nia. } \end{gathered}$ | Delaware. | Maryland. | Virginia. | North Carolina, | South Carolina. | Georgin. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ashes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pot . . . tons, | 37.80 | 783.20 | 48.33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | 869.33 |
| Pearl . . . barrels, |  |  |  | 441 | 12,766 | - | 404 | - | 11 | - | . | . | - | 13,622 |
| Pear, do. | 8 | 1,159.50 | 28.28 | 75 | 8,226 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | $\cdots$ | 59 |  | 3 17 |  | - | - |  | 1,598.78 8,360 |
| Apples, . . . do. |  | 1,131 | 1,450 | 440 | 6,504. | $\stackrel{0}{209}$ | 1,833 | 150 |  | 111 | 6 | 454 | 47 | -12,352 |
| Bricks, n . . number, | 99,000 | 330,250 | 40,500 | 60,864 | 51,600 | 6,050 | 87,500 | . | 54,000 | . | 8,000 | . |  | 737,761 |
| Smiths' Bellows, . . do. | . |  |  |  | - |  | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ |  | . | . | , |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ |
| Boats, Ale and Porter, : galons, | 20 | 75 15,532 | ${ }_{20,800}{ }^{2-}$ |  | 1 | - | 14 644 | 32 | - |  | - |  |  | 99 37,008 |
| do. casks, tierces, and barrels, |  | 15,532 |  |  | - | - | 185 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37,008 185 |
| do. . . casks, |  | - |  |  | 14 | - |  | . | - |  | . | 15 | . | 185 29 |
| do., bottled, . . dozens, | . | - | - | 20 | 48 | . | 72 | - | - | . | . |  |  | 140 |
| do. do. . Boots, | - | $\dot{3} 39$ | - | 7 | 7 | $\cdot$ | 18 | - | 40 |  | - | 29 | . | 29 |
| Boot-legs, . : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ do. | - |  | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | 17 | 7 | 4 |  | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | 482 |
| Brinstone, . . pounds, |  | 3,280 |  | . | - | . | - | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | - | - | - | - |  | 3,280 |
| Blacking, or Lampblack, . kegs, | , | 158 | 12 | - | . | - | $\cdot$ | . | - | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | : | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | 170 |
| do. . . box, | . | . | - | - | , | . | 1 | - |  | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| do. . hogsheads \& barrels, | - | . | - | , | . | - | . | - | 4 |  | . | . | . | 4 |
| do. . . casks, and kegs, | . | $\cdot$ | . | - | . | - | - | - | . | 62 |  |  | . | 62 |
| do. - . . pounds, |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  | - | - | 582 |  |  |  | 582 |
| Cider, - barrels, | 112 | 292 | 30 | 28 | 1,145 | 17 | 56 | - | - | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 1,711 |
| Chaik, bottled, : $\quad$ dozens, | - | 310 | - | - | . | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 352 |
| Cotton, : - : pounds, | . | 13,371 | - | : | . | - | . | $\bullet$ | 455 |  | $\cdot$ | 10,550 | 32,690 | 10 66,066 |
| do. . . . bales, | - |  |  | . | 16 | . | 350 | . | 116 |  | . |  |  |  |
| do. . . . bags, | - |  |  | - |  | - | . | . |  | 11 |  |  |  | $\} \quad 4.93$ |
| Coffee, . . . pounds, | . | 68,044 | 3,480 | . |  | - | - | . | 254,757 | . | - | - | - | 326,281 |
| do. . . .hogsheads, | . | . | . | - | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ |  | - | - | , . | 13 | - | - | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| do. . . . barrels, | - | - | - | - | 514 | - | - | - |  | 13 | - | - |  | 527 |
| do. hids., tierces, bris., \& bags, | - | - |  | - | 331 | - | + 60 | - | - | . | - | - | - | 331 |
| do. hids., casks, brls., \& bags, | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |  | 1,846 |  | - | - |  | 1,360 |
| Cocoa, . . . pounds, | - | 2,804 | - | - |  | . | 5,518 | - | , |  | - | . |  | 8,322 |
| Chocolate, . . . boxes, | . | 331 | - | - | 134 | - | 5 | . |  | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 479 |
| Candles. . do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | - |  |  |  |  |
| Myrtle, : $\quad$ : $\quad$ : ${ }_{\text {do }}$ do. | - | 348 169 | if |  |  | - |  | . |  |  | $\cdots$ | - |  | 348 185 |
| Tallow, . . . do. | 40 | 1,106 | 227 | $\dot{694}$ | 315 |  | 153 | - | $\cdot 6$ | 10 | 3 | 173 | 18 | 2,745 |
| Cables and cordage, . tons, |  | 32 | 16 | , |  | . |  |  | . | . | . | . |  | 48 |
| do. . . . cables, | . | 1 | . | - |  |  | 14 | - |  | - | . | , | - | 15 |
| do. . . . cwt. | . | 18 | 14 | - | 20 | , | . | - | - | . | . | . | - | 52 |
| do. $\quad . \quad$ a $\quad$ qrs. | - | ${ }_{16}^{2}$ | - | - | 181 |  | 429 |  | 100 | 16 |  |  | 7 | \% ${ }^{2}$ |








|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |







Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, exported from each State.


Two quarterly returns from South Carolina, and some small ports, are deficient.

## Delaware, <br> Maryland <br> Mirginia, <br> North Carolina <br> South Carolina

 Georgia,- \$119,84060
- 2,193,355 78
- 2,193,355 78
- 524,548 34
- 1,866,021 63
\$17,571,55145

Treasury Department, April $12 t h, 1792$.
TENCH COXE, Assistant Secrctary

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 27, 1793.
Treasury Department, February 27th, 1793.
Sin:
I have the honor to transmit to you an abstract of the goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States during one year, ending on the 30th day of September last, and exhibiting the precise quantity of each article thereof, exported from each State; also, two returns of impost and tonnage to the end of the year 1791. A part of the necessary documents for the year 1792 have not yet been received from the custom houses.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
alexander hamiliton, Secretary of the Treasury.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives
of the United States.

Abstract of Groods, Wares, and Merchandise, exportel from cach State, from 1st October, 1791, to 30th September, 1792.


ABSTRACT-Continued.

|  |  | New Hampshire. | Massaclu setts. | Rhode Island. | Connecticut. | New York. | New Jersey. | Pennsylvania. | Delaware. | Maryland. | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Virginia. | North Carolina. | South Carolina. | Georgia. | Total of each article. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 14. |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 22 | $\because$ | 112 681 |
| Earthen Ware, | - crates, | 691 | 69 4,047 | 4,595 | 2,249 | 24,687 |  | 10,150 | $\because$ | 2,464 | 721 | 2,739 | 38 | . | 52,381 10,400 |
| Flaxseed, - | - casks, |  | +400 |  |  | 10,000 | - |  | . $\cdot$ |  | - | - | - 150 |  | 10,150 |
| Flax, | $\cdots$ - lbs. |  |  |  | , |  |  | . | . | $\cdot$ | - | , | 150 | , |  |
| Feathers, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Engines, . | number, |  | - | - |  | - | - | - 11 | . |  |  | - |  |  | 233 |
| Buckets, | - do. | - : | $\therefore$ | - $\because$ |  | - | - | 233 |  | . |  | - | , |  |  |
| Furniture, House. |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | 13 | - |  |  | - | . | , | 13 |
| Bedsteads, | - do. |  |  | 2 | - 28 |  | . | 9 | . | . |  | - | , |  | 56 |
| Tables, • - | - do. | 1 | 32 | . 12 | 10 | $\cdot 1$ | - | . | - | - , | - | $\cdot$ | , | - $\cdot$ | 2 |
| Desks, . . | - do. |  |  |  |  |  | : | - | , | , |  | 1 |  |  | 5 |
| Bureaus, - | - do. | 1 |  | : | - | . | ! | - ${ }^{2}$ | - - | - | - 1 | 1 |  |  | 3 |
| Sofas, . | - do. |  |  | - | 20 | . | - | - ${ }^{2}$ | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |
| Settees, . . | . . do. | - | - |  | 20 | - |  |  | $\cdots$ | - |  | - |  |  | 24 |
| Mahogany Chairs. | - do. | - | 24 | 36 |  | 151 | - | ${ }^{\cdot} 336$ | - 780 | - | 20 |  |  |  | 3,061 |
| Windsor Chairs, . | - do. | - | 86 | 36 | 1,6 | 151 |  |  |  | - . |  | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | - |  | 60 |
| Rush Chairs, | - do. | 60 | - 269 |  | - |  |  | . |  | - |  | - | . | - | 269 |
| Chests, seamen's, . | do. | - | 269 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fisheries. |  | 17,260 |  | 16,647 | 2,089 | 1,121 | 70 | 369 | - |  | 6 1,435 | 430 1,983 | 44 422 | 21 | 48,277 |
| Fish, prickled, | barrels, | 17,647 | 18,147 | 10,578 | 5,210 | 5,913 | 74 | 1,613 | - | 3,234 | 1,435 | 1,983 472 | 910 9810 | 21 | 436,423 |
| Oil, whale, | gallons, | 6,272 | 292,482 | 43,347 | 157 | 41,380 | 244 | 50,970 | - |  | 189 | 472 |  |  | 63,383 |
| Oil, spermaceti, . |  |  | 62,342 | 756 | 102 |  |  |  | - | - 15 | - | - | 1 | 6 | 3,938 |
| Spermaceti Candles, | - boxes, | - | 1,061 | 2,168 | 102 | 13,450 | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | 26,997 | - . | 672 | 3,776 | - | 460 |  | 154,407 |
| Whalebone, . |  |  | 103,172 | 5,880 | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 853,790 |
| Grain and Pulse. |  |  |  | 438 | - | 185,769 | - | 130,723 | , | 140,121 | 395,376 | 1,202 | - |  | 12,727 |
| Wheat, - | . dorshels, | 7 | 1,646 | 483 | 26, 188 | -956 |  | 10,083 |  |  |  |  | 99,985 | 11,667 | 1,964,973 |
| Indian Corn, | - do. | 880 | 77,841 | 5,082 | 36,182 | 227,256 | 12,787 | 414,262 | 5,537 | 232,142 | 684,627 | 156,725 | 99,85 |  | 1,961 |
| Buck Wheat, | - do. | 47 |  | 454 | 337 | 772 | -140 | 7218 | - | $\dot{7} 797$ | $\dot{2} 293$ | 19 |  | 150 | 119,733 |
| Oats, | - do. |  | 1,070 | 91 | 97,851 | 2,444. | 1,000 | 7,128 | . 179 | 14,873 | 63,372 | 54,495 | 4,640 | 343 | 192,071 |
| Peas and Beans, | - do. | 138 | 7,355 | 1,068 | 1,985 | 30,495 | - | 13,128 |  | 14,873 | 63,372 |  |  |  |  |
| Groceries. |  |  |  |  |  | 386,014 | - | 123,340 | - | 302,720 | 5,214 | - | 126,819 | 600 | $1,122,156$ 21,760 |
| Brown Sugar, | - Tlos. | - | 1,896 | 191 | - | 1,000 | . | 12,550 |  | , | 323 | - | 5,200 |  | 54,000 |
| Loaf Sugar, | - do. | - |  |  |  |  |  | 54,000 |  | - |  |  | - |  | 6,692 |
| Other Sugar, | $\cdots \quad$ do. | - | 4,170 | 432 |  | 1,150 |  | 940 |  |  |  | . | - |  | 5,040 |
| Chocolate, | - do. | - | 4,70 |  |  |  |  | 2,440 |  | 2,600 |  | . |  |  | 310,635 |
| Pepper, | - do. | : | 400 | 982 |  | 230,803 | - | 48,750 | , | 11,100 | - | , | 18,600 |  | 18,420 |
| Pimento, | do. | - |  |  |  | 18,420 | , |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | 8,770 |
| Ginger, | do. |  | 4,970 | 100 | - |  | - | 3,700 | - | 800 |  | - | - 343 |  | 42,310 |
| Ginseng, | - do. | - | - | - | - | 22,63s | - | 4,751 | - | 200 | 14,378 | - |  | . | 8 |
| Glass Ware, | - crates, | , |  | 1 |  | - | - | . | , | - | . | - | 4 | - | -4989 |
| Glass for windows, | - number, | - | $\cdot 175$ |  | - | 60 |  | - 24 |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |




|  |  | New Hampshire. | Massachusetts. | Rhode Island. | Connecticut. | New York. | New Jer. sey. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yennsylva- } \\ & \text { nia. } \end{aligned}$ | Delaware. | Maryland. | Virginia. | North Carolina. | South Carolina. | Gcorgia. | Total of each article. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Naval Stores. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turpentine, | - barrels, | 119 | 4,348 | 122 | . | 11,531 |  | 7,140 | 17 | 1,481 | 17,620 | 13,589 | 11,102 | 79 | 67,148 |
| Spirits of Turpentine, | - gallons, | . |  | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | 960 | -68 |  | 1,028 |
| Negroes, Nuls, | number, | - |  |  |  | 106 |  |  |  |  | 23 | - | 16 |  | 41 |
| Oil, linseed, ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | - bushels, | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | 73 79 |  |  | 106 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 | 4 | 267 |
| Powder, gun, | . qi. casks, |  | 31 |  | 15 | 176 |  | . 56 |  | 189 |  | . |  |  | 199 |
| Powder, hair, | pounds, |  | 600 | . |  | 650 |  | 990 |  |  |  |  | 300 |  | 467 |
| Pomatum, | do. | - | 510 | . | - | . | - | - |  | . |  |  |  |  | 2,040 |
| Porcelain or China, | chests, | , | , | - | . | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 510 |
| Paper, . | reams, | . | 106 | 7 | - | 15 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 128 |
| Pipes, | boxes, | - | 2 | . | - | , |  | 30 |  |  | . | . |  | 1 | 128 33 |
| Paints, | kegs, | - | 87 |  |  | 118 |  | 210 | - | 442 | 7 | - |  |  | 864 |
| Plaister of Paris, | tons, | . |  | - | - | 3.0.0 |  | . | . | . |  | . |  |  | 3.0.0 |
| Pravisions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rice, : | tierces, | 9 | 1,423 | 1,225 | 112 | 6,314 | 48 507 | 6,720 | ${ }^{3}$ | 1,352 | 441 | 5,544 | 106,419 | 12,152 | 141,762 |
| Flour, | barrels, | 106 | 26,736 | 6,225 | 4,411 | 104,826 | 597 | 347,742 | 24,188 | 191,799 | 108,824 | 3,077 | 5,441 | 192 | 824,464 |
| Bread, | do. | 87 | 4,491 | 625 | 3,080 | 15,359 | 137 | 31,911 | 551 | 8,043 | 14,723 | 414 | 1,255 | 310 | 80,986 |
| Crackers, | kegs, | . | 2,049 | 1,416 | 12 | 11,663 | 50 | 12,970 | 497 | 3,722 | 5,125 | . | 76 | 65 | 37,645 |
| Rye Meal, | barrels, | . . | 229 |  | 595 | 9,725 | 597 | 2,648 | 329 |  |  |  |  |  | 14,126 |
| Indian Meal, | do. | . | 575 | - 330 | 2,685 | 7,155 | 553 | 34,335 | 1,110 | 3,093 | 2,737 | 68 | 33 | 7 | 52,681 |
| Ship Stuff, . | do. | - | . . | . |  | 505 | 60 | 3,700 |  | 532 | 1,383 | . . |  | 7 | 6,180 |
| Buckwheat Meal, | do. |  |  |  | 12 | 253 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2,185}$ |
| Beef, . . | do. | 1,784 | 28,453 | 7,067 | 22,108 | 8,290 | 215 | 3,205 | 50 | 1,010 | 717 | 298 | 992 | 149 | 74,338 |
| Potk, | dn, | 112 | 4,726 | 3,916 | 7,113 | 6,224 | 121 | 4,461 | 80 | 1,829 | 2,876 | 5,822 | 796 | 22 | 38,098 |
| Mutton, | do. | . |  | - 16 | 17 48 | - | . | - | . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | , |  |  |  |  | 17 |
| Tongues, | kegs, | . | 2,354 | ${ }^{16}$ | 48 19768 | 107100 |  | - |  | $\dot{9}$ |  |  |  |  | 2,418 |
| Hams and Bacon, | pounds, |  | 33,281 | 16,476 | 19,758 | 107,100 | 13,750 | 305,230 | 3,961 | 9,271 | 8,028 | 50,126 | 16,382 | 1,990 | 585,353 |
| Butter, . | firkins, | 296 | 4,101 | 992 | - 870 | 2,497 | -95 | 1,511 | 68 | 91 | 216 | 54 | 931 | 1,9 | 11,761 |
| Cheese, - | pounds, |  | 28,027 | 14,731 | 29,602 72644 | 26,300 | 1,000 | 15,240 88,640 |  | 877 | 1,050 | 3,598 | 4,100 | 1,400 | 125,925 |
| Lard, Fresh Beef, | do. do. | 362 | 101,022 75,092 | 42,936 | 72,644 | 94,720 | 3,260 | 88,640 | 3,360 | 4,190 | 38,940 | 53,371 | 11,640 | 160 | 515,215 |
| Fresh Beet, | do. do. | - | 75,092 3,008 | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | . | . | . | . | -75,092 |
| Carcasses of Mutton, | number, | - | , 425 | $\cdots$. |  | $\because$ | - | - | - | - | . |  | - | - | 3,008 |
| Sausages, | pounds, | - | 1,480 | . |  | - |  | . | - |  |  |  | - | - | 1480 |
| 'Tongues and Somods, | kegs, | . | 329 | 35 | 6 | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  | 1,480 |
| Tripes, . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | pounds, | - | 6,000 |  |  |  |  | . | . | - |  |  |  |  | 370 6,000 |
| Oysters, pickled, | kegs, |  | 139 | 995 | 206 | 576 |  |  |  |  | 57 |  |  |  | 1,973 |
| Potatoes, | bushels, | 419 | 3,947 | 6,055 | , 1,766 | 3,282 |  | 3,007 | 198 | 9 | 25 | 91 | 835 |  | 19,634 |
| Onions, | do: | . | 10,381 | 58,304 | 25,703 | 6,510 |  | 8,805 | 14 | 739 | 82 | 530 | 825 | 284 | 19,634 112,207 |
| Reeds, | - number, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 146,375 | 11,000 | 157,375 |
| Spirits: Country made, | - gallons, | 1,712 | 470,357 | 280,179 | 2,214 | 94,912 |  | 53,702 | 400 | 19,530 | 6,957 | 222 | 17,930 |  | 948,115 |
| Foreign distilled, | do. | , | 26,794 | 27,092 | 286 | 13,221 | - | 12,755 | . | 2,396 | 285 |  | 944 | 277 | 84,050 |
| Cordials, | do. |  |  | 223 |  |  | - | 03 | - | . | . | - 0 | . | . | 223 |
| Sadlery. Saddles, Bridles, | . number, | 7 7 | 93 43 | 125 | 674 676 | 5 | . | 63 18 | - | $\bullet$ | - | . ${ }^{0}$ | - |  | 973 869 |



ABSTRACTM-Continued.


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 榔 } \\ & \text { Oig } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goods subject to duties adva－ lorem． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 230，113 46 | 1，019，419 28 | 68，346 34！ | 464，061 95 | 18，616 78 | 3，529，435 051 ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | 17，956 60 | 624,638 <br> 354,705 <br> 2 | 39,614 <br> 3,129 <br> 65 | 13，657 ${ }_{3} \mathbf{3 4 3} 5$ | 347，936 37 | 134 | 208，218 24 | 4，7665 | 79，626 04 | 1433，297 50 | 40，678 58 | 233，778 58 | 10，52］－98 | 1，721，965020 |
| Ditto at 10 per cent．－ | 2，506 10 | 83，558 95 | 53402 | －477 91 | 73，554 24 | 967 | 60，968 69 | 2660 | 26，549 64 | 67，922 20 | ${ }_{1} 7,317{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 50，372 89 | 4 | 110，272 ${ }^{\text {at }}$＋ |
| Ditto at $12{ }^{2}$ per cent．－ | 1，159 84 | 23，326 14 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2，905 56 | 1，274 65 | $\begin{array}{r}22,650 \\ \hline 88 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ |  | 20，458 83 |  | 1，477 07 | 14，561 80 |  | ${ }^{341} 88$ |  | $2,41875^{2}$ ， |
| Ditto Enumerated artan articles paying each a specific duty． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18，610 |
| Madeira Wine，－ 35 cts． | －101 | 49 373 | － | － | 2,988 14 14781 | － $\begin{array}{r}606 \\ 0.265\end{array}$ | 7，922 | $:$ | 50 546 | $\stackrel{2,001}{7,946}$ | 188 | 1，105 |  | 52，395 |
| Madeira Wine，－ 30 cts． | 101 | － $\begin{array}{r}3,473 \\ 13,963\end{array}$ |  | － | 14,781 2,516 | 2，265 | 21，401 |  |  | 4，345 |  | ${ }^{1917}$ |  | 26，442 |
| Sherry Wine， Other Wines， | 67 | ${ }_{30,247}^{13,903}$ | － | 395 | 87，489 | － | 40，774 | 52 | 32，769 | 17，824 | ${ }_{1}^{556}$ | 24,161 16163 | ${ }_{1}^{1,021}$ | 234,940 171967 |
| Spirits－1st proof，－ 20 cts ． | 1，164 | 22，651 | 911 | 10，480 | 35，897 | ${ }^{604}$ | 68，092 | － 107 | ${ }_{8,419}^{9,670}$ | 3,680 3,783 | － | 16，247 | 3，234 | － 17,958 |
| 2d proof，－ 21 cts ． | 4，385 | $\stackrel{23,088}{2}$ | －${ }_{1}^{365}$ | 2,787 4,679 | 1,621 6,993 | 323 224 224 | 17,606 10,881 | 107 3,738 | ${ }_{5}^{8,780}$ | 1，654 | 6，248 | 1， 89 | 2，665 | 48,826 |
| ${ }_{\text {3d }}^{3 \mathrm{~d}}$ proof， | 2，291 | 2,633 3,925 | ${ }_{5}^{1,1515}$ | 4，679 13,123 | 20，122 | ${ }_{296}{ }^{234}$ | 22，814 | 1，583 | 11，653 | 19，295 | 3，079 | 10，389 | 4，339 | 116，560 ¢ |
| 4th proof， 5 th proof， | 207 | 3，25 | ${ }_{109}$ | 10， | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 128 |
| 6th proof，－ 40 cts ． | 24，578 | 590，454 | 139，942 | 144，876 | 119，821 | － | 82，681 | 9，638 | 27，020 | 31，522 | 9，281 | 49，997 | 5，324 | 1，235，134 |
| Molasses， Beer，Ale，and Porter，in casks， a | 24，578 | 590，454 | 139，942 | 144，876 | 115，821 |  | 1，104 |  | ${ }_{66}$ | 1，905 | 93 | 20，389 | 762 | 25，888 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| ， 5 cts． | 36. |  | － | － | 1，342 | － | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beer，Ale，\＆Porter，in bottles， $\begin{array}{r}20 \text { cts．}\end{array}$ | 23 | 1，364 | 12 | 44 | 3，297， |  | 212 | － | 398 | 3，133 | 435 | 1，516 | 243 | 10，677 doz． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | － | － |  |
| Bohea， <br> Souchong， <br> \＆c． <br> － <br> 18 cts． | － | － | \＃ | － | －． | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | $\cdots$ |
| Hyson，－－ 32 cts． | － | － | － | － |  | － | － |  |  | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | $\div$ |
| Other green，－ 20 cts ． | － | － |  | － |  | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | 8，937 | 43，270 |  | 150，749 |  | 3，539 | － | 17，546 | 601 | － | ＊ |  | 224，641 |
|  | － |  |  | － | 23 | － | 596 | － | 107 | 145 | － | － | － | 222 家 |
| ${ }^{-1} \begin{aligned} & \text { Hyson，} \\ & \text { Other green，＂}\end{aligned}$ | － | 127 |  | － | ， | － | － | － | 6 |  | － | － | － | $159 \text { [荡 }$ |
| Bohea，In foreign vesels， 15 cts ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | － |  |  | － |  | 24 10 |
| Souchong，\＆c．－ 27 cts ． | $\because$ | －$\quad \begin{array}{r}4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － | $\cdots$ |  | ＂． |  | － |  | 20 | － | 4 | － | 290 |
|  | － |  |  |  |  | ＂ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| Coffee，$\quad: \quad . \quad 4 \mathrm{cts}$ ， | 22，730 | 124,432 23,583 | $\underset{\substack{10,275 \\ 17,480}}{ }$ | 13，669 | 34,808 37,328 | ： | 457，${ }_{2} 899$ | ${ }^{39,038}$ | $\stackrel{65,886}{ }$ | 31，416 | 16，718 22 | 42，653 | 2，775 | 862,299 78,413 |


|  |  |  | Rhode Island． |  |  |  | Pennsylvania． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 淢 } \\ & \text { 落 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loar Sugar；－－ 5 cts． | －${ }^{-}$ | 50 | ， | －${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brown Sugar，－－ $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cts． | 57，850 | 662，919 | 140，688 | 134，540 | 246，400 | 10，950 | 2，055，202． | 217，080 | 1,019 531,605 | 43,841 243,376 |  | 17,202 632,995 |  |  |
| Other Sugars， Candles of tallow，－${ }^{\text {a }}$－${ }^{\text {ctsts．}}$ ens． | ， | 1，828 | 1，710 | － 37 | 5，912 | 10，950 | － 5 56，991 | 217，080 | $\begin{array}{r}531,605 \\ \hline 1,053\end{array}$ | 243,376 60 | 24，504 | 632，995 | ＇23，455 | $4,981,564$ 67,591 |
| Candles of wax，\＆c．－ 6 cts． | － |  | － |  |  |  | 125 | ＊ | － 417 | 1，795 | － | 5，263 |  | 67,591 7,600 |
| Cheese，－．－ 4 cts．＊ | 210. | 2，484 | － |  | 4，410 |  | 1，462 | － |  | ${ }_{120}^{50}$ | 0 |  |  | 105 |
| Soap，－－＠cts． | － |  | ． | 1，482 | 1，323 |  | 1,462 48 |  | 9，254 | 12，068 | 260 | 8，637 | 63 | 39，848 |
| Pepper，－： 6 cts． | － | 3，201 | 1，389 | 1，48 | 19，975 | $\cdots$ | 48 | －－ | 42 20 | 9,666 9,674 | 158. 300 | 10,637 6878 | －100 | 23，356 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| Probacco，manufactured， 4 cts． | － | 601 |  | 3，017 | 154，785 | － | 60，792 | $\because$ | 3，270 | 9,674 14,985 | 16,801 | 6,878 11,900 | 106 | 41，536 |
| Snuft，－－ 10 cts ． | － | － |  | － | 50. | － | － 369 | － | －． |  | － | 1 | $43 \pm$ | 266， 615 － |
| Indigo，－－$\quad 25$ cts． | － | 143 | － | ${ }^{-1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － | － 121 | ＂ | 1 | 142 | 2 | 86 | － | 257 |
| Cotton，－－ 3 cts ． | 5，28．4． | 5，416 | 1，318 | 354 | 7，103 | － | 4，414 | ＂ | 23 1,780 | 72 | － | － |  | 399 |
| Nails and Spikes，－ 1 ct． | 13，234 | 64，330 | 1,318 | 354 | 61，960 |  | 21，657 |  | 1,780 125,690 | 485 | 298 49 |  | $\stackrel{\square}{10}$ | －26，390 |
| Bar and other Learl，－ 1 ct ． | 4，193 | 81，448 | 570 | 1，750 | 47，955 |  | 53，164 |  | 125,690 48,847 | 585,284 154865 | 42,769 16,901 | 104，543 | 12，167 | 1，111，634 |
| Steel，unwrought，$\quad 75$ cts． | ， | 551．2，22 | 109．0．0 | 1，\％ | 857．1．21 | － | 232．3．14 | － | 48,847 $105,3.17$ | 154,865 414.1 .6 | 16,901 39.1 .16 | 114,163 6.2 .12 | 6，356 | 530，212 |
| Cables，－－－ 5400 cts ． |  | 14，718．0，23 | 5，021．1，20 | － | 7，861．0．0 | － | 2，447．0．22 | － |  |  | 39.1 .16 | 6.2 .12 109.210 |  | 2，317．0．24 |
| Thrred Cordage，－ 100 cts ． | 55．1．1 | 283，2．10 | 22，0．22 | 9.0 .0 | 116.1 .7 |  | － |  | － 8 |  | － | 109．2．10 |  | $30,157.1 .19$ 159.3 |
| Untarred do．and Yarn， 150 cts ． | 65．1．1 | 100．1．0 | 22．0．22 | 9.0 .0 | 16．0．23 | － | 246.2 .14 | － | 9.2 .8 | 359．1．18 | 121．2．4 | 61．2．7 | － | 1，184．3．23 |
| Twine \＆Pack Thread， 300 cts ． | 20．3．23 | 137.0 .0 | 0．3．24 |  | 21．3．0 |  |  |  | 36．2．21 | 246．0．16 | 23．1．20 | 139．1．27 | 0．3．7 | 555．3．7 |
| Salt，－－－ 12 cts ． | 9，183． | 146，062 | 9，813 | 35，892 | 72，988 | 6，802 | 44，220 | 0．2．0 | 27．0．23 | 170．0．24 | 11．0．14 | 22，2．19 | 1．0．1 | 457．1．23 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | 1，659 | 20， 1.49 | ， | 336 | 79，447 | －，02 | 13，421 |  | 58,848 9,493 | 95,404 27,131 | 45，404 | 27，862 | 14，289 | 566，773 $\}$ |
| Shoots，${ }^{\text {S }}$－$\quad-50$ cts， |  | 145 | ， | － | 7 $\square$ $\square$ | ． | 13， 23 | $\square$ | 9，493 | 27，131 | 1 | 14,057 292 | 478 60 | 168，171 \} ¢゙ |
| 1）it to，\＆x，of silk＇or stuff， 10 cts． |  | 145 | － |  | 643 39 |  | 134 | － | 397 | 13，453 | 373 | 10，092 | 540 | 25，677 51 |
| Wool and cotton Cards， |  |  |  |  | 32. |  |  |  | 987 | 6，444 | ． 324 | 3，717 | 120 | 10，080 S号 |
| per dozen，－－ 50 cts． <br> Playing Cards，per pack， 10 cts ． | － |  | $\cdots$ | － | 1 | － | 6 | － |  | 152 | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | － | 432 | － | 182 | ＊ | 988 | 2，750 | － | 576 | 864 | 5，674 p＇ks |

ABSTRACT-Continued. Amount of the different Duties.

| \% Stat |  |  | Of 5 per cent. | Of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | of 10 percent. | of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Of $15 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | Of the enumerated articles. | Addition of 10 per cent. on goods imported in foreign vessels. | Gross amount of duties. | Bounties. | Drawbacks. | Expense on collection. | Nett amount of Duties. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | - | - | \$89793 | \$498961 | \$250 61 | \$144 98 | - | \$5,884 861 | - | \$7,677 35 | \$423 95 | - | \$551 8512 | \$6,701 542 |
| $\Longrightarrow$ Massachusetts, | - | - | 31,231 $86 \frac{2}{4}$ | 26,602 869 | 8,355 86 ${ }_{4}^{\frac{2}{4}}$ | 3,290 75 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | - | 85,32136 | \$445-26 | 155,247 964 | 11,002 87\% | \$6,426 01 | 8,667 65 ${ }^{\frac{3}{6}}$ | 129,151 42, |
| Rhode Island, | - | - | 1,980 72 | 23472 | 5340 | 36318 | - | 18,229 45 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 3006 | 20,891 53 ${ }_{2}^{1}$ | $88474{ }^{7}$ | 13277 | 1,543 60 ${ }^{\frac{9}{4}}$ | 18,330 41! |
| Connecticut, | - | - | $68285 \frac{1}{4}$ | $25076 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4779 | 159 32 ${ }^{\frac{7}{4}}$ | - | 18,497584 | $43633 \frac{1}{2}$ | 20,074 65 ${ }^{\frac{2}{4}}$ | 60417 | $\cdots$ | 1,478 524 | 17,991 96 |
| New York, | - | - | 30,516 54 | 26,095 22\% | 7,355 42 | 2,831 28 | \$5 89 | 90,820 78\% | 3,858 76 | 161,483 89 ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 26535 | 4,308 52 | 4,314 $298 \frac{3}{4}$ | 152,595 73 |
| New Jersey, | - | - | , 67 | - | 96 | - | - | 2,184 57\% | - | 2,186 2012 | 700 | - | $29303{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 1,886 17 |
| Pennsylvania, | - | - | 20,931 98 | 15,616 36 | 6,096 86 | 2,557 35 |  | 108,574 74, | 4,514 51遃 | 158,291 81 | - | 1,714 76 | 4,760 29 | 151,816 76 |
| Delaware, | $\cdots$ | - | $20133 \frac{1}{2}$ | 574 | 266 | - | - | 6,359 36 | $13649 \frac{1}{12}$ | 6,705 59 | - | - | $51142{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6,194 16 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Maryland, | - | - | 11,505 66 | 5,971 94, ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2,654 95 | 687 , 04 | $22894{ }^{1}$ | 38,311 271 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 1,197 26 | 60,557 074 | 1450 | 8,387 34 | 3,402 $21 \frac{1}{6}$ | 48,753 02 $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| Virginia, | - | - | 50,970 95 | 32,497 291 | 6,792 $21 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1,799 30 | $8707 \frac{1}{2}$ | 48,314 73 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 5,753 52 | 146,215 09 | - | - | 3,615 $06 \frac{1}{2}$ | 142,600 02 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| North Carolina, | - | $\cdots$ | 3,417 30 | 3,050 87 | 78174 | 16812 | - | 11,796 461 | $88254{ }^{3}$ | 20,097 04 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 14160 | - | 1,011 02 | 18,944 $42 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| South Carolina, - | - | $\cdots$ | 23,203 09 | 17,533 39 | 5,037 28 | 1,721 11 | 5299 | 38,234 16 | 4,889 91 | 90,671 93 | - | 1,456 77 | 2,446 08 | 86,769 08 |
| Georgia, | - | - | 93083 | 78914 | 28790 | 6155 | - | 5,634 62 | 38537 | 8,089 41 | - - | 3406 | $71707 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7,338 271 |
|  | Totals, | - | \$176,471 72 | \$129,147 $28 \frac{1}{4}$ | \$37,717 64 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$13,783 944 | \$374 90 | \$478,163 97\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$22,530 03 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | \$858,189 $55 \frac{1}{4}$ | \$13,344 19 | \$22,460 20 | \$33,312 $14 \frac{1}{6}$ | \$789,072 99, ${ }_{\text {12 }}$ |


| STATES． | United States＇Vessels． |  | United States＇Coasters． |  | Unitel States＇Fisheries． |  | United States＇Vessels trad－ ing without licence． |  | France． |  | Great Britain． |  | Spain． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts． | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts． | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts， | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts． | Tons．95ths． | Dols，cts． | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts． | Tons．95ths． | Dols，cts． |
| New Hampshire， | 3，244．00 | 19464 | 351. | 2106 | －${ }^{-1}$ | － | － | － | － | － | 131. | 6550 | － | － |
| Massachusetts， | 26，251．89 | 1，575 311 | 13，823．87 | $82960{ }^{2}$ | 2，921．72 | 17534 | － |  | 54.35 | 2718 | 4，139．09 | 2，069 87\％ | 153.50 | 7677 |
| Rhode Island， | 3，419．03 | $20514 \frac{1}{4}$ | 2，013．73 | $12084 \frac{1}{2}$ | － |  | 32.58 | 1630 |  |  | 262.47 | 13125 | － |  |
| Connecticut，－ | 4，016．16 | 24097 | 2，959．79 | 17759 | － |  | $\cdots$ |  | 31.14 | 1557 | 1，249．32 | 62478 | － |  |
| New York，－ | 10，716．16 | 64297 | 1，831．48 | 10990 | $\cdots$ |  | 200.71 | 10037 | 546.71 | 27337 | 12，276．24 | 6，137 88 | － | － |
| New Jersey， | 383.71 | $2302 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1，699．71 | $10198 \frac{1}{2}$ | － |  | － | － |  |  | $\cdots$ | － |  | －${ }^{-1}$ |
| Pennsylvania， | 14，873．56 | 89242 | 935.79 | 5615 | － |  | － | － | 691.08 | 32708 | 6，305．16 | 3，152 $65^{\circ}$ | 371.47 | 13575 |
| Delaware，－ | 321.00 | 1926 | 155.31 | ${ }_{171} 92$ | $\square$ |  | － 71 | $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ | － 151.71 |  | 295. | 14750 | － 11 |  |
| Maryland， | 9，408．71 | $564582^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2，850．61 | 171038 | 347. | 2082 | 246.71 | 123 37\％ | 151.71 | 75878 | 4，150．24 | 2,075 1212 | 114.71 | $5737 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Virginia， | 9，802．52 | $58819 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2，979．63 | 17888 | － | － | － |  | 1，636．92 | 818.50 | 15，318．55 | 7，659 55 | 305. | 15250 |
| North Carolina， | 5，213．55 | $31288{ }_{4}$ | 1，302．46 | 7816 |  | － | 7.88 |  |  |  | 2，508．09 | 1，254 04⿺𠃊⿳亠丷厂 |  | － |
| South Carolina， Georgia， | $5,658.63$ $1,278.82$ | 33951 7674 | $1,289.02$ 236.05 | 77133 14.17 | － | － | 74.88 | 3746 | 64.40 | 3221 | $6,038.49$ $3,570.11$ | 3,019 <br> 1,785 <br> 18 | 211.14 | 10557 |
| Totals， | 94，587．83 | 5，675 54 | 32，428．75 | 1，946 03 | 3，268．72 | 19616 | 555.03 | $27750 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3，176．46 | 1，669 7812 | 56，243．86 | 28，122 501 | 1，055．87 | $52796{ }_{2}^{1}$ |
| STATES． | Portugal． |  | United Netherlands． |  | Imperial． |  | Hanse Towns． |  | Sweden． |  | Total Ameri－ can＇Tonnage． | Total For＇n． $\begin{array}{c}\text { Total amount，Foreign and } \\ \text { Tonnage．}\end{array}$ <br> Domestic Tonnage．  |  |  |
| New Hampshire， Massachusetis， Rhode Island， Connecticut，－ New York， <br> New Jersey，－ <br> Pemnsylvania， <br> Delaware， <br> Maryland， <br> Virginia， <br> North Carolina， South Carolina， Georgia， <br> Totals， | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts． | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts． | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts． | ＇Tons．95ths． | Dols，cts． | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts． | Tons．95ths． | Tons．95ths． | Tons．95ths． | Dols．cts， |
|  | － | － | 2 | －70 | － | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | 3，595． | 131. | 3，726． | 28120 |
|  | ＂ | ＂ | 224. | 11200 | － | － | － | － | － | － | －42，997．58 | 4，570．94 | 47，568．57 | 4，964 302 |
|  | ＂ | － |  |  | － | － | ＂ | － | － | － | 5，465．39 | 262.47 | 5，727．86 | $47354{ }^{4}$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | － | 49. | 2450 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 6，976． | 1，329．46 | 8，305．46 | 1，083 41 |
|  | 380.24 | 19012 | 107.23 | 5362 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 12，748．24 | 13，310．47 | 26，058．71 | 7，508 23 |
|  |  |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | $\sim$ | 2，083．47 | － | 2，083．47 | 12501 |
|  | 399.16 | 19959 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 74.31 | 3717 | 15，809．40 | 7，741，23 | 23，550．63 | 4，800 81 |
|  |  |  | $\bar{\square}$ | － | ＊ | － | － | $\cdots$ | － |  | 476.31 | 295. | 771.31 | 17608 |
|  | 348.48 | 17425 | 84. | 4200 | － | － | 168. | 8400 | 75.00 | 3750 | 12，853．13 | 5，092．24 | 17，945．37 | 3，423 48 |
|  | － |  | － | － | － | ＂ | ＊ | － | － | － | 12，782． 20 | 17，260．52 | 30，042．72 | 9，397 62 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
|  | 125.15 | $62577 \frac{3}{2}$ | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | 6，516．06 | 2，633．24 | 9，149．30 | 1，707 60 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ |
|  |  |  | － | － | 1，863．86 | 93193 | － | － | － | － | 7，022．58 | 8，177．94 | 15，200．57 | 4，543 30 |
|  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 1，514．87 | 3，570．11 | 5，085．03 | 1，875 97 |
|  | 1，253．08 | $62653{ }^{\frac{2}{2}}$ | 464.23 | 23212 | 1，863．86 | 93193 | 168. | 8400 | 149.31 | 7467 | 130，840．43 | 64，374．82 | 195，215：30 | $40,360 \quad 56 \frac{1}{2}$ |

IMPORTS AND TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1791, AND EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1792.
comotonicated to the senate, february 28, 1793.
Treasury Department, February 27, 1793.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit to you sundry returns, relative to the imports and tonnage of the United States, agreeably to the note thereof, at the foot of this communication.

With perfectrespect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
The Fice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

13 Statements of imports into each State, commencing 1st October, 1790, and ending 30th September, 1791.
1 General statement of imports into the United States, 1790.
1 Estimate of the value of imports into the United States, 1790.
1 Summary of imports into each State, 1790.
13 Statements of tonnage, 1790.
1 General statement of tonnage into the United States, 1790.




articles paying spedifio dutirs.


Treasury Depariment, Register's Office, Decembet 24, 1792.

JOSEPHI NOURSE, Register.

FROM WHENCE MPORTED.

England, Man, and Berwick,
British West Indies,
British American Colonies,
French West Indies,
Floridas and Louisiana,
Portugal,
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies
Danish West Indies,
Uncertain, .
Total,



| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED． |  | articles paying a specific rate of duty． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 号 | \％ | 岕 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 怱 } \\ & \text { S } \\ & \text { 易 } \\ & \text { 㤩 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 䁍 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Per 112 Pounds． |  | Bushels． |  | Pairs． |  | Dozens． |  | Packs． | Barrels | Quin tals． | Pounds． |  |  |  |
| England，Man，and Berwick，－ | － | 1214 | 23217 | 75，808 | 72，863 | 1，226 | 61 | 44 | 5，263 | 6，720 | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | 4 | 6 |
| Guernsey，Jersey，Sark，and Alderney， | － |  |  |  |  | 1,200 |  | ， | 5，203 | 6，720 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland，－－ | － | － | － | － | 12，075 | 161 | － | － | 1，092 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland，－－－ | － | － | － | － | 8，573 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar，－－－ | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |
| British West Indies，－－ | $\overline{-}$ | － |  | 64，318 | 638 |  | － | － | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfound and and Frisheries，－－ Britisl American Colonies， | $\because$ | － | － | 1，294 | － | 524 | － | ＂ | －13 | － | 199 | 7 53 | － |  | － | 85 |
| France，－－ | － | － | 1000 | 1，20． | 175 | － | － | － | 13 | － | 10 | 5 | － | 9 |  |  |
| St．Pierre，Miquelon，and Fisheries， | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies，－－ | － | － | － | 3，812 | － | 14 | 6 | $\because$ | 4 | － | 6 | $\cdots$ | － | 43 |  |  |
| Spain，${ }^{-}$ | － | － | － | 3，574 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries，－ | － | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | $\cdots$ | $-584$ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 3 |
| Tloridas and Louisiana，－－－ | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish American Colonies， | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal，－－－ | － | － | － | 11，388 | $\overline{3}$ | 1 | $=$ | － | －． | － | － | － | 7，173 |  |  |  |
| Madeira，－－${ }_{\text {Fayal and other }}$－．${ }^{\text {－}}$ | － | － | － |  | 306 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape de Verd Islands，－－ | － | － | 10.0 | － 1,142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands，－${ }^{-}$－${ }^{-}$ | － | － | 10100 | －7 | － | 1 | ， | － | － | － | － | － | 129，938 | 99 | － | 69 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies， | － | － | － | 71，369 | － | 6 | 2 | － | ． | － | $\cdots$ | ． | ． | － | － | 276 |
| Danish West Indies，－－ | － | － | － | 2，838 | － | 9 | $\cdots$ | － | － | － | － | － | 67532 | 64 36.59 |  | － 63 |
| China，－－ | － | － | － | － | ＊ | － | $-$ | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | 67，532 | 36，569 | 29，332 | 71，284 |
| Russia，－－ | － | － | － | － | － | 3 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |
| Africa，generally，－ | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports，－$\quad$ Uncertain，$\quad-\quad-$ | － | － | 0300 | － |  | 3 | － | － | 20 | 6，179 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＇Total， | － | 1214 | $35 \sim 17$ | 236，217 | 94，630 | 2，251 | 73 | 44 | 6，418 | 7，896 | 210 | 60 | 204，643． | 36，787 | 29，336 | －71，788 |


| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | DUTIES AD Yaloŕem. |  |  | artioles paying specific duties.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Madeira Wines. | Other Wines. | Spirits. | Molasses. | Coffee. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brown Su. } \\ & \text { gar. } \end{aligned}$ | Snuff. | Cotton. | Tarred Cor. dage. | Salt. |
|  | Dollars. |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  | Per 112 pounds. | Bushels. |
| French West Indies, . - | 57 | 18 | 60 | 31 | 5 | 16,111 | 6,964 | 692 | 138,490 | - | 999 | $-$ | 290 |
| Madeira, - - - - | - | - | - - | 3,174 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutoh W. Indies, and American Colonies, | 381 |  | - - | - - | - . |  | - - | 16,743 | - - | - | 18 | - | 1,859 |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | 385 | 48 | 6 |  | - - | 10,272 | - - | 350 | 12,912 | 40 | 44 | 59.2.25 | 38 |
| Uncertain, - - - | - | - - | - - |  | 399 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | 823 | 66 | 66 | 3,207 | 404 | 26,383 | 6,964 | 17,785 | 151,402 | 40 | 1,061 | 59.2.25 | 2,187 |

Treasury Departient, Register's Office, December 24th, 1792.



STATEMENT-Continued


Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 24th, 1792.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 24th, 1792,

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED． | duties ad valorem． |  |  |  |  | articles paying a spectific rate of duty． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 兌 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { © } \\ \text { 苞 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\dot{\#}$ \％ \％ | 守 | 㟔 | 曾 |  | 告 |
|  | Dollars． |  |  |  |  | Gallons． |  |  |  |  | Pounds． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England，Man，and Berwick，Scotland，Ireland，Gibraltar，British West Indies，British American Colonies，France，French West Indies，Bourbo and Mauritius，Spain，Teneriffe and other Canaries，Spanish West Indies，Floridas and Louisiana，Portugal，Madeir，United Netherlands，Dutch West Indies and Ameri－can Colonies，Danish West Indies，Swedish West Indies，Hamburg and Bremen，Uncertain，U | 1，380，537 | 587，347 | 88，484 | 5，846 | 302 | 1，310 | 981 | 93 | 1，028 |  | 302. | － | 4，312 | 710 | 150 | 12 | 20，207 | 365 | 1，655 | 141 | 106 | 10 |
|  | 81，198 | 24，486 | 4，519 | 1，143 |  |  | 197 | ． | 1， | － | ． | － | 9，625 | ． | 1，901 | － | 360 | 845 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 64，590 | 471 | 99 97 | 47 |  |  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，870 | 86 | 986 | － 6 | － | 3，489 | 1，157 | 194，150 | ． | － | 2，031 | 50，898 | － | － | 38 | － | － |  | － | 1，465 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}{ }^{676}$ |  | 11 |  |  |  |  | 19，160 | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14，843 | 14，955 | 775 | 25 | ． |  | 5，284 | 16，672 | － |  |  | 2，020，245 | － 28 | 56 | 8 | － | － | 2，131 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，882 | 1，315 | 2，202 | 19 | － | 185 | －1，854 | 67，025 | － | 199，487 | 589,878 323,460 | 2，022，245 | 28 | － | － | ． | － | 2，917 | 2，$\dot{274}$ | － | 6 |  |
|  | 4，267 | 2，684 | 199 3,631 | ． | － | － |  |  | － |  | 323，460 | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | 2，274 |  |  |  |
|  | 145 66 | 756 12 | 3,631 21 | 10 | － | － | 66，836 | 1,556 3 | － |  | － |  | － | － |  | － | 208 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 153 | 1 | 127 | ． | － |  | 483 | 3，553 | ． | 220 | － | 166，762 | ． | 303 | － | ． | － | ． | － | － | 33 |  |
|  | 53 459 |  | 71 1,409 | － | － | － |  | ： | ． | － | － | 1，658 | － |  |  | ． |  |  | 2，109 |  |  |  |
|  | 459 | 4，351 | 1,409 23 | － | － | 10，154 | 22，771 | － | － |  |  | － | － | － |  | － |  |  | 2，100 |  |  |  |
|  | 13，179 | 2，859 | 3，741 | 135 | ． |  | 45 | 1，840 | － | － |  | $\cdot$ | ． | － | － | ． | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 834 | 216 | 558 | ． 184 | ． | 1，287 | 58 | 70，625 | － | 7，851 | 52，304 | 625，811 | － | － |  | － | 118 | 962 | － | 87 |  |  |
|  | 835 | ． | ， 5 | 15 | － | ， | ． | 23，739 | － | 7， | 2，461 | 248，945 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 68，873 ${ }^{6}$ | 6，824 | 5，877 | 5，404 | ： | 29 | 937 | 3,639 891 | － |  | 549 |  | 1，729 |  |  | － | 143 | 1，285 | ． | － | 436 | 110 |
|  | 502 | 674 | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，634，649 | 647，036 | 112，885 | 12，834 | 302 | 16，454 | 105，567 | 383，786 | 1，028 | 207，558 | 970，985 | 3，117，156 | 15，694 | 1，159 | 2，097 | 12 | 21，056 | 8，505 | 6，038 | 1，693 | 581 | 120 |



| FROM WIIENCE MPORTED． | duties ad valorem． |  |  |  |  | articles paying a specific rate of duty． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 安 | 䛐 |  | ¢ \＃ \％ \％ \％ | \％ | ¢0¢ |  |  |  |
|  | Dollars． |  |  |  |  | Gallons． |  |  |  |  | Pounds． |  |  |  |  |
| England，Man，and Berwick， | 1，466，161 | 581，098 | 108，533 | 11，732 | 2，087 | 224 | 3，084 | 248 | 11，558 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey，Jersey，Sark，and Alderney，－ | $1,400,413$ 201,690 | 1,028 $\mathbf{1 , 0 2 6}$ | － 1 | － | 2，087 | 1，741 | 1，972 | 3，161 | 11，508 | － |  | － | － | 92,000 2,961 |  |
| Scotland，－－－－－ | 201,690 21,890 | $\mathbf{9 2 , 4 4 6}$ 1,624 | 15,977 654 | 3,341 1,149 | － | － | 1,069 3,539 | 88 40 | 60 183 | － | 1，112 | － | ． | 20，550 |  |
| sibraltar，－－－ | －350 | ${ }^{1} 307$ | 654 | 1，149 | － | － | 3，539 | 40 | 183 | － | 101 |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies， | 2，582 | 2，424 | 2，475 | 15 | － | 10，805 | 192 | 355，506 | 240 | 300 | 34，566 | ， 109 | 376，658 | 400 |  |
| British American Colonies，＊＊ | 1，998 | 127 | 33 | － | － | ${ }_{15}$ | － | － 20 | － | 0 | 34，566 | ， 109 | 376，658 | 16 |  |
| France，－－ | 4，591 | 7，656 | 2，273 | 275 | 19 | － | 2，920 | 11，985 | － | ${ }^{170}$ ． | － | － | 1，${ }^{-}$ | 758 |  |
| French West Indies，－－ | 3，652 | 194 72 | 341 144 | 53 | － | － | 734 | 31，495 | － | 176，441 | 78，212 | 306 | 1，196，237 | 68 |  |
| ＇Ienerifte and other Canaries，－ | － 41 | 59 | 144 9 | －8 | － | － | 323 16,794 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras，Campeachy，and Musquito， | － 94 | 59 |  | － | － | － | 16，794 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West lndies，－ | 670 | 135 | 166 | － | － | － |  | 3，207 | － | 11，360 | 946 | － | 72，369 | － | 16，546 |
| Portugal，－－－ | 16 369 | 40 8 8 | 166 118 | － | ＂－ | 972 34,696 | 12，037 |  |  | 11， 2 |  |  |  |  | 16，540 |
| Madeira，${ }_{\text {United }}{ }^{-}$etherlands，－－－ | 369 6,604 | 8 341. | 118 1,237 | 130 | － | 34，696 |  | 3，793 |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |
| Dutch W．Indies and American Colonies， | 290 | 42 | －632 | － 141 | － | 448 | 605 | 74，658 | 60 | 24，642 | 8，650 |  |  | 562 |  |
| Danish West Indies，－－ | 106 | 19 | 179 | 31 | － | －． | － 659 | 19，589 | 40 | 2，570 | 3，179 | － | 70，250 |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies， | 36 56 | 45 | 55. | － 95 | － | － |  | 6，154 | － | － | 8，616 | － | 11，522 |  |  |
| Hamburg and Bremen， | 3，418 | 9 | 1 | 95 | － | － | 150 | 112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain，－－ | 26，430 | 4，663 | 827 | 172 | － | 867 | 853 | 17，335 | － | 6，436 | 9，257 | － | 42，148 | 428 |  |
| Total， | 1，741，457 | 692，335 | 133，655 | 17，142 | 2，106 | 49，768 | 44，971 | 527，391 | 12，854 | 221，749 | 144，639 | 315 | 1，993，840 | 117，743 | 16，546 |



| FROM WHENCE MPORTED． | articles paying specific duties． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 范 | \％ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Phi} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \dot{\theta} \end{aligned}$ | 呂 |  |  |  | 号 | 空 | ¢ ¢ did din | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { た } \\ & \text { din } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | 哭 |  |
|  | Per 112 Pounds． |  | Bushels． |  | Pairs． |  | Dozens． |  | Packs． | Bbls． | Qtls． | Pounds． |  |  |  |
|  | 494．3．14 | 162.120 | 117，970 | 9，541 | 22，897 | 223 | 370 | 4，631 | 5，520 | － | － | － | 427 | 439 | 305 |
|  |  | 1.3 .12 | 11，070 |  |  | － | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | － | － | $\overline{-}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | 93．2，10 | 46．3．23 | － | 4，039 | 8，247 | 29 | 55 | 537 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | － |  | － | 3，350 | 186 |  |  | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | － | 38，693 | 3，533 | ${ }^{-15}$ | － | － | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | － | 2，873 | ， | 87 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | ． | 1，306 | － | 40 | － | ． | － | － | － | － | ＊ | － | 37. | 6 |
|  | － | ＊ | 6，229 |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | － | 13，949 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 2，038 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | － |  | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | 151 | ＊ | 68 |
|  | － | － | 9,590 2,004 | $\bullet$ | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | － | 2，004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | ． | － | － | － | － | － | 506 |
|  | － | 14．0．19 | 3，576 | 160 | 6 |  |  | 12 | － | － | － | － | － | 6 |  |
|  | 588．1．24 | 225．1．18 | 200，294 | 20，623 | 31，606 | 260 | 425 | 5，216 | 5，532 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2，616 | 482 | 885 |

Treasury Department，Register＇s Office，December 24， 1792.

| FROM Whence imported． | duties ad valorem． |  |  |  |  | artioles paying a speotict duty． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 per cent． | 72 per cent． | 10 per cent． | 12t per cent． | 15 per cent． |  |  |  | ＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Value of Goods． |  | Value of Goods． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \stackrel{E}{E} \\ & \text { 岂 } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \end{aligned}$ | 萢 |  | \％ \％ \％ \％ \％ | － | 菦 |  |  |  | ¢ | 灾 | 苞 |  |
|  | Dollars． |  |  |  |  | Gallons． |  |  |  |  | Pounds． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England，Man，and Berwick， | 11，490 | 5，314 | 2，300 | 202 | － | － | $\overline{-}$ | $\overline{7}$ | － | $\cdots$ | ＊ | － | － | － | － | 550 |  |  |  |
| Scotland，－－－ | 72,880 390 | 15，342 | 4,640 150 | － | － | － | 319 | 125 | － | － | － | － | － | 4，707 | － | － | 6 |  |  |
| British West Indies，－－ | 8，970 | 1，918 | 351 | － | 59 | － | 63 | 79，316 | 111 | 5，488 | 13，699 | 136 | 64，707 | 227 | － | － | 21 | 57 | 769 |
| British American Colonies，－ | 1，658 | 530 | 48 | － | － | － | － | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France，－－ | －94 | 313 | 174 | 51 | － | － | 007 | ${ }_{12}^{148}$ | － | 128588 | 14 | － | 274266 | 405 | 14 | － | 1，052 |  |  |
| French West Indies，－－． | 589 | 313 | 274 | 51 | － | － | 907 | 12，233 | － | 128，588 | 48，141 | － | 274，266 | 405 | 14 | － |  |  |  |
| Spain， Prrtugal， － | － | － 51 |  | 8 | － | － | 270 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal，－： | 6 | $\cdots$ | 2 | － | ： | 4，156 | －18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands，－－ | 6，418 | 1， 515 | 327 | － | $\square$ | 4，166 | 15\％ | 1，399 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colonies，－̈－－ | 4，100 |  |  | 414 | － |  | 3，104 | 40，092 | 30 | 26，607 | 11，666 | 369 | 128，739 | 194 | － | － |  | 6 | 28 467 |
| Danish West Indies，－－ | 458 | 244 | 56 | 30 |  | － 6 | 217 | 19，105 | － | 3，089 | 5，464 | － | 48，379 | 131 | － | － | － | － | 467 |
| Swedish West Indies，－－ | 47 11 | － 54 | 1 | － | － | 685 | － | 8，394 | － | ． | 279 1,756 | － | ¢ 5,501 3,545 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total， | 107，105 | 26，560 | 8，689 | 705 | 59 | 4，841 | 6，199 | 162，448 | 141 | 163，772 | 81，005 | 505 | 525，137 | 5，664 | 14 | 550 | 1，165 | 63 | 1，264 |



JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.


artioles paying specific duties.

FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.

'Treasury Deraritment, Register's Office, December 24th, 1792.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, from the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th September, 1791.


STATEMENT OF MMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF MMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 24, 1792.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.


NOTE,-One-eleventh and one-sixth is deducted from the five ad valorem columns, added on entry at the Custom Houses, according to law.

ESTIMATE OF GOODS, \&e. IMPORTED-Continued.

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | modmerated amticims patino specific nuties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cheese. | Pepper. | Pimento. | Soap. | Snuff. | Tobacco, Manufactured. | Cotton. | Indigo. | tris. |  |  |  | canders. |  | Nails and Spikes. | Bar and other Lead |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bohea. | Souchong. | Green. | Hyson. | Tallow. | Wax. |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pounis. |  |  |  | Pounds. |  | Pounds. |  |
| llussia and its Dominions, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19,347 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - 203 | - | 1,869.40 | 1.05 | - | 1.20 |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden and its Dominions, - Value, - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 300.75 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | 1,291 58.09 |
| Denmark and its Dominions, - | - |  | 4,302 | - | 172 | - | 22,707 | - | 46,939 | 302 | - | 283 | - | - | 5,115 | 5,719 |
| Value, - | 8645 |  | 430.20 | 1290 | 34.40 |  | 5,676.75 |  | 9,387.80 | 105.70 | 27 | 169.80 | - |  | 358.05 | 257.35 |
| United Netherlands and its Dominions, | 8,645 691.60 | 68,518 | 1,180 118.00 | 1,239 | 201 | 122 24.40 | 114,656 | 794 794 | 154,569 | 2,440 | 527 | 4,944 |  | 106 53.00 | 22,076 $1,54.52$ | 14,119 635,35 |
| Great Britain and its Dominions, - | 691.60 86,625 | $13,703.60$ 26,315 | 118.00 163,835 | 122.90 11,861 | 40.20 762 | 24.40 1,416 | 28,664.00 24,092 | 794.00 749 | $30,913.80$ 1,360 26 | 854.00 3,721 | 237.15 696 | $2,966.40$ 1,725 | 6,512 | 53.00 | 1,54.5.32 | 635.35 $1,543,461$ |
| Value, - - | 6,930.00 | 6,578.75 | 16,383.50 | 1,186.10 | 152.40 | 283.20 | 6,023.00 | 749.00 | 272.00 | 1,302.35 | 313.20 | 1,055.00 | 651.20 | 57.00 | 173,193.37 | 69,455.74 |
| Imperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands, | , | , | - | 1186 |  |  | ? | - | 8,043 | 882 |  | 530 |  |  |  |  |
| Value, - - | - | 1 | - |  | 80 | r | - | - | 1,608.60 | - 308.70 | - | 318.00 |  |  |  | 8.592 |
| Ifamburg, Bremen, \& other Hanse Towns, | 235 20.40 | 1,328 | - | 1,285 | 210 | 709 14180 | - | - | 2,789 55780 | 1 35 | - |  | - | - | 1,513 105,91 | $\begin{array}{r}8,592 \\ 38664 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Value, - - | 20.40 | 332.00 | 1095 | 128.50 | 42.00 | 141.80 | 114 |  | 557.80 402 | 35 1020 | - 11 | 60 4.54 | 387 | 356 | 105.91 2,652 | 386.64 |
| France and its Dominions, - | 106 | 2,274 | 1,925 | 26,858 | 30 | 70 | 114,321 | 689 | 402 | 1,020 | 118 | ${ }^{4} 4.54$ | 387 | 356 | 2,652 | 3,620 |
| Value, | 8.48 | 568.50 | 192.50 | 2,685.80 | 6.00 | 14.00 | 28,580.25 | 689.00 | 80.40 | 357.00 | 50.85 | 272.45 | 38.70 | 178.00 | 185.64 | 162.90 |
| Spain and its Dominions, $\begin{gathered}\text { Value, } \\ \text { V }\end{gathered}$ | 208 16.64 | - | 8,931 893.10 | - | - | 12,276 455.20 | 43,305 $10,826.25$ | 50,622 $50,622,00$ | - | 422 147.70 | - | 451 270.60 | 30 3.00 | - | 1,119 78.33 |  |
| Portugal and its Dominions, - - | 16.64 | 12,787 | 893.10 | - 6 | 1 | 455.20 | 10,826.25 | 50,622,00 | 350,645 | 147.70 28,416 | - | 270.60 |  |  |  |  |
| Value, - | - | 3,196.75 | - | 60 | 20 | - | - | - | 70,129.00 | 9,945.60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - | - | 97 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 353,950 | 95,745 | 52,754 | 171,899 |  |  |  |  |
| . Value, - - | - | 9.70 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56,632.00 | 33,510.75 | 23,739.30 | 103,139.40 |  |  |  |  |
| East Indies, generally, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,939 1,588 | 403 403.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $1,587.80$ 630 | 403.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 157.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africu, ${ }^{\text {® }}$ generally, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain, - Value, - - |  | 300 | - |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | - | - | - | 22,446 | 4,116 |
| - Value, - - | 41.20 | 75.00 | - | 6.80 | - | 2.60 | 1,067.75 | - | 2,009.40 | - | 2,70 | - | - | - | 1,571.22 | 185.22 |
| Total amount of Merchandise imported, - | 96,354 | 111,619 | 180,219 | 41,313 | 1,380 | 4,606 | 333,124 | 53,257 | 938,091 | 132,952 | 54,096 | 180,289 | 6,929 | 576 | 2,529,112 | 1,580,918 |
| Total value of Merchandise imported, -- | 7,708.32 | 24,464.30 | 18,021.90 | 4,131.30 | 276.00 | 921.20 | 82,884.05 | 53,257.00 | 173,460.20 | 46,533.20 | 24,343.20 | 108,173.40 | 692.90 | 288.00 | 177,037.84 | 71,141.29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | enumerated amtiches sudject to mrecific duthes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steel, unwrought. | Hemp, | Tarred Cordage. | Untarred Cordage. | Twine and PackThread. | Salt. | Coal. | Shoes. | Boots. | Wool and Cotton Cards. | Beer and. <br> Porter, in bottles. | Playing Cards. | Fish, Dried. | Fish, Pickled. | Total value of Merc'dise from each Kingdom \& its dominions |
|  | Per 112 pounds. |  |  |  |  | Bushels. | Bushels'. | Pairs. | Pairs. | Dozens. | Dozens, | Hacks. | Quintals, | Barrels. | Dotlars. Cts. |
| Russia and its Dominions, | - | 7,855 00 | 77737 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden and its Dominions, - - |  | 26,392 80 | 5,444 68 | - |  | - |  | 960 | - | - |  | - | - | - | 24,6,265 13 |
| Siveden and its Dominions, - - | 300 20160 | - | - | - | - | 4,935 49350 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and its Dominions, - - | 20160 | 1,868 320 | 13812 | - | - | 49350 <br> 37,705 | - | - 81 | - | - | 399 13 | 12 | - | - | 38,474 01 |
| Unitel - | - - | 6,279 60 | $\bigcirc 96850$ | - | - | 3,770 50 | - | 64.80 |  | - | 1729 | 72 | - |  | 399,722 36 |
| United Netherlands and its Dominions, - | 2,484. 212 | 72701 | 69101 | - | 22015 | 468,571 | - | 143 | 19 | - |  | 72 |  | 7 | 39,2,22 36 |
| Great Britain and Value, ${ }^{\text {V }}$ - | 16,696 56 | 2,442 75 | 4,837 06 |  | 49580 | 46,857,10 |  | 114.40 | 9500 |  | 3724 | 432 |  | 2800 | 1,764,331 28 |
| Great Britain and its Dominions, <br> Value, | 3,823214 25,694 | 6,129 <br> 20,594 | 1,563222 | 1,066019 | 6233 31 | 861,125 | 199,513 | - 7173,316 | 800 | 695 | 27,843 | 20,638 | 802219 | 1,236 |  |
| Imperial Ports of Austrian Netherlands, | 25,694 76 | 20,594 04. | 10,94587 | 8,529 35 | 13,972 60 | 86,112 50 | 24,939 12 | 58,652 80 | 4,000 00 | 2,780 00 | 37,031 19 | 1,238 28 | 2,006 67 | 4,944 00 | 17,539,183 56 |
| Value, - - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 1,602 20025 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse 'Towns, | 516020 | 80407 | ${ }_{17} \overline{7} 31$ | - | $\overline{1} 116$ | - |  | 4560 1,626 | - 36 | - | 17 | - | - |  | 12,872 65 |
| Fruce - - | 3,468 72 | 2,701 65 | 12555 | - | 3120 | - |  | 1,300 80 | 18000 | - | 2261 | - |  |  | 219,314 40 |
| France and its Dominions, $\quad \therefore$ - | 4.318 | 41637 | 845212 | 3321 | 100 | 67,202 | 375 | 1,052 |  | - | 17 |  | 20000 | 23 | 219,314 40 |
| Spain and its Dominions, - - - | 3300 | 1,400 49 | 5,919 25 | 26807 | 2240 | 6,720 20 | 4687 | 84160 | 3000 | - | 2261 | - | 50000 | 9200 | 3,087,041 74. |
| Spain and its Dominions, - - - | - | - | 11015 | - | - | 183,94,5 | - | 124 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal and its Dominiors, - - | - | - | 7794 | - | - | $18,394,50$ 216,486 | - 390 | 1920 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 511,195 99 |
| , Value, - - | - | -250 | - | - | - | 21,64860 | 4875 | 80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 613,081 85 |
| Itaian Ports, - Value, - - | - | 2520 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,872 48 |
| Clima, - - - - | $=$ | 8568 | - | - | - | - | - | - 8 | - | - | - |  | - | - | 11,872 48 |
| Value, - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | 640 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 362,402 58 |
| East Indies, generaily, Value, -- - | $\underline{-}$ | - | 55 390 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Yndies, generally, -- | - | - | 390 25 | - |  |  | - |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | 33,311 85 |
| - Value, - | - | - | - | - | - | 15700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Africa, generally, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$, |
| Uncertain, Value, - - | 60118 | - | - | - |  |  | $={ }_{160}$ |  | - | - |  | 1,317 | - | - | 5,384, 60 |
| Value, | 40596 |  |  | - | 33420 | 894, 00 |  | 720 | - | - | $14231$ | 1,317 792 |  | - | 165,018 30 |
| Total amount of Merchandise imported, | 6,919226 | 17,826 127 | 4,101 16 | 1,099220 | 663025 | 1,850,479 | 202,040 | 76,329 | 861 | 695 | 28,028 | 22,039 | 1,002 219 | 1,266 |  |
| Total value of Merchandise imported, - | 46,500 60 | 59,897 01 | 28,709 10 | 8,797 42 | 14,856 20 | 185,047 90 | 25,254 99 | 61,063 20 | 4,305 00 | 2,780 00 | 37,277 24. | 1,322 34 | 2,506 67 | 5,064 00 | 25,027,125 59 |

Summary of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into each State, from the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1791.

| STATES. | goods subiect to duties ad valorem. |  |  |  |  | enumerated artioles sudreot to specific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value of Goods, at 5 per cent. | Value of Goods, at $77_{2}^{12}$ per cent. | Value ofGoods, at10 per cent. | Value of Goods, at $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{pr} . \mathrm{ct}$. | Value of Goods, at $15 \mathrm{pr} . \mathrm{ct}^{2}$ | Wines. |  | Spirits. | Beer and Porter, in casks. | Molasses. | Coffee. | Cocoa. | Sugars. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Madeira. | OtherWines |  |  |  |  |  | Brown. | Loaf. | Other Sugars. |
|  | Dollars. |  |  |  |  | Gallons. |  | Gallons. |  |  | Pounds. |  | Pounds. |  |  |
| New H | 44,403 | 12,577 | 4,452 | 1,970 | - | 5,444 | 159 | 75,698 | 284 | 88,182 | 57,324 | 5,116 | 288,601 | 77 |  |
| Massachusetts, | 1,422,299 | 781,172 | 142,293 | 35,081 | 26 | 25,315 | 103,181 | 348,335 | 2,195 | 3,294,658 | 585,882 | 204,505 | 4,605,390 | 1,827 | 15,535 |
| Rhode Island, | 66,023 | 14,847 | 5,529 | 3,987 | - | 369 | 14,846 | 50,475 | 35 | 869,959 | 123,589 | 72,924 | 1,179,554 | 340 | 51,484 |
| Connecticut, | 35,953 | 15,774 | 10,073 | 2,296 | - | 286 | 985 | 358,477 | 535 | 773,329 | 60,914 | 10,371 | 1,281,407 | - | 2,641 |
| New York, | 2,125,353 | 1,865,309 | 231,349 | 73,608 | 1,071 | 86,518 | 79,916 | 953,606 | 5,785 | 908,547 | 521,363 | 124,857 | 2,782,986 | 499 | 23,720 |
| New Jersey, | 823 | - | 66 | 66 | - | 3,207 | 404 | 26,383 | - | 6,964 | 17,785 | - | 151,402 |  |  |
| Pennsylvania, | 2,709,737 | 1,804,399 | 218,811 | 46,929 | 5 | 78,231 | 353,261 | 702,371 | - 724 | 432,315 | 1,457,128 | 622,214 | 5,630,454 | 2,173 | 171,211 |
| Delaware, - | 38,013 | 1,178 | 392 | 499 | - | 61. | 1,849 | 27,652 | $\cdots$ | 37,910 | 138,947 | 8,240 | 581,746 |  |  |
| Maryland, - | 1,634,649 | 647,036 | 112,885 | 12,834 | 302 | 16,454 | 105,567 | 383,786 | 1,028 | 207,558 | 970,985 | - | 3,117,156 | 15,694 | 1,159 |
| Virginia, - | 1,741,457 | 692,335 | 133,655 | 17,142 | 2,106 | 49,768 | -44,971 | 527,391 | 12,854 | 221,749 | 144,639 | 415 | 1,993,840 | 117,743 | 16,546 |
| North Carolina, | 107,105 | 26,560 | 8,689 | 705 | 59 | 4,841 | -6,199 | 162,448 | 141 | 163,772 | 81,005 | 505 | 525,137 | 5,664 | 14 |
| South Carolina, | 1,293,381 | 416,125 | 87, 696 | 7,850 | 1,605 | 37,715 | 54,492 | 302,086 | 91,040 | 167,796 | 276,598 | 4,243 | 1,801,400 | 44,114 | 43,785 |
| Georgia, - | 239,021 | 86,504 | 16,735 | 881 | - | 1,399 | 2,748 | 48,999 | 7,362 | 21,867 | 42,617 | , | 417,521 | 29,740 | 1,079 |
| Grand Total, | 11,458,217 | 6,363,816 | 972,624 | 203,848 | 5,174 | 309,608 | 768,578 | 3,967,707 | 121,983 | 7,194,606 | 4,478,676 | 1,053,390 | 24,356,594 | 217,871 | 327,174 |




A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of New Hampshire from foreign ports, between the
1st day of October, 1790, and the 30th day of September, 1791, together with the Coasting and Fishing Vessels.

| HOW EMPLOYED,' OR FROM WHENCE ARRIVED. | to what nation belonging. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United | France. | Great | Portugal. |  |  |  |  |
|  | States. |  | Britain. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting vessels,Fishing do.England, Man, and Berwick,Scotland,Ireland,British West Indies,British American Colonies,France,St. Pierre, Miquelon and Fisheries,French West Indies,Cape de Verd Islands,Dutch West Indies and American Colonies,Danish West Indies,Swedish West Indies,Imperial Ports of the Austrianlands and Germany,Hether-Hamburg and Bremen,L | $\begin{array}{r} 2,337 \\ 629 \\ 2,153 \\ 312 \\ 462 \end{array}$ | - |  |  |  | 2,337629 | - | 2,337629 |
|  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 288 | - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{7}{76}$ |  | \} 1,386 | 3,148 | 1,386 | 4,534 |
|  | 221 |  | 716 382 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 221 |  | 382 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55 |  | . | - | $\} 264$ | 4,708 | 264 | 4,972 |
|  | 4,459 | 264 | - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | . | . | 162 | 162 |  | 162 | 162 |
|  | 1,533 |  | - | . | . | 1,533 |  | 1,533 |
|  | 89 | - | - | - | - | 89 |  | 89 |
|  | 149 | - | - | - |  | 149 |  | 149 |
|  | 253 |  | . |  |  | 253 |  | 253 |
|  | 182 |  | - |  |  | 182 |  | 182 |
| Total, | 13.028 | 264 | -1,386 | 162 | 1,812 | 13,028 | 1,812 | 14,840 |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 24, 1792.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

$A$ statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of Rhode Island and $P$. $P$. from foreign ports, be. tween the 1 st day of October, 1790, and the 30th day of September, 1791, together with the Coasting and Fishing Vessels.

| , | to what nation belonging. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States.- | France | Great Britain | Spain. | United Nether lands. |  |  |  |  |
| HOW EMPLOYED, OR FROM WHENCE ARRIVED. | Tons. | Tons. | Tous. | Tons. | Tons. |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting Vessels, | 11,191 | - | - | - |  | - | 11,191 | $\because$ | 11,191 |
| Fishing do. | 810 | - | . | - | - |  | 810 | $\because$ | 810 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, | 518 | . | . | . | . |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - . | 293 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, ${ }_{\text {W }}$ - |  | - |  | - |  | $\} 250$ | 1,981 | 280 | 2,261 |
| British West Indies, | 1,170 |  | 258 | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Fisheries, |  |  | 22 | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| France, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ - | 518 | 88 | - | - |  | \} 88 | 7,970 | 88 | 8,058 |
| French West Indies,.. | 7,452 | 88 | - | - |  | $\}$ | 7,970 | 88 | 8,0.58 |
| Spain, W- ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sties | 189 | - | - | 47 |  | \} 47 |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, | 567 |  | - | 47 |  | $\} 47$ | 903 | 47 | 950 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, | 147 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape de Verd Islands, . . . | 214 |  | - | - |  |  | 214 |  | 214 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | 4,216 |  |  |  | 100 | 100 | 4,216 | 100 | 4,316 |
| Denmark and Norway, . . | 639 536 | - |  |  |  | \} | 1,175 |  | 1,175 |
| Danish West Indies, | 536 356 |  | - |  |  | $\}$ | - 356 |  | 1,175 356 |
| Imperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany, | 294 |  |  |  |  |  | 294 |  | 294 |
| . Total, | 29,110 | 88 | 280 | 47 | 100 | 515 | 29,110 | 515 | 29,625 |

Treasury Departaent, Registey's Office, December 24, 1792.
J OSEPH NOURSE, Register.

A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of Connecticut from foreign ports, between the 1st day of October, 1790, and the 30th day of September, 1791; together with the Coasting and Fishing. Vessels.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 24, 1792.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

| HOW EMPLOYED，OR FROM WHENCE ARRIVED． |  |  | to what nation belonging． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | United States． | France． | Great Britain． | Spain． | United <br> Netherlands． | Portugal． |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting Yessels，－－ | －－ |  | 8，247 | － | － | ＊ | － | － | － | 8，247 | ． |  |
| Enshing do．Man，and Berwick，－ | －－ | － | ${ }_{0}^{567}$ | － | 9 | － | ＊ | － | － |  | － | 567 |
| Guernsey，Jersey，Sark，and＇Alderney， | －－ | － | 9，283 | － | 7，397 | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland，－－－－ | －－ | － | 297 | － | 968 | ＂． | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland，－$\quad$－－ | －－ | － | 2，340 | － | 1，504 |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar，－－－ | －－ | － |  | ＊ | 183 | － | － | － | \} 33,624 | 12，368 | 33，624 | 45，993 |
| British West Indies，－ | －－ | － | 215 | $\cdots$ | 16，179 | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Fisheries，－－－ British American Colonies， | －－ | － | 36 | ， | 788 | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies，－－－－ | －．－ | － |  | － | 6，605 | － | － | － | J |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { France，}}{\text { St．Pierre，Miquelon，}}$－and Fisheries， | －－ | $\cdots$ | 868 | 1，127 | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| St．Pierre Miquelon，and Fisheries， | － | － | 109 10,469 | 237 | ${ }^{-102}$ | － | 85 | － | \} 1,364 | 11，446 | 1，551 | 12，997 |
| Spain，－－ | －－ | － | 10,469 589 | 140 | 102 | 145 | 85 | 78 |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries， | －． | ． | 161 | － | － | － | ．． | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies，－ | －． | － | 376 | － | 85 | － | － | $\sim$ |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana，－ | －－ | － | 79 | － | － | 98 | － | － |  | 1，272 | 546 | 1，818 |
| Other Spanish Colonies，－ | －－ | ＊ | 67 | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal，－－－ | －－ | － | 646 | － |  | － | 134 | 489 |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira，－－－－ | －－ |  | 1，523 | － | 374 | － | － | 593 |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and other Azores，－－－ | －－ | ． |  | － | － | － | － | 404 | S 1，486． | 2，169 | 1，994 | 4，163 |
| United Netherlands，－－－－ | －－ | － | 2，295 | －． | － | － | 334 | 404 |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies， | －－ | － | 5，732 | －${ }^{\text {－}}$ | 756 | － | 421 | － | $\} \quad 755$ | 8，027 | 1，511 | 9，538 |
| Danish West Indies，－－－ | －－ | － | 1，927 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 1，927 | ． | 1，927 |
| Russia，－－－－－－ | －－ | － | $\stackrel{297}{334}$ | － | － | － | － | － | － | 297 | － | 297 |
| Italian Ports，－－－ | －－ | － |  | － | 112 | － | － | － | － | 334 |  | 334 |
| Africa，generally，－－－ | －－ | － | 142 | － | － | － | － |  |  | －142 | 112 | 112 |
| Total， |  |  | 46，796 | 1，504 | 35，053 | 243 | 974 | 1，564 | 37，472 | 46，796 | 39，338 | 86，134 |

A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of Pennsylvanio from foreign ports, between the 1st day of October, 1790 , and the 30th day of September, 1791, together with the Coasting and Fishing Vessels.

'Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 24, 1792.

A Staternent of the Tonnage of vessels entered into the State of Delaware from foreign ports, between the lst day of October, 1790, and the 30th day of September, 1791, together with the Coasting and Fishing Vessels.

| HOW EMPLOYED, OR FROM WHENCE ARRIVED. | TO What Nation belonging. |  |  |  |  | Total of Foreign tomnage fromeach Kingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 乭 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting vessels, - - | 1,230 | - | - | - | 1,230 | - | 1,230 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | -101 | 263 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - - - | 2,101 | 848 | - | ¢ 1,914 | 2,160 | 1,914 | 4,074 |
| British West Indies, - - - | -59 | 637 166 | - | $\int 1,914$ | 2,160 | 1,914 | 4,074 |
| French West Indies, - | 1,214 | 166 | - |  | 1,214 | - - | 1,214 |
| Spain. - - | 554 | - | - | - | 554 | - | 554 |
| United Netherlands, - - - | 517 | - | 163 | $\}-$ | 517 | 163 | 680 |
| Dutch W. Indies and American colonies, | $\begin{aligned} & 517 \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | - | - | $5-$ | 1217 | $\underline{-}$ | 122 |
| Total, - | 5,797 | 1,914 | 163 | 1,914 | 5,797 | 2,077 | 7,874 |

'Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 24th, 1792.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

HOW EMPLOYED, OR FROM WHENCE ARRIVED.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 24, 1792.



| How Emilloyed，or from whence arrived． | to what nation belonging． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States． | France． | Great Bri－ tain． | Spain． | United Netherlands | Portugal． | Hamburg and Bremen | Sweden． |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | ＇Tons． |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting Vessels，．．．－． | 10，235 | － | － | － | 194 | － | － | － | － | 10，235 | 194 | 10，429 |
| Fishing do．．．．． | 25 5,227 | － |  | － | － | － | － |  |  | 25 |  | 25 |
| Gugland，Man，and Berwick，${ }_{\text {Guernsey }}$ Jersey，Sark，and Alderney，：$\quad$ ： | 5，227 |  | 6,641 83 |  | － |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey，Jersey，Sark，and Alderney，．． | 143 |  | 83 1,849 |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotand，．．． | 729 | － | 1,849 732 | － | － | － | － | － | \} 18,908 | 6，281 | 18，964 | 25，245 |
| Gibraltar．．．． |  | － | 241 |  | ． |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies，． | 182 | － | 8，929 | － |  | 56 | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies， |  |  | 433 | － | － | － | ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| France，$\quad$－ | 526 | 135 | － |  | － |  | － | － | \} 339 | 5，600 | 413 | 6，013 |
| French West Indies，－ | 5，074 | 204 | － | 74 | － |  | 389 | ． | $\} \quad 339$ | 5，600 | 43 | 6，013 |
| Spain，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 775 | － | － | － | － | － | 389 | ． |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries， | 104 | － |  | ．$\cdot$ | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Irica，Majorca，and Minorca，${ }^{\text {Honduras，}}$ ， | － | $\therefore$ | 187 | － | － | － | － | － | \} 845 | 1，068 | 1，865 | 2，933 |
| Spanish Wert lindies， | 189 | $:$ | 348 96 | 341 | $\bullet$ |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas and Ioutisiana，． | ． | ． |  | 504 | ． | ． |  |  | ， |  |  |  |
| Portugal，－：．．． |  | － | 202 | ． | － | － | 152 | － |  | 128 | 520 |  |
| Madeira，－． | 128 | － | 166 | － | － | － | － | － |  | 128 | 520 | 648 |
| United Netherlands，$\dot{\text { a }}$ ， | 838 | － |  | － | － | － | － | ＇76 |  | 2，015 | 572 | 2，587 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies， | 1，177 | － | 496 | － | － |  | － | 76 |  | 2，015 | 572 | 2，087 |
| Danish West Indies，－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 632 | － | － | ． | － | － | － | － | －． | 632 |  | 632 |
| limperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany， | 921 | － |  | － |  | － |  | － |  | 921 |  | 921 |
| Hamburg and Bremen，．．．．． | 453 | － | 304 | － | － | － | 2，768 | － | 2，768 | 453 | 3，072 | 3，525 |
| ＇Total， | 27；358 | 339 | 20，707 | 919 | 194 | 56 | 3，309 | 76 | 22，860 | 27，358 | 25，600 | 52，958 |

＇Treasury Department，Register＇s Office，December 21， 1792.

## ROW GMPLOYED, OR FROM WHENCE ARRIVED,

A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the United States from Foreign Ports, between the 1st of October, 1790, and the 30th September, 1791, together with the Cousting and Fishing Vessels.

| HOW EMPLOYED, OR FROM WHENCE arrived. | TO What nation belonging. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States. | France. | Great Britain. | Spain. | United Ne. therlands. | Portugal. | Imperial \& Germany. | Hamburg \& Bremen. | Denmark. | Sweden. | Russia. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting vessels, - - | 137,420 | - | - | - | 294 | 187 |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Fishing vessels, - - | 33,114 | - | - | - |  |  | - | - | - |  |  | - | +33,420 | 481 | 137,901 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | 51,798 | - | 46,061 | - | - -110 | - | - | - | - | - | -7 |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - Scotland, | 1,247 2,113 | - | 3,297 11,257 | - | 119 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - | 1,113 10,770 | - | 11,237 8,009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - | 10 $\therefore \quad 601$ |  | 1,337 | - | = | - |  | - | - | - | - $\quad 1$ | 188,56\% | 72,426 | 188,742 | 261.168 |
| British East Indies, - | 722 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | 188,742 | 261,168 |
| British West Indies, - | 4,366 | - | 97,857 | - | - | 56 | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Fislseries, - | 123 | - | 2,078 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| British American colonies, | 686 11.516 | 5.299 | 18,691 | - | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - 2 |  |  |  |  |
| France, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - $-{ }^{-}$ | 11,516 | 5,299 | 1,315 | - | 310 | - | - | - | - |  | - 2 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Pierrc, Miquelon, and Figheries, - | 11,429 110,195 |  |  |  | 229 | - | - | - | 55 | - | - $\}$ | 7,076 | 123,140 | 10,345 | 133,485 |
| French West Indies, - - - | 110,195 18,023 | 1,744 140 | 1,142 | 218 | 229 | -78 | - | 389 | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 194 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 225 | - 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, - | 2,899 | 1 | - | 4 | - | 78 | - | 389 | 194 | 22 | - |  |  |  |  |
| Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, - | - | - | 187 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | . |  |
| Honcluras, Campeachy, and Musquito, Spanish West Indies, | 2,080 | $\cdots$ | 682 755 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - $\}$ | 3,846 | 23,724 | 6,973 | 30,697 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - | 255 | $\cdots$ | $\underline{-}$ | 2,070 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Spanish American Colonies, | 67 | - | - | 2,070 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | 11,665 | - | 1,446 | - | 285 | 2,263 | - | 152 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira, - - - | 5,271 | - | 1,421 | - | - | 1,471 | - | - | - | - | - $\}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and other Azores, - | 970 | 46 | 100 | - | - | 795 | - | - | - | - | - $\}$ | 4,691 | 19,243 | 8,364 | 27,607 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - | 1,337 | - | 223 |  | - | 162 | - | - | - | - | - - |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands, - - | 10,246 5 | 75 | 1,965 | 163 | 1,134 | - | - | - |  | 76 | - 7 |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West ladies and American Colonies, - | 55,589 | 75 | 6,484 | - | 664 | 67 | - | - | 63 | 76 | - $\}$ | 1,798 | 66,135 | 10,691 | 76,826 |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - - Denmark and Norway, | 300 732 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, _- Danish West Indies, | 732 16,413 | - | $\overline{311}$ | - |  | - | - | - | 158 | - |  | 1,129 | 17,145 | 1,627 | 18,772 |
| Dinish West Indies, -- - - | 16,482 | - | - | - | 187 | - | - | - | 971 | - | - 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - | 1,218 | - | 142 | - | 131 | - | - | 5 | - | 136 | - $\}$ | 136 | 1,700 | 409 | 2,109 |
| China, - - - | 877 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 877 |  | 877 |
| Imp'l Ports of Austrian Netherl'ds \& Germany, | 2,520 | - | 258 | - | $\overline{5}$ | - | - |  | - |  | - |  | 2,520 | 258 | 2,778 |
| Hamburg and Bremen, - - | 2,103 $.2,592$ | - | 304 | - | 354 | - | 463 | 2,986 | - | - |  | 2,986 | 2,103 | 4,107 | 6,220 |
| Russia, - - - - | -2,592 | - | 126 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 320 | 320 | 2,592 | 446 | 3,038 |
| Itaian Ports, - - - | 232 | - | 112 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - 112 | 112 |
| Arrica, generally, - - - | 2,190 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 232 | - | 232 |
| East Indies, generally, - | 124 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 2,190 | - | -2,190 |
| Uncertain, - - | 215 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 215 | - | 124 215 |
| Total, | 504,900 | 7,337 | 206,017 | 4,227 | 3,707 | 5,079 | 463 | 3,527 | 1,441 | 437 | 320 | 210,549 | 504,900 | 232,555 | 737,455 |

Sir:
I have the honor to transmit to you a return of the Exports of the United States, for one year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1792, exhibiting the quantity of the various articles thereof exported to the home dominions and to the colonial dominions of all the foreign nations with whom the United States have commercial intercourse.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
The-Vice Prendent of the United States, and President of the Senate.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, Exported from the United States from the 1st October, 1791, to 30th September, 1792.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

-

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.





STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



Treastry Department, Revenue Office, Februáy 28, 1793.
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

CONMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 13, 1794.
The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the order of the House of Representatives, of the third instant, respectfully reports the statements A. and B. herewith transmitted.
The statement A. exhibits a comparative view of the domestic and foreign tonnage, aggregately taken, according to the inward entries at the several custom houses; with an extension to the year 1789 , as far as that was embraced by the regulations of the United States, and also to coasting and fishing vessels-which gives an entire view of the progress of our navigation, from the time the laws of the present Government began to operate to the end of the year 1792. It was presumed that the additional matter contained in this statement, though not within the letter, was within the general intent of the order of the House.

The statement B . is added, to present the subject more in detail for the years 1791 and 1792 ; the forms of the treasury not permitting the carrying this statement further back, without greater delay than would probably comport with the object of the order.

The other statement required by the order, is-in a course of preparation, and is expected to be ready by the close uit this or the commencement of the ensuing week;* but, not being withing the general results of the treasury forms, and requiring recourse to a number of distinct documents, it demands more time than was requisite to the other statements; and it was imagined, that it might be more satisfactory to the House to receive them separately, than to wait for the preparation of all.

## All which is humbly submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasuri Department, Junuary 7th, 1794.

Statement exhibiting the quantum of Domestic and Foreign Tonnage entered into the United States, from the 1st of August to the 31st af December, 1789, and for the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

|  | From 1st of August to 31st December, 1789. |  |  |  | For the year 1790. |  |  |  | For the year 1791. |  |  |  | For the year 1792. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. |  |  |  | 'Tons. |  |  |  | Tons. |  |  |  | Tons. |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire, - | 5,051 | 909 | $\cdots$ | 978 | 11,487 | 1,215 | 498 | 2,735 | 10,496 | 1,457 | 629 | 738 | 11,073 | 1,049 | 843 | 2,437 |
| Massachusetts, - | 31,837 | 28,837 | 5,907 | 10,825 | 99,731 | 45,540 | 25,555 | 22,780 | 94,654 | 43,216 | 29,897 | 21,383 | 113,006 | 50,259 | 29,186 | 25,492 |
| Rhode Island, - | - | , |  |  | 10,949 | 5,853 | 1,375 | 403 | 17,033 | 8,397 | 482 | 689 | 17,448 | 7,717 | 565 | 601 |
| Connecticut, .. - | 5,616 | 5,148 | 613 | 1,195 | 25,907 | 7,088 | 311 | 3,719 | 18,138 | 7,382 | 332 | 4,694 | 16,522 | 8,636 | 711 | 3,341 |
| New York, - - | 19,536 | 4,323 | - | 19,869 | 37,850 | 6,367 | 515 | 40,925 | 42,065 | 5,331 | 212 | 43,754 | 51,403 | 8,382 | 321 | 40,271 |
| New Jersey, - - | 557 | 3.250 | - | 167 | 2,298 | 2,792 | - | 336 | 1,168 | 4,620 | - | - | 998 | 5,308 | - | , |
| Pennsylvania, - | 24,661 | 4,014 | * | 25,789 | 46,196 | 5,178 |  | 48,019 | 54,089 | 3,221 | - | 30,717 | 66,194 | 3,513 | - | 27,497 |
| Delaware, - .. - | 1,382 | 962 | 60 | 1,626 | 2,436 | 552 | - | 1,547 | 4,282 | 1,288 | 884 | 2,011 | 3,954 | 1,134 | - | 2,506 |
| Maryland, - - | 15,990 | 12,659 | 60 | 10,739 | 36,301 | 7,951 | 55 | 31,039 | 34,736 | 7,431 | 884 | 22,188 | 43,122 | 10,373 | ,426 | 19,485 |
| Virginia, - - | 12,140 | 7,490 | - | 24,768 | 28,293 | 9,712 | 55 | 55,589 | 33,230 | 10,201 | 72 | 54.410 | 33,240 | 11,677 |  | 59,910 |
| North Carolina, |  |  | - |  | 20,666 | 6,547 |  | 11,489 | 23,235 | 7,262 |  | 12,429 | 26,994 | 6,969 | * | 15,993 |
| South Carolina, | 5,385 1,794 | 2,080 | " | 9,261 5,248 | 15,813 9,736 | 3,381 910 | 33 | 22,583 17,755 | 23,928 6,756 | $\begin{array}{r}4,848 \\ \hline 793\end{array}$ | 25 | 31,126 16,660 | 22,282 9,095 | 4,565 1,318 | - | 27,837 18,893 |
| Georgia, - - | 1,794 | 705 | - | 5,248 | , 9,736 | 910 | - | 17,755 | 6,756 | 793 | - | 16,660 | 9,095 | 1,318 |  | 18,893 |
| Total, | 123,949 | 70,377 | 6,580 | 110,465 | 347,663 | 103,086 | 28,342 | 258,919 | 363,810 | 105,447 | 32,533 | 240,799 | 415,331 | 120,900 | 32,052 | 244,263 |

 the 30th of September, 1792; which is the statement that remained to be reported, of those required by the order of the ad-instant,

Statement of the actual Tonnage of American Vessels, employed in the Commerce of' the United Slates with Foreign Nations, for one year, ending $30 t h$ September, 1792.

| Nations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Russia. | Sweden. | Swedish WestIndies. | Denmark. | Danish West Indies. | United Netherlands. | Dutch West Indies. | Cape of Good Hope. | England. | Guernsey and Jersey. | Scotland. | Ireland. | Gibraltar. | British East Indies. | British West Indies. | Newfoundland. | British American Colonies. | Imperial Ports. |
| 'Tons. | T'ons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tong. | 'rons. | Tons: | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons, | Tons. | 'Tons, | Tons. |
| 3,049 | 1,030 | 820 | 2,216 | 10,000 | 10,977 | 60,457 | 495 | 45,986 | 958 | 3,880 | 9,906 | 759 | 176 | 4,960 | 97 | 460 | 1,915 |
| Hamburg nnd Bremen. | France. | St. Pierre. | Frenoh West In dies. | Spain. | T'eneriffe and other Canaries. | Spanish West Indies. | Floridas and Louisiana. | Portugal. | Madeira. | Fayal, and other Azores. | Cape de Verd. | China. | East Indies, generally. | West Indies, generally. | Africa, generally. | South Seas. | Total. |
| Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons, | 'Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tans, | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | 'Tons. | Tons. |
| 3,117 | 14,777 | 603 | 67,130 | 21,245 | 1,825 | 4,927 | 411 | 16,410 | 4,971 | 769 | 2,729 | 1,442 | 311 | 507 | 460 | 223 | 289,394 |

Thenasuny Defartmant, Ianuamy 10, 1794,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secietary of the Treasury.

## INVALID REGISTER.

communicated to the house of representatives, jandary 29, 1794.
The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom was referred, by the House of Representatives, the petition of Thomas . Jenkins and Sons, respectfully makes the following report:
It appearing, by information from the collector of New York, that the facts stated in the petition are true, and that the delay which happened beyond the time allowed by law, did not exceed ninety days, it is, in the opinion of the Secretary, reasonable that the petitioners should be relieved from the consequences which would attend the entry of the vessel without a'competent register, upon the condition of their proceeding forthwith to obtain a new register on the terms prescribed by law. Some degree of inconvenience, as a motive of punctuality, ought, in most cases, to attend an omission to comply with the laws. where compliance was practicable, though there may not have been such a degree of negligence as ought to involve material suffering or loss.

The Secretary takes the occasion to remark, that the term of ninety days, fallowed for transmitting the oaths of absent owners, is not, in all cases, sufficient. The registry may be at one and the residence of an owner at another extremity of the United States, so that accidental circumstances may sometimes render a compliance with the law impracticable. To avoid inconvenience, in such cases, to individuals and to the Legislature, it would seem advisable to prolong the term, either generally or according to distance.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, January 27, 1794.

TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30тн SEPTEMBER， 1792.
communicated to the senate，february 18，1794，by letter from the seoretary of the treasury．
A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of New Hampshire from Forcign Ports，between the 1st day of October，1791，and the 30th day of September，1792，together with the Coasting and Fishing Vessels．

| HOW EMPLOYED，OR FROM WHENCE ARRIVED． | to what nation belonging． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States． | United States and Foreign． | Great Britain， | Sweden． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Töns． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting Vessels，－ | 2，021 | － | － | － | － | 2，021 | － | － | 2，021 |
| Fishing do．－ | 843 |  |  | － | － | 843 |  |  | 843 |
| England，Man，and Berwick，－－－－－ | 2，388 | 232 | 547 | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland，－－－－－－．－． | 467 | －． | 198 |  | \} 1,739 | 3，340 | 232 | 1，739 | 5，311 |
| Ireland，－－－－－－－－ | 485 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5，311 |
| British West Indies，－－．－．－－－－ | ${ }^{-1} 35$ |  | 994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{75}^{353}$ | － | － | － |  | 4，402 | － | － | 4，402 |
| St．Prerre，Miquelion，and Fisheries，－ | 3，974 ${ }^{-}$ | － | ． | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal，－－－－－ | 288 | － | － | － | － | 288 | － | － | 288 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies，－－ | 2，071 | －－ | － | － |  | 2，071 | $\cdots$ |  | 2，071 |
| Swedish West Indies，－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ |  | － | － | 132 | 132 |  | － | 132 | 132 |
| Imperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany，－－ | 182 | － | － | ．． | － | 182 | － | － | 182 |
| Total， | 13，147 | 232 | 1，739 | 132 | ．1，871 | 13，147 | 232 | 1，871 | 15，250 |


| How employed，or from whienot arrived． | TO WIIAT NATION BELONGING． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | U．States． | U．States \＆Foreign． | France． | G．Britain． | Spain． | United Ne－ therlands． | Portugal． | Denmark． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons． | ＇Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | ＇Tons． | ＇Tons， | Tons． | ＇Tons． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting Vessels，．． | 52，149 | － |  | 131 | － | － | － | － | － | 52，149 |  | 131 | 52，280 |
| Fishing do．${ }^{\text {do }}$－ | －27，665 | ， | 206 |  |  | － | － |  | － | 27，665 |  | 206 | 27，871 |
| England，Man，and Berwick，． | 14，407 | － |  | 1,541 887 | ． | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland，：．． | 1，221 | － |  | 887 545 |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greland，：$\quad$ ： | 2，945 ${ }^{167}$ | － | ． | 545 | ． | 等 | － | － | ¢ 18，441 | 20，081 | － | 18，441 | 38，522 |
| British West Indies， | 553 | － | ． | 6，988 | － | － | － | ． |  |  |  |  | 38，522 |
| Newfoundland and Fisheries， | 97 | ． | ． | 434 | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies，－ | 691 | － |  | 8，046 | ． | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| France，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ： | 2，500 | － | 685 |  |  | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| St．Pierre，Miquelon and Fisheries， | 1，145 | ． | 108 | ． | － | ． | － | － | \} 1,028 | 37，594 | － | 1，028 | 38，622 |
| French West Indies，．．－ | 33，949 | － | 235 | 316 |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tpain， | $\begin{array}{r}8,796 \\ \hline 203 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － | － | 316 |  | $\bullet$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | － |  |  |  | 423 | 10，349 |
| Spanish West Indies， | ${ }^{203}$ | － | － | 107 |  | － | ． | ． |  | 9，926 |  | 423 | 10，349 |
| Portugal，－． | 4，308 | ． | ， |  | 153 | ． | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira，${ }^{\text {F }}$－ | 731 | － | － | － | － | － | － 51 |  | \} 51 | 6，816 | ． | 204 | 7，020 |
| Fayal and other Azores， Cape de Verd Islands， | 142 1,635 | － | － | － | － | － | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands， | 1，610 | $\cdots$ | － | －${ }^{\text {－} 223}$ | － | 224 | － | ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch W．Indies and American Colonies， | 18，595 | － | － | 164 | － | 281 | － | － | \} 505 | 20，852 | － | 892 | 21，744 |
| Cape of Good Hope，．．． | 647 | د | － | － | ． | ． | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway， | 629 | － | － | －． | ． | － | － | ， |  | 2，542 | 83 |  | $\dot{2,625}$ |
| Danish West Indies， | 1，913 | 83 | － | － |  | ． | － | － |  | 2，542 | 83 |  | 2，625 |
| Sweden， Swedish West Indies， | 930 170 | － | － | ，•． | － | － | － | $\bullet$ |  | 1，100 | －• | － | 1，100 |
| Smperial Ports of the Austrian Nether：－ | 170 | － |  |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lands and Germany，．． | － 294 | ． | － | － | － |  | － |  | － | 294 |  |  | 294 |
| Hamburg and Bremen， | 1，348 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 183 | － | 1，348 |  | 183 | 1，531 |
| Russia；－ | 2，947 | － | － | － | － |  |  | － | － | 2，947 | － |  | 2，947 |
| Africa，generally， | 251 | － | － | － | ， | － |  | $\cdots$ |  | 251 | － |  | 251 |
| West indies，gencrally， | 364 | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | 364 | － | － | 364 |
| Total， | 183，929 | 83 | 1，234 | 19，382 | 153 | 505 | 51 | 183 | 20，025 | 183，929 | 83 | 21，508 | 205，520 |

[^2]A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of Rhode Island from Foreign Ports, between the lst day of October, 1791, and the 30th day of September, 1792, together with the Coasting and Fishing Vessels.


Treasury Department, Revenue Office, January 21, 1794.
TENCH COX, Commissioner of the Revenue.

A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of Connecticut from Foreign Ports, between the 1 st day of October, 1791, and the 30th day of September, 1792, together with the Coasting and Fishing Vessels.

| HOW EMPLOXED, OR FROM WHENCE arrived. | to what nation belonging. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States. |  |  | United |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | France | Britain. | Neth |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting vessels, | 8,760.6 |  | - |  |  | 8,760.6 | - | 8,760.6 |
| Fishing, do. - | 734.4 | - |  | - |  | 734.4 | - | 734.4 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, | 363 | - | 102.7 | - |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - . | -7 | - | 120.4 | - |  |  |  |  |
| Ireiand, ${ }^{\text {British West }}$ Indies, - | $\stackrel{358}{1,269.8}$ | - | 2,733.6 |  | \} 3,179.3 | 1,990.3 | 3,179.3 | 5,169.11 |
| Newfoundland, and fisheries, |  | - | 32.7 . | - |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, | - | $\cdots$ | 190.3 | - |  |  |  |  |
| France, - - |  | 31.1 | - |  | \} 31,1 | 5,073.11 | 31. | 5,105 |
| French West Indies, .- | 5,073.11 |  |  |  |  | 5,073.12 |  | 5,105 |
| Spanish West Indies, - | 417.8 | - | - | - |  | 417.8 | - | 417.8 |
| Portugal, | 176 | - |  |  |  | 176 |  | 176 |
| Dutch West Indies and Ameri- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| can Colonies, | 7,584.9 | - | 359.2 | 159.3 | 159.3 | 7,584.9 | 518.5 | 8,103.2 |
| Danish West Indies, | 1,630.2 | - | - |  |  | 1,630.2 | - | 1,630.2 |
| Swedish West Indies, | 80.6 |  |  |  |  | 80.6 |  | 80.6 |
| Total, - | 26,448. $\frac{6}{12}$ | $31 . \frac{1}{12}$ | 3,538. $\frac{5}{12}$ | 159. $\frac{3}{12}$ | 3,369.7 ${ }^{\frac{7}{2}}$ | 26,448. $\frac{6}{12}$ | 3,728.9 ${ }^{\text {12 }}$ | 30,177.3 ${ }^{3}$ |

Treasury Department, Revenue Office, Jainuary 21, 1794.
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

| HOW EMPLOYED，OR FROM WHENOE ARRIVED． | to what |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 象空安 <br> 喜䔍䔍 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States． | France． | Great Britain． | Spain． | United Netherlands． | Portugal． |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons， | Tons． | Tons． |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting vessels，．－ | 11，542， | $\bullet$ | 327 | － | － | － | － | 11，5423 | 327 | 11，869 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ |
| Fishing vessels，－ | 150 | － |  | － | － | － | － | 150 | － | 150 |
| England，Man，and Berwick，－ | 11，867\％${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | － | 8，3674 | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey，Jersey，Sark，and Alderney， | ${ }_{574}^{358}$ | － |  | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland，－－ | －574 | － | 1，823，${ }^{\frac{1}{1}}$ | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Treland，－－－ | 1，857 ${ }^{2} 11 \frac{1}{4}$ | － | 1，9714 | － | － | － | \} 35,6054 | 15，438 | 35，605 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 51，043 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ |
| British West Indies，－ | 5183 | － | 16，114 | ． | － | ． |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Fisheries， | － | － | 1，612 $\frac{1}{4}$ | － | $\cdots$ | －－ |  |  | ， |  |
| British American Colonies， | $49 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | 5，350 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | － |  | － | $J$ |  |  |  |
| France，－－${ }^{-}$－${ }^{-}$ | 6943 ${ }^{2}$ | 2，383每 | 2073 | － | ＂ | － |  |  |  |  |
| St．Pierre，Miquelon，and Fisheries， | 2044 |  | － 220 | － | ．－ | ， | \} 2,483 ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 6，987 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2，911 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 9，899 |
| French West Indies，－－ | 6，0889 | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 220 | － |  | 1 | $5$ |  |  |  |
| Spain，${ }_{\text {，}}$－ | 1，839 ${ }^{2}$ | $\therefore$ | 644年 | － | － |  | $17$ |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries，－－－－ | 1，026 ${ }_{595}$ | － | －330 | 186 | $\cdots$ | 142 | $\} \quad 399 \frac{1}{4}$ | 3，593 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1，515 ${ }^{2}$ | 5，109 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Spanish West Indies，－$\quad$ Floridas and Louisiana，－$\quad-\quad$. | 695 133 | － | ${ }^{330}$ | ${ }_{213}^{186}$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal，－－ | 2，725 | － | $762 \frac{1}{3}$ |  | － | 5354 |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira，－－ | 2，0323 | － | 1283 | $\cdots$ | － | － 321 | ¢ 1，065 |  |  |  |
| Fayal and other Azores，－ | $606 \frac{2}{4}$ | － | ， | $\cdots$ | － | 208 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | \} 1,065 | 5，880 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 1，950 | 7，830 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Cape de Verd Islands，．－ | 51612 | $\cdots$ | ． | － | ＊ | － |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands，－－ | 3，079 | ＂ | 56 | $\because$ | 134 | － | \} 551 | 9，971 |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies， | 6，892 | － | 567 | $-$ | 417 | － | $\} \quad 501$ | 9，971 | 1，118 | 11，089 |
| Denmark and Norway，－－． | 341 | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | $\square$ | \} - | －2，441 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | － | 2，441 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ |
| Danish West Indies，－－．－ | 2，100 ${ }^{1}$ | － | － | － | － | － | 5 ： | 2,199 | － | 2，441 |
| Sweden，－－－－ | 199 | － | － | － | －－ | － | － | －199 | － | 199 |
| China，－－－－－－－－－ | 1，101 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | － | － | － | － | －－ | $\cdots$ | 1，101 ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | ＊ | 1，101 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Imperial ports of the Austrian Netherlands \＆Germany， | 3414 | － | － | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | 3414 | － | $341 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hamburg and Bremen，－－－． | $500 \frac{3}{4}$ | － | $\cdots$ | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | $500 \frac{1}{4}$ | － | $500 \frac{4}{4}$ |
| Russia，－－－－ | ． 772 | － | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | －． | 772 | 1 | 772 |
| Italian Ports，－－－－ | － | － | 431 | － | － | $\cdots$ | －＇ |  | 431 | 431 |
| Africa，generally，－－－ | 203 | $\square$ | 3074 | $\square$ | － | － | － |  | 307\％ | ${ }^{307}{ }^{3}$ |
| South Seas，－－－ | 223 | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | － | － | 223 |  |  |
| Total，－．－ | 59，141年 | 2，483 ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 39，525 | 3994 | 551 | 1，207 | 40，104 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 59，141 ${ }^{\frac{8}{4}}$ | 44，166． | 103，307 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of Pennsylvania from Foreign Ports，between the 1st day of October，1791，and the 30th

| HOW EMPLOYED，OR FROMWHENOE ARRIVED． | to what nation belonging． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ※ 嵒 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting Vessels，－．${ }^{-}$ | 8，734．0 | － | － | 40558 | － | － |  |  |  | － | 8，734．0 | ， | － | 8，734．0 |
| England，Man，\＆Berwick， | 7，805．4 | － | $\cdots$ | 4，055．8 | Z | $\cdots$ | － | $\div$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland，－－ | 588．0 | $\because$ | － | －${ }^{-}$ | － | $\cdots$ | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland，－ | 2，044．8 | － | － | 234.0 | － | － | － | － | － | 18，875，8 | 10，692．6 | － | 18，951．6 | 29，644．0 |
| British West Indies， | 78.6 78.0 | － | 50.6 | 13，008．9 | 25.4 | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland \＆Fisheries， |  | － |  | 148.4 | －${ }^{\text {－}}$ | $\cdots$ | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies， | － |  | 100 | 1，428．11 | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France，－－ | 6，943．2 | 22 | 1，100．6 | 251.0 | － | － | － | － | － | \} 2,359.5 | 18，862．5 | 92.4 | 3，201，11 | 22，156．8 |
| French West Indies，－ | $11,919.3$ | 92.4 | 1，258．11 | 591.6 | 152 | ＂ | － | － | ＊ | $52,350.5$ | 18，80．5 |  |  |  |
| Spain，${ }^{\text {Tin }}$－${ }^{-}$ | 8，438．9 | －－ | 186.6 | 561.2 | 152 | － | － | － | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ | $17$ |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe \＆other Canaries， Ivica，Majorca，\＆Minorca， | 545.8 | － | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 202.6 | － | － |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ivica，Majorca，\＆Minorca， Honduras，Campeachy，and |  | － | － | 202.6 | － |  |  |  |  | 〕 863.1 | 9，942．6 | － | 2，811．10 | 12，754．4 |
| Musquito，－ | － | － | － | 363.7 | $\bigcirc$ | 23 |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies，－ | 768.9 | － | 1 | 210.0 | 231.4 | 223.4 |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana， | 189.4 | － | 201.8 | 554.0 | 479.9 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | 663 | － |  |  |  |  |  | － |
| Portugal，－－ | 4，461．8 | $\sim$ | － | 554.0 | － | － | 663 | － |  | \} 663 |  |  | 1，358．4 | 7，114．6 |
| Madeira，－－ | 868.0 | － | － | － | 144 | － | － | － | － | $\} 663$ | 5，756．2 | － | 1，358．4 | 7，114．0 |
| Fayal and other Azores，－ | 426.6 | － | － | － | 144.4 | 126 |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands，－ | 1，246．0 | － | － | － |  | 126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies， |  |  |  | 471.6 | － | 350.4 |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\} 476.4$ | 5，584，5 | － | 947． 10 | 6，532．3 |
| Cape of Good Hope，－－ | $4,268.9$ $\cdot 69.8$ | $\because$ | － | 471.6 | － | 350.4 | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway，－ | 204.0 | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | － | － | 82 | － | 82. | 3，501．5 | － | 295.6 | 3，796．11 |
| Danish West Indies，－ | 3，297．5 | － | － | 213.6 | － | － | － | 82 | － | － 74 | 2. |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies， | 146.0 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 74.4 | － 74.4 | 146.0 |  | 74.4 | 220.4 |
| China，－－ | 341.6 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | 341：6 | － |  |  |
| Imperial Ports of the Aus－ －trian Netherlands and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany，－－ | －524．0 |  | － | － |  | － | － | － | － |  | 524.0 | － | － | 524.0 |
| Hamburg and Bremen， | 829.10 | － | － | －－ | － | － | － | － | － |  | 829.10 | － |  | 82.150 |
| Russia，－－ | 156.0 | ．－ | － |  | － | － | － | － | － |  | 156.0 |  | 85.4 | 85.4 |
| Africa，generally，－ | － | ． | － | 85.4 |  | － |  | － | － |  | 311.0 | － | 8.4 | 311.0 |
| East Indies，generally， | 311.0 | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total， | 65，381．9 | 92.4 | 2，798．1 | 22，379．9 | 1，029．9 | 699.8 | 663 | ． 82 | 74.4 | 23，393．10 | 65.381 .9 | 92.4 | 27，726．7 | 93，200．8 |

Treasury Departaent，Revenue Office，January 21， 1794.

Treasúry Department，Revenue Office：January 21，1794．TENCH COXE，Commissioner of the Revenue．

A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of MIaryland from Foreign Ports, between the first day of October, 1791, and the 30th day of September, 1792, logether with th Coasting and Fishing Vessels.

| HOW EMPLOYED, OR FROM WHENOE arRIVED. | to what nation belonging. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 品 |  |  | Hamburg and Bremen. | - чәрамя |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting Yessels, | 12,125.42 | - | - | - | $\ddot{\square}$ | - | - |  | , " | \|12,125.42 ${ }^{773.70} \mid$ | - | $12,125.42$ 773.70 |
| Fishing England, Mar, and Berwick, - | 7,485 | - | 3,393.55 | - | .. | - |  |  | . |  |  |  |
| Scotland, Mas, and Berwick, - | ${ }^{-1827}$ | - | 1,195.79 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - | 961.47 | - | 818.70 | - | - | $\cdots$ |  |  | 13,074.61 | 9,804 | 13,226.13 | 23,030.13 |
| Gibraltar, - - | 495 | - | - 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - | 144.47 | - | 7,271.47 | - | 151.47 | " |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, | 91 | 1,516 | 365 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| France, West Indies, - | 3,089 $8,569.17$ | 1,516 $1,048.24$ | -. | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | - | - | - |  | \} 2,564.24 | 11,878.17 | 2,564.24 | 14,442.41 |
| French West Indies, - | 8,569.17 | 1,048.24 | $\because$ | " | - | - | - |  | $\} 2,564.21$ | 11,878.17 |  |  |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, | -220 1,805 |  | 239 |  | - | 160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spain, ${ }^{\text {Seneriffe }}$ and other Canaries, | 1,805 306 | - | 150.47 | - | - | 188.47 | - |  | \} 208.70 | 2,677 | 946.70 | 3,623.70 |
| Spanish West Indies, | 566 |  | - | 114.70 | - | - |  |  |  | 2,07 |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana, | - | - | -776 | 94 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - | 3,043.47 | : | 376.70 303 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | - | 394 | - |  | \} 304 | 3,043.47 | 1,073.70 | 4,117.22 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, |  | - | 303 614 | $\because$ | 54147 | - | - |  | \} 005.47 |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands, - Colonies, | $3,712.70$ $4,046.29$ | 92 | 668 | - | $364$ | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | - |  | $\xi \quad 905.47$ | 7,759.4 | 2,354.47 | 10,113.51 |
| Dutch W. I. and Am. Colonies, Danish West Indies, - | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,046.29 } \\ \hline 14.63\end{array}$ | 92 | 608 | - |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 614.63 | $\square$ | 614.63 |
| Danish W est indies, - | 1.108 |  | - | - | - | - | 785 |  | 785 | 1,108 | 785 | 1,893 |
| Africa, generally, | 139 |  |  |  | - | - |  |  | - | 139 |  | 139 |
| West Indies, generally, | 211 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{211} 53.63$ |  | 211 |
| Uncertain, - - | 53.63 | * | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Total, | 50,186,10 | 2,656.24 | 15,425.55 | 208.70 | 1;057 | 742.47 | 785 | 75 | 17,932.12 | 50,186.10 | 20,950.24 | 71,136.80 |

'Treasury Depariment, Revenue Office, January 21, 1794.

how employed; or from whenoe arrived.


| to what nation belonging. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. |  | Great Britain." | 贾 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 6 , 1 8 7 . 0 5} \\ 9,231.27 \end{gathered}$ | $\square$ |  |  |  |  | - | 16,187.5 | -- | 16,187.5 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 9,231.27 \\ 450 \end{array}$ | - | $15,348.56$ 3,159 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 815 | - | 4,304.13 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | 2,267.41 | - |  | - | 46,349.61 | 10,777.79 | 46,349.61 | 57, 127.45 |
| 281.52 | $\cdots$ | 20,554.81 | - | - |  | , |  |  |  |
|  |  | - 237 | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| 2,248.48 | 7,324.86 | 478.60 801.24 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,879.80 | 1,259.81 | - 242 | - | - | - | $\} 8,584.72$ | 6,128.33 | 9,628.01 | 15,756.34 |
| 2,382.44 | 807.49 . | 1,315 | 305 | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| -95 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{-15050}{ }$ | - | 153 |  | \} 363.47 | 2,714.91 |  |  |
| - 237.47 | $\cdots$ | 205.63 275.24 | 58.4 | - | - | $\} 363.47$ | 2,714.91 | 3,024.88 | 5,919.84 |
| 1,945.87 | - | 1,039.78 |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| 1,068.71 | - | -980.29 | - | " | - | \} | 3,014.63 | 2,200.12 | 5,034.75 |
| , 727 | $\vdots$ | 435.47 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,704.24 | - | 714.71 | - |  | - | $\} \quad$ - | 4,431.24 | 1,150.23 | 5,581.47 |
| 714.91 | - | 64.63 | - |  | - |  | 714.91 | 64.63 | 779.59 |
| 64 | - |  | - |  | 90 |  | $\because 64$ |  | 154 |
| 345 | - | 436.47 | -- |  | - |  | 345 | 436.47 | 781.47 |
| 1,132.47 | 1,114 |  | . | - | - |  | 1,132.47 | 1,114 | 2,246.47 |
| 45,510.53 | 10,591.26 | 52,860.32 | 363.47 | 153 | 90 | 55,387.85 | 45,510.53 | 64,058.10 | 109,568. $\frac{63}{5}$ |

 Coasting and Fishing Tressels.


Treasury Department, Revenue Office, January 21, 1794.
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

| how employed，or from whence arrived． | to what nation belonging． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 苑言宽 <br>  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States． | France． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Bri- } \\ & \text { tain. } \end{aligned}$ | Spain． | Portugal． | Hamburg and Bremen | Denmark． | Sweden． |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting Vessels，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8，438 |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  | 8，438 |  |  |
| England，Man，and Berwick，${ }^{\text {Ela }}$ | 5，072 | － | 7，455 |  | － | 408 | ： | ． |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey，Jersey，Sark，and Alderney， Scotland， | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ | $\vdots$ | 1，072 | － | － | － | － |  | \} 20,479 | 6，352 | 21，018 | 27，370 |
| Ireland，： | 662 | － | 870 |  |  |  | ： |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar，${ }_{\text {British West }}$ Indies， | 404 |  | 10，717 |  |  | 131 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France， | 1，068 | 1，705 |  |  |  | 1，003 | ： | ： | \} 2,751 | 7，875 | 4，206 | 12，081 |
| French West Indies， | 6，807 | 1，046 | ${ }_{406}$ | 174 | 56 |  | ！ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treneriffe and other Canaries， |  | ． |  | － |  | 277 | － | － |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras，Campeachy，and Musquito， |  | － | ${ }^{134}$ |  |  |  | － | － |  | 1，128 | 1，637 | 2，765 |
| Spanish West Indies，．－ | ${ }_{89}^{983}$ |  | 78 | 439 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana，－ |  |  |  |  |  | 624 |  |  |  | 821 |  | 2，097 |
| Portugal，－ | 139 | － | 256 | － |  |  | － |  |  |  | 1，276 |  |
| United Netherlands，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | 1，169 | － | 183 | － | ＊ | 355 | － | 152 | ， | 2，492 | 690 | 3，182 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies， | 1，323 | － | 183 |  |  |  | 253 |  | $\} \quad 253$ | 233 | 318 | 551 |
| Denmark and Norway，．．． | 233 | ． | － 65 |  |  |  |  |  | \} 263 |  |  |  |
| Imperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany， | － |  | 175 |  |  | 1，929 | 152 |  | 1，929 | $\begin{array}{r}675 \\ \hline 268\end{array}$ | 175 2,081 | 850 2,349 |
| Hamburg and Bremen，．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 148 |  |  | 148 | 148 |
| Total， | 28，282 | 2，751 | 22，697 | 613 | 56 | 4，727 | 405 | 300 | 26，025 | 28，282 | 31，549 | 59，831 |

A Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the State of Georgiafrom Foreign Ports，between the 1st day of October，1791，and the 30th September，1792，together with the Coasting and Fishing Dessels．

| How employed，or from whence ar－ RIVED． | to fhat mation bleonging． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 品 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． | Tons． |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting Vessels，．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2，326 | － |  | － |  | 2，326 |  | 2，326 |
| England，Man，and Berwick， | 232 | － | $\begin{array}{r}3,245 \\ \hline 11760\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 15，537 |  |
| British West Indies，${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 84 | － | 11,760 423 | 109 | \} 15,428 | 316 | 15，537 | 15，853 |
| British American Colonies， |  | ＇984 | 423 | － | $\}$ |  |  |  |
| France， French West Indies，： | 2，564 | 984 | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ | － | \} 984 | 2，564 | 984 | 3，548 |
| Floridas and Louisiana， |  | ． |  | －97 | 97 |  | 97 | 97 |
| United Netherlands，${ }^{\circ}$ ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{201}$ | － | ${ }_{4} 47$ | － | $\} .$ | 2，892 | 447 |  |
| Dutch West Indies and Am．Colonies， | 2，691 |  | 447 | － | $13$ | 2，882 | 447 | 3，339 |
| Danish West Indies，－ | 742 | － | 80 | － | ． | 742 | 80 | 822 |
| Swedish West Indies， | 148 | 371 | 448 | － | － | 148 180 | 819 | 148 999 |
| Total， | 9，168 | 1，355 | 16，403 | 206 | 16，509 | 9，168 | 17，964 | 27，132 |

Treasury Department，Revenue Office，Januauy 21， 1794.
TENCH COXE，Commissioner of the Revenue．

| HOW EMPLOXED, OR FROM WHENCEARRIVED. | to what mition melonging. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amount of their National Tonnage from the Dominions of each Power. | Am't of Ame. rican Tonnage from the Dominionseach Power | Tonnage built in the U. States, but owned in part or wholly by foreigners. | Total of Foreign Tonnage from each King dom. | Total Tonnage from each King dom, or in the Coast'g or Fishing Trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United | U. states \& Foreign. | France. | Great Britain. | Spain. | United Netherlands. | Portugal. | Hamburg <br> \& Bremen | Denmark. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Swe. } \\ & \text { den. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coasting vessels, | 147,425 |  | 206 | 496 | - | - | - | - | - |  | - : | 147,425 | - | 4.96 | 147,921 |
| ${ }_{\text {Fishling y vessels, }}^{\text {England, Man, and Berwick, }}$ - - | 30,492 <br> 59,569 | 232 | 206 | 44,714 | $\overline{178}$ | - | - | $\overline{4} 08$ | - | - |  | 30,492 | - | 206 | 30,698 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - | ${ }^{59,358}$ |  | - | 4,524.4 | 178 | - | - | 408 | $\overline{-}$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scolland, - - - | 4,638 |  |  | 10,733 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,779 | - | - | ${ }^{8,183}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | \} 187,529 | 84,496 | 232 | 188,581 | 273,309 |
| British East Indies, - - | 176 | - | 50 |  | 134 |  | - | -131 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Britisl. West Lndies, Newfoundland and | 4,961 97 | - | 50 | 100,927 2,463 | ${ }^{134}$ | 151 | - | 131 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - | 831 |  |  | 16,620 | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { France, }}{ }$ - - | 17,287 | - | 16,236 | 1,259 | - | - | - | 1,003 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Fisheries, French West Indieg, -- | $\begin{array}{r}1,424 \\ 95,684 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\overline{9} 2$ | 108 4,987 | 1,647 | - | - | - | - | - |  | \} 21,331 | 114,615 | 92 | 25,240 | 139,947 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spain, - ${ }_{\text {Teneriffe and other Canaries, }}^{-}$ | 23,851 | - | 993 | 3,695 | 631 | , | 216 330 | 277 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ivica, Majorra, and Minorca, - | 2,175 | - | - | 4.07 | - | 153 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito, | - | - |  | 497 |  |  | - | - | - | - | 2,542 | 31,866 | - | 10,913 | 42,779 |
| Spanish West Indies, Floridas and Louisana, | 5,429 | - | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 201 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1,071}{ }_{73}$ | 589 | 223 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foriugal, - - | 18,317 | - | 201 | 3,127 | ${ }_{153}^{1,322}$ | - | 1,777 | 624 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira, - - | 5,319 | - | - | 1,358 | - | - | 321 | - | - | - |  | 27,539 |  | 8,003 |  |
| Tayal and other Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, | 1,174 2,729 | - | - | 303 | 141 | - | 208 51 | - | - | - |  | 27,3s9 | - |  | 35,542 |
| United Netherlands, - - | 11,896 | - | - | 1,401 | - | 1,025 |  | 355 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, - | 66,320 | - | 92 | 4,247 | - | 1,571 | - | - | - | 363 | 2,596 | 78,932 | - | 9,054 | 87,986 |
| Cape of Good Hope, Denmark and Norway, | 716 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| D.anish West Indies, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - | - 14,308 | 83 | E | 422 | - | - | = | - | 164 | - | 4.17 | 16,899 | 83 | 839 | 17,821 |
| Sweden, - - | 1,129 |  | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - |  | 132 | 432 | 2,095 | - | 432 |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - | 1,442 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\bar{\square}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imp'I Ports of Austrian Netherl'ds \& Germany, | 2,096 | - | - | 175 | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | 2,096 | - | 175 | 2,271 |
| Hamburg and Bremell, - - | 4,643 |  | - | 436 | - | - | - | 2,879 | 335 | - | 2,879 | 4,643 | - | 3,650 | 8,293 |
| ${ }_{\text {Russia, }}^{\text {Russia and Emden, }}$ - - - | 3,875 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 148 | - | 3,875 | - |  | 3,875 |
| Italian Ports, - - - |  | - | - | 431 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 143 | ${ }_{431}^{148}$ |
| Africa, generally, - - | 570 | - | 371 | 922 | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 570 | - | 1,293 | 1,863 |
| West Inclies, generally, | 575 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 575 | - | - | 575 |
| East Indies, Uncertain, generaly, | 1,11 1,185 | = | 1,114 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | 1,185 | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}311 \\ 2,299 \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ |
| South Seas, - - | ${ }^{1,123}$ | - | 1,114 | - | - | .- | - | - | - | - | - | 1,223 | = | - | 2,23 |
| Total, | 549,279 | 407 | 24,443 | 209,646 | 3,148 | 3,123 | 2,843 | 5,677 | 752 | 943 | 220,023 | 549,279 | 407 | 250,575 | 800,261 |

## LIGHT-HOUSE ON THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

## communioated to the senate, february $22,1794$.

The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the order of the Senate of the 28 th of March, 1792 , ${ }^{6}$ directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into and report to Congress at their next session, the expediency of erecting a light-house on Occracock island, or elsewhere, near the entrance of Occracock inlet, and an estimate of the probable expense," respectfully makes the following report:
Upon receipt of that order, he instructed the Commissioner of the revenue, (who is charged with the immediate care of that branch of the treasury business, which respects light-house establishments, to make the proper inquiries concerning the subject of it. But, having for a long time entertained an opinion that a light-house on some part of Cape Hatteras, would be an establishment of very general utility to the navigation of the United States, he judged it a fit occasion to unite with an examination of the scene indicated by the order, an examination of the situations on the Cape adapted to a light-house, and of such other circumstances as were necessary to be attended to, in forming a judgment of the practicability and expediency of erecting and maintaining a light-house on the Cape. And accordingly he charged the commissioner with the collateral inquiry likewise.

The result of the investigation on both points, is herewith presented in a letter from the commissioner, dated the 27th of January last, accompanied with an estimate of the expense of such an erection as appears eligible within the scene designated by the order.

It is submitted as the opinion of the Secretary, that it would be advisable as well to erect a light-house, of the first rate, on Cape Hatteras, (the requisite cession being previously obtained for the purpose) as to establish a beacon of the kind described in the estimate on the land ceded by the State of North Carolina, for the site of a light-house. All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, February 20, 1794.

## Treasury Department, Revenue Office, January 27, 1794.

Sir:
I have the honor to communicate to you, the result of the inquiry into "the expediency of erecting a lighthouse on Occracock island, or elsewhere near the entrance of Occracock inlet, and an estimate of the probable expense," pursuant to the order of the Senate of the 28th of March, 1792.

The necessary examinations were directed to be made, in North Carolina, in time to have produced the information on which a report could have been transmitted to the Senate, in the session subsequent to that in which their order was made. But the difficulty of procuring a competent inspector, is represented as the cause of the delay, until June last; and the sickness and death of the collector of Edenton, who had been empowered to procure an inspector, increased the impediments.

Two ideas prevail upon the subject of a new light on that part of the sea coast. First, that a small woodenlighthouse or beacon, should be erected upon the land ceded by the State of North Carolina for the site of a light-house, which, it is supposed, could be effected for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, per estimate $A$ : and, Secondly, that a stone light-house, of the first rate, should rather be erected upon the head land, or Cape of Hatteras, which, considering former precedents, and the enhanced rates of wages and materials, would probably cost twenty thousand dollars.

The inducements which occur in favor of erecting the smaller light-house, first mentioned, are, that it is the position which was indicated by the Legislature of the State, and by the traders of the vicinity; that it will be useful to vessels which make Occracock inlet late in the afternoon, or in the night, and that it can be effected at the least expense of the two buildings, towards which the inquiry necessarily turns.

The inducements to the erection of the larger light-house, are, 1st. The peculiarly dangerous nature of the navigation on that coast, by reason of the numerous shoals, and the frequency and suddenness of gales and tempests. 2 d . The accommodation it will afford to the vessels which are bound to the several inlets of Pampticoe and Albemarle sounds, including that of Occracock. 3d. The accommodation to the numerous rich and increasing coasters, which ply between the States lying north and those lying. south of Hatteras; and, lastly, to the numerous vessels trading with the European settlements in the West India islands, and on the American continent, to the southward of our territory, and to those employed in the transatlantic trade of the Southern States.

The traders of North Carolina, so far as could be ascertained, prefer at this time the erection of the light-house on Cape Hatteras. It is therefore probable, that it would appear most expedient to the State, were a comparison to be made; and it may be observed, that, in appropriating the national funds, Congress will, of course, have occasion to consider, in connection with local circumstances, those which apply to the accommodation and security of the national commerce. To these considerations the Legislature of North Carolina could not have been particularly led in making an appropriation of their own funds.

Particular attention was directed to the nature of the ground on which either light-house would be erected, in case the Legislature should determine to authorize the building. It appears that both situations afford very good faundations, without the least appearance of quicksands.

In regard to the general expediency of erecting a light-house in some part of the scene contemplated in the order of the Senate, the affirmative opinion is supported by the reasons already suggested in the two paragraphs of the preceding comparison. To those it may be added, that a profitable despatch in time of peace, and safety in time of war, will be promoted by the establishment of light-houses on the shoaly parts of our sea coast, as the vessels of the United States will be led thereby to navigate through and across the shoals without sailing round them, when expedition prompts, or hostile cruisers of greater draughts of water impel to those courses. An intimate knowledge of the shoals and banks on the eastern coasts, frequently protected unarmed vessels and those of small force from ships of greater size and strength, durimg the late war.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.
The Secretary of the Treasury.

## Estimate of the cost of building a lighted beacon, \&c.

The building to be a wooden frame, fifty feet high, exclusively of the lanthorn. To contain one large lamp, with four wicks; to be twenty feet at the base, and to be reduced gradually to twelve feet at the top. It is thought necessary to continue the size of the building to that width at top, as it will be of great use as a sailing mark by day, and the larger the column the farther it may be visible.


Note. See Nos. 21 and 23.

## LIGHT-HOUSE ON THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

communicated to the hodse of representatives, march 17, 1794.
The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom was referred the representation of Richard Wade and others, respectfully reports thereupon, as follows:
The paper A, herewith transmitted, (being a letter from the Commissioner of the revenue, who is charged with the immediate superintendence of the light-house establishments) exhibits the result of the investigation which has been made in relation to the matter in question.

There has not hitherto been discovered sufficient ground for preferring the place advocated by the representation, to that which was before contemplated, namely: the site on Occracock. But the opportunities for the future investigation have not been such as to authorize a definitive judgment. It has, however been thought advisable to expedite this report, as it is understood that a bill from the Senate is pending before the House which may involve a comparison of the two points.

## Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
'Treasury Departaient, March 17th, 1794.

## A.

Treasury Department, Revenue Office, March 15th, 1794.
Sin:
Having duly examined the object of the petition of the merchants, masters of vessels, and pilots of North Carolina, referred to you on the 26ih instant by the House of Representatives, I have the honor to state to you what has occurred thereon.

It does not appear from the report of the Inspector of the proposed site on Occracock island, that he extended his view to the shell banks, or islands which lie one or two miles within Pampticoe Sound; but that he confined himself to a comparison of the several advantages which might be expected from light-houses, on some part of the chain of sand banks, or islands, which bound the ocean from Cape Hatteras to Cape Look-out. No-immediate illustration of the object of the petition can, therefore, be obtained from the Inspector's report. It is worthy of observation, however, on account of the first consideration suggested by the petitioners, that the Inspector has represented "that no vessel could venture over the bar, or the swash, in the night, if there was a light-house erected near the inlet." But, it has been suggested, that a light on Shell Castle island, will be of use in enabling vessels, which shall have arrived at that place, to pursue their inward course to a more safe anchorage.

It is found, on examination, that the position desired by the petitioners, was contemplated by a principal informant in the course of the inquiry directed by the Senate, and that a comparison of the two sites, now under consideration, was communicated by him, favoring, in the first instance, the interior island, but, nevertheless, ultimately preferring the site on Occracock, because the island within was not then supposed to afford a safe foundation. There is, however, reason to believe, that a lighted beacon, like that contemplated in the bill of the Senate, may be safely erected on Shell Castle island.

It does not appear advisable, that the greater facility of defence should incline to a preference of any position, if otherwise less conducive to the proper uses of a light-house-the warning and the direction of navigators.

In a matter so perfectly local, it ought to be particularly remembered, that the original proceedings of the Legislature of North Carolna, pointed out the position on Occracock island, without giving an extension which might admit of buildins on any of the interior islands; and it appears, from the Inspector's report, that, during his examination at Occracock island, he consulted the pilots who reside on the spot, upon local points. Whether the present question ever arose in their conferences, is unknown at the treasury.

The resolution of the Senate directing the inquiry, was in terms fully comprehending all the contemplated situations; and it was communicated in September, 1792, to all the Collectors of the Customs, on the waters of Pampticoe and Albemarle sounds, in order to give due notoriety to a matter obviously liable to injury from local causes. The report of the Inspector was not made until June, 1793, and remains uncontradicted by the Collector, who transmitted it: nor has any different result to their inquiries been transmitted by the other Collestors.

Since the late reference to you, the ordinary use has been made of the nautical knowledge and experience of the superintendent of the Delaware establishments, and of his local knowledge. He does not coincide in opinion with the petitioners.

The minute and accurate local knowledge requisite to the formation of a decided opinion, entirely satisfactory to the mind, is not attainable. It appears, however, indubitable, that a lighted beacon, of the limited value contemplated, on either Occracock island, or Shell Castle island, will be greatly beneficial to the trade and navigation of North Carolina.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.
The Secretary of the Treasury.
To the Honorable the Congress of the United States, the representation of the subscribers, pilots, of Occracock bar, masters of vessels and merchants, owners of vessels, trading in and out at the same, showeth:-
That they have understood there was a light-house about to be built contiguous to Occracock bar. And that they have further understood, that a survey has been made of the harbor and a report made in favor of Occracock island, as the place most proper to erect the light on. And as they have good reason to believe the light is intended to be erected for the benefit of vessels bound into or out of Occracock, they beg leave to state the reasons why they think the light-house should be erected on an island which stands in the harbor of Occracock, called Shell Castle, in preference of Occracock island.

1st. Because it will be a good mark for vessels to come in over the bar, by night or by day, which, at Occracock, it will not, and can only serve to inform when opposite the bar.

2d. Because it will be a good mark for vessels to run round the buoy, atthe southwest point of the Royal shoal, of a dark night, into safe anchorage, which would not be the case if at Occracock, as the distance from the Royal shoal to 0 ccracock is too great to trust to any bearing to go into so narrow a channel.

3d. Because the materials for building the house can be cheaper landed at the Castle than any other place.
4th. Because it will be a better mark to cross the Bluff shoal in the night, than if it stood at Occracock, on account of its being much nearer and more ahead. And they beg leave further to add, that a light-house at Occracock will not have a single advantage over that of the Castle, the foundation being equally good.

5 th. Because if, at any future period, it should be thought expedient to erect a fort for the protection of vessels at Occracock, the place which we now recommend for the light-house, is the only spot whare a fort can be erected effectually to protect the shipping.

RICHARD WADE, and fifty-six others.
Notr. See Nos. 20 and 23.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, exported from the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1792, to the 30th day of September, 1793.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Contieued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPOR'TS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



NOTE.-The quarterly return from Charleston, South Carolina, ending on the 30th September, 1793, with sundry others from small ports, not yet received.

Treasury Department, Revenue Office, March 16, 1794.
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.
A.

Supplement to the General Statement of the Exports of the United States for the year ending on the $30 t h$ day of September, 1793.


STATEMENT A-Continued.

'Treasury Department, Revenue Office, March 20, 1794.
． 2 Summary of the Value and Destinatior of the Exports of the United States，from the 1st October，1792，to 30th September， 1793.

|  | 总 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\dot{0}$ 0 0 0 花 |  |  |  |  | 言 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dolls． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dolls． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dollars． | Dolls． | Dolls． | Dollars． |
| Amount brought from Gene－？ ral Statement， | 6，769 | 296，832 | 852，138 | 3，118，837 | 8，357，952 | 1，013，347 | 792，537 | 7，008，602 | 2，185，054 | 994，710 | 214，840 | 2，094 | 253，131 | 251，343 | 309，559 | 1，586 | 3，986 | 25，752，317 |
| Amount brought from Sup－$\}$ plement A， | － | 13，595 | 18，370 | 50，699 | 73，287 | － | － | 41，896 | 52，896 | 2，880 | 5，848 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 259，471 |
| Grand Total， | 5，769 | 310，427 | 870，508 | 3，169，536 | 8，431，239 | 1，013，347 | 792，537 | 7，050，498 | 2，237，950 | 997，590 | 220，688 | 2，094 | 253，131 | 251，343 | 399，559 | 1，586 | 3，986 | 26，011，788 |

## LIGHTHOUSE ON THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATED to THE HOUSE Of REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 15, 1794.

Mr. Blount, from the committee to whom was referred a bill, sent from the Senate, entitled "An act to erect a Light House on the head land of Cape Hatteras, and a lighted Beacon on Ocracock Island, in the State of North Carolina," together with the representation of Richard Wade, and others, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury thereon, reported:

That, for the reasons stated in the representation of Richard Wade, and others, which are said, by a gentleman who has been upwards of twenty years acquainted with the navigation of Ocracock Inlet, to be just, your com mittee are of opinion that the lighted Beacon proposed to be erected on Ocracock Island, ought to be erected on an Island in the harbor of Ocracock, called Shell Castle; but, as that Island is situate nearly a league within the bar, they think it would be proper to make the beacon fiye feet higher than has been proposed, and two feet broader at the base; and, therefore, they recommend the following amendments to the bill, viz:

Strike out, in the third and fourth lines of the second section, the words "certain land ceded to the United States by the State of North Carolina, aforesaid, situate on Ocracock Island, in said State," and insert, instead thereof, the words, "an island in the harbor of Ocracuck, called Shell Castle." Insert, in the fifth line of the second section, after the word "fifty," the word five; and, in the same line, after the word "twenty," the word two.

Note.-See Nos. 20 and 21.

## EXPORTSFOR THEYEAR ENDING 30sH SEPTEMBER, 1793.

## communicated to the house of representatives, june 3, 1794.

## T'reasury Departhent, June 2d, 1794.

Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, a General Abstract of the Exports of the United States, for one year, ending on the 30th of September, 1793. Annexed thereto are two Summary Statements, for the same period; the first, exhibiting the Value of the Exports from each State; and the second, presenting a view of the Exportation to all the foreign Dominions with whom the United States maintain a commercial intercourse.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
A. HAMILTON.

The Honorable the Spearer of the House of Representatives.

Abstract of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, exported from the United States, from the 1st October, 1792, to 30th September, 1793.

| Species of Merchandise. |  | Quantity. | Species of Mer | handise. | Quantity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ashes, pot, - - - tons, |  | 4,359 9 |  | Chinds. | 3,895 |
| Do. pearl, - - |  | 1,807 6 |  | tierces, | 1,914 |
| Apples, - - bbls. | - | 8,994 | Coffee, | \{ barrels, | 10,175 |
| Bark of oak, - - hhds. |  | 3,108 |  | bags, | 8,789 |
| Do. do. - - - cords, | - | 444 |  | pounds, | 10,764,549 |
| Do. essence of, - - gallons, | - | 208 |  | rhhds. | 12 |
| Bricks, - - number, |  | 683,070 |  | tierces, | 55 |
| Boats, - - - "6 |  | 73 | Cocoa, | $\{$ barrels, | 180 |
| Boots, Shoes, - - pairs, |  | 1,167 15,102 |  | bags, | 336 133,675 |
| Beer, Porter, and Cider, gallons, |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,102 \\ 137.631 \end{array}$ |  | Lpounds, | 133,675 |
| - Do. do. do. bottled, dozens, | - | 1576 | Coaches, chaises, |  |  |
| Blacking, or Lampblack, pound | - | 70 | chairs, |  | 54 |
| Do. - - - hhds. |  | 100 | Wagons, carts, |  |  |
| Bellows, Smiths' - - pairs, |  | 1 | drays, - | - 66 | 48 |
| Cotton, - - - bags, |  | 2,438 | Wheelbarrows, \&c. | -. - | 44 |
| Chalk, - - - tons, |  | 16 | Copper, - - | - packages, - | 146 |
| Candles, wax, - - boxes, |  | 48 | Duck, - . | - pieces, - | 2,630 |
| Do. myrtle, .. - " |  | 18 | Drugs and medicine, | - pounds, | 52,720 |
| Do. spermaceti, |  | 5,874 | Do. do. - | - packages, - | 281 |
| Do. tallow, - |  | 9,857 | Do. Sassafras, | - tons, | 6710 |
| Cordage, - - tons, |  | 46919 | Earthenware, | - crates, | 175 |
| Coal, - - - bushels, |  | 14,719 | Flaxseed, -- | - casks, | 51,708 |
| Cranberries, - - ${ }^{66}$ |  | 166 | Flax, - | - pounds, - | 1,474 |
| Cards, wool and cotton, dozens, | - | 34 | Furniture, house, - | - packages, - | 44 |

ABSTRACT-Continued.


Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, Exported from each State.

| New Hampshire, | - | - | - | \$198,197 | Delaware, | - | . |  | \$71,242 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Massachusetts, | - |  |  | 3,676,412 | Maryland, |  |  |  | 3,687,119 |
| Rhode Island, | - | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | - | 616,416 | Virginia, |  |  |  | 2,984,317 |
| Connecticut, | . |  | - | 770,239 | North Carolina, | - | - |  | 363,307 |
| New York, |  |  |  | 2,934,370 | South Carolina, | - |  |  | 3,195,874 |
| New Jersey, | - |  |  | 54,176 | Georgia, | - | - |  | 501,383 |
| Pennsylvania, | - |  |  | 6,958,736 |  |  | Total, |  | 26,011,788 |

Note.-Sundry returns, from small ports, not yet received.

A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the foregoing Abstract.


Treasury Departinent, Revenue Office, March 20th, 1794.
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1794.

comanuicated to the senate, february $27,1795$.
Treasury Department, February 26th, 1795.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit a return of the exports of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1794, with a letter, relative thereto, from the commissioner of the revenue, of this date.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury. The Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States.

Treasury Department, Revenue Office, February 26th 1795.
Sir:
The enclosed return of the exports of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1794, has been prepared, as usual, for transmission to the Senate. It may be useful to observe, that, if the three quarters unreturned from Charleston, should be no greater than those of the preceding year, the exports of the United States, for the term comprehended in the present return, will amount to $32,2,16,772$ dollars. As that is a very rising port, and the general increase of the value of our exports, in the latter year, appears to be on a medium about twenty-five per cent., it cannot be doubted that the present return, if completed, would amount to thirty-two millions of dollars.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.
The Secretary of the Treasury.

| WHITHER EXPORTED． | hes． |  | Apples | BALIS，OF OAK． |  | Bricks． | Boats． | Boots． | Shoes． | Beer，Porter， and Cider． |  | Blacking，or Lampblack． |  | Cot－ ton． | Chalk． | candies．${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  | Cord－ age． | Conl． | Cran－ berries | Cards， Wool and Cotton． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 熍 } \\ & \text { 邑 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Hhds． | Curds． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 氐 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 突 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 官范 | 言 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons． | Tons． | Bbls． | No． | No： | Number． | ，No． | Pairs． | Pairs． | Gallons． | Doz＇s． |  |  | Racka-p | Ihhds． | Bags． | Tons． |  |  |  |  | Tons． | Bush | hels． | Doz＇s． |
| Russia，－－－ |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\bigcirc$ | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden，－．－－ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． 256 | － |  |  |  |  | 26 | 643 |  |  |  |  |
| Swedisl West Indies；－－－ | － 7 | － | － | － | － | 16，500 | － | 150 | 1，874 | 2，513 | － |  | － | －450 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway， | 7 | $\square$ | 210 | － | － |  | 1 | 325 | 3，927 | 4，160 | 45 | 30 | － |  | － | － | － | 140 | 1，830 | － | － | 13 |  |
| Danish West Indies，－ | $\overline{6} 50$ | 365 | 210 | － | － | 70，200 | 1 | 325 | 3， | 4，160 | － | 30 | － | 2，667 | － | － | － | 212 | 1263 |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands，－ |  |  | 214 | － |  | 44，750 | 9 | 341 | 5，982 | 3，883 | － | － | － |  | － | 46 | － | 1，223 | 1，812 | 12.00 | 612 | 20 |  |
| Dutch West Indies， England，Man，and Berwick， | 1，767 | $\overline{711}$ | 499 | － | 404 | 20，000 | －－ | 1 | － | 3，883 | － | － | － | 1，093 | － | － |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |
| Scotland，－－ |  |  | 25 | 834 |  | － | － | － | － | 908 | － | 400 | 20 | 71 | － | － | － | 51 | 44 |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland，－－－ | 437 | 128 | 25 | 834 | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies，－－ | － | － | 655 | － | － | 59，000 | 9 | 744 | 13，905 | 1，530 | － | － | 66 | － | － | － | － | 653 | 2，066 | ． 07 | 800 |  |  |
| British West Indies，  <br> British American Colonies， - | － | － | 1，712 | － | － | 8，000 | － | 47 | 3，707 | 1，630． | － | － | 29 | －80 | － | － | － | － |  | 5.00 |  | － | 113 |
| Imp＇l Ports of Austrian Netherl＇ds \＆Germany， | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\overline{6}$ | － | － | 80 1,614 |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg，Bremen，and other Hanse Towins， | 48 | 164 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 64 | － | － | 1,614 323 | － | － | － | － | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| France，－－－ | 82 | 30 |  | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St．Pierre，Miquelon，and French Fisheries， |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 4，005 | 34，561 | 28，660 | 308 | 24 | － | － | － | 30 | 103 | 1，473 | 8，112 | 1.18 | 125 | 16 |  |
| French West Indies，－－－ | －57 | 21 | － | － | － | 76，600 | 3 | 4，005 | 1，800 | 28，660 | － | $\underline{-}$ | － | 28 | － | － | － | 338 | 285 |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries，－． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies，－．－ | － | － | $\stackrel{86}{20}$ | － | － | 14，500 | 3 | 185 | 2，596 | 10，044 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 64 | 289 |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana，－ | － | － |  | － | － |  | － | － | 6 | 3，640 | － | － | － | 2 | － | － | － |  | 52 |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal，－．－－－ | － | － | － | － | － | 1，000 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira，－－－－ | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape de Verd Islands，－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports，．－－－ | － | $\because$ | － | ＝ | － | － | － | － | － | 450 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China，${ }_{\text {East }}$ Indies，$\overline{\text { cenerally，}}$ ，－－ | $\underline{-}$ | － |  | － | － | $\therefore$ | － | － | 558 | 13，485 | － | － | － | － | 5 | － | － | 240 | 154 1,836 | 37.10 | 720 |  |  |
| West Indies，generally； | － | － | 254 | － | － | 15，000 | － | 194 | 8,997 452 | $\overline{180}$ | － | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | 45 | 1,30 30 | 13.05 |  |  |  |
| Africa，generally，－ | － | － | － | － | － |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northwest Coast of America，－ |  |  | － | － |  | － | － | － | 400 |  |  |  | － | 1 | － | － | － |  | － | 4.00 |  |  |  |
| Uncertain，－．－－Total， | 3，051 | 1，419 | 4，505 | 834 | 404 | 462，080 |  | 5，991 | 79，401 | 81，153 | 417 | 710 | 117 |  | 5 | 76 | 103 | 5，053 | 18，149 |  |  | 97 | 113 |
| Add the am＇t of two quart．returns from N．Y． received since this statement was made up， | 1，803 | 918 | 1，129 |  |  | 31，000 | 7 | 120 | 13，497 | 1，918 |  |  |  | 818 |  |  |  | 109 | 2，232 | 15.10 | 140 |  |  |
| er since this statement was made up， Grand Total， | 4，854 | 2，337 | 5，634 | 834 | 404 | 493，080 | 32 | 6，111 | 92，898 | 83，071 | 417 | 710 | 117 | 7，222 | 5 | 76 | 103 | 5，162 | 20，381 | 89， | 2，397 | 97 | 113 |





| WHITHER EXPORTED. | Hay. | mos. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Indigo.* |  | Ivory. <br> Package | mead. |  |  | Leather. | Lime. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nails. | Pots, Kettles, \& other Castings. | Axes, Spades. Hoes, \&c. | Anchors. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Muskets } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Pistols. } \end{gathered}$ | Can- | Shot. | Wrought | Pig. | Bar. | Hoops. |  |  | Bar. | Shot. | sheet. |  |  |
|  | Tons. | Casks, |  |  | Number. |  | $\therefore$ |  | Casks: |  | Tons. |  | Casks. | Pounds, |  | Pou | nds. | Tons. | Pounds. | Bushls. |
| Russia, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Sweden, } \\ \text { Swedish } \\ \text { West } \\ \text { - } \\ \text { Indies, } \\ \text { - }}}{\text { - }}$ | 89 | 2 |  | . 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.00 | - | - | 7-721 |  | - | - |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - | 122 | $\overline{59}$ | = | 12 | - | - | - | = | - | 2.10 | 3.00 | - | 1 |  | - | - | 12,000 | - | 3,432 | 1,705 |
| Danish West Indies, - | 122 | 59 |  | - | $\overline{-}$ | - | - | - | - | 25.00 | 5.00 3.10 | 7.00 | 43 | 61,845 | - | - | - | - | 6,043 | 306 |
| Dutch West Indies, - - | 108 | 53 | - | 401 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 950.10 | 33.00 |  | 262 | 43,900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 950.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | -' | - | 229.00 | 23.00 6.00 | - | 600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, | 325 | 26 | 300 | ${ }^{7} 60$ | $\underline{Z}$ | - | - | - | - | 64,00 | 6.10 7.10 | - | - | $\overline{101}$ | - | - | - | - | 3,863 |  |
| British American colonies, - | 325 | 1 | - | 330 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 7.00 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.00 |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | 252,694 |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | - | - | - | = | - | - | - | - | - | 44.00 | 100.0 | - | 57 | 4,246 | - |  |  |  | 1,340 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.00 | - |  |  | $\overrightarrow{3}$ | - | - | $\stackrel{3}{-}$ | ${ }_{80,519}^{16,548}$ | 72 |
| French West Indies, - = | 253 | 141 | 325 | 200 36 | - | - | - | - | = | 11.00 | 5.00 | - | 2 | 5,851 | 2 | - |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Spain, }}{\text { Teneriffe and other Canaries, }}$ - |  | , | - |  | , - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.00 7.00 |  | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | 4,321 |  |
| Spanish West Indies, -- - | 9 | 10. | - | ${ }^{24}$ | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 34.00 | 8.00 | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana, Portugal, - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira, -- - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.10 | 2.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, | - | 7 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | 202. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, , china, , - | - | - | - | - | $\overline{45}$ | 50 | 20 | 500 | $\overline{8}$ | 333.00 |  |  | - | - | - | 5,302 | - | - | 200 |  |
| East Indies, generally, - - | - | - | - | 603 | 40 | - | - | - | 8 | 10.15 | 1.00 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,680 200 |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - | 12 | - 30 | - | - | 28 | - | - | - | $\overline{6}$ | - | 6.00 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Northwest Coast of America, - Uncertain, | - | - | - |  | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 22.00 | 3.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain, - - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  | 837.10 | 46.07 | 1,069 | 178,983 | 2 | 5,302 | 14,000 | 3 | 396,157 | 2,083 |
|  | 918 | 358 | 625 | 1,690 | 139 | 50 |  |  |  |  | 2.00 | 4.00 | - | 104,945 |  |  | - | - | 350,696 |  |
| received since this statement was made up, | - | 131 | 56 | 480 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 5,302 | 14,000 | 3 | 746,853 | 2,083 |
| Grand Total, | 918 | 489 | 681 | 2,170 | 139 | 50 | 20 | 500 | 14 | 2,037.05 | 899.10 | 50.07 | 1,069 | 283,928 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Three quarterly returns for the District of Charleston, South Carolina, commencing lat January, and ending 30th of September, 1794, and sundry returns from aeveral amall ports, not yet received.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



IS Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the foregoing statement.

*Additional returns for the year to which this return relates, and since received at the Treasury, make the exports of the United States $\$ 33,043,725$, as persupplementary statement following.

Treasory Department, Revenue Office, February 26, 1795.
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revente.


| WHITHER EXPORTED． | anocrmes． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 菤 } \\ & \text { 萿 } \end{aligned}$ | 宽 | inox． |  | 突宫 |  | mive stock． |  |  | menchandish，on bry aoons． |  |  |  | 宮总范 | yownen． |  | phovisions． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 葡 | 宽 号 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | For | gn． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 哦 |  | 留 |  |  | 荡 荷 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 落 } \\ & \text { 㽞 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 它 } \\ & \text { 穹 } \\ & \text { ~ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 号 |  |  | 媱 | 悩 | 等 |
|  | Pounds． |  |  |  | Number． |  | Pounds． | Tons． | Casks． | Pounds． | Number． |  | Dozen． | Dollars． | Pieces． | Barrels． | Boxes． | Pounds． | \＄Csks． | Pounds． | Ticrces． | Barrels． |
| Denmark，Danish West Indies，United Netherlands，Dutch West Indies，England，Gibraltar，British WestHamburg，Bremes，the other Hanse Towns，the | 2，015 | － |  | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | － | － |  |  | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | － | 121 | 34 | $\stackrel{\square}{4,884}$ | － | $\dot{714}$ |  | ： | － | ． | 2,565 1,710 | 12 1,705 |
|  |  | － | ： | $\stackrel{4}{85}$ | － |  |  | ${ }^{6} 66$ | ． |  | 121 | 34 | 4，884 | ， | 14 |  |  |  | － | 9，379 |  |
|  | ， | － | － | 385 |  | － | － | 66 | － | － |  |  | 310 | 1，000 |  |  | ． | －． | － | 643 | 170 |
|  | － | $\vdots$ | ： |  |  |  | － | 2，939 | － | － |  | － | 915 | 1，000 | 1，761 | ． | － |  | － | 11，523 |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | － | － |  |  |  | $\because$ |  | ． | － | － | － |  | － |  |  | ． |  | ． | ${ }^{648}$ |  |
|  | － | － | － | － | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | － | $\because$ | － | － | 1 | 171 | ． | 31，108 | ． | 131 | ． |  |  | ． | 3，031 | 1，640 |
|  | － | － | ． | ． | 2，000 | ． | ． | 82 |  | － | － | － | ． | 200 | 1，055 | － | 5，600 | － | － | 16，359 | 235 |
| France， | $\dot{\square}$ | ， | 140 | － |  | $3 \cdot 300$ | － | 29 | 500 |  |  |  | 21，984 | 700 | 590 | 41 | ． |  | 1，500 | 5，522 | 7，882 |
| Frerich West Indies，－ | 356 | － | 140 | － | － | 3，300 | － | 11 | 500 | － | － | － | 21，984 | 100 | 5 － |  | － |  | 1，500 | 6，214 | 2，333 |
| Spain，${ }^{\text {S }}$ ， | － | － | － | － | － | － | 4 | 11 |  | － |  | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | 4，718 | 1，100 | － | － | ． |  | ． | 615 | 1，364 |
| Spanish West Indics， | － | 500 | － | － | － | － |  |  | 2，550 |  |  | ， | 7，192 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  | 198 | 749 |
| Floridas，－ | － | 500 | － | － | ． | － | － | － |  |  | ． | － |  |  | 1，298 |  |  |  |  | 1，127 | 552 |
| Portugal，－ | － | － | － | － | － | ， | － | － |  |  |  | ． |  | ， | ． | － | $\cdot$ |  | － | 480 | 118 |
| Italian Ports，$\quad$ Africa，generally， | － | 品 | － | － |  | － |  |  |  |  |  | － | 100 3,108 | － |  |  | － | 40 |  | 1，446 | 827 |
| Swedish West Indies，－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  | 3，108 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＇Total， | 2，371 | 500 | 140 | 385 | 2；000 | 3，300 | 4 | 3，181 | 3，050 | 1 | 292 | 34 | 74，319 | 3，100 | 5，479 | 41 | 5，600 | 40 | 1，500 | 61，460 | 17，605 |


| Whither exported． | Provisions． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sprmis． |  |  | 皆 | 容 | 䠃 | skiss axd yuns． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 宫 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \stackrel{4}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 发 | 皆． |  | 号 | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \stackrel{0}{6} \\ & \stackrel{y}{6} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  | different nds． |
|  | Barrels． | Kegs． | Barrels． |  |  | Pounds． | Firkins． | Pounds． | Pounds． | Bushels． |  | Pairs． | Gallons． |  | Cases． | No． | Boxes． | Bush． | Pack－ | Pounds． |
| Danish West Indies， | 58 | 393 | － | 243 | 147 | 14，548 | 66 | 1，300 | 5，200 | 90 | － | ． |  | 2，960 |  |  | 252 | 100 |  |  |
| United Netherlands， | 40 | － | － | 193 | 58 | 9，600 | ． | ： | ： | ： | － | $\therefore$ | ： | 3，400 | － | － | － 29 | ． | 34 |  |
| England． |  |  |  | 48 |  |  |  | $\div$ |  |  |  | ： |  |  |  |  |  |  | 623 |  |
| British West Indies， | 144 | 445 | ： | 200 | 244 | 9，850 | 128 | $:$ | 5，740 | 200 | 1，000 | ： | ． | ． |  | 12 | 112 |  | 6 |  |
| Hamburg，Bremen，and the other Hanse Towns， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  | 75 | 2，192 |
| French West Indies， | 899 | 608 | 47 | 1，571 | 1，317 | 88，921 | 1，025 | 20，683 | 37，530 | 30 | 1，292 | 8，050 | － | 7，384 | 65 | － | 1，279 | 56 |  |  |
| Spain，${ }_{\text {Spanish }}$ West Indies， | ${ }_{129}^{112}$ | 80 100 | － | 817 61 | 103 82 8 | 9,600 9,750 | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 120 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 60 | ： | 350 | － | 800 | － | － | $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ． | ． | 2，800 |
| Floridas， | 1 | ． | $\cdots$ | 40 | 110 | 2，300 | 269 | 1，314 | 8,600 | 128 | ： |  | 224 | 448 | 109 |  | 380 |  |  |  |
| Portugal， | ． |  | － |  | ． |  | ． | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports，${ }^{\text {afica，}}$ ， | － | 70 | － | 112 |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 1，512 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies， | 46 | $\dot{3} 10$ | 35 | 283 | 146 | $\dot{7}, 100$ | 187 |  | 11，340 |  |  | 200 |  | 480 |  | － | 106 |  |  |  |
| Total， | 1，428 | 2，006 | 82 | 3，087 | 2，211 | 151，669 | 1，840 | 24，997 | 72，370 | 508 | 2，292 | 8，600 | 1，736 | 15，472 | 178 | 12 | 2，414 | 156 | 732 | 4，992 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS－Continued．

| WHITHER EXPORTED． | товacco． |  | 号 |  | 号 | 䔍 | Wines． |  |  |  |  | wood． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\dot{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岀 } \\ & \text { 慁 } \\ & \text { R } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 兌 } \\ & \text { 喜 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{3} \\ & 0 \\ & \text { H } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．${ }^{\text {g }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －蔦 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W. } \\ & \text { 年 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 華 } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \end{aligned}$ | E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pounds． |  |  | Gallons． |  |  |  |  | Pounds．Feet． |  | tons． | Pieces． | Tons | Number． |  | Number． |  |  | Dollars． |
|  | Number． | Pounds． |  |  |  | Casks． | Cases． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | － | $\cdots$ | － | － |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | － | $\cdots$ | － | － | $\bullet$ | － | － | － | － | 16，000 | － | － | － |  | 61，389 |
| Danish West Indies，－ | 198 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 12，000 | － | － | － | 180 | 468 | 248 | － | 271，477\％ | － | － | － | 164，700 | 136，650 | － | － | ．． | 100，492 |
| United Netherlands；＂ | 268 | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | $\bigcirc$ | 300 | － | － | － | 17 | 20，600 | 137，500 | 50 | $\because$ | 56 | 518，277 |
| Dutch West Indies，： | －86 | － | 300 | － | － | － | － | － | 244 | 448 | 3，800 | － | － | 52 | $\cdot$ | 1，700 | ， | 5，000 | 250 | － | 39，181 |
| England，－－－ | 299 | － | － | ＂ | － | － | － | － | － | － | 3，800 | － | － | 152 | － | 132，187 | － | － | － | － | 869，594 |
| Gibraltar，－－ | 7 | － | － | － | － | － | ＂ | － | ＊ | － | － | － | － | － | － | 14，000 | － | － | － | － | 126 |
| British West Indies，－ | 106 | － | 800 | 3，200 | － | － | 500 | － | － | － | － | 350，693 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | － | － | 411，526 | 705，550 | － | 100 | $\because$ | 10,940 136,368 |
| Hamburg，Bremen，and |  |  |  | 3， | － | ． |  |  | － | － | － | 350，693 | － | － | － | 411，5，26 | 705，550 | － | 100 | － | 136，368 |
| France， | 1,368 297 | 4，280 | ＂ | － | － | － | $"$ | － | － | － | 1，000 | － | － | － | － | 83，950 | － | － | － | － | 1，044，919 |
| French West Indies，－ | 612 | － | 1，150 | 22，000 | 112 | 504 | 4，083 | － | 67 | 227 | － | 123，000 | 40 | － | － | 129，164 | 168，400 | 9，000 | 418 | 8 | 21,795 364,087 |
| Spain，－－ | 411 | － | 1， | 2，00 | $\square$ | － | ， | － | Or | 2 | 4，400 | 2，000 | 10 | － | － | 57，500 | － | $\bigcirc$ | 418 | － | 364,087 221,487 |
| Spanish West Indies，－ | 76 | － | － | － | 1，904 | － | － | － | 100 | 102 | － | 60，000 | － | － | － | 32，000 | 10，000 | － | － | － | 221,487 $-\quad 47,881$ |
| Floridas，－－ | 9 | ： | 800 | － | 1，004 | － | － | ． | 23. | － | － | 4，000 | － | － | － | 31,500 | 10，00 | － | － | － | 36，359 |
| Portugal，－－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 4，800 | － | － | － | － | 9，000 | － | － | ． | － | 31，680 |
| Italian Ports，－－ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 2，000 | － | － | － | － | 11，000 | － | － | － | － | 10，401 |
| Africa，generally，－ | － 5 | ．． | － | － | － | － | ． | － | 1 | － | ， | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | 2，785 |
| Swedish West Indies，－ | 116 | － | － | 20，000 | － | － | － | － | 31 | 54 | － | 1，527 | － | － | － | 11，500 | 161，000 | － | 11 | － | 61，472 |
|  | 3，868 | 4，280 | 3，450 | 57，200 | 2，016 | ． 504 | 4，583 | 180 | 933 | 1，079． | 16，300 | 812，697 | 50 | 152 | 17 | 1，126，327 | 1，219，100 | 14，000 | $770^{\circ}$ | 56 | 3，579，233 |
| ， |  |  |  | － |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |  | mount of | f the | statement | which thi | is a su | pleme |  | 29，464，470 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | loss | in Fr | actions， | Tota |  |  | － | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 33,043,703 \\ \$ 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grand | 「otal， |  | － | \＄33，043， 725 |

The destination of the Exports from the Cnited States, from the 1 st day of October, 1793, to the 30th day of September, 1794, including the general statement made up on the 26 th day of February last and this supplement thereto.


Treasury Department, Revenue Office, April 29, 1795.
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

## SURVEY OF THE SEA COAST.

gommunionted to the house of representatives, february 27, 1795.
Mr. Parker, from the committee to whom was re-committed the report of a committee on the petition of Parker, Hopkins, and Meers, made the following report:
It appears to your committee that the sea coast, not only of Georgia, but also of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, has never been surveyed with the degree of accuracy which the importance of those States to the commerce and navigation of the United States demands-Georgia in particular, whose harbors are numerous and excellent, and whose exports in lumber, ship timber, rice, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, are very rapidly increasing, is almost entirely unknown. Few observations have been made on its coasts, and those few have now, from the shifting of bars and banks, and the change of channels, become exceedingly uncertain. The inland navigation, which is very extensive, and of vast importance to the commerce of that State, has never been explored.

These observations apply also to the coasts of North and South Carolina, which, though better known to our own navigators, from having been more frequently visited, have never been laid down with sufficient accuracy in charts, and are therefore equally uncertain and dangerous to strangers. Of this the frequent shipwrecks on those coasts, and very long passages to which vessels are liable from the uncertainty of their observations, afford sufficient and melancholy evidence.

The committee therefore cannot but be of opinion, that, to obtain an accurate survey and charts of those coasts, in which all their soundings, the appearance and description of the land, the entrance of the harbors, and the course and description of the inland navigation, should be accurately and faithfully expressed, would be an object of great 41
national importance and utility, and highly becoming the attention of an enlightened and commercial people; more especially when it is recollected that, as the commerce of the $W$ est Indies and the Gulf of Mexico becomes more open to our merchants, the Southern harbors and navigation must rise in utility; and that the States in question, especially Georgia, contain the stores from which the United States are to draw the materials of their future maritime strength. And they beg leave to observe, that the public wealth can never be more wisely and economically employed than in promoting undertakings which tend to increase the sources from which it flows.

They find that the memorialists have undertaken and made considerable progress in-this desirable-and necessary work. The whole coast of Georgia, from St. Mary's to Savannah, inclusive, together with its harbors, rivers, and inland navigation, has been completed by them, and completed, as appears to your committee, with a degree of care, accuracy, and skill, which will entitle them and their work to public patronage. In proceeding thus far their resources have been exhausted. The work is ready for engraving, but they declare themselves unable to go on without assistance. The sum which they require is three thousand dollars, which, together with the copy right, would be a reasonable compensation for what they have done; and would enable them to prosecute the enterprise with prospects of bringing it to an early completion.

The copy right, your committee conceive, ought to be part of their compensation-both because it would greatly lessen the actual expense to the public, and would operate as a powerful inducement to them, or whoever else might be the undertakers, to spare no pains in making the work as perfect, and consequently as saleable, as possible

Though your committee have conceived a high opinion of the capacity of these memorialists and of the accuracy of their work, they will not pronounce that they are the most proper persons to be employed in completing the undertaking, nor attempt to ascertain the sums which may be necessary for carrying it into effect; they think it more advisable to leave those points, under proper limitation, to the discretion of the Executive, which will, no doubt, be inclined to give the memorialists and their work that preference which your committee are persuaded they will on a thorough examination, be found to deserve; and which, after making all the proper inquiries, will be able to estimate with exactness the requisite sums, and to adopt such expedients as may tend most to lessen the future expense The employment of the revenue cutters in that service, when free from any other occupation, is one measure which your committee consider as highly proper.

From this view of the subject, they are led to recommend the following resolutions
Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested and authorized to obtain, as soon as possible, complete and accurate charts, made out from actual surveyand observation, of the sea coast, from the river St. Mary's, in Georgia, to Chesapeake Bay, inclusive, and that -_dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Resolved, That, in the contracts for that purpose, he be requested to give the preference to such surveys as have been actually made, provided, on inspection and inquiring, they be found sufficient; and to secure the copy right of all charts, to be procured under the foregoing resolution, to the undertakers, as part of their compensation.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested and authorized to employ the revenue cutters, in the various ports in the United States, in making such future surveys as may be necessary for effecting the object of the said resolution, whenever, in his opinion, it can be done without injury, and under such stipulations with the undertakers as he shall judge to be proper and conducive to the public advantage.

Resolved, That, as soon as the survey of each State shall be completed, the President be requested to cause the charts thereof to be published separately: the said charts to comprehend not only the sea coast of those States, but harbors, navigable rivers, and inland navigation.

## SURVEY OFTHESEA COAST.

## COMMENICATED to the house of representatives, december 29, 1795.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the committee to whom was recommitted a report on the petition of Parker, Hopkins, and Meers, made the following report:
That the coast, not only of Georgia, but also of South Cavolina, North Carolina; and Virginia, has never beer surveyed with that degree of accuracy which their importance to the commerce and navigation of the United States demand-Georgia, in particular, whose harbors are numerous, and, as yet, very little known; few observations have been made upon its coast, and those few have now become uncertain, from the shifting of bars, banks, and channels.

The committee are of opinion, that, to obtain accurate surveys and charts of those coasts, and inland navigation, would be an object of national importance, and general advantage to a commercial people.

They find that the memorialists have undertaken, and made considerable progress in, this useful work; the whole coast of Georgia, from St. Mary's to Savannah, inclusive, with its harbors, rivers, and inland navigation, has been completed by them, with a degree of accuracy and skill, as it appears to your committee, which will entitle their work to public patronage. And, although it is now ready for engraving, they, having exhausted their resources, declare themselves unable to proceed without assistance. The sum which they require is three thousand dollars which, together with the copy right, would be a reasonable compensation for what they have done, and would enable them to prosecute their enterprise with prospects of bringing it to an early completion

The copy right, your committee think, ought to be a part of the compensation, because it would lessen the actua expense to the public', and operate as an inducement to the undertakers to make the work as perfect as possible Though your committee have conceived a high opinion of the capacity of the memorialists, and accuracy of their works, they will not pronounce them the most proper persons to be employed in an undertaking so useful and important, nor say what sum may be necessary to carry it into effect; they think it would be more advisable to leave those points, under proper limitations, to the direction of the Executive, which will be disposed, no doubt, to give the memorialists preference, which your committee are inclined to believe they merit; and which, after making the properinquiries, will be enabled to estimate the sums requisite, and adopt such expedients as may tend to lessem the expense.

The employment of the revenue cutters in that service, when not more usefully occupied, is one measure which your committee consider highly proper. They, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to obtain, as soon as possible, complete and accurate charts, made out from actual survey and obseryation, of the sea coast, from the river. St. Mary's, in Georgia, to Chesapeake Bay, inclusive, and that $\longrightarrow$ dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

# INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES ARISING FROM THE NEGLIGENCE OF LIGHTT HOUSE KEERERS. 

communicated to the house of representatives, january $11,1796$.
Mr. Goodnue, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of William Smith and Joshua Carter, made the following report:
William Smith and Joshua Carter state that they were owners of the ship Friendship, that sailed from Newburyport in August, 1794, and that the said ship, on her return to Newburyport, in September last, was lost by attempting to get into said place, in consequence of the negligence of those persons employed by Government to superintend the two lights there, in not having one of those lights (which is a moveable one) put into a position so as to correspond with the leading marks to enter into the said harbor, and which had been undermined by a storm, about fourteen days previous to the loss of the said ship: they, therefore, pray, 'inasmuch as their ship was lost by following false guides, through the negligence of persons employed by Government, whose business, they' say, it was, and who had sufficient time, to have repaired the injury, and, particularly, as those persons are not responsible for any neglect, that indemnification should be made them by the United States.

On this petition the committee would observe, that, although the tonmage money, paid by the holders of ships, for the purpose of supporting light houses, involves a duty, on the part of Government, to take, generally, such prudential measures as will embrace the object, yet it cannot be supposed that Government, while it was extending a convenience for the good of the citizens, ever contemplated it should be responsible for any losses that might accrue, in eonsequence of that convenience being incomplete in any instance arising from the neglect or omission of auy of its agents, or from any other cause. They are, therefore, of opinion, that the prayer of the petition of William Smith and Joshua Carter cannot be granted, and that they have leave to withdraw the same.

## VALUE OF EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1795.

COMMUNIOATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY $25 ; 1796$.
Treasury Department, Junuary 25, 1796.
Sir:
missioner of the Revenue, ${ }^{\text {T }}$ dated the 23d instant, with the statement of the exports of the United States therein mentioned.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER• WOLGOTT, Secretary of the Treasury.
The Hon. the President of the Senate.

IIR:-
Treasury Department, Revenue Office, Januaiy 23, 1796.
The returns of exports being received from the several cūstom houses, with a few exceptions, of very small amount, you will find in this enclosure, a copy of a statement thereof, exhibiting the value which has been shipped annually from every port of the United States, between the 1st day of October, 1790, and the 30th day of September, 1795.

This document has been so formed, as to show, likewise, the annual exportations from each state, and from the Onited States, in order to afford a more complete view of this part of our foreign commerce. None of the great and numerous interchanges of domestic and foreign commodities, which occurby water among the States, appear in this paper, nor could that part of the produce of the fisheries have any place in it, which is sold in foreign countries, without a previous importation into our ports.

In revising the custom house returns for the years preceding the last, a few corrections and additions have been made, which occasion some inconsiderable variations from the former statements.- These, however, are, upon the whole, in favor of the United States.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

## TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

| STATES. |  | Custom House District, ${ }_{\text {r }}$ - |  | Names of the Collectors of the Customs. | Value of Exports for ayear, commencing the 1st of October, 1790, and ending 30th Sept. 1791. | Value of Exports for a year, commencing the 1st of October, 1791, and ending 30th Sept. 1792. | Value of Exports for a year, commencing the Ist of October, 1792, and ending 30th Sept. 1793. | Value of Exports for a year, commencing the 1st of October, 1793, and ending 30th Sept. 1794. | Value of Exports for a year, commencing the lst of October. 1794, and ending 30th Sept. 1795. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, Massachusetts, |  | Portsmouth, - |  | Joseph Whipple, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Newburyport, . |  | nudley A. Tyng, $\quad$ - | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 142,85862 \\ 250,19382 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 181,41290 \\ 273,55299 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 153,86030 \\ 495,405 \quad 54 \end{array}$ | \$229,426 99 |
|  |  | Sloucester, ${ }^{\text {Salem and }}$ Beverily, |  | William Tuck, . | 100,659 37 | 130,446 79 | 134,665 61 | $\begin{aligned} & 495,405 \\ & 200,850 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $161,701 \quad 28$ |
|  |  | Marblehead, |  | Samuel R. Gerry, | 610,005 80 | 657,703 50 | 812,066 50 | 1,452,411 00 | 161,701 $1,504,511$ |
|  |  | Boston and Charlestown, |  | Benjamin Lincoln, | 1,159,004 75 | 127,86196 | 192,145 64 | 184,533 35 | 272,417 10 |
|  |  | Plymouth, |  | William Watson; . | 15,844 00 | 28,945 07 | 1,834,540 00 | 2,534,053 00 | 4,255,688 00 |
|  |  | Narnstable, |  | Joseph Otis, | 1,173 00 | 9,045 7 | 29,42772 3,11950 | 35,462 84 | 52,638 88 |
|  |  | Edgartown, |  | Stephen Hussey, | 30,356 84 | 11,088 69 | 17,853 21 | 20,514 78 | 525 <br> 687 <br> 864 |
|  |  | New Bedford, |  | Edward Pope, | 3,10908 26,34491 | -49480 |  | 2,257 00 | 6,864 86 |
|  |  | Dighton, |  | Hodijah Baylis, | 8,526 11 | 27,17682 | 27,844 86 | 82,085 92 | 62,202 90 |
|  |  | York, ${ }^{\text {Biddeford and Pepperelborough, }}$ |  | Joseph Tucker, |  | $\begin{array}{r}24,28128 \\ 5,649 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,040 18 | 26,822 55 | 21,493 777 |
|  |  | Biddeford and Pepperelborough, Portland and Falmouth, |  | Jeremiah Hill, | 26,644 66 | 3,449 66 | 6,866 48 | 9,652 84 | 15,026 41 |
|  |  | Path, and Falmouth, |  | Nathaniel F. Fosdick, | 74,804 69 | 105,192 31 | 39,014 43 146,92152 | 50,414 25 | 47,643 99 |
|  |  | Wiscasset, $\quad$ : |  | Francis Cook, | 29,457 29 | 37,002 30 | 46,351 00 | 115,612 31 | 165,682 17 |
|  |  | Penobscot, |  | John I_ee, . | 35,562 <br> 10 <br> 1085 <br> 1 | 39,253 48 | 36,483 98 | 23,644 40 | 37,805 26 |
|  |  | Frenchman's Bay, . |  | Maltiah Jordan, | 10,85493 3,06950 | 8,315 00 | 19,397 27 | 5,825 36 | 34,659 -46 -4949 |
|  |  | Machias, ${ }^{\text {P }}$. |  | Stephen Smith, - | $+3,0695$ 8,325 | $\begin{array}{r}6,255 \\ \hline 120 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,374 00 | 2,266 00 | 4,949 6,202 00 |
|  |  | Passamaquoddy, |  | Lewis F. Delesdernier, |  | 12,399 99 | 14,891 81 | 4,124 26 | 5,420 35 |
| Rhode Island, |  | Waldoborougl, Newport, |  | Waterman Thomas, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Newport, |  | William Ellery, | 217,394 90 | 260,338 98 | 247,852 24 | 311,195'16 | 1,888 87 |
| Connecticut, |  | New London, |  |  | 252,73637 508,993 | 437;770 94 | 368,579 79 | 643,404 16 | 317,860 <br> 905,056 <br> 101 |
|  |  | Middletown, |  | George Phillips, | 508,993 64 | 519,333 13 | 548,658 51 | 563,468 87 | 905,08601 $\mathbf{5 1 7 , 8 5 8} 87$ |
|  |  | New Haven, |  | David Austin | 151,043 00 | 307,041 75 |  |  | 31,375 83 |
| New York, |  | New York, |  | Samuel Smedley, - | 50,315 88 | - 53,377 74 | 146,387 75 | 171,869 77,426 27 | 184,083 75 |
|  |  | Sagg Harbor, |  | John Lamb P. Dering, | 2,491,054 00 | 2,528,095 00 | 2,928,203 00 | 77,42650 $5,435,420$ | $\begin{array}{r}86,148 \\ 10,300 \\ \hline 1820\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Hudson, . |  | Henry Malcomb, | 14,411 01 | 7,695 25 | 4,167 00 | $\begin{array}{r}5,435,420 \\ 6,763 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 10,300,642 8700 |
| Vermont, New Jersey, |  | Champlain, |  | Melancthon L. Woolsey, | . |  | - | , | 870 3,068 03 |
|  | - | South Hero, |  | Stephen Keys, . |  |  |  |  | 3,068 03 |
|  |  | Perth Amboy, |  | John Halsted, | 17,403 75 | 19,712 50 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bridgetown, : |  | Moses Kempton, | 7,844 95 | 3,035 21 | $\begin{array}{r}49,673 \\ 4,505 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 58,154 28 | 130,517 34 |
|  |  | Great Egg Harbor, |  | Constant Somers, | 61600 |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, | $\because$ | Philadelphia, |  | Sharp Delany, | 1,123 3, | 65800 |  |  | 29700 |
|  |  | Wilmington, |  | George Bush, | $\begin{array}{r}3,436,092 \\ 1198 \\ \hline 888\end{array}$ | 3,820,662 00 | 6,958,836 00 | 6,643,092 00 | 11,518,260 00 |
|  |  | Baltimore, |  | Robert Purviance, | $\begin{array}{r}119,87893 \\ 1,576,588 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 133,97227 | 93,559 45 | 207,985 33 | 158,041 21 |
|  |  | Chester, |  | Jeremiah Nicols, | $1,576,58832$ 37,80260 | $1,843,22517$ 69,035 | $\begin{array}{r}3,084,545 \\ 54,644 \\ \hline 11\end{array}$ | 5,312,209 37 | 5,542,051 60 |



Summary of the vabue of the Exports from the several States.

| States. : | For the year commencing lst October, 1790. and ending 30th September, 1791. | For the year commencing lst October, 1791 , and ending 30th September, 1792. | For the year commencing lst October, 1792, and ending 30th September, 1793. | For the year commencing lst October, 1793, and ending 30th September, 1794. | For the year commencing 1st October, 1794, and ending 30 th September, 1795. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire, | \$142,858 62 | \$181,412 90 | \$198,204 38 | \$153,860 30 | \$229,426 99 |
| Massachusetts, | 2,519,650 52 | 2,888,104 48 | 3,755,346 99 | 5,292,441 20 | 7,117,907 28 |
| Rhode Island, | $\therefore \quad 470,13127$ | 698,109 92 | 616,432 03 | -954,59932 | 1,222,916 85 |
| Connecticut, | 710,352 52 | 879,752 62 | 770,254 50 | - 812,76464 | 819.46545 |
| New York, | 2,505,465 01 | 2,535,790 25 | 2,932,370 00 | 5,442,183 10 | 10,304,580 78 |
| New Jersey, | 26,987 73 | 23,405 71 | 54,178 75 | 58,154 28 | 130,814 34 |
| Pennsylvania, | 3,436,092 85 | 3,820,662 00 | 6,958,836 00 | 6,643,092 00 | 11,518,260 00 |
| Delaware, | 119,878-93- | 133,972 27 | 93,559 45 | 207,985 37 | 158,041 21 |
| Maryland, | 2,239,690 96 | 2,623,808 33 | 3,665,055 50 | 5,686,190 50 | 5,811,379 55 |
| Virginia, | 3,131,865 27 | 3,552,824 58 | 2,987,097 94 | 3,321,635 71 | 3,490,040 50 |
| North Carolina, | 524,548 34 | 527,899 55 | 365,414-03 | 321,58731 | 492,161 23 |
| South Carolina, | -2,693,267 97 | 2,428,249 79 | 3,191,867 15 | 3,867,908 32 | 5,998,492 49 |
| Georgia, | - 491,250 86 | 459,105 55 | 520,955 46 | 263,831 90 | 695,985 77 |
| Total, | 19,012,040 58 | 20,753,097 95 | 26,109,572 14 | 33,026,233 91 | 47,989,472 44 |

Treasury Department, Revenue Office, January 23, 1796.
TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue.

## VALUE OF IMPORTS PAYING AD VALOREM, AND THE QUANTITIES SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES, FROM 1789 TO 1794, AND THE TONNAGE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, - FOR THE SAME TIME.

The Secretary of the Treasury most respectfully reports to the House of Representatives:
That, in obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 18 th instant, he has caused to be prepared certain statements, which are herewith transmitted, exhibiting, as fully as the records of the treasury will admit, the information required.

The statement marked A exhibits the value of merchandise, imported into the United States, subject to different rates of duties ad valorem; and also the quantities of all articles subject to specific duties-distinguishing the importations in each calendar year since the establishment of the revenue under the present Government to the close of December, 1794.

The records of the treasury do not admit of a discrimination betryeen the importations in vessels of the United States and foreign vessels, prior to the ist day of July, 1792; of course, in order to a strict compliance witli the resolution of the House, a restatement of the abstracts of duties for the antecedent period, would be necessary.

The delay and expense which such a complicated and extensive detail would occasion, have, therefore, induced the becretary to present, at this time; a statement comprising in one view the importations, both in American and foreign vessels, prior to July, 179\%, and to wait for the further instructions of the House, respecting what remains unfulfilled of the discrimination required by their resolution.

The Secretary further abserves, that there are no documents in the treasury which enable him to state the value of those articles of merchandise, which have been subject to specific duties on being imported into the United States: In respect to such articles, the quantities only can be exhibited.

As a document which may serve in some measure to illustrate the statement marked $A$, an abstract is herewith ransmitted, marked B, in which the enumerated articles of merchandise, which, under different laws, have been subject to duties ad valorem, are classed according to the rates of duties to which they have been at any time liable.

The statement, marked C, exhibits a comparative view of the tonnage of all vessels which entered and paid duties, in the ports of the United States, in the years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794, distinguishing generally the employments of the vessels of the United States, and the tonnage of vessels belonging to different foreign nations. In this statement, the repeated voyages, in each year, of all vessels employed in a foreign trade, are included.

In respect to that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives, by which the Secretary is directed to report the actual tonnage of the vessels of the United States, employed between the United States and foreign countries, in the years 1790 , and 1794, he respectfully observes, that the records of the treasury do not enable him to state, with precísion, the actual tonnage, so employed during the year 1790; he however presumes, that the docustate, wents, herewith transmitted, will substantially afford the information required.

The statement, marked D, has been framed from the abstracts of tonnage duties, returned by the collectors of the customs, and it'exhibits the fonnage of such vessels, belonging to the United States; as entered in the several districts, from foreign voyages, in the years ending September 30, 1790; and September 30, 1794: excluding all repeated voyages of the same vessels in one year;-as all vessels which, for any reason, did not return to the United States in each of said years, are excluded, the real quantity of tonnage must, for both periods, have considerably exceeded what is shown in this statement.

In respect, however, to the year ending September 30, 1794, the statement is believed to be more defective than for the year 1790; during the year 1794, it is well known that a great number of American vessels were engaged on distant voyages, or were chartered or detained in foreign countries, and of course did not return to the ports of the United States.

The actual tonnage of vessels belonging to the United States, at the close of the year 1794, is believed to be correctly shown in the statement herewith transmitted, marked E. As registered vessels, though notexcluded from being employed in the coasting trade or fisheries, are nevertheless subject to certain expenses and burdensome conditions, from which enrolled vessels are exempted, it wilt be substantially correct to assume the quantity of registered tonnage as that which was employed in trade with foreign countries in the year 1794. This quantity, at the close of December, 1794, was four hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-two tons.

All which is humbly submitted.
OLIVER WOLCOTT, jun. Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, $25 t h$ Jaruary, 1796.

STATEMENT A.


ABSTRACT, \&c.-Continued.


ABSTRACT, \&c.-Continued.

| 感 | To the 31st December, 1789. | For the year 1790. | For the year 1791. | For the first half year of 1792 . | For the last half year of 1792. |  | For the year 1793. |  | For the year 1794. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In American and Foreign Vessels. | In American and Foreign Yessels. | In American and Foreign Yessels | In American and Foreign Vessels | In American Vessels. | In Foreign Vessels. | In American Vessels. | In Foreign Vessels. | In American Vessels. | In Foreign Vessels. |
| $\Rightarrow$ Candles, of wax or spermaceti, - pounds. | 170 | 4,256 | 599 | 2,017 | 1,545 | 140 | 8,370 | 1,906 | 2,295 | 227 |
| Cheese, - - - do. | 56,935 | 73,213 | 119,042 | 74,307 | 50,375 | 20,796 | 100,240 | 19,396 | 237,473 | 12,288 |
| Soap, - - - do. | 10,516 | 32,695 | 54, 200 | 45,735 | 5,628 | 15,660 | 52,292 | 178,392 | 61,150 | 57,901 |
| Pepper, - . - - do. | , |  | 152,650 | 315,859 | 51,227 | 4,519 | 307,972 | 44,125 | 543,970 | 92,368 |
| Pimento, - - . - do. | - 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 446,000 | 143,549 | 24,555 | 120,762 | 122,816 | 146,308 | 607,343 | 130,743 |
| Tobacco, - - - do. | 1,004 | 3,796 | 4,008 | 2,421 | 3,560 | 2,270 | 21,068 | 9,609 | 22,909 | 3,773 |
| Snuff, - - - - da. | 508 | 2,383 | 1,386 | 469 | 1,269 | 825 | 6,075 | 1,415 | 798 | 59 |
| Indigo, - - - do.* | 1,535 | 33,186 | -51,867 | 3,139 | -9,504. | 134 | 233,778 | 64,945 | 500,646 | 43,527 |
| Cotton, - - - - do. |  | - 97,357 | - 2600,011 | 81,611 | 415,511 | 34,621 | 2,177,690 | 452,549 | 1,750,755 | 690,918 |
| Nails and Spikes, - - - do. | 995,168 | 2,117,282 | 2,838,623 | 1,351,215 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nails, - - - - do. |  |  |  |  | 1,187,172 | 504, 766 | $2,028,499$ 70,006 | 113,024 4,742 | 1,795,439 | 96,811 |
| Spikes, Bar and other Lead, - |  |  |  | 740,210 | 10,874 835,836 | 16,595 | $7,080,006$ $1,469,664$ | 4,742 57,056 | 1,883,435 | 11,414 86,595 |
|  | 3,356.2.19 | 5,269.2.17 | 2,113,693 $7,185.0 .14$ | 740,210 $3,575,0.27$ | 835,836 $3,501.1 .24$ | 151,287 310.3 .20 | 1,469,664 $6,899.1 .25$ | 248.1. ${ }^{57} \times 2$ | 1,883,435 $10,747.1 .20$ | 86,595 58.3.25 |
| Hemp, - - - do. |  | 7,299.2.14 | - 39,954.1.03 | 117.1:00 | 46,524.1.13 | 1,225.3.26 | 51,734.0. 8 | 425.2.21 | 89,354.3.06 | 2,867.3.13 |
| Cables, - - - do. | 517.1 .08 | 313.1.21 | - 388.2.00 | 156.1.07 | 300.0.13 | - | 356.1. 1 | 30,0, 05 | 90\% 0.11 | 345.0. $7^{-}$ |
| Tarred Cordage, - - -' do. | 3,596.3.11 | 4,335.2.19 | 3,669.3.05 | 2,516.2.16 | 1,085.0.23 | 607.2.04 | 2,574.3.19 | 235,3.13 | 5,337.0.10 | 1,059.3.23 |
| Untarred Cordage and Yarn, - do. | 544.0.07 | 991.3.03 | 1,117.2.23 | 402.1.04 | 445.3.19 | 215.1.22 | 603.3.12 | 13.3.25 | 192.3.7 | 82.1. 5 |
| Twine and Pack Thread, - do. | 436.3.18 | 710.3.11 | 909.3.24 | 647.0.25 | 824.0.26 | 194.1.06 | 824.3. 3 | 55.1 .27 | 789.212 | 114.3.16 |
| Glauber Salts, - - - do. | 1050-205 | - 780 | - 010 | - | 218.3.10 | 87.1.01 | 358.1. 9 | 30.3.00 | 673.1 .21 | 16.3. 6 |
| Salt, - - - - bushels, | 1,250,255 | 2,196,780 | 1,810,421 | 914,690 | 406,915 | 55,158 | 731,084 | 138,819 | 286,915 | 124,102 |
| Salt, - - - pounds wt. | - | - |  |  | 14,691,857 | 7,861,974 | 46,839,865 | 17,776,180 | 104,228,313 | 38,425,854 |
| Coal, - - - bushels, | 107,810 | 196,449 | 299,432 | 145,267 | 60,179 | 62,495 | 24,000 | 108,794 | 46,414 | 67,828 |
| Barrels of pickled Fish, - .. - | 5,687 | 3,166 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quintals of dried Fish, - - - | 1,671 | 3,422 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots, - - - pairs of | 711 | 934 | 1,029 | 95 | 370 | 150. | 241 | 217 | 260 | 238 |
| Shoes and Slippers, \&c. of silk, - do. | 10,387 | 25,547 | 23,835 | 8,514 | 2,809 | 98 | 7,117 | 44 | 1,583 |  |
| Shoes and Slippers, \&c. of leather, do. | 39,384 | 60,636 | 62,680 | 22,060 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other shoes for men and women, do. | - . | - . | - | - | 22,643 | 19,693 | 47,809 | 6,988 | 33,782 | 4,128 |
| Ditto, do. children, - do. | 715 | 7 | F17 | - | 6,531 | 2,465 | 10,000 | 724 | 5,856 | 232 |
| Wool and cotton Cards, - - dozens, | 415 | 744 | 717 | 93 | 40 | 136 | 81 | 3 | 23 | 72 |
| Playing Cards, - . . packs of | 18,336 | 10,646 | 23,621 | 5,471 | 16,178 | 4,278 | 10,844 | 1,800 | 16,740 | 402 |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, 2ad January, 1796.
B.

Abstract of the several articles paying ad valorem rates, upon which the duties accrued from the 1 st August, 1789, to 31st December, 1790, per act of 1st June, 1789.

## At 5 per cent.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise particularly enumerated, except as follows: saltpetre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods and dying drugs, raw hides, beaver and all other furs, and deer skins.

## At $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Writing, printing, or wrapping paper,
Blank books,
Paper hangings and pasteboard,
Cabinet wares, buttons, saddles, leather gloves,
Hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either.
Millinery ready made,
Castings of iron, and slit and rolled iron,
Leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of leather, except such as otherwise rated,
Canes, walking sticks, and whips,
Clothing, ready made,
Brushes,
Gold, sil
work,
Anchors, wrought tin, and pewter ware.

At 10 per cent.
Looking glasses, window and other glass (except black
quart bottles,
China, stone, and earthen ware,
Gun powder,
Paints ground in oil,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Gold and silver lace. Gold and silver leaf.

## At $12^{\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, other than teas imported from China or India, in ships not built inthe United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof; or in vessels built in foreign countries, and, on the sixteenth day of May last, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation.

## At 15 per cent.

Coaches, chariots, or other four wheel carriages, chaises, solos, or other two wheel carriages, or parts thereof.

Abstract of the several articles paying ad valorem rates, upon which the duties accrued from the 1 st of January, 1791, to the 30th June, 1792, per act of 10th of August, 1790.

## At 5 per cent.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise particularly enumerated, except bullion, tin in pigs, tin plates, old pewter, brass, teutenage, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, saltpetre, 'plaister of paris, wool, 'dying wood and dying drugs, raw hides and skins, undressed furs of every kind; the sea stores of ships or vessels; the clothes, books, household furniture, and the tools or implements of the trade or profession of persons come to reside in the United States; philosophical apparatus, specially imported for any seminary of learning; all goods, intended to be re-exported to afforeign port or place, in the same ship or vessel in which they were imported; and, generally, all articles of the growth, product, or manufactures of the United States.

## At $7 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent.

Cabinet wares, buttons, saddles, leather gloves,
Hats of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of them, Millinery, ready made,
Castings of iron, slit and rolled iron,
Leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of which leather is the article of chief value, except such as are otherwise rated,
Canes, walking sticks, and whips,
Clothing, ready made,
Brushes,
Anchors,
Tin, pewter, or copper wares, all or any of them,
Medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dying,
Carpets and carpeting,
Velvets and velverets,
Satins, and other wrought silks,
Cambrics, muslins, and muslinets,
Lawns, laces, gauzes,
Chintzes and colored calicoes,
Nankeens,

Printed, stained, and colored goods, manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both.

At 10 per cent.
Marble, slate, and other stones, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars, and other utensils of marble or slate, and generally all stone and earthen ware,
Blank books, writing and wrapping paper,
Paper hangings,
Pasteboards,
Parchment and vellum,
Pictures and prints,
Painters' colors, including lampblack, except those commonly used in dying,
Gold, silver, and plated ware,
Gold and silver lace,
Jewelry and pastework;
Clocks and watches,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Groceries, (except enumerated articles) viz: Cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniseed, currants, dates, figs, 'plums, prunes, raisins, sugar candy, oranges, lemons, limes, and, generally, all fruits and comits, olives, capers, and pickles, of every sort; oil, gun powder, and mustard in flour.

## At $12 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

China ware,
Looking glass,
Window and other glass, and all manufactures of glass, (black quart bottles excepted)
Goods, wares, and merchandise, imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, (teas excepted.)

At $15 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Coaches, chariots, phætons, chaises', chairs, solos, or other carriages, or parts of carriages.

Abstract of the several articles paying ad valorem rates, upon which the duties accuued from the 1 st July, 1792, to the 30th June, 1794, per act of $2 d$ of May, 1792.
At 7 $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at Canes, walking sticks, and whips, 8 per cent.

Cotton or linen manufactures, not printed, stained, or colored,

Cambrics,
Chintzes and colored calicoes, and all printed, stained, colored goods, or manufactures of cotton, or of linen. or of both,
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise particu-
larly enumerated and described.
At $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In foreign vessels, at $8 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

## Anchors, <br> Brushes,

Clothing, ready made,
Gauzes,
Laces and lawns,
Muslins and muslinets,
Nankeens,
Saddles,
Satins and other wrought silks, velvets, and velverets.

At 10 per cent. In, foreign vessels, at $1 \dot{0} \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Irtificial flowers, feathers, and other ornaments for women's head dresses,
Brass manufactures, (wire and teutenague excepted)
Cartridge paper,
Cosmetics,
Dentrific powders, tinctures, preparations, and composi-
tions, for the teeth or gums,
Dolls, dressed and undressed,
Fans,
Floor cloths and mats,
All other gloves and mittens,
All other caps, hats, and bonnets,
Iron, steel, or brass manufactures, or of which either of these metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated, (brass and iron wire excepted)
Sheathing paper,
Powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions, commonly called sweet scents, odors, perfumes, cosmetics, and all powders or preparations for the teeth or gums,
Sail cloths, stockings, toys.
. At 10 per cent. Inforeign vessels, at $10 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

## Buttons of every kind,

Cabinet wares,
Carpets and carpeting,
Copper manufactures,
Drugs, medicinal, except those commonly used for dying,
Gloves of leather,
Hats of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of them,
Iron, cast, slit, and rolled; and generally all manufactures of tin, pewter, or copper, or of which either of these metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated (iron wire excepted)
Leather tamed or tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated,
Millinery, ready made,
It 10 per cent. In Foreign vessels, at 11 per cent.
Auniseed,
Bricks and tiles,
Blank books,
Buckles, shoe and knee,
Capers,
Cinnamon, cloves, currants, and comfits,
Clocks and watches,
Dates and figs,
Earthen and stone wares,
Fruits of all kinds,
Ginger,
Gold and silver and plated ware,
Gold and silver lace,
Gunpowder,

Jewelry and paste work
Lampblack, lemons. and limes,
Marble, slate, and other stones, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars and other utensils of marble or slate, and generally all stone and earthen ware,
Mace,
Mustard, in flour,
Nutniegs,
Oranges,
Olives and oil,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Pasteboards, parchment, and vellum,
Pictures and prints,
Pickles of all sorts,
Plums and prunes,
Raisins,
Sugar candy.
Goods, wares, and merchandise, imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles, liable to higher rates of duties.
At 15 per cent. In fortign vessels, at $15 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent.
Cutlasses, hangers, swords, and other side arms, Glue,
Hair powder,
Laces, lines, fringes, tassels, and trimmings, commonly
used by upholsterers, coachmakers, and saddlers, -
Muskets, pistols, and other fire arms,
Starch, wafers,
At 15 per cent. In foreign vessels, at 16 per cent.
Paper hangings,
Painters' colors, whether dry or ground in oil, except those commonly used in dying.
At 15 per cent. Inforeign vessels, at $16 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
China ware,
Glass, and all manufactures of glass, (black quart bottles excepted)
Looking glass,
Window glass,
At $15 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In foreign vessels, at. $17 \frac{1}{20}$ per cent.
Coaches, chariots, phætons, chairs, chaises, solos, or other carriages or parts of carriages.
At 40 per cent. In foreign vessels, 2 cents per gallon in addition.

All other than enumerated wines, not to exeed 30 cents per gallon in American vessels, or 32 cents per gallon in foreign vessels.

Ibsiract of the several articles paying ad valorem.rates, upon which the duties accrued from the 1 st July, 1794, to 31st December following, per act of June 7th, 1794.

At 10 per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Brass, iron, or steel, locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vises,
Sail cloth,
'Toys, not otherwise enumerated.
At 10 per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at 11 per cent.
Anchors,
Blank books,
Brushes,
Canes, walking sticks, and whips,
Cambrics,
Cotton or linen manufactures, \&c., not printed, stained, or colored,
Clothing, ready made,
Glass black quart bottles,
Gauzes,
Muslins and muslinets, not printed, stained, and colored,
Laces and lawns,
Lamp black,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Pasteboard, parchment, and vellum,
Pictures and prints,
Saddles,

Satins, and other wrought silks,
Susar candy,
Velivets, and velverets,
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise particularly enumerated and described.

At $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Goods, wares, and merchandise, imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties.

At 12立, per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at 13娄 per cent.
Wood, manufactured, (exclusive of cabinet wares.)
At $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at $13 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
Chintzes, and colored calicoes or muslins, and all printed, stained, or colored goods, or manufactures of cotton or linen, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value,
Muslins or muslinets, printed, stained, or colored,
Nankeens.

At is per cent．When imported in foreign vessels，at $15 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent．
Arms，fire and side，not otherwise enumerated， Muskets and firelocks，without bayonets，
Hair powder，
Starch，
Laces，lines，fringes，tassels， ，and trimmings，common－
ly used by upholsterers，coach－makers，and saddlers， Wafers．

At 15 peri cent．When imported in foreign vessels，at 16 per cent．
Artificial flowers，feathers，and other ornaments for women＇s head－dresses，
Manufactures of brass，not otherwise particularly enume－ rated，
Cartridge paper，
Cosmetics，
Dentrific powders，tinctures，preparations，and compo－ sitions，for the teeth and gums，
Dolls；dressed and undressed，
Fans，
Floor cloths and mats，
Gloves and mittens，（except leather）
Paper hangings，
Sheathing paper，${ }^{\text {Painters＇}}$ colors，whether dry or ground in oil，except those commonly used in dying，
Perfumes，
Powders，pastes，balls，balsams，ointments oils，waters， washes，tinctures，essences，or other preparations or compositions，commonly called sweet－scents，odors， perfumes，or cosmetics；and all powders or prepara－ tions for the teeth or gums，
Steel manufactures，not otherwise particularly enume－ rated，
Stockings
All other hats，caps，and bonnets，
At． 15 per cent．When imported in foreign vessels，at 16а per cent

Buttons of every kind，
Cabinet wares，
Carpets and carpeting，
China ware，
Copper manufactures，
Druge，medicinal，except those commonly used for dy－ ing
Window glass，
Leather gloves，
Hats of beaver，felt，wool，or a mixture of any of them， Iron，cast，slit，or rolled，
Leather，tanned and tawed，and all manufactures of
leather，or of which leather is the article of chief val－ lue，not otherwise particularly enumerated，
Millinery，ready made，
Pewter manufactures，
Tin manufactures．
At 15 per cent．When imported in foreign vessels，at 16⿳亠口冋⿱⿰㇒一乂⿳亠二口欠刂 per cent．

Anniseed，
Bricks and tiles，
Buckles，shoe and knee，
Capers，
Cinnamon，cloves，currants，and comfits，
Clocks and watches，or parts of either，
Dates and figs，
Earthen and stone wares，
Fruits of all kinds，
Ginger，
Gold，silyer，and plated ware，
Gold and silver lace，
Jewelry and pastework，
Lemons and limes，
Marble，slate，and other stones，bricks，tiles，tables，mor－ tars，and other utensils of marble or slate，and gene－ rally all stone and earthen ware，
Mace，
Mustard in flour，
Nutmegs，
Oranges，
Olives，
Oil，
Pickles of all sorts，
Plums and prunes，
Raisins，
Toys，not otherwise enumerated．
Jt 20 per cent．When imported in foreign vessels，at $21 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent．
All other glass（not otherwise particularly enumerated） and manufactures thereof，
Looking glass．
At 20 per cent．When imported in foreign vessels，at 22 per cent．

Coaches，chariots，phætons，chairs，chaises，solos，or other carriages or parts of carriages

At 40 per cent．When imported in foreign vessels，at 40 per cent．，and 2 cents per gallon．

All other than enumerated wines not to exceed 30 cents per gallon in American vessels，or 32 cents per gallon in foreign vessels．
C.

A comparative statement of the Tomare of. Vessels entered into the United States, from 1st January, 1790, to 31st December, 1794

D.

Statement of the Tonnage of American vessels entered into the ports of the United States in the years ending 30th September, 1790, and 30th September, 1794, excluding the repeated voyages of the same vessel in one year.


Treasuby 'Department, Registè's Office, 22d January, 1796.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
. Abstract of the Tonnage of the Shipping of the several Districts of the United States, and of recorded Vessels, on the last day of December, 179.


ABSTRACT-Contimued.

" No accounts are received from this district; the tonnage is therefore inserted from estimate.
 wise than as an estimate. The annual account of tonnage for 1795 will, in this paricular, be more correct.

## REGISTERED TONNAGE.

Tons. 95th ${ }^{\text {s }}$
The tonnage entered from foreign ports in the year 1794, upon which duties were collected, amounted to The registered vessels are essentially employed in foreign trade, and the amount of the registered tonnage of the United States, at the end of 1794, was

525,649.00
. - - -
Difference, being the quantity of tonnage exhibited in theabstracts of duties, an excess above the ac-
tual tonnage, tual tonnage,

438,862.71
86,776.24
ENROLLED TONNAGE.
Duties were collected in the year 1794, on vessels employed in the coasting trade, on
The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade, at the close of the year 1794, amounted to $145,601.28$
The vessels, under twenty tons, licensed for the coasting ${ }^{\text {Trade, to }}$ - - $16,977.36$
162,578.64
Difference, being an excess in the abstracts of duties above the actual tonnage of vèssels employed in the coasting trade,
$\underline{\underline{0,107.31}}$
FISHING VESSELS.
Tonnage duties were collected in the year 1794, on fishing vessels, amounting to
From the best estimate which can be formed of the vessels employed in the fisheries in the year 1794, From the best estimate which can be formed of the ves
Of enrolled vessels licensed for the whale fishery, $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad 4,139.14$
And for the cod fishery, $-\overline{-} \quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 17,487.00$
The vessels under twenty tons, licensed for the cod fishery, amounted to $-\quad-\quad-\quad \begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ 5,549.50 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Difference, being an excess in the abstract of duties above the estimated tonnage oflivessels employed in the whale and cod fisheries,

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1795.

communicated to the senate, march 14, 1796.
Treasury Department, Maich 14th, 1796.
SIr:
In obedience to the resolution of the Senate, of the 23d of December, 1795, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a return of the Exports of the United States for the year ending September 30th, 1795.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
The Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, exported from the United States, from the first day of October, 1794, to the 30th of September, 1795.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | frsuery. |  | grate and pulse. |  |  |  |  |  | oroczmizs. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Glass. | Ginseng. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oil, Sperm. | Whale Bone. | Wheat. | Rye. | Indian Corn. | Buckwheat | Oats. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Peas and } \\ \text { Beans. } \end{gathered}$ | Loaf, Lump, and other White Sugars. | Brown and other Sugars. | Choco. late. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Raisins } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Almonds. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Pimen 0. | Pepper. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gallons. | Younds. |  |  | Bush |  |  |  | Poun | nds. | Boxes. |  | Pounds. |  | Pakgs. | Pakgs. | Pn'ds. | Pakgs. |
| Russia, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 392,560 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sveden, Swedish West Indies, - - | - | - |  | - | 92,079 | - | 6,803 | 8,695 | 1,200 |  | 1 | 9,850 |  | 1,500 |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark, - - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |  | 322,560 | - | - | 6,556 |  | 3 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Danisl2 West Indies, - - | - | - | - | - | 112,298 | - | 11,612 | 11,672 | 7,500 |  | 4. | 33,870 | 5,400 | 990 | - | 3 |  |  |
| United Netherlands, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | 764,484 | - |  | 28,638 | - | 1 | -4 | 220 |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, - |  | - | - | - |  | 60 |  |  | 6 |  | - | 6,600 | - | $2 \overline{852}$ | - |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies - - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | 26,167 | 60 | 7,244 | 2,484 | 14,654 | - 1,503 | - | 6,600 | 51,700 | 2,852 |  |  |  |  |
| England, - - Scotland, - | 3,024 | - | - | - | 147,727 | - | - | 4,629 <br> 632 |  | 1,503,520 | - |  | 51,700 | - | 8 | - | 16140 | 139 |
| Sichand, - - | 11,376 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Britisl figheries, |  |  | - | - | 3,701 | - | 276 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - | 372 | 8,000 | - | 6 | 323,445 | 18 | 21,640 | 44,191 | 1,600 |  | 1 | 56,100 | - | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| British American colonies, - - |  | - | - | 556 | 52,980 | 600 |  | 5,581 | 600 | 4,356 | 16 | 13,536 | , | 680 |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, - |  | 202,404 |  |  |  | - | - | 5,060 | 108,700 | 11,206,120 | 215 |  | 583,426 | 17,491 | 24 |  |  |  |
| France, West ${ }_{\text {Indies, }}$ - - - | 63,967 197 | 174,960 | 41,929 | 147 | 513,351 44,364 | - | 6,861 | 18,036 23,416 | 442,546 18,050 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,405,438 } \\ 5,230 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,362 15 | 2,500 82,450 | 152,250 | 192,221 1,406 | 100 1 | 66 | 1,100 |  |
| Spain, - - - | $\rightarrow$ | 25,000 | 48,148 | - | 200,293 | - | , | 25,644 | 4,216 | 755,560 | 15 | 1,100 | - | 35,894 |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - | - | 25, | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - - | - | - | - | - | 14,799 | - | 112 | 1,016 | - | 30 | - | 4,868 | - | 3,200 | - | 4 |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - | 480 | - | , | - | 9,864 | - | 398 | 516 | 4,500 | 4,800 | 1 | 14,764 | - | 23,241 | 1 | 107 |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - - |  | - | 50,016 | - | - $264,4,40$ | - | 192 | 25,153 | - | 12,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira, - - - - | - | - | 1,180 | - | 24,973 $: \quad 31,478$ | - | 300 | 415 492 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | -. | - | - | - | : 21,478 | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}492 \\ . \quad 70 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 8,496 | 6 | - |  | 600 |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - - - | - | -. | - | - | - | - | - | 1,382 | 12,500 | 1,272,921 | - | - | 306,234 | 600 | 151 |  |  |  |
| East Indies, generally, - - | - | 300 | - | - | 12,122 | - | - | - | 6,000 | - | 60 | 4,474 |  | - $0^{0}$ | - | 4.1 | - | 188 |
| Africa, generally, - - | - | - | - | - | 853 | - | - | 104 | 9,227 | 51,368 | 34 | 1,300 | 500 | 1,050 |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - | 1,440 | - | - - | - | 70,401 | - | 8,897 | 7,565 | 7,343 | 6,800 | - | 10,560 |  | 7,410 | - | 2 |  |  |
| Northwest Coust of America, - - |  | - | - | - | - | - | ... | - | 284 100,600 | 5,184 656,320 | 11 | - | 132 23,408 | 101 12,656 | 120 |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 80,856 | 410,664 | 141,273 | 703 | 1,935,34.5 | 678 | 64,335 | 186,770 | 739,520 | 21,377,747 | 1,741 | 241,972 | 1,158,274 | 301,692 | 410 | 227 | 17,460 | 327 |



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | Leather. | Lime. | hive stock. |  |  |  |  |  | menchandise, on dix coons. |  |  | Mus•tard. | Molasses. | Naval Stores. | ore. |  | powder. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Catcle. | Horses. | Mules. | Sheep. | Hogs. | Poultry. | Value of Sundries. | Nan. keens. | Tow Cloth. |  |  |  | Linseed. | Sweet. | Gun. | Hair and other Perfumery. |
|  | Pounds. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bush. } \\ & \text { els. } \end{aligned}$ | Number. |  |  |  |  | Dozens. | Dollars. | Pieces. | Yards. | Packages. | Gallons. | Barrels. | Gallons. | Packages. | Quarter Casks, | Packages. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark, - - - | 6,683 | 8 | 458 | , 335 | 52 | 494 | 756 | 434 | 122,258 | 3,940 | 450 | 7 | - | 1,038 |  | 160 | - | 10 |
| Danish West Indies, - - | 4,802 | 152 | 813 | 581 | 125 | $\overrightarrow{377}$ | $\overline{890}$ | 673 |  |  |  | $\overline{6}$ |  | 685 | 315 |  |  | 10 |
| United Netherlands, - - | 26,000 | - | - |  | 125 | 37 | 89 | - | 272,622 960 | 14,492 | $\underline{902}$ | 6 | 140 | 3,232 | 56 | 665 | 30. | 30 |
| Cape of Good Hope,    <br> Dutch West Indies, - - - | 250 3,336 | 404 | 99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, - - - | 35,616 | 4.4 | 99 | - | 583 |  | 189 | 235 | 130,627 19,769 | 15,200 | 2,459 | 26 | - | 508 | - | 280 | - | 360 |
| Scotland, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 79,009 |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 6,840 | - | - | - | - | 9,840 |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - | 2,398 | 203 | 831 | 971 | 471. | 1,909 | 1,371 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American colonies, - - | 4,520 | - | 14. | - | 4. | 1, | 1,374 | 1,339 5 | 14,377 | 13,888 1,016 | 5,310 640 | 8 | 5,770 2,901 | 3,361 3,699 | 4.50 | 57 | - | 8 |
| France, ${ }^{\text {Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, }}$ | 1,066,728 | E | - | - | - | - | 4 | $-^{5}$ | 145,570 | 1,8300 | ${ }_{-}{ }^{-}$ | 7 | 2,901 | $\begin{array}{r}3,699 \\ 12,604 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 228 | 2 | - | 11 |
| Franch West Indies, - - - | 386,978 | - | -7 |  | 74 | -20 | $\overline{7}$ |  | 59,813 | 35,700 | - | - | 4,000 | 12,604 | 39,420 | 121 | - | 24 |
| Spain, - - - | 186,995 | - | 413 | 361 | 74 | 1,226 | 988 | 835 | 1,006,343 | 19,702 | 40,703 | 26 | 1,118 | -998 | 934 | 3,383 | - | 256 |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, -- |  | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | 70,761 | 13,600 | - | - | 2,300 | 2,325 | , |  | - | 250 |
| Spanish West Indies, - - | 970 | - | 82 | - | 23 | 417 |  |  | - 3 3,018 |  |  | - | - | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - | 6,644 | - | 24 | 12 | 2 | 42 | 48 | 140 | 260,447 | 29,052 | 142,641 18,000 | $\overline{7}$ |  | 4.27 |  | 290 | 143 | 40 |
| Portugal, - - - | 224 | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | - | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 39, } \\ 7 \\ \hline 12123\end{array}$ | 29,00 8,000 | 18,000 | 7 | - | - 2,205 | 1,950 | 785 | 588 | 10 |
| Madeira, - - - | - | - | - | 1 | - - | - | - | - | 10,916 | - | - | - | - | 2,205 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - . | 17,697 | - | - | - | - | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - - - Italian Ports, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Indies, generally, . - | 14,600 | - | - |  | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 14,996 120,799 | 9,020 | - | 12 | 2,200 | 6,909 |  |  |  |  |
| Africa, generally, - - | 16,402 | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | 120,799 94,759 | 3,500 | - | 12 | 1, $\overline{3} 08$ | 1,843 | 1,322 | 136 | - | 23 |
| West Indies, generally, -- | 1,520 | - | 276 | 63 | 98 | 1,194 | 579 | 800 | 85,463 | 9,116 | 50,475 | - | 1,308 | 178 |  |  | - | 12 |
| Europe, for a market, - - - | 43,792 |  |  | - | - | 438 | - |  | 17,852 | 300 | - | - | 330 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, - | 1,819,224 | 767 | 2,510 | 2,626 | 1,426 | 6,494 | 4,922 | 4,461 | 2,879,198 | 186,526 | 261,580 | 99 | 20,124 | 132,866 | 48,995 | 6,138 | 821 | 784 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. |  | Paper. | Paints. | provibions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Rice. | Flour. | Bread. | Crackers. | Rye Meal. | Indian Meal. | Ship Stuff. | Becf. | Pork. |  |  | Hams and Bacon. | Butter. | Checse. | 'Lard. | Sausages. |
|  |  | Reams. | Kegs and Barrels. | Tierces. | Barrels. |  | Kegs. | Barrels. |  |  |  |  | B3ls. \& Kegs. |  | Pounds. | Firkins. | Pounds. |  |  |
| Russia, - - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, ${ }_{\text {Swedisl }}$ West Indies, - - | - | $\overline{120}$ | - | 229 | 28,485 | 3,668 | 1,842 | 266 | 13,086 | - | 1,983 | 3,916 | 2 | - | 131,885 | 1.570 | 35,652 | 110,884 |  |
| Denmark, - - | - | - | - | 2,857 | - |  | 1,81 |  | 10,08 | - |  | , | - | - | 131,885 | - | 5,000 |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - | - | 120 | - | 1,417 13,727 | 47,922 858 | 7,511 | 1,711 | 1,583 | 32,517 | 36 | 3,943 58 | 5,671 | 1 | - | 236,217 | 1,809 | 64,531 | 157,841 | 2,500 |
| Cape of Good Hope, - . | - | - | - | 10,727 |  |  |  | - |  | - | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies, - | - | 20 | - | 1,097 | 27,686 | 1,765 | 2.252 | 337 | 3,830 | - | 8,759 | 8,024 | 52 | 152 | 78,786 | 2,357 | 58,257 | 44,044 | 800 |
| England, - - | - | - . | - | 22,558 | 34,199 | 510 | 138 | - | 4,488 | - | 4,331 | 909 | - | - | 34,605 |  |  |  |  |
| Scolland, - - - Hreland, - |  | - | - | 205 113 | 400 | 42 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 12 | - | - |  |  |  | 8,460 |  |
| Newfoundland and British Fislieries, | - | - | - | 155 | 324 | 816 | - | - | 66 | - | 12 | - | - | - | 3,060 | - | 458 |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - | - | 30 | - | 5,371 | 81,365 | 21,4,53 | 10,012 | 147 | 16,675 | 467 | 7,347 | 8,627 | 20 | - | 293,862 | 2,661 | 136,688 | 78,687 |  |
| British American Colonies, | - | 41 | 17 | 126 | -2,309 | 4;885 | 595 | 128 | 187 | 97 | 556 | 656 | - | - | 31,240 | 243 | 5,900 | 8,200 |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse |  |  | 3 | 30,902 | 4,883 | -527 | 1,050 |  | 251 | - | 5,251 | 1,728 | - | - | 1,200 | 53 | 33,920 | 3,000 |  |
| France, ${ }^{\text {r }}$ - - | - | 83 | 255 | 26,814 | 163,243 | 5,626 | 5,063 | 1,738 | 16,167 | - | 18,946 | 19,904. | 56 |  | 129,220 | 1,329 | 286,552 | 153,680 | 100 5006 |
| French West Indies, - | - | 754 | 160 | 10,054 | 135,665 | 11,293 | 6,514. | 318 | 4,435 | - | 14,228 | 19,122 | 145 | 59 | 579,257 | 7,637 | 365,675 | 535,590 | 5,006 |
| Spain, ${ }_{\text {Teneriffe and the other }}{ }^{-}$Canaries, - | - | - | - | 18,421 | 35,445 7 | ${ }^{603}$ | 1,126 | - | 320 | - | 6,672 33 | 1,860 3 | 17 | - | 31,100 | 2,059 | 113,640 | 52,360 |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - | - | 54 | - | 886 | 56,896 | 4,7733 | 2,286 | 12 | 2,852 | - | 1,693 | 2,115 | 7 | - | 62,620 | 3,135 | 983,272 | 93,308 |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - | - | 5 | 210 | 393 | 17,236 | 2,094 | 300 | - | 1,121 | - | 1,421 | 1,967 | - | 12 | 37,733 | 1,142 | 58,715 | 70,860 |  |
| Portugal, - - | - | - | - | 585 | 4,099 | 208 | 65 | - | 126 | - | $\bar{\square}$ | 30 | - | - | 22,960 | 21 |  | 120 |  |
| Madeira, - - |  | - | - | 185 | 3,223 | 64 | 400 | - | - | - | 263 | 128 | 23 | - | 4,180 | 209 | 23,500 |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - Cape de Verd Islands, -- | - | E | - | - | 46 | 70 60 | 100 | - | - | - | 335 | 10 | - | - | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - | - | - | - | 288 | 61 |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Indies, generally, - | - | 1,640 | 272 | 1 | 4,557 | 162 | 503 | - | - | - | 4,341 | 2,276 | 40 | 86 | 37,783 | 1,371 | 19,526 | 49,894 |  |
| Africa, generally, - | - | 10 | 21 | 189 | 2,103 | 1,129 | 1,176 |  | - |  | 2,934 | 3,097 | - | 24 | 13,900 | 373 | 13,436 | 5,374 |  |
| West Indies, generally, | - | 759 | 1 | 668 | 31,277 | 4,112 | 2,069 | 353 | 5,875 | 180 | 11,385 | 7,161 | - | - | 48,656 | 2,399 | 138,373 | 81,372 |  |
| Northwest Coast of America, Europe, for a market, - | - | - | - | -445 | 5,080 | - | - | - | $\overline{5} 3$ | - | 70 1,560 | 100 877 | - | - | - | 21 | - | 36,880 |  |
| Grand Total, | - | 3,636 | 939 | 138,526 | 687,369 | 71,331 | 37,462 | 4,882 | 102,529 | 780 | 96,149 | 88,193 | 363 | 338 | 1,778,564 | 28,389 | 2,343,093 | 1,490,554 | 8,406 |



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.



## PIERSIN DELAW ARE RIVER.

communicated to the house of representatives, march 16, 1796.
The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom was referred, by the House of Representatives, the memorial of certain merchants of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully submits the following report:
It is represented by the memorialists that the trade of the city of Philadelphia is exposed to great and increasing danger, in consequence of the insufficiency of the public piers in the river Delaware, and they pray that such additional piers may be established as shall appear to be necessary.

The inquiries of the Secretary on this subject have confirmed the facts represented in the memorial, namely, that the winter harbors are, at present, so filled with mud as not to afford sufficient depth of water for vessels of considerable burthen, and that an extension of the said harbors has become necessary, in consequence of the increasing commerce of the Port of Philadelphia.

The improvements contemplated are the erection of two piers at Marcus Hook, and two others at Mud Island; the expense of erecting all which is estimated at sixteen thousand dollars.

As the expenses of maintaining the piers already established have been borne by the United States, since the 15 th of August, 1789, when the duties on the tonnage of vessels were first imposed, the Secretary is of opinion that the principle upon which the memorialists found their expectations of relief by the United States has been fully recognised by the Legislature.

The Secretary, therefore, respectfully submits it as his opinion that it is expedient to comply with the prayer of the memorialists, and to authorize, by law, the erection of four additional piers in the river Delaware, at such places as will afford the most effectual security to navigation; and to appropriate a sum, not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars, for that purpose.

All which is humbly submitted.
Treasury Drpartment, March 16, 1796. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

4th Congress.]
No. 33.
[1st SESSION:

## EXTRA TONNAGE DUTY ON VESSELS ENTERING KENNEBUNK RIVER.

## communicated to the house of representatives, march 25, 1796.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom was referred, by order of the House of Representatiyes, the petition of Tobias Lord, Oliver Keating, Thatcher Goddard, and others, respectfully submits the following report:
The petitioners state that they and their associates have, at a considerable expense, erected a pier near the mouth of the Kennebunk River, in the District of Maine, the effects of which have been, in a great measure, to remove a sand bar near the mouth of said river; to straighten and fix the channel; and greatly to increase the security of the navigation entering into and passing from the said river. They, therefore pray that they may be.authorized to collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels passing by the said pier, sufficient to defray the expenses of building and supporting the same.

The Secretary having caused the representation of the memorialists to be investigated on the spot, is satisfied of the truth of the following facts:

1st. That the said pier is of no private advantage to the petitioners, as a wharf or landing, but was constructed solely for the purposes represented by them.

2d. That the expense of erecting the said pier has amounted to upwards of three thousand dollars, and that the expense of maintaining the same may be estimated at forty dollars per annum.

3d. That there are owned, in Kennebunk River, thirty registered vessels, and èleven enrolled and licensed vessels, the tonnage of which amounts to three thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars.

4 th. That, since the establishment of the said pier, the channel of the river has become straighter, and capable of admitting vessels of larger burden than before.

5th. That, by the improvement of the channel, the river Kennebunk has been rendered an advantageous retreat for vessels, under certain circumstances, when passing by the adjacent coast. It is not, however, ascertained that this advantage has yet been found very considerable.

On these facts the Secretary remarks, that it appears to have been, hitherto, a general priaciple with Congress, not to assume the expense of supporting establishments of this nature, where the advantages were merely of a local nature, and that no case is recollected where the expense of a work, undertaken by individuals, without countenance from public authority, has been refunded by the United States.

It being, however, ascertained that the pier already erected is of essential utility to the navigation owned in the river Kennebunk, the Secretary is of opinion that it is expedient that an act be passed, declaring the consent of Congress to such an act as the Legislature of Massachusetts may judge proper to pass, for imposing a tonnage duty on vessels entering the said river, sufficient to defray the expenses incurred by the petitioners.

All which is humbly submitted.
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr. Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, March 24th, 1796.

## SURVEY OF THE SEA COAST.

communicated to the house of representatives, may 14, 1796.
Mr. Bourne, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of Parker, Hopkins, and Meers, together with the report of a committee thereon, made the following report:
That, from the best information they have been able to collect, they find that the surveys and charts, not only of that part of the coast of the United States surveyed by the memorialists, but also of its whole extent on the Atlantic ocean, are extremely imperfect and incorrect: that neither the trending of the shores, the position of the shoals, nor the depth of water, at given distances from the land, are accurately laid down, so that seamen depend more on their own knowledge, than on any charts now extant.

Considering, therefore, the great importance of a complete survey of the whole coast-to commerce in general, and particularly to that part of it carried on by coasting vessels, the security of which must depend wholly on an accurate knowledge of the sounds, bays, inlets, and harbors on the coast, the committee have thought it not improper to extend their views beyond the object of the memorialists, and recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to procure such accurate charts of the Atlantic coast of the United States, including the bays, sounds, harbors, and inlets thereof, as have been made from actual observation and survey; and that, in all those parts, of which no actual survey has been made, or, where the same shall, in his opinion, be inaccurately done, he be requested to employ proper persons to survey and lay down the same, and to order the revenue cutters of the United States on that service, whenever, in his opinion, it can, without inconvenience to the public, be done.

Resolvel, That - dollars ought to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying the above resolution into effect; and that, besides the compensation which may be allowed for making such surveys, the persons who may, respectively, have made, or hereafter may make, the same, should have the liberty of securing the copy right of the charts.

Notr.-See numbers 26 and. 27.

## TONNAGEAND IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER $30,1795$.

communicated to the senate，deoember 22， 1796.
Treabury Departaent，December 21， 1794.
Sir：
In obedience to the resolutions of the Senate，passed on the 10th of February and 16th of March，1796，I have the honor to transmit，herewith，the following statements：
 tic tonnage，and the quantity belonging to each foreign nation，distinguishing also the domestic tonnage employed in the foreign trade from that engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries．
 valorem from those denominated specific articles；shewing the value of the former，and the quantities of the latter，and showing also the amount of each imported from each foreign nation．

The statement of exports for the year preceding the ist of October， 1796 ，is in a train of preparation，and will be delivered in the course of a few weeks．
I have the honor to be，with perfect respect，sir，your most obedient servant，
OLIVER WOLCOTT，Jr．Secretary of the Treasury．
The Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States．

A Statement exhibiting the Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Trade of the United States，from the 1 st of October， 1794 to the $30 t h$ of September， 1795.

| TO What nation belonging． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Stateg＇vessele． |  |  | E －氙苞荡家 號 0000 |  | Great Britain． | France． | Spain． | Portugal． | Italy． | United Ne－ therlands． | Imperial． | $\underset{\text { Hanse }}{\substack{\text { Towns．}}}$ | Sweden． | Denmark． |
| In Foreign Trade． | In Coasting Trade． | In Fishing Trade． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tons． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 568，856 | 169，605 | 34，771 | 3，143 | 274 | 32，316 | 11，673 | 2，334 | 1，967 | 410 | 1，129 | 895 | －5，420 | 5，117 | 9，481 |

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United Slates, from foreign Countries, commencing the first of October, 1794, and ending the 30th September, 1795.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF LMPORTS-Continued.

FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | amticles paying specific dutirs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Molasses. | sugars. |  |  | teas. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Brown. | Loaf. | All other. | Bohea. | Souchong. | Hyson | Other $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oreen. } \\ & \text { Gr }\end{aligned}$ |
|  | Gallons. | Pounds weight. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, Swedish West Indies, - - | 40,834 | 2,606,860 | - | 69,272 | 98 | . 92 | - | ${ }^{*}{ }_{468}$ |
| Total, | 40,834 | 2,606,860 | - | 69,272 | 98 | 92 | . .- | 468. |
| Denmark and Norway, D.nish West Indies, | 101,023 | $9,4 \overline{41,715}$ | - | 49,597 | - | 3. | - | $\because$ |
| Total, <br> United Netherlands, Dutch West Indies and American Cape of Good Hope, | 101,023 | 9,441,715 | - | 49,597 | - . | . 71 |  | - |
|  | 696,529 | $\underset{4,964,496}{-}$ | $\cdots$ | 54,042 | 567,120 | i, 607 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,100 \\ 127 \end{array}$ | $2^{\circ}$ |
| 'Total, | 696,529 | 4,964,496 | - | 54,042 | 567,120 | 1,607 | 1,227 | 12 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, | - - | 2,650 | 51,746 | 177 | 1,152 | - 1,043. | 293 | $\cdots 556$ |
| Scotland, - - | 40 |  |  | - . | , | . $\cdot$ |  | . . . |
| Ireland, - - - |  |  |  |  | . | * : |  |  |
| Britisla African Ports, - - | 151,878 13215,388 | 1,108,624 |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - - |  |  |  | 3,422 | $\cdot \frac{2,511}{20}$ | 1;922 |  |
| British West Indies, - - |  | 10,575,288 |  |  |  | 116,231 | 1,034 | 384 | 12 |
| Newfoundland and fisheries, - British American colonies, |  | - 82,777 | 399 | 840 |  | $.20$ |  |  |
| Total, - | 167,438 | 11,769,339 | 52,145 | 117,248 | 5,759 | . 3,574 | .2,599 | 558 |
| Imperial Ports, - - - |  |  |  |  | $\therefore \cdot$ | . | - | - |
| Hamburg, and other Hanse Towns, .- | - | - | 2,274 | - | '23,245 | 330 | - 52 | $700{ }^{\circ}$ |
| France, - - - - | 1985 | - 29,319 |  | - 52,989 | 10,016 | 1,851 | - |  |
| French West Indies, - | 1,985,469 | 23,511,994 | 13 | 1,709,446 | 461 | $\stackrel{1,818}{ }$ | 425 | 1,245 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, |  | - 730,241 | - |  | 40,509 | 45,014 | 4,816 | 7,817 |
| Total, | 1,985,469 | 24,071,554 | 13 | 1,762,435 | 50,986 | 47,304. | 5,241 | 9,141 |
| Spain, ${ }^{*}$ - |  |  | 233 | - |  | ; |  | . |
| Teneriffe and the other Cauaries, - Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |
|  | 1,420,907 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,815,556 \\ 296,219 \end{array}\right\|$ | 104 |  |  |  | $\cdots{ }^{\cdot}$ |  |
| Manilla and Philippine Islands, - | - |  | - |  | 65,572 | . 11 |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana, | -' |  | - | $\div$ | -- |  | - | 65 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - - | 1,420,907 | 4,111,755 | 337 | 835,974 | 65,572 | . 11. | 14 | 65 |
| Portugal, - . - - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,169 | 3,614 | . ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Madeira, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Fayal and the other Azores, } & - & - \\ \text { Cape de Verd Islands,. - } & -\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 165 |  |  |  |
| Total, | - | - | - | - | 165 | 11,169 | 3,614 |  |
| Italy, - - - - | 2,870 | $\begin{array}{r} 35,407 \\ 318,474 \end{array}$ | - |  | 1,729,902 | $84,760$ |  |  |
| Africa, ¢enerally, -- |  |  |  | - |  |  | 61,926 | 28,404 |
| West Indies, generally, - |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19,225 \\ & 40,205 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain Ports, - - | 10,551 | 3,460,902 | 136 |  |  | - | - | 63 |
| Grand Total, - | 4,425,621 | 60,780,502 | 54,905 | 2,947,998 | 2,442,847 | 148,918 | 34,673 | 39,401 |

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.

statement of imports-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Note.-It is to be observed, that the importations from Uncertain Ports, result from the sale of cargoes of vessels made prize of, and brought into the United States; also from goods saved out of vessels which were wrecked upon the coast.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, December, 1796.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## DEFECTIVE REGISTERS, ENROLMENTS, AND LICENSES.

Cominuncated to the house of representatives, jandary 30, 1797

Mr. Swanwick, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of Richard D'Cantillon and Daniel Lefferts, made the following report:
That the sloop called the Union, of Clinton, was duly enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade in the district of New York, in the year 1793, when she was jointly owned by the memorialists and William Trevor, and again licensed in the year 1795, and the license delivered to the said William Trevor, her then master. That she has since been sold by the sheriff on execution; and that the said Trevor refuses to deliver up the copy of the enrolment and license of the said sloop to the office at New York, or to the memorialists, who now claim to be the owners under the said sale on execution; and that, on application to the collector at New York, they are informed that new papers cannot be obtained for the said sloop before the old ones are delivered up; in consequence of which, the said sloop has become almost entirely, if not wholly, useless to them.

No provision is made by law for obtaining new registers or enrolments, without delivering up the old ones, unless in cases where such registers or enrolments are lost, destroyed, or mislaid; and your committee are of opinion, that a provision ought to be made for the case of sales by law process, where the former owners may refuse to deliver up the papers; not removing, however, the liability which, in case of such transfers, will remain on such owners to a penalty for not surrendering the old papers. They would, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for granting certificates of registry, enrolment, and license, without surrendry, of the old ones, in certain cases of sales, by proof of law, of any ship or vessel.

## TEMPORARY REGISTER.

## COMDUNICATEX TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARy 30, 1797.

Mr. Swanwick, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of John Robinson, in behalf of himself and others, owners of the ship William of Charleston, made the following report:
That the said ship sailed from Newport, on the 24th day of February, 1795, under command of James R. Dockray, for Charleston, where her owners lived, and where application was made to the Collector for a permanent register, she having obtained at Newport only a temporary one: that such permanent register was not obtained, because the Collector was not then furnished with the proper blanks from the Treasury Department; and that she was, in consequence, suffered to go from Charleston, on a voyage to Hamburg, with the temporary register aforesaid: That, on Jier return from. Hamburg to Charleston, aforesaid, through ignorance or inattention of the concerned, and of the officers of the customs at the port of Charleston, no notice was taken of the insufficiency of the said register; and the said ship proceeded from Charleston to New York, and from thence to Newport, where official notice was taken of the insufficiency of the said register, the vessel subjected to pay foreign tonnage and duties, and a penalty of one hundred dollars each, exacted from the owners and master: That application was made for relief, to the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act providing for the mitigation of fines, penalties, and forfeitures in certain cases; but the Secretary declared, that no powers were given to him to grant relief, in cases of this kind, the act under which this penalty was incurred not being within the provisions of the mitigation law.

It appears to your committee, that, under the circumstances of this case, when it clearly appears that the error in the proceedings which have subjected the parties to these penalties, and the said ship to foreign tonnage, originated with the public office, relief ought to be granted, no intention of fraud appearing in the concerned in the vessel Your conmittee beg leave further to remark, that, in a bill they have reported, pursuant to an order of the House, for an act in addition to the mitigation law, provision is made for an extension of the powers of the Secretary, which embraces the case of the petitioners, so far as respects, the forfeiture of two hundred dollars; and they presume, that if the House should not think proper to adopt a general provision of that kind, they would not grant relief on special application. As to the liability of the vessel and cargo to foreign tonnage and duties, no existing or proposed law being adequate to effect a remission of it, your committee, for the purpose of effecting relief to the petitioners, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the collectors of the districts of Newport, New York, and Charleston, be authorized and directed to remit, or refund, to the owners of the ship William, of Charleston, the amount of the difference between foreign and American tonnage and duties on the amount of duties and tonnage, which may have been paid in either of the said ports, in consequence of the said ship's proceeding from Charleston to Hamburg, with a temporary register.

# EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER $30,1796$. 

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 9, 1797.
Treasury Departient, Febjuary 9, 1797.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year prior to the 30th day of September, 1796, which has been prepared in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, passed on the 10th day of February, 1796

Of the sum of $67,064,097$ dollars, being the whole value of exports during the years above mentioned, it is estimated that about the sum of twenty-six millions three hundred thousand dollars has arisen from the exportation of foreign goods and merchandise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOT'T, Secretary of the Treasury
The Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | Asmes. |  | Apples. | neen, ponten, and cider. |  | Beef. | mas |  | Buckwheat. | Barley. | Bran andShorts. | Beans \& Peas. | lutter. | Buots. | Bricks. | Indian Corn | Cheese. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pot. | Pearl. |  | In casks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { Bottles. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Biscuit or Ship Bread. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. |  | Barrels. | Gellons. | Dozens. | Barrels. | Barrels. | Kegs. | Bushels. |  |  |  | Pounds. | Pairs. | No. | Bushels. | Pounds. |
| Russia, - .- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | 112,120 | 445 | 16,000 | 67,383 | 91,235 |
| Swedish West Indies, - | - | - | 114 | 3,954 | 658 | 3,560 | 2,726 | 1,003 | - | - |  | 11, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - | - | - | 199 | 24,195 | 812 | 5,851 | 32,798 | 1,973 | - | - | - | $\dot{6,474}$ | 131,518 | 398 | 67,000 | 49,762 | 88,784 |
| Danish West Indies,    <br> United Netherlands, - - - | 342 | 38 | - | 24, | - 16 | , 12 | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  | 10,114 | 107;016 |
| Dutch West Indies, and American Colonies, - | - | - | 141 | 14,703 | 505 | 12,854 | 3,153 | 1,129 | - | - | - | 6,856 | 248,626 2,400 | 427 | 270,500 | 10,114 | 107,010 |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - | 1,506 | 389 | $\overline{154}$ | 1,586 | - | ${ }_{124 .}$ | 48 | 6 | - | - | - | 12,558 | 2,400 | - | - | 237,504 |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, -- | 1,506 14 | 389 6 | 154 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - | 642 | 416 | 217 | - | - | 13 |  | - | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | 1,069 | 480 | 5 | 26,940 | - | - | 27 | - | - | - | - | 116 | 13,020 |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - | - | - |  | 26,940 | 440 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - - | - | - | 1,113 | 16,154 | 32 | 18,231 | 59,582 | 9,796 | 19 | 277 | 80 | 66,102 | 492,505 | 869 | 30,600 | 481,338 160 | 317,013 |
| Britishoundland and the British fisheries, | - | - | 1, |  | - |  | 4,670 | - | - | 40 | - |  |  |  |  | 21,900 | 2,660 |
| British American colonies, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | - | - | 1,741 | , 23,634 | - | 15 | 4,038 | - 623 | - | - | - | 4,054 | 824: | 150 | 2,200 | 21,90 |  |
| Imperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany, |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 88 | 90 | - | 300 | - | 1,669 | 860 | 1,501 | - | - | - | 1,612 | 24,520 |  |  | 39,911 | 7,463 |
| France, ${ }^{\text {French West }} \overline{\text { Indlies }}$, - $^{\text {- }}$ | - | - | 530. | 82, ${ }^{-140}$ | 7,523 | 21,654 | 15,482 | 4,140 | - | 28 | - - | 10,610 | 553,667 2,000 | 2,618 | 61,900 | 107,637 | 4.93,227 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - | - | - | - | - | 64 | $\stackrel{20}{411}$ | 350 | 88 | - | - | - | 15,872 | 77,852 | - | - | 11,470 | 19,472 |
| Spain, - - | - | - | - | 4,040 | - | 411 .$\quad 5$ | 350 | - 88 | - | - | - | 15,812. | 2,601 |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, -- | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hondures, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, Spanish West Indies, | - | - | 390 | 20,500 | 1,882 | 2,183 | 4,404 | 1,106 | - | - | - | 4,816 | 172,445 | - | 29,000 | 10,108 | 120,704. |
| Manilla and Philipine Islauds, - | - | - | $\overline{1} 18$ | 12,076 | $\overline{192}$ | -25 | 88 | - ${ }_{150}$ | - | - | - | 12 | 16,123 | - | 36,000 | 900 | 20,536 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - - | - | - |  | 12,076 | 192 | 41 | 139 | 170 | - | - | - | 2,822 | 2,400 |  | , | 18,020 | 480 |
| Portugal, - - - - | - | - | 2 |  | - | 356 | 130 | 382 | $=$ | - | - | 3,953 | 60,618 | 70 | - | 46,743 | 11,301 |
| Madeira, ${ }^{\text {Fayd }}$ - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | -1 | - | - |  | -12 | 623 | - 38 | 25 | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ \hline 48 \\ \hline 4\end{array}$ | 21,640 $\cdot 3,960$ | 26 | - | ${ }^{7} 51$ | 1,016 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - | - | - | - | 580 | 12 | - $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 163 | ${ }_{-}^{25}$ | - | - | - | 471 | -3,900 |  | - |  | 960 |
| Italy, generally - - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | 260 | 9,507 | 24 | 4,000 | 3,417 | 14,676 |
| Africa, generally, - - | - | - | - | 9,034 50,939 | 32 466 | 3,517 | 37, ${ }_{576}$ | 409 |  |  |  | 34 | 139,586 | 420 | - | 10 | 44,983 |
| China and East Indies generally, - | - | - | 716 | 50, 36,234 | 1,368 | 19,691 | 14,384 | 2,910 | - | - | $:$ | 6,796 | 463,053 | 2,503 | 85,500 | 67,124. | 451,370 |
| West Indies, generally, Northwest Const of America, - - | - |  | 716 | 36,234 | 1,36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain ports, - | - | 4 | 4. | - | - | 452 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 3,661 | 1,423 | 5,502 | 328,883 | 14,002 | 92,521 | 181,065 | 26,102 | 33 | 345 | 80 | 155,287 | 2,554,885 | 7,950 | 602,700 | 1,173,552 | 1,794,536 |


| ITHER EXPORTED. |  | Cotton. | - Goffee. | Cocoa. | Coal. | candies. |  |  | Canvas, or Sail Cloth. |  | Wool and Cotion Cards. |  | Copper or Rlass, and Copper manufict'd. | Conclies, and other Carriages. | Flour. | Fish, Dried or Smoked. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Chocolate. |  |  |  |  | Wax. | Spermaceti. | Tallow. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Bushels. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pieces. | Cwt. | Dozens. | Packs. | Value, | Dollars. | Earrels. | uintals, |
| Russia, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - | - | 17,100 | 109,000 |  |  |  | - . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedisl West Indies, - - - Denmards and Norway, | - | 1120 | 51,619 | - | - | 1,210 | 5,960 | 107,276 | 85 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | 120 | 1,120 | 6551,619 | - | 344 |  |  | 107,276 |  | 20 | - | - | - | 100 | 23,969 10 | 7,111 |
| United Nethellands, - - - | 120 | 54, 025 | 16,056,923 | 81,165 | 344 | - | 11,033 | 191,163 850 | 108 | 20 | - | - | - | 7,186 | 55,912 | 6,624 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | 1,020 | 5, | 16,056,923 | 81,165 | 2,490. | 2,035 | 35,058 | 177,589 | - |  | 0 | - | - |  | 34 |  |
| Cingland, Man, and Berwick, -- - | , | 5,069,262 | 17845 974 | 72856 | 2,00 | $\stackrel{ }{-}$ | - | 17,000 | - | 161 | 36 | - | - | 1,753 | 17,085 | 44,008 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Saris, and Adderney, -- | - | 5,069,262 | 17,845,974. | 72,856 | - | - | - 90 | 159 | - | - | - | - | 50 |  | 244. 50,569 |  |
| Scotland, - - - - - - - | - | 111,265 | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,500 |  |
| Ireland, - - - - | - | 447,649 | 16,190 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 127 |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - - | - |  | 11,24.5 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 713 |  |
| British East Indies, - - - British West Indies | - | - |  | - | - | - | 120 1,840 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,149 | 2,100 |
| Newfoundland and Britisl) Fisherics, - - | 320 | - | 30 | - 775 | - | 770 | 15,949 | 225,612 |  | 447 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American colonies, - | 80 508 | - 490 |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | 4 | - | - | - |  | 133,778 | 51,285 |
| Imperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany, | 1208 |  | 6,712 | - | - | - | - | 180 | 67 | 33 | 6 | - | - | 120 | 9,482 |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 18,500 | 288,958 | 22,836,077 | 2,300 196,127 | - | - | 120 | 7.080 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 206 |  |
| France, ${ }_{\text {Frencl }}{ }^{\text {West }}$ Indies, - - | 1,280 | 68,161 | 1,574,879 | - | - | 2,350 | 120 9,968 | 7,080 59,351 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,816 |  |
| French West Indies, Bourbon and Mauritius, -- | 3,900 | -- | 1,200 | - | 2,024. | - 3,513 | -56,068 | 59,351 664,926 |  |  | - |  |  | - | 88,696 | 1,580 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - Spain, | , | 11980 | $\rightarrow$ | - | 2, | 3,513 | -500 | 64,926 2,500 | 219 | 203 | - | - | 800 | - | 177,651 | 89,269 |
| 'Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - | - | 11,939 | 501,298 | 408,269 | 432. | 100 | 8,990 | 35,435 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,771 12,788 |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Stiore, |  |  | - | - | - | - | 631 | 2,504 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | 12,788 70 | 55,628 208 |
| Spanish West Indics, - <br> Manilla and Philippine Islands, | - | - | - | 12,215 | - | - | 8,000 | 100,753 | 534 | - | - | - | - | 4,000 | 65,281 | 969 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | 1,500 | - | 19,000 3,040 | - | - | - | 400 | 9,348 | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 500 | 4,868 | 292 |
| Madeira, - - - | - | - | 3,040 1,600 | - | - | - |  | 2,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,552 | 20 |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - | - | - | -110 | - | - | - | 781 80 | 7,157 | - |  | - | - | - | - | 4,165 | 2,934 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - | 300 | . | 2,528 | - | - | - |  | 7,500 2,100 | - | 14. | 16 | - | - |  | 227 | 398 |
| Italy, generally, - - | - | - | 2,127,052 | 154,400 | - | - |  | 2,100 | 30 | 40 | 16 |  | - | - | 108 | 10 |
| China and East Indies, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {chenemally, }}$ | 200 | - | 6,756 | - | - | - | 9,043 | 11,935 | 30 39 | - 4.11 | 27 |  | - | - | 218 | 3,030 |
| West Indies, gencrally, generally, _ - | 1,650 | - | 544. | - | 4,246 | -. | 40,439 | 30,820 | 1,386 | 6,328 | 27 | - | 1,423 |  | 269 1,856 | 15 618 |
| Northwest Coast of America, - | 200 |  |  | - | - | - | 16,836 | 347,630 | 2,115 | 1,030 | - | 200 | - | 140 | 50,866 | 110,564 |
| Uncertain ports, - - | - | 36,760 | 613,340 | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 29,698 | 6,106,729 | 62,385,117 | 928,107 | 9,536 | 9,978 | 221,903 | 1,997,398 | 4,683 | 8,707 | 85 | 200 | 3,273 | 13,999 | 725,194 | 377,713 |



| WHITHER EXPORTED. | inon. |  | Indigo. | Lard. | Leather. | Lead. | meal. |  |  | Mustard. | Molisses. | - Mules. | Medicin’ Drugs. | Merchandise and al articles of Goods not otherwise enumerated. | orx. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Castings. | All other manufactu- red Iron, or Iron and Steel. |  |  |  |  | Rye. | Indian. | Buck. wheat. |  |  |  |  |  | Linseed. | Spermacetia. | Whale and other Fish. |
|  | Value, Dollars. |  | Pounds. |  |  |  | Bushels. |  |  | Pounds. | Gallons. | Number. | Value, Dollars. |  | Gallons. |  |  |
| Russia, - - | - | - | 740. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,000 |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - | - | 765 | 1,123 | 50,524. | 3,020 | - | 7,003 | 41,490 | - | 550 | - | 81 | 683 | 225,353 | - | 312 | 5,483 |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | - |  | 1,123 | 110,405 | 5,355 |  | - | 156,615 | - | 120 |  |  | 3,020 | 119,392 |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | - | 6,564 | $41, \overline{974}$ | 110,405 | 5,355 | 2,240 | 32,233 | 156,615 | - | 1,220 | - | 119 | 3,020 200 | 462,591 6,508 | 72 | 7,154 | 11,398 40,949 |
| Dutch West Indies and American ${ }^{\text {Colonies, }}$ - | - | 10,353 | $\xrightarrow{41,974}$ | 29,463 | 1,957 | - - | 14, $\overline{6} 65$ | 4,7111 | - | $\overline{400}$ | - | 822 | 200 998 | 6,508 440,522 | $\overline{320}$ | 4,7\%33 | 410,949 32,244 |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - | - |  | - | 2,700 | 5,700 | 7,580 |  | , | - | - |  |  | - | 1371 | - | 1,651 |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | - | 1,273 | 611,068 | - | 2,555 | - | 24,966 | 35,273 | - | - | 49,230 | - | 10,460 | 113,783 | - | 63,980 | 274,996 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Aiderney, | $\cdots$ | - | 12-30 | - | - | - | 800 | 2,640 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - - Ireland, | - | - | 12,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,002 | 1,009 |  | $\bigcirc 40$ | 6,610 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Greland, } \\ \text { Gibraltar, } & \text { - } & \text { - }\end{array}$ | - | - | 14,168 | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{-}$ | - | - | - | - | 2 | -12,720 | - | $\sim 40$ | 6,610 |
| British East Indies, - - | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | 35,950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - | - | 7,503 | - | 216,113 | 3,565 | 7,500 | 28,077 | 158,511 | - | 150 | 520 | 555 | 842 | 265,677 | 590 | 5,597 | 31,564 |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, | - |  |  |  |  |  | 1,904 | 1,016 | 675 | - | 2,400 | - | - | 200 |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - - | - | 1,016 | 115 | 40 | 2,822 | 300 | 7,468 | 2,505 | 401 | - | 41,915 | - | - | 17,788. | 980 |  |  |
| Imperial Ports of the Austrian Netherlands ancl Germany, | - | - | - | - | - | - | -. | - | - | - | - |  | - | 210 |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | - | 7,560 | 123,544: | $\cdots$ | 2,560 | - | - | - | - | - | 8,300 | - | 1,910 | 281,305 | - ${ }^{25}$ | 1,350 | 37,270 |
| France, - - | $\square$ | -3,488 | 29,370 | 1,200 | 11,395 | - | 16,409 | 62,103 | - | - | 404 | - | 815 | 368,890 | 25,920 | 12,587 | 456,003 |
| French West lndies, - - | 92 | 30,233 | , | 394,599 | 10,948 | 343,899 | 4,993 | 30,971 | - | 1,740 | - | 69 | 11,804. | 2,525,498 | 3,551 | 44,558 | 88,788 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - - | - |  | 50 | 740 | 2,860 |  |  |  | - |  |  | - |  | 3,250 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - }}{ }^{-}$ | - | 3,900 | 19,500 | 9,020 | 96 | - | - | 5,395 | - | 200 | 1,586 | - | 385 | $\begin{array}{r}72,680 \\ \hline 2,516\end{array}$ | - |  | 68,547 1,575 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, |  |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | -- | 2,516 | - | 103 | 1,575 |
| Spanish West Indies, - - | - | 6,580 | - | 115,481 | 3,260 | 7 | 842 | 5,688 | - | 140 | - | - | 4,223 | 416,388 | 1,332 | 2,475 | 5,638 |
| Floridas and Lotisiana, - - - | - | 22,018 | - | 4,864 | - | 7,100 | - |  | - | 140 | - | - | 2,627 | 311,274 | - | 1,900 | 840 |
| Portugal, - - - | - | 1,594 | - |  | 3,422 |  | 450 | 253 | - | - | 1,200 | - | - | 5,340 | -- |  | 1,512 |
| Madeira, - - | - | 2,505 | - | 573 | 750 | 800 | 3,836 | 2,476 | - | - | - | - | 300 | 14,168 | - | 600 |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - | - | 3,288 | - | 6,000 | - | - | , |  | _ | - |  | - | - | 7,822 |  | 10 | 2,360 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - | - | 460 |  | - | 1451 |  | - | 120 | - | - | 1,672 | - |  | 63,389 | 180 | 14 | 191 |
| Italy, generally, - - | $\stackrel{-}{1}$ | - | 54,833 | - | 14,512 | 4,000 | - |  | - | - | 2,000 | - | 5,032 | 115,864 |  |  |  |
| Africa, generally, - - | 361 | 13,537 | - | 819 | 2,182 | 3,018 | - | 260 | - | - | 1,598 | - | 666 | 112,720 | 78 | 106 | 1,630 |
| China and East Indies, generally, - | - | 17,086 | - | 25,710 | 11,089 | 703,506 | - |  | - | $\overline{7}$ | 1,100 |  | 3,470 | 258,406 | 1,581 | 5,749 | 27,329 |
| West-Indies, generally, - | - | 4,229 | - | 156,720 |  | 66,726 | 9,138 | 29,669 | - | 700 | 12 | 72 | 1,510 |  | 117 | 10,926 | - 411,723 |
| Northwest Coast of America, - - Uncertain Ports, | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,085 \\ 57 \end{array}$ | 6,900 | - | 1,500 | $\stackrel{-}{16,820}$ | - | $\overline{500}$ | - | - | 320 |  | - | $\begin{array}{r} 20,809 \\ 20,690 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Grand 'rotal, | 453 | 160,094 | 915,635 | 1,124,971 | 127,044 | 1,199,439 | 152,784 | 540,286 | 1,076 | 5,240 | 112,257 | 1,718 | 53,949 | 6,794,346 | 34,721 | 164,045 | 1,176,650 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


| WHITHER EXPORTED. | Starch. | Soap. | Sugar, Brown and other. | Sugar, Refined. | Sheep. |  | Salt. | Snuff: | topaceo. |  | Tallow. | Tar. | Turpentine. | Turp'utiné, Spirits of. | teas. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ship <br> Stuff. |  |  | Manufactured. | Uımanufactured. |  |  |  |  | Bohea. | Souch'ng |
|  | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Number | Cut. | Bushels. | Pounds. | Pounds: | Hids. | Prunds. | Barrels. | Barrels. | Gallons. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Russia, - - | - | - | 68,320 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - - | - | - | - |  |  | - 8 | - - |  |  | 434 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - | 900 | 111,661 |  | 2,550 | 248 | 87 | - | 5,631 | 120 | 138 | 1,360 | 489 | - | - | 1,250 |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - - Danish West Indies, |  | 172,889 | 365,904 |  | 23 | 12 | - |  |  | 324 |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands, - - | 7,146 | 172,889 | 9,635,617 | 7,710 | 238 | 125 | - | 11,416 14,700 | 432 12,800 | 980 6,709 | 33,307 | 919 | 116 | 90 | 2,450 | 950 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | 12,865 | 139,992 | 1,200 | 8,217 | 335 | 76 | 7,467 | 1,766 | 2,340 | 6,852 | 25,084 | 521 | 64 | - | 4,200 2,800 | 1,343 |
| Cape of Good Hope, - England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 19, $\overline{615}$ | 2,000 | 10,936,362 | - 64.280 | - | - | 524 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gugland, Man, and Berwick, - - | 19,615 | 3,120 | 10,936,362 $=-$ | 64,280 | - | - | - | 60,000 | - | 31,860 | ${ }^{37,316}$ | 36,056 | 23,784 | 23,080 |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - - | - | - | 研 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,813 | - | 982 | 333 | 240 |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - - | - | - | 226,640 | - | - | - |  | - | - | 3,351 | - | 5,727 | 3,913 | 1,800 |  |  |
| British East Indies, - - - | - | - | 10,360 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 154 | - | 689 | 276 |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - | 2,255 | 197,952 | 50 | 7,873 | 2,547 | 353 | 976 | 4,146 | 2,793 | 743 | 43,198 | 2,712 | 1,351 | 472 |  |  |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, - |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | , |  |  |  | 15 | 1,88 |  | 282 | 3,286 |
| British American colonies, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - | 1,120 | 720 | 47,891 | - | 141 | 7,356 | 20,379 | - | 3,185 | $\cdot 4$ | - | 1,242 | 717 | 464. | 24,222 | 600 |
| of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany, | - | - | 105,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 120 |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, - | 200 | 47,300 | 10,491,590 | 359,432 | - | - | - | 23,400 | 2,000 | 10,978 | - | 4,260 | 8,204 | 652 | 1,212 |  |
| France, ${ }_{\text {French }}$ West Indies, - - | 1,200 | 44,383 | 486,297 | 155,700 |  |  | 210 | 100,639 | , | 4,950 | - | 68 |  |  |  |  |
| Baurbon and Mauritius, - | 4,595 | 992,282 | - | 34,139 | 1,216 | 220 | 4,198 | 24,477 | 60 | 1,106 | 11,974 | 951 | 117 | - | 1,779 | 468 |
| Spain, - - | - | 19,910 | 842,733 | 247,202 | - | - | - | - | $\overline{6} 50$ | $\overline{8} 27$ | 400 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - | - | 760 | - | 27,202 | - | - | - | - | 650 | 827 | - | 4,879 50 | 318 | 180 | 1,750 |  |
| Honduras, Campenchy, and Musquito Shore, | 1,120 | 166,801 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas and Louisina, - - | 1,120 | 19,992 | 6,000 | 1,540 | 55 | - | 1,308 | - ${ }^{424}$ | 360 | 300 25 | $\xrightarrow{7,560}$ | 390 90 | 99 | - |  | 100 |
| Portugal, - - | - | - | 6,00 | - | - | - | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | - | - | ${ }^{25}$ |  | 544 | $\overline{150}$ | - | 616 |  |
| Madeira, - - - | - | 9,440 | - | - | 14. | 489 | - | - | - | 16 | 840 | 19 | 480 |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | - | 580 | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |  | 20 | - | 30 | - | 2,110 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - | - | 4,800 | 8,928 | 1,572 | - | - | - | - | - | 156 | 2,720 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, generally, - - | - | - | 855,036 | 36,044 | - | - | - | 15,000 | 1,690 | 1,074. |  | 995 | 129 | 1,530 |  |  |
| Africa, generaily, - - | - | 11,554 | 58,800 | 3,428 |  | - | 1,258 |  | , 347 | 1,388 | 203 | 227 | 143 | 1,- | 96 |  |
| Chima and East Indies, generally, |  | 111,138 | 224 | 2,937 |  | - | 9,982 | 1,965 | 1,780 | - 212 | 14,800 | 1,284 | 662 | 90 | 40 | 150 |
| Noithwest Coast of America, -- | 1,000 | 652,455 | 288 | 12,622 | 1,346 | - | 2,937 | 2,482 |  | 364 | 8,641 | 1,167 | 20 | - | 33,850 | 320 |
| Uncertain Ports, - | - | - | 701,004 | 37,400 | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | 118 | - | - | 546 |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 51,816 | 2,713,729 | 34,848,644 | 984,146 | 6,140 | 8,706 | 52,163 | 267,046 | 29,181 | 69,018 | 187,403 | 64,600 | 41,490 | 28,628 | 74,547 | 9,327 |



Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States agreeably to the foregoing. Statement.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 6, 1797.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## RETURN OF REGISTERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARy 25, 1797.
Mr. Swanwick, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of Aaron Sheffield, of Newnort, Rhode Island, made the following report:
The petitioner states, that, being owner and master of the brig called the Rising Sun, duly registered as a vessel belonging wholly to a citizen of the United States, he sold her, in the Island of Teneriffe, to a Mr. Sarmento,
 lecting that it was a condition of the bond he had given when he took out the register for the said vessel, that he should return the same within a limited time after his return to the United States. That he delivered the register with the vessel, and that, on his return to the United States, he has been sued on the said bond, and that execution is now ready to be issued against him, thereupon, for the penalty of twelve hundred dollars.

The condition annexed to the bond given, on taking out a register, is, that the same shall be solely used for the ship or vessel for which it is granted; and shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of, to any person or persons whomsoever; and that, if any foreigner, or any person or persons, for the use and benefit of i: foreigner, shall purchase such ship, that the register shall be returned.

But where a sale is made to a citizen of the United States, no forfeiture of the bond can take place merely by such sale, and neglecting to return the register.

If, therefore, the facts are truly stated in the petition, the petitioner was not liable to a suit on his bond.
It appears that Messieurs Wardlow and Silva, are, and were at the time of the said sale, citizens of the United States; whether Mr. Sarmento was, or not, does not appear; nor does it appear whether any defence was made in the suit brought on the petitioner's bond. It being a proper case, however, for judicial decision, it does not seem to merit the interposition of Congress.

Application was made for relief to the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act authorising him to remit fines and penalties incurred under the revenue laws, but no relief was granted. It is presumed, from the favorable statement of the case, made by the district judge, and the documents by which the secretary declared that he should not remit the penalty, that it was on the account that his power to remit fines and penalties was considered as not extending to penalties incurred under the registering act.

A bill is reported, and now before the House, extending the powers of the Secretary to penalties incurred under this act, which, if it should receive the sanction of the Legislature, will embrace the case of the petitioner, and will enable him to obtain a remission, if he is justly entitled to it.

Under this view of the case, the Committee are of opinion that no special legislative interference is proper therein, and that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

## IMPORTS.FORTHE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1796.

## communicated to the senate, january 9, 1798.

Treasury Department, Jamuary s, 1798.
Sir: I have the honor to transmit a statement of the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, during the year prior to the first day of October, 1799 , exhibiting the quantities or value of the said goods, wares, or merchandise, and the foreign countries from which imported. Also, a statement of the tonnage of vessels entered in the ports of the United States, during the period aforesaid.

The statement of exports required by the order of the Senate, is preparing and will also be transmitted as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury.
The Hon. the President of the Senate of the United States.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, from Foreign Countries, commencing the 1st of October, 1795, and enting the 30th of September, 1796


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMEN' OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Notr.-It is to be observed, that the importations from Uncertain Ports, consist chiefly of goods saved from vessels which were wrecked upon the coast.

## REGISTEREDSEAMEN.

COMMUNIOATED TO THE MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 1, 1798.
Report of the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives of the United States.
In obedience to their resolve of the 29 th of November last, which was received on the 9 th instant, the Secretary of State lays before the House of Representatives, an abstract of all the returns of registered American seamen, and of the protests and returns* respecting impressed seamen since the 17th of February, 1797, (the date of his last report, ) transmitted to him by the collectors of the different ports, pursuant to the directions of the act for the relief and protection of American seamen; and copies or abstracts of such communications from the agents employed by virtue of the said act, in foreign ports, as have been received.

To these the Secretary adds sundry important communications, on the same subject, from Mr. King, the Minister of the United States at London.

Departiment of State, Februaty 27th, 1798.

An Abstract of the returns mude to the Secretary of State, by the Collectors of the Customs, of Seamen registered under the act, entitled' 'An act for the relief and protection of American Seamen."

| states. | district. |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | Portsmouth, | 57. | 5 | - |  | 62 |  |
|  | Penobscot, : $\quad:$Machias,Frenchman's Bay,Biddeford and Pepperelborough, |  | : |  | - |  |  |
|  |  | 7 6 | : | . |  | 7 |  |
|  |  | 122 |  |  |  | 22 |  |
|  | Nantucket,$\begin{aligned} & \text { York, } \\ & \text { New } \\ & \text { Sedford, }\end{aligned}$ |  | : |  | 1 |  |  |
| "، |  |  | 4 | $\div$ |  | 31 63 |  |
| " |  | 59 | ${ }^{4}$ | - |  |  |  |
| * | Dighton,Plymouth, $\dagger$ -Portland and Falmouth, | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ -38 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\because$ |  | 38 29 | 1 | - |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| " | Portland and Falmouth, Inswich, Gloucester, | 31 | 3 |  | $3$ | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ -37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| " | Gloucester,Newburyport,Salem and Beverly, | 31 217 | 3 <br> 3 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | 37 222 120 |  |
| " |  | 156 8 | 4 | - |  | 160 9 |  |
| Rhode Island, | Providence, Newport, | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | - |  |  |  | 799 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 94 57 |  |
| Connecticut, " | Nè Haven, <br> New London, | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 181 \\ 62 \end{gathered}$ | 6 |  | : | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 187 \\ 62 \end{array}$ | 151 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York, | Hudson, . | 2 | - |  | . |  | 273 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | , |
| Pennsylvania, | Pennsylvania, | 265 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 290 |  |
| Maryland, . | Baltimore, <br> Alexandria, <br> South Quay, <br> Bermuda Hundred, York Town, Norfolk and Portsmouth, | 262 | $11^{\circ}$ | 2 |  | 275 | 290 275 |
|  |  | 38 | . | 2 |  |  | 275 |
|  |  | 0 | - |  | - | 0 |  |
|  |  | 8 0 |  | - |  | 8 0 |  |
|  |  | 236 | i |  |  | 238 |  |
| North Carolina, | Edenton, Washington, | $\underset{29}{16}$ | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{29}^{17}$ | 286 |
| Georgia, . | Savannah, | - 5 | 1 | - |  | 6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,190 |

[^3]

For the Quarter ending the 31st of March, 1797.

| state. | DISTRICT. |  | Citizens by Birth. | Citizens by Residence. | Citizens by Naturalization. | Aggregate of each District. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | Portsmouth, - - - | - | 38 | 1 | 1 | 40 |  |
| Massachusetts, | Bath, - - | - | 20 | , - | - | 20 |  |
|  | Penobscot, - - - | - | 7 | - | $\square$. | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  | Wiscasset, - - - | $\div$ | 58 | 0 | - | - 58 |  |
|  | Portland and Falmouth, - | - | 100 | 2 | - | 102 |  |
|  | Biddeford ond Pepperelborough, | - | 29 | - | - 5 | 29 |  |
|  | Newburyport, - - - | - | 94 | 2 | 5 | 101 |  |
|  | Ipswich, - - - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |  |
| $s$ | Gloucester, - - - | - | 66 | - | - | 66 |  |
|  | Salem and Beverly, - - | - | 75 | 4 | - | 79 |  |
|  | Boston and Charlestown, - | - | 135 | 54 | - - | 189 |  |
|  | New Bedford, - - | $\cdots$ | 58 | - | - | 58 |  |
|  | Nantucket. - - - | - | 5 | - | - | 5 |  |
|  | Dighton, - - - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |  |
|  | Edgartown, - - - | - | 18 | - | 7 | 18 |  |
| Rhode Island, - | Providence, - - | - | 57 | $1 *$ | - | 58 | 735 |
|  | Newport, - - - | - | 123 | 1 | - | 124 |  |
| 48 | T |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |

ABSTRACT-Continued.
For the Quarter ending the 31st of March, 1797.-Continued


For the Quarter ending the 30th of June, 1797.


For the Quarter ending the 30th September, 1797.


For the Quarter ending the 31st of December, 1797.


SUMMARY OF SEAMEN REGISTERED.

| Third Quarter of 1796, - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - 2,190 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fourth do. of 1796, - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - 3,248 |
| First do. of 1797, - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - 1,691 |
| Second do. of 1797, - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - 2,190 |
| Third do. of 1797, - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - 1,801 |
| Fourth do. of 1797, - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - 1,896 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,016 |

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1797.

 communicated to the senate, march 5, 1798.Treasury Department, February 5th, 1798.
SIR:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States during one Fear prior to the 1st of October, 1797, which has been prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate, passed on the 5th of February, 1796.

The foreign goods, wares, and merchandise, included in this statement, are estimated at about twenty-seven millions of dollars.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant.
The Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | ssues. |  | Apples, | neell, POMTER, \& CIDEL. |  | Beef. | Biscuit, or Ship Bread. |  | Buckwheat. | Barley. | Beans. | Bran and Shorts. | Butter. | Boots. | Bricks. | Corn, Indian. | Chocolate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pot. | Pearl. |  | In Casks. | In Bottles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 'Tons. |  | Barrels. | Gallons. | Dozens. | Barrels. |  | Kegs. | Bushels. |  |  |  | Pounds. | Pairs. | Number. | Bushels. | Pounds. |
| Russia, - - | - | - | 77 | - | 406 | 3,050 | 5,108 | 1,327 | - | - | 1,238 |  | 81,068 | 278 |  | 89,465 | 300 |
| Denmark and Norway, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - | - | - | 273 | 4,510 | 1,650 | 4,829 | 21,695 | 6,091 | 36 | - | 1,052 | 144 | 97,335 | 616 | 84,000 | 140,976 | 50 |
| United Netherlands, - - | 74 | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | $\overline{9} 51$ | 1,100 | 112 | 2,546 | 332 | 8,115 300 | 3,698 31 | 1,565 | - | 115 | 1,224 | - | 198,284 | 229 | 144,000 | 9,855 3,000 | 1,200 |
| Scotland, - - - | 506 | 460 | 375 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | 266 | 241 | 172 | 1,850 | - | 17 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, ${ }^{\text {New }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | - | - |  | 600 | 160 | 100 | 48 2,840 | - | $\overline{100}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | - | - |  | - | 2,000 |  |  |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, British American colonies, | - | - | 175 1,508 | - $\overline{1,128}$ | - | 38 | 2,840 3,112 | $\overline{370}$ | 100 | 20 | -154 | - | 1,960 360 | 57 | 6,000 | 2,746 44,552 | 1,260 |
| British West Indies, - - | - | - | 1,545 | - 935 | 79 | -5,276 | 17,636 | 3,620 | - | 100 | 4,609 | - | 85,810 | 200 | 45,750 | 245,975 |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 217 | 100 | - | - | - | 4 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 1,460 |
| France, - - - | 177 | 93 | - | - | 5 | 17 | 29 | - | - | - 70 | 50 | - | - ${ }^{-1}$ | - | - | - | 1,700 |
| French West Indies, - - - | - | - | 830 | 18,827 | 5,332 | 15,655 | 12,645 | 3,568 | - | 76 | 3,768 | 84 | 322,667 | 3,179 | 90,210 | 129,678 | 2,200 |
| Buurbon and Mauritius, - - | - | - | - | 1,760 |  |  | 20 | 150 | - | - | - | - | 1,780 |  |  |  |  |
| Spain, $^{\text {- }}$ - - - | - | - | - | 60 | 120 | 2,497 | 944 | 300 | - | - | 2,551 | - | 98,964 | 50 | - | 17,820 |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - | - | - | - | 60 | - | 5 |  | - |  | - | 2,5 | - | 1,608 | - | - | 9,6\%7 | 100 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, | - | - | 208 | 3,858 |  | 170 3.953 | $\begin{array}{r}135 \\ 11 \\ \hline 931\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{60}$ | - |  |  | - | 11,480 117559 |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - - | - | - | 208 | 3,858 |  | 3,953 | 11,931 | 1,637 | - |  | 1,637 |  | 117,559 | 1,115 | 32,000 | 20,886 | 140 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - | - | - | 24.1 | 8,720 | 340 | 550 | 828 | 210 | - | - | - | - | 24,250 | 60 | 40,000 | 2,020 |  |
| Portugal, - - - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 490 | 208 | - | - | - | 2,178 | - | 17,505 | - | - | 2,775 |  |
| Madeira, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 104 | 203 | 220 | -". | - | 9 | - | 18,150 | - | - | 56,658 |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - Cape de Verd Islands, - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 15 | $=$ | - | - | 40 | - | 400 | - | - | 17 |  |
| Morocco and Barbary States, - - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - - | - | - | - |  | 1 | 156 | - | - 0 | - | - | - | - | 11,970 |  |  |  |  |
| China and East Indies, generally, | - | - | 5 | 2,100 | 1,608 | 1,115 | 157 | 95 | - |  |  | - | 75,562 |  | -70 | 70 |  |
| West Indies, generally, - | - | - | 540 | 1,400 | 256 | 5,070 | 3,278 | 1,824 | - | 168 | 683 | - | 86,086 | 693 | 36,400 | 28,022 |  |
| Africa, generally, -- | - | - | , 20 | 100 | - | 250 | 269 | 102 | - | - | 36 83 | - | 2,639 | - |  | 250 |  |
| Europe, generally, -- - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 83 | - | - | - | - | 500 |  |
| CGrand Total, - | 3,191 | 2,045 | 5,118 | 48,664 | 12,794, | 51,812 | 84,679 | 21,139 | 136 | 479 | 19,312 | 228 | 1,255,435 | 6,477 | 487,100 | 804,922 | 9,610 |


| E EXPORTED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 宅 } \\ & \cline { 1 - 4 } \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{W} \\ & \stackrel{W}{\mathscr{U}} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿷匚⿳口㇒口囗口力 } \end{aligned}$ | 菏 | canders． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | pisir． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ジ | 枈 | 言 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pounds． |  |  |  | Bushels． | pounds． |  |  | Pieces． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Per. } 112 \\ \text { Pounds. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Dozens． | Value in dollars． |  | Barrels． | Quintals． | Barrels． | Kegs． |
| Russia，－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies，－－ | 800 |  | 47，049 | － | － | － | 5，366 | －47，010 | $\cdots$ | 20 | － | － | － | 25，098 | 12，468 | 2，941 | 435 |
| Denmark and Norway，－ Danish West Indies， | 800 | 115，818 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | － | ． | 25，098 |  | 2，941 | 435 |
| United Netherlands，－－－－ | 267，107 | 115,86 $14,791,000$ | 69，027 | 173，868 | 96 | － | 5，419 | 74，151 | 12 | 4.5 | － | 1，650 | 5，550 | 72，682 | 6，692 | 5，551 | 448 |
| Dutch West Indies，and Arnerican Colonies，－ | － | 14，791，000 | 109，103 | 173，868 | 288 | － | 30，718 | 146，852 |  | 501 |  | 400 | 2，564 | 540 26.870 |  |  |  |
| England，Man，and Berwick，－ | 1，709，964 | 2，273，754 | 10，103 | －52，836 |  | － | 30，78 | 146,80 6,600 | － | 501 | 60 | 400 | 2，064 | 26,870 70 | 49,091 120 | 10,900 6 | 928 |
| Scotland，－－－ | 100，200 | 22，751 | － | － | － | － | － | 6，60 | － | － |  |  | － | 10 |  |  |  |
| Ireland，－－ | 48，525 | 8，749 | － | － | － | － | 216 | － | － | 7 | － | － | － | 1 |  |  |  |
| Guernsey，Jersey，Sark，and Alderner；＇ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies，－－ | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and the British fisheries，－ | － | － | 1，200 | － | － | － | 400 | －． | － | 16 | － | － | － | 1，853 | － | 20 |  |
| British Americaln colonies，－－ | 2，582 | 570 | 1，426 | － | － | － | － | 770 | $\square$ | 5 | 36 | 80 | 200 | 9，184 |  |  |  |
| Hamburg，Bremen，and ōther Hanse Towns，－ |  |  | 72，357 | 6 | － | － | 4，189 | 31，870 | 110 | 200 | － | 944 | － | 79，870 | 15，297 | 8，099 | 721 |
| Hamburg，Bremen，and other Hanse Towns， | 634，714 | 21，568，788 | －＇ | 251，602 |  |  |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | 4.88 | 400 |  |  |
| French West Indies，－－ | 995，650 | 4，100，990 | － | 117，770 | 3，900 |  | 1，201 | －${ }^{-}$ |  |  | － |  | － | 256 | 21，860 | 64 |  |
| Bourboni and Mauritius，－－－－－－－ | － | 26 | 532，616 | － | 785 | 1，660 | 45，065 | 325，648 | 112 | 54.6 | － | 2，700 | － | 148，774 | 131，627 | 29，482 | 3，665 |
| Spain，－－－ | 17，300 | 448，681 | 10，948 | 248，834 | － | － | 8，765 | 5，034 | － | 450 | － | 50 | － | 1,964 28,390 |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries，－－ | － |  |  | 600 | － | － |  |  | － |  | － |  | － | 28，390 | 83,006 128 | 1,324 20 | 57 |
| Honduras，Campeachy，and Musquito Shore， | － | － | 2，318 |  | － | － | － | 2，600 | － | － | － | － |  | 4，896 | 128 | $\stackrel{20}{357}$ |  |
| Spanish West Indies，－．－－ | － | 228 | 199，368 | － | － | 344 | 8，159 | 54，070 | 17 | 2，893 | － | 9，752 | 710 | 65，966 | 13，393 | 5，802 | 275 |
| Floridas and Louisiana，－－－ | 10.987 |  | 22，460 | － | － | － | － | 21，310 | 908 | 1，531 | － | － |  | 8，887 |  | 141 | 128 |
| Portugal，－－－－ | 10，987 | 79，434 | 9，300 | － | － | － | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |  | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | － | 4，228 | 2，453 | 84 |  |
| Fayel and the other Azores，－－－ | － | 500 | 1，234 | － | － | － | 2,979 590 | 2，615 | － | － | 1，728 | － | － | 5，771 | 2，156 | 107 |  |
| Cape de Verd Islands，－－ | － | －1，000 | － | － | － | － | 590 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morocco and Barbary States，－－ | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 200 | － | － | － | 22 |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports， | － | 1，107，161 | － | 23，824 | － | － | － | － |  |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| China and East Indies，generally，－－ | － |  | 44，963 | 23，824 | 6，363 | － | 4，423 | － | 580 | 838 | － | － | － | 1，835 | ${ }^{783}$ | 269 |  |
| West Indies，generally，－－－ | － |  | 132，740 | － | － | 1，477． | 11，160 | 45，114 | － | 443 | － | － | － | 25，293 | 58，607 | 4，120 | 694 |
| Eurape，generaly，－ | 600 | 2，4．59 | － | － | － | $\bigcirc$ | 1，788 | 100 | － | 87 | － | － | － | 295 | 698 | 16 |  |
| North West Coast of America，－－ | － | 130 | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | 1，900 | － | 596 |  |  |  |
| Grand Total，－ | 3，788，429 | 44，521，887 | 1，256，109 | 875，334 | 11，432 | 3，481 | 130，438 | 763，744 | 1，739 | 7，872 | 1，824 | 17，676 | 9，024 | 515，633 | 406，016 | 69，782 | 7，351 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| Whither exported. | Furniture, House. hold. <br> Yalue, in Dollars. | Flaxseed. <br> Bushels. | Flax. | Gun. powder. | Gensang. | Hats. | Hams and Bacon. | Hair Powdet. | Hops. | Hides, Raw. | Horned Cattle. | Horses. | Hogs. | mox. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pig. | Ear. | Castings. | All other manufac. tures of Iron or Steel. |
|  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  | Value, in Dollars. | Pounds. |  |  | Number. |  |  |  | Tons, |  | Value, in Dollars. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweclish West Indies, - - - | 190 | - | - | - | - | 2,580 | 22,753 | 3,140 |  | - | 245 | - | 162 | 27 | - | - | 3,012 |
| Danish West Inclies, - - - | 7,281 | - | - | 6,700 | - | 3,921 | 152,505 | 8,325 | 1,000 |  | 161 | 223 | 44.9 | 20 | 5 | 400 | 8,803 |
| United Netherlands, - - - - |  | - | - |  | - | , |  | , | - | 14,384 | - |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| Eioghad, Man, and Berwick, - - | 8,021 | -1,085 | - | - | , $\overline{5} 04$ | 6,693 | 88,616 | 14,100 | - | 148 | 387 | 356 | 195 | 2 | - | 697 | 6,604 |
| Scotland, - - - | - | 11,418 | - | - | 2,504 | 500. | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 177 | - | - | 10 |
| Irelani, - - - - | - | 194,070 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 |  |  |  |
| Guerusey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, Newfoundland and British Fisheries, $_{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, - - | - | - |  | - | - | 144 | 1,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - - | 2,100 | - | 3,374 | - | - | 4.06 1.360 | 1,924 | $\overline{917}$ | - | - | 4 | - | 31 | - | 2 | - | 795 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 2,100 | 15,696 | - | - | - | 1,360 | 73,659 | 917 | - |  | 795 | 359 | 649 | 56 | - | - | 1,207 |
| France, French West Indies, -- - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 92,841 534 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies, - Bourbon and Mauritius, | 2,836 | - | - | - | - | 17,690 | 497,129 | 23,604 | - |  | 1,359 | 34 | 1,006 | 30 | 4 | 1,841 | 40,249 |
| Spain, - - - | -98 | - | 900 | - | - | - | 1,040 | - | - | 287 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,950 |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, ${ }^{\text {Honduras, }}$ Campeachy, \& Musquito Shore, - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,950 |
| Spanish West lndies, - - | $-130$ | - | - | - | - | 500 2,651 | 146650 | 2108 | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | 09 | 29 | 16 |  | - | 780 |
| Floridas and Lotisiana, - - | 944 | - | - | - | - | 2,651 1,250 | 146,650 14,070 11 | 2,108 | - | - | 169 | 99 | 238 | 46 | 96 | 3,110 | 23,143 |
| Portugal, - - - | 944 | - | - | - | - | 1,250 | 146,070 11,838 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 | 11,247 | 20,410 |
| Madeira, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | $\overline{150}$ | 12,423 9,423 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2,690 |
| Fayal and other Azores, - - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | , 2 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2,690 |
| Caproceo and Barbary States, - - | . 49 | - | - | - | - | 48 | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 509 |
| Italian Ports, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 816 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,500 |
| China, and East Indies, generally, - | 262 | - | - | 800 | 1,500 | 2,900 | 20,658 | - | - | 816 | - | - |  | 140 | 21 | - |  |
| Africa, generally, - - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,335 | 40,693 | 2,500 | $\cdots$ | - | 707 | 106 | 754. | 24. | $\overrightarrow{1}$ | 4,640 | 6,049 |
| Europe, generally, - - - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | -- | - | - | 14 | 14 | 50 | 1,180 |
| Northwest Coast of America, - - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 65 |
| Grand Total, - | 22,019 | 222,269 | 4,274 | 7,500 | 4,004 | 44,617 | $\cdot 1,084,008$ | 58,694 | 1,000 | 108,862 | 3,827 | 1,177 | 3,484 | 597 | 204. | 22,001 | 135,594 |

STATEMEN'I OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | Indigo, | Lard. | Leather. | Lead and Shot. | eat |  |  |  | Mustard. | Molasses. | Mules. | Medicinal. Drugs. | Merchańclise, and all articles of goods not ohnerwise particularly cmamerated. | orr. |  |  | Oats. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Rye. | Indian. | Buckwheat. | Oat. |  |  |  |  |  | Linseed. | Spermaceti. | Whale and other fish. |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  | Bushels. |  |  |  | Pounds. | Gallons. | Number: | Value in Dollars. |  | Gallons. |  |  | Bushels. |
| Russia; - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - | 100 | 35,351 | 432 | - -- | 3,251 | 36,776 | - | 655 | - | - | - | 220 | 153,379 5,800 | - | - - | 5,100 60 | 656 |
| Denmark and Norway, | 190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 421,499 |  | 34.0 |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, -- - - | 31,764 | 61,801 | 4,404 | - | 9,088 | 131,758 720 | 48 | 755 | 100 | 15 | 132 | 2,620 2,200 | 421,499 93,100 | 600 | 340 | -11, 29,650 | 5,106 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | - | 49,105 | 785 | 15,851 | 19,860 | 8,802 | - | - | 200 | - | 433 | 2,700 | 447,175 | 2,818 | 4,580 | 42,610 | 8,524 |
| Englard, Man, and Berwick, - - | 34,910 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,100 | - | - | 64,773 | - | 8,064 | 18,798 |  |
| Scotland, - - - - Ireland, - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | - | - | 11,060 28,331 | - |  | 14,026 |  |
| Treland, - - - - |  | - | - | - |  | - |  |  | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - - | - | - | - |  | $\overline{ }$ | 1 | - | - 0 | - | - | - | - | 10,637 |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, | - | 120 | $\overline{-}$ | 1,600 | 186 | 1,593 | ${ }^{-}$ | 600 | - | - | - | - | 1,633 |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - - | 2,390 | 251 | 962 | 1,800 | 1,160 | 1,615 | 168 | 63 | - | 26,299 | $\overline{-}$ | - | 18,984 | 526 |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - |  | 71,522 | 2,676 | 1,600 | . 561 | 45,544 | - | - | - | 26, | 357 | 500 | 133,929 | 216 | 264 | 5,461 | 7,445 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 73,760 | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,100 | 245,042 | 400 |  | 10,080 252023 |  |
| France, French West Indies, - | 113,343 | 327,333 | 22,415 | 4,800 | 597 | 10,701 | - | - | 250 | 12 | 90 | 5,570 | 3,175,014 | 739 | 11,592 312 | 252,827 | 8,102 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - | - | 2,150 | ,1,000 | - | - | , | - | - | - | $=$ | - |  | 12,950 | - | - |  |  |
| Spain, - - | 4,794 | 16,319 | - | - | - | 4,230 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 73,186 | - | 404 | 123,733 |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - | - | 80 | . 750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \& Musquito Shore, - | - | 8,600 |  | - 0 |  |  | - | - | $\overline{-}$ | - 5 | - |  | 60,538 | 60 |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - | - | 91,666 | 2,150 | 19,660 | 519 | 2,995 | - | - | 300 | 5 | - | 2,300 | 1,316,012 | 430 | 2,000 | 10,497 | 850 |
| Floricas and Louisiana, - - | - | 890 | -. | 16,200 | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 1,900 | 554,808 | 2,850 |  |  |  |
| Portugal, -- - | - | 1,110 | 17 | - |  |  | - | - | - | 920 | - | - | 27,837 | - | - |  |  |
| Madeira, - - - | - | 4,488 | 1,184 | - | 643 | 732 | - | - | - |  | - | - | 19,143 346 | - | - | 13,869 6,552 |  |
| Fayal and other Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, - - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | $\overline{187}$ | - | - | 346 26,027 | - | - | 6,552 |  |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - ${ }_{\text {Morocco, and Barbary States, }}$ |  | $\therefore$ | - | 80,720 | - | 36 | - | - | - | 187 | - | - | 26,027 |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - - | 1,008 | 5,120 | 17,160 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37,580 |  |  |  |  |
| China and East Indies, generally, | - | 26,707 | - | 163,158 | $\overline{7}$ |  | - | 5 |  |  |  | - | 74,938 |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - Africa, generally, | $\cdots$ | 28,363 535 | 2,351 | -800 | 705 | 9,297 | - | 1,780 | 816 | 5 674 | ${ }^{52}$ | - | 418,333 79,334 | 10;820 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 6,598 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | 7,457 |
| Europe, generally, - - | 3,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,120 |  |  |  |  |
| Northwest Coast of America, - | 3,200 | - | 4,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 311 | - | - | 11,198 |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 269,639 | 731,511 | 61,169 | 306,189 | 36,570 | 254,799 | 216 | 3,880 | 1,666 | 48,559 | 1,064 | 23,110 | 7,835,456 | 19,759 | 27,556 | 582,425 | 38,221 |


|  | Pork. | Pitch. | Poultry. | Peas. | Potatoes. | Rice. | Rye. | Rosin. | sprces. |  |  | spinyts. |  |  | Shoes and Slippers. | Skins and Furs. | Saddlery, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WHITHER EXPORTED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pepper. | Pimento. | All other. | Foreign, from Grain and other Materials. | Domestic, from Fo. reign Produce. | Domestic, from Home Produce. |  |  |  |
| 4 | Barrels. |  | Dozens. | Bushels. |  | Tierces. | Bushels. | Barrels. | Pounds. |  | Value in Dollars. | Gailons. |  |  | Pairs. | Value in dollars. |  |
| Russia, - - |  | - | - |  |  | 236 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - | 2,177 | 86 | 204 | 5,800 | 1,988 | 727 | - | 35 |  | - | - | 11,829 | 6,767 | 600 | 7,764 |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - |  | $\overline{2} 7$ | $\overline{270}$ |  | $\rightarrow$ | 1,680 | - | -88 | 100 | - |  |  | 72,535 8032 |  |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - | 7,230 | 267 | 279 | 10,856 | 6,252 | 4,042 | - | 87 | 11,112 | 285060 | 1,312 | 13,546 | 8,032 | 1,232 | 4,661 | 382 13,260 | 536 |
| United Netherlands, ${ }^{\text {Dutch West Indies and American }}$ Colonies, - | 3,967 | $\overline{147}$ | 131 | 5,179 | 4,650 | 7,847 1,779 | 420 | - | 134,660 9,400 | 235,060 | $\begin{array}{r}1,3117 \\ 1,550 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32,894 | 607 5,828 | 4,597 | 4,463 | 13,260 | 231 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, .- | 3,06 | 2,414 | 131 | 5,170 | , | 11,142 | - | 1,575 | 5,200 | 16,000 | 18,600 | 86,800 | 10,461 | 4,007 | 400 | 166,250 |  |
| Scotland, - - - | - | 471 | - | - | - | 47 | - | 172 | - | - |  |  |  | - | - | 3,000 |  |
| Ireland, - - - | 8 | 554 | - | - | - | 474 | - | 1,518 | - | - | 1,374 | 35 | - | - | - | 18,401 |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, -- - | 138 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | 251 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, | 138 | 20 | - | 213 | - | $\overline{7} 4$ | $\overline{9} 11$ | 3 |  | - | - | 890 25,918 | 120 14,831 | 579 | 1,935 |  |  |
| British Amerjcan colonies, - | 141 | 1,563 | $\overline{-}$ | 213 |  | 342 | 911 | 61 | 650 500 | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}25,918 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,831 2,486 | 349 940 | 2,812 | 70 | 466 12 |
| British West Indies, ${ }^{\text {Hamburg, Bremen, }}$ and other Hanse Towns, | 3,605 | 494 | 343 | 14,849 | 9,752 | -3,968 | - | 141 | - 470,380 | 50,300 | 60,394 | 51,814 | 75,098 | 940 | - | 48,656 |  |
| France, ${ }^{\text {Hambur }}$ - |  | - | - | - | 6 | 3,8417 | - |  | 645,238 | 34,681 | 21,884 | 1,191 | - |  |  | 5,360 |  |
| French West Indies, - - | 13,265 | 203 | 638 | 12,729 | 6,976 | 5,043 | - | 100 | 15,036 | 1,250 | 1,668 | 70,518 | 53,269 | 17,700 | 54,377 | 763 | 800 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - | 200 | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  |  |
| Spain, - - - | 901 | 40 | - | 315 | 93 | 5,146 | - | 158 | 123,723 | 930 | 7,000 | 1,588 | 2,190 | 480 | 146 |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - | - | - | - |  | - | 93 | - | - |  | - | - | -160 | - |  | 1,853 | - | 30 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, | 60 | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | 480 | - | - | 2,160 | 670 | 360 | 400 |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - | 5,493 | - | 77 | 773 | 4,974 | 1,831 | - | 1,199 | 28,695 | - | 8,009 | 17,999 | 5,221 | 8,882 | 7,460 | 300 |  |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - | 58 | 30 | - | - | 1,500 | 603 | - | - | 6,000 | - | 300 | 6,402 | 400 | - | 3,400 |  |  |
| Portugal, - - | 311. | 315 | - | $\overline{7}$ | - | 547 | - | - | - | - - | - |  | 176 | - | $\stackrel{20}{ }$ |  |  |
| Madeira, - - - | 102 | - | - | 100 | - | 479 | - | - | - | - | - | 628 | 176 | - | 270 | 2,500 |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | - | - | - | 20 | 120 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | 4,761 | 6,182 | 1,142 |  |  |  |
| Morocco and Barbary States, - - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - - | - 5 | 452 | - | - | - | 336 | - | 1,173 | 298,051 | 25,084 | 1,735 | 22,874 | $\xrightarrow{210}$ |  |  |  |  |
| China and Liast Indies, generally, - | 553 | 140 | $\overline{8} 8$ | 9 | 50 | 1 - | - | - |  | - |  | 22,874 10,337 | 2,713 6,407 | 5,926 | - 2000 | 29,500 |  |
| West Indies, generally, - | 1,759 | 40 | 830 | 1,529 | 4,837, | 1,831 | - | - | 11,900 |  | 700 | 10,337 28,935 | 6,407 98,884 | 1,509 | 15,627 |  | 30 |
| Africa, generally, - - - Europe, generally, | 141 | - | - | - | 135 | ${ }^{71}$ | - | - | 140,000 |  |  |  | 96,684 |  |  |  |  |
| Northwest Coast of America, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,00 | - | -. | 121 | 241 | - | 50 | 149 |  |
| Grand Total, - | 40,125 | 7,979 | 2,502 | 52,403 | 41,333 | 60,111 | 1,331 | 7,015 | 1,901,130 | 363,305 | 156,643 | 398,777 | 373,328 | 43,692 | 106,074 | 288,591 | 2,105 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | tea. |  | Wheat. | Whalebone | Wax. | wras. |  |  | woop. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hyson. | Oher Green. |  |  |  | Madeira. | All other. | Bottled. | Staves and Heading. | Shingles. | Hoops and Poles. | Boards, Planks, Scantling, \& Timber. | Timber. |  | Oak Bark, and other Dye Stuffs \& Woods. | All other articles, or mani. factures of Wood. |
|  | Pounds. |  | Bushels. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Gallons. |  | Dozens. | Number. |  |  | Fect. | Tons. | Value in Dollars. |  |  |
| Russia, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - | 4,048 | 450 | - | - | 484 | 3,726 | 25,24.5 | 93 | 863.410 | 3,779,725 | 138,814 | 2,953,565 | 13 | 694 | - | 3,929 |
| Denmark and Norway, - - | 209 | 576 | - | - |  | 8.243 |  |  | 47,000 | - $\overline{11}$ |  | 50,000 |  |  |  | 3,929 |
| Danish West Indies, United Netherlands, - | 209 | 576 | - | 35,425 | 400 | 8,243 | 63,026 | 4,571 | 3,304,242 | 11,047,530 | 1,283,612 | 7.774,565 | 266 | 5,974 | 50 | 17,429 |
|  | 2,714 | 1,442 | - | 35,425 120 | - | 1,765 2,243 | 156 33,408 |  | 221,219 $2,594,758$ | 2,495,000 | 3,000 |  | 39 | 1,000 | 9,431 | 1,900 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | 2, | 1, | 86 | - . | 21,367 | 2,243 | 3,408 | 5,746 | 5,597,054 | 2,495,350 | 233,647 50,598 | 3,441,738 | 6 | 18,869 |  | 7,285 |
| Scotland, - - - | - | - | - |  | 3,370 | - | - | - | 684,548 | - | 50,598 | $\begin{array}{r}2,812,564 \\ 703,600 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,661 547 | 37,479 | 94,032 | 7,790 |
| Ireland, - - | - | - | - | 430 | 2,100 | 650 | - | - | 4,092,328 | - | 24,510 | 208,521 | 843 | 1,895 | 9,155 |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - | - | - | - | -. | - | - | - | - | 10,330 |  |  | 208,521 |  |  | 9,155 | 10,423 |
| Guerssey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderncy, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,250 | - | - |  |  | 12 |  |  |
| British Least Indies, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | 17,925 | 218,000 | 7,840 | 362,839 | - | 1,340 | 200 | 950 |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, |  | $\overline{3} 7$ |  | - | - | $\overline{8}$ | - |  | 4,000 | 20,000 |  | 58,000 | 4 | 1,800 | 200 | 950 |
| British American colonies, - | 2,580 | 371 | 3,340 |  | 100 | 849 | 8,549 |  | 14,000 | 2,000 | 4.000 | 40,340 | 4 | 891 | - | 250 |
| British West Indies, ${ }^{\text {Hambure, Bremen, }}$ \& the other Hamse 'lowns, | 2,790 24,882 | - | - |  | 100 3,162 | 2,600 880 | 7,201 | 371 | 6,405,294. | 11,805,066 | 369,547 | 6,436,536 | 778 | 6,795 |  | 9,792 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \& the other Hanse Towns, | 24,882 1,954 | 1,600 | - | 59,492 322,753 | 23,162 | 880 274 | 1,708 2,508 | 307 150 | 663,625 311,290 | 260,000 | - | 95,000 | 28 | 11,728 | 34,405 | 80 |
| French' West Indies, - | 1,468 | 1,600 | - | 3.763 | 21,47 | 5,229 | 887,703 | 51,112 | 2,385,206 | 13,167,090 | 1,098,619 | 25,342 $7,111,071$ | 34 | 5,639 | 17,050 | 9,400 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - |  | - |  | - |  | - | 23,980 | 107 | , | - | 1,098,619 | 7,111,071 | 33 | 10,927 | - | 35,656 |
| Spain, -- - | 156 | - | 6,400 | 13,402 | 98,252 | - | 880 | - | 2,882,720 | 133,000 | 15,120 | 490,299 | 169 |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaxies, - - | - | - | - | - | 6,400 | - | - | - | 141,500 |  | - | 290,000 |  | 1,092 | - | 239 |
| Honduras, Campeachy; and Musquito Shore, |  | - | - | - |  |  | 2,865 | 625. | 6,000 | 80,000 | 7,000 | 160,000 |  |  |  | 8,000 |
| Spanish West Indics, - | 2,092 | 481 | - | - | 2,750 | 4,890 | 214,976 | 4,983 | 718,456 | 4,241,220 | 411,610 |  |  |  |  | 950 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, | 640 | - | - | - | - | 220 | 82,810 | 2,769 | 17,000 | 3,21,220 | -47,450 | $\begin{array}{r}3,730,892 \\ 397,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16 | 1,403 | 2,000 | 19,201 |
| Portugal, - - | 800 | $\square$ | 5,246 | - | 12,477 | 1,300 | 100 | - | 606,310 | - | 4,40 | 592,865 | 113 | 80 | - | 5,258 |
| Madeiry, - - | 280 | 360 | 583 | - | 12,452 | - | - | - | 443,546 | - | - | 324,674 | -99 | - | - | 80 1,190 |
| Fayal and the other Azores, | - | - | - | 300 | - | - | - 58 | - | 44,000 | 124,000 | 600 | 79,500 | 99 | - 6 | - | 1,190 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, -- - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 580 | - | - | - | - | 18,000 | - | 611 | - | 30 |
| Morocco and Barbary States, - | 600 | - | - | $\checkmark$ |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | 14,272 |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - | 600 | - | - | 20,205 | 3,200 | 7193 | 34.331 | 2517 | 252,000 | - | - | 87,000 | - | 1,800 | 1,340 | 1,910 |
| China and Last Indies, generally, | $\overline{78}$ | - | - | - - | - | 7,193 6,500 | 34,331 | 2,517 | 3,000 | - | - | 239,143 | - | 452 |  | 2,105 |
| West Indies, generally, - - | 780 | - | - | - | - |  |  | 3,686 | 653,266 | 4,226,915 | 255,873 | 4,527,064 | 11 | 324 | 118 | 14,489 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Africa, generally, } \\ \text { Europe, frerally, } & - & - \\ -\end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | 766 | - | 1-935 | 60 | 6,400 71,844 |  | 4,500 | 147,400 | - | 54 | 250 | 240 |
| Northwest Coast of America, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 12 |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 45,393 | 5,280 | 15,655 | 452,127 | 188,727 | 46,562 | 1,519,255 | 77,097 | 33,073,521 | 51,604,896 | 3,956,340 | 43,220,969 | 13,664 | 109,877 | 168,531 | 158,576 |

A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to theforegoing. Statement.


A Summary Statement exhibiting the Value of the Exports from the States individually.

| From New Hampshire, | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | \$275,840 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Massachusetts, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,502,047 |
| Rhode Island, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 975,530 |
| Connecticut, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 814,506 |
| New York, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,308,064 |
| New Jersey, ` - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18,161 |
| Pennsylvania, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,446,291 |
| Delaware, | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | -98,929 |
| Maryland, | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 9,811,799 |
| Virginia, - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 4,908,713 |
| North Carolina, | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 540,901 |
| South Carolina. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 949,622 |
| Georgia, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 644,307 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  | 51,294,710 |

Note. 'Three quarterly returns from the district of Charleston, South Carolina, are wanting.
Treasury Departhient, Register's Office, 1st March, 1798.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1796, AND A COMPARATIVE VIEW FROM 1789 .TO 1796.

communicated to the house of representatives, april 6, 1798.
Treasury Department, April 5, 1798.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement marked A, exhibiting the tonnage of shipping belonging to the several districts of the United States at the close of the year 1796 , being the latest period for which an account can now be prepared.

This account, being extracted from the records kept in pursuance of the acts of Congress for registering and recording, and for enrolling and licensing ships and vessels, may be considered as exhibiting the actual quantity of American tonnage, except that it includes a considerable number of vessels condemned or detained by foreign nations, of which information had not been obtained

I also transmit a statement marked $B$, which exhibits a comparative view of the tonnage of all vessels which paid duties in the ports of the United States, in each year, from 1790 to 1796, inclusively; distinguishing, generally, the employments of the vessels of the United States, and the tonnage of vessels belonging to different foreign nations. In this statement, the repeated voyages in each year, of all vessels employed in a foreign trade, are included.

These documents are respectfully offered as a compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4 thi nstant.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A.

Abstract of the Tonnage of the Shipping of the several districts of the United States, and of Recorded Vessels, on the last day of December, 1796.


| districts. | Recorded. | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | Licensed under twenty tons, for |  |  | Aggregate Tonnage of each District. | Proportions of the Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Permanent. | Temporary. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coast'g trade. | Whale Fishery | Cod Fishery. |  | Coast'g Tracle. | WhaleFishery. | Cod Fishery. |
|  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 96ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| Vienna, Maryland, |  | 653.21 |  | 4,694.09 | - | 1,856.90 | - | - | 7,204.25 | 4,694.09 |  |  |
| Snow Hill, |  | 81.12 |  | 1,432.78 |  | 451.79 963.18 |  |  | 1,965.74 | ${ }^{1,432.78}$ |  |  |
| Notingham, | : |  | $\dot{240.47}$ | 856.10 |  | 67.15 |  |  | 1,163.72 | 856.10 |  |  |
| Cedar Point, |  |  |  | 1,297.03 |  | 285.01 |  |  | 1,582.04 | 1,297.03 |  |  |
| Georgetown, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | - $\begin{array}{r}2,938.89 \\ 17071.58\end{array}$ | 79.00 $3,169.92$ | 670.41 $5,237.36$ | ${ }^{469.53}$ | 266.51 $1,263.65$ |  | . | $3,954.86$ $27,212.19$ | 670.41 $5,640.63$ |  | 66.26 |
| Norfolk, ${ }^{\text {argininia, }}$ |  | $17,071.58$ $4,220.65$ | ${ }^{3} 1{ }_{274} 1696$ | ${ }_{3,601.06}^{5,237.36}$ | 77.00 | +266.84 |  |  | - ${ }_{8,340.21}$ | ${ }_{3,678.06}^{5,640.63}$ |  |  |
| Hampton, |  | 99.82 |  | 621.91 |  | 325.17 |  |  | 1,047.00 | 621.91 |  |  |
| York Town, . |  | ${ }^{983.56}$ | 49.00 | 2,227.52 |  | 348.92 |  |  | 3,609.10 | 2,277.52 |  |  |
| Tappahannock, | - | 988.64 |  | 2,696.40 |  | 493.65 350.90 |  | * | 4,178.74 | ${ }^{2,696.40}$ |  |  |
| Dumfries, |  |  | 212.90 | 514.28 |  | 235.00 |  |  | 962.23 | 514.28 |  |  |
| Alexandria, | . | 7,709.12 | 873.09 | 1,538.05 | 144.44 | 347.57 |  |  | 10,612.32 | 1,682,49 |  |  |
| Folly Landing, |  | 562.71 | 94.79 | 1,368.63 |  | 416.00 |  |  | 2,347.39 | 1,368.63 |  |  |
| Wilmington, North Carolina, | : | 1,484.39 | 236.50 | 165.58 | 70.30 | 24.66 |  |  | 1,981.53 | 235.88 |  |  |
| Newbern, -- . |  | 3,210.35 | - 439.46 | 822.93 |  | 599.48 | - |  | 5,072.32 | 822.93 |  |  |
| Washington, |  | 4,099.51 | ${ }_{444.67}^{24.68}$ | $\begin{array}{r}756.93 \\ 1 \\ \hline 11093\end{array}$ | - | ${ }_{2281,56}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $5,381.78$ <br> 6,16788 | 756.93 1,41093 |  |  |
| Edenton, | - | 3,884.18 | ${ }_{762.11}^{44.67}$ | ${ }^{1,410.93}$ | : | $428.05-19$ | : |  | 6,167.88 $3,422.42$ | $1,410.93$ $1,304.13$ |  |  |
| Georgetown, South Carolina, |  | 931.83 |  | 344.28 |  |  |  |  | 1,276.16 | 344.28 |  |  |
| Charleston, . . | - | 26,634,33 | 2,427.91 | 5,816.14 | 455.39 | 375,59 |  |  | 35,709.46 | 6,271.53 |  |  |
| Savannah, Georgia, | . | 2,629.60 | 927.24 | 713.79 | 106.69 | 23.54 |  |  | 4,401.01 | 820.53 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{1}, 535.54$ | 463.04 | 1,436.11 | 2.75 | 30.7 |  |  | 2,971.65 | 1,436.11 |  |  |
| Waldoborough, |  | 2,161.60 | . | 5,883,24 | . | 103.45 |  | 419.88 | 8,568.27 | 5,859.42 | . | 23.77 |
| Havre-de-Grace, |  | 97.20 | - | 42.42 22.55 | : | 22.37 11.78 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}64.79 \\ 131.58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42.42 22.55 |  |  |
| Litle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | 538,973.09 | 37,760.16 | 222,103.22 | 4,193.37 | 22,416.66 |  | 6,453.41 | 831,000,01 | 195,423.64 | 2,363.51 | 28,509.39 |

## REGISTERED TONNAGE.

Tons. 95ths.
The tonnage entered from foreign ports in the year 1796, upon which duties were collected, amounted to $675,046.00$ The registered vessels which were essentially employed in foreign trade, and the amount of registered tonnage, of the United States, at the end of 1796, was

576,733.25
Difference, being the quantity of tonnage exhibited in the abstracts of duties, an excess above the actual
tonnage,

## ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.

Duties were collected in the year 1796, on vessels employed in the coasting trade, o
$200,373.00$
The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade, at the close of the year 1796, amount-
-
ed to - $\quad-\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad-\quad$ -
The vessels under twenty tons, licensed for the coasting trade, to - $\quad \mathbf{2 2 , 4 1 6 . 6 6}$
Difference, being the actual tonnage on the 31st December, 1796, more than the tonnage upon which duties were collected in the year 1796,

17,467.35
217,840.35

## FISHING VESSELS.

Tonnage duties were collected in the year 1796, on fishing vessels, amounting to
Enrolled vessels, licensed for the whale fishery,
do. for the cod fishery,
Do.
The vessels under twenty tons, licensed for the cod fishery, amounted to

Difference, being an excess in the abstracts of duties above the actual tonnage,

## Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 21st, 1798.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered to the Treasury by the collectors of the several districts.

A comparative Statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the United States, from 1st January, 1790, to 31st December, 1796.

| ¢roror To what Nation belonging. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| on | united states' vessels. |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain. | France. | Spain. | Portugal. | Italy. | United Netherlands. | Imperial. | Hanse Towns. | Denmark. | Sweden. | Prussia. | Russia. |
|  | In Foreign Trade. | In Coasting Trade. | In Fishing 'Trade. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | .Tons. | Tons. | Tons.; | Tons. | Tons. | 'Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | T'ons. | Tons. |
| For the year 1790, | 354,767 | 103,775 | 28,348 | 312 | - | - | 216,914 | 12,059 | 7,381 | 3,777 | - | 6,136 | 459 | 1,978 | 1,113 | 535 | 394 |  |
| " 1791, | 363,662 | 106,494 | 32,542 | 192 | - | - | 210,618 | 8,988 | 4,337 | 4,766 | - | 3,751 | 2,326 | 2,989 | 2,092 | 361 | - | 320 |
| " 1792, | 414,679 | 120,957 | 32,062 | - | - | - | 206,065 | 24,343 | 2,692 | 2,341 | - | 3,557 | - | 3,214 | 1,159 | 907 |  |  |
| " 1793, | 447,754 | 141,639 | 38,177 | - | - | 1,110 | 100,180 | 45,287 | 3,090 | 3,153 | 458 | 577 | 4,972 | 1,166 | 2,364 | [2,319 |  |  |
| 6 1794, | 525,649 | 192,686 | 27,260 | - | 1,497 | 50 | 37,058 | 11,249 | 2,230 | 6,044 | 192 | 417 | 978 | 4,373 | 9,390 | 11,043 |  |  |
| * 1795, | 580,277 | 171,918 | 34,102 | - | 5,433 | 274 | 27,097 | 7,425 | 1,999 | 738 | 409 | 1,128 | 1,077 | 4,006 | 8,637 | 4,316 |  |  |
| c 1796, | 675,046 | 200,372 | 38,920 | - | 3,114 | - | 19,669 | 2,055 | 2,449 | 637 | 758 | 301 | - | 4,987 | 10,430 | 5,560 |  |  |

'Treasury Department, Register's Office, April 5th, 1798.

## PIERS IN DELAWARE RIVER.

## communicated to the house of representatives, april 13, 1798.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom was referred, by an order of the House of Representatives, passed on the 19th day of February last, the memorial of sundry merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully submits the following report:
The memorialists represent, that the distance of the port of Philadelphia from the sea, and the casualties to which yessels are exposed in the winter season, have rendered it necessary to erect and maintain piers in different parts of the river Delaware; the expense of which, prior to the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, was defrayed by a tonnage duty, imposed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

That, in a course of years, the said piers have gone to decay, and that the depth of water in the harbors, has been diminished by the operation of the tide; while, at the same time, the increasing number and size of the ships employed in the river, have rendered a more extensive shelter necessary for their security.

The memorialists pray, that Congress would be pleased to authorize certain repairs and alteration of the piers already erccted, and the establishment of others in such situations as will best promote the interests of commerce.

The Secretary takes the liberty to refer to the annexed copy of a report, made by a committee of the merchants of Philadelphia, who were appointed, at his request, to investigate the subject, also to present certain drafts, in which the proposed improvements are delineated. He entertains no doubt that the information therein contained is entitled to full confidence, and that the establishments contemplated are necessary to the security and facility of navigation.

But a question arises, whether expenses of the nature proposed, ought to be general, or whether they ought to be defrayed by a duty imposed on the tonnage of vessels employed in the river Delaware.

On this point, it is respectfully suggested, that, though it may be difficult to form general rules by which to determine, in all cases, what establishments ought to be supported at the expense of the United States; and that though it is certain that, many of the bays, rivers, and harbors of this country are susceptible of improvenents, which it would be inexpedient for the Government to undertake, especially at present; yet, it is equally certain, that national interests, of the first importance, are concentered in the principal commercial cities, which cannot, consistently with public convenience, be submitted to the direction of local policy.

The Secretary, whenever this subject has been presented to his view, has considered the river Delaware, below Philadelphia, as entitied, in respect to establishments for the security of navigation, to the same consideration as any part of the coast adjoining to the high sea. The proposed piers will be useful to foreign vessels, and to American vessels from all the States. Commercial ports upon the river, within the jurisdiction of three States, will, in proportion to the extent of their trade, be nearly as much benefitted by the establishments which are desired, as the port of Philadelphia.

The Secretary is therefore of opinion, that a compliance with the request of the memorialists is expedient; and that an appropriation for erecting piers in the river Delaware, below Philadelphia, not exceeding sixty thousand dol lars, ought to be made, to be expended at such times as may be directed by the President of the United States.

A discretionary power, in respect to the time to be allowed for erecting the proposed piers, is suggested by the probability, that the increasing expense of the United States, may render it convenient to defer some part of the work to a future season.

All which is most respectfully submitted, by
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, April 12th, 1798

The committee appointed on the part of the merchants of this city, in pursuance of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom was referred their memorial to Congress of the 19th of February last, report:
That, having taken to their assistance sundry persons well acquainted with the navigation of the river, the construction of piers, and the expense of erecting and repairing such as are contemplated, they proceeded to take an accurate survey of those already erected, as well as the situation of such other places, at which, in their opinion, new ones ought to be built; and, upon the fullest consideration, are of opinion-

That, to render the navigation of the Delaware safe and convenient in the winter season, there ought to be added to the present piers at Fort Mifflin, one for mooring vessels to; and that considerable repairs are necessary to those already there, without which they will go fast to decay;

That four piers ought to be laid down at the town of Chester, two below and two above the creek; that, at Marcus Hook, it is necessary to lay down two piers in addition to those already there;

That the town of New Castle affords a very convenient situation for the accommodation of vessels, and by the erection of five piers, will admit of vessels loading and unloading at times when the river above is not navigable.

That, in order to strengthen and enlarge the harbor at Port Penn, three new piers ought to be laid down, by which means, and the repair of the present piers, that harbor will be rendered capable of securing a great number of vessels; and being at the mouth of the river, and just at the entrance of the bay, it is a very important station.

In addition to the foregoing, a pier opposite to the present warf, at Gloucester point, would, in their opinion, be very useful.

The committee, for the information of the Secretary, submit the drafts and plans made from actual survey; and add, that from the best advice they can obtain, it is supposed the expense will amount to about 3,500 dollars for each new pier, and a like sum for the repair of all the old ones, making together the sum of 59,500 dollars.

When the importance of the object is taken into view, they conceive the expense will not be thought too great for its accomplishment. If their service can be further necessary in the execution of the business, they will be very ready to give it.

Philadelphia, March 26th, 1798.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1796.

communicated to the house of representatives; january 30, 1797.

## Treasury Department, January 30, 1799.

SIr: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 29 th of May, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements; one, exhibiting the value or quantities of the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, in ships or vessels of the said United States, for one year prior to the first of October, 1797; and the other exhibiting, in like manner, the importations in ships or vessels of foreign nations during the same period.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in American Vesssels, commencing the 1st of October, 1796, and ending September 30th, 1797.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued:



## STATEMENT O官 IMPORTS-Continued.



## STATEMENT OF MMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and, Merchandise, imported into the United States, in Foreign Vessels, cornmencing October 1st, 1796, and ending September 30, 1797.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF MMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMEN' OF IMPORTS—Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 29, 1799.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
communicated to the house of representatives, february 7, 1799.

## Treasury Department, February 7th, 1799.

SIR:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement exhibiting the tonnage of the shipping of the United States, at the close of the year 1797.

This account has been extracted from the records kept in pursuance of the acts of Congress for registering and recording, and for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, and is presumed to be correct except that it includes a considerable number of vessels which have been condemned or detained by foreign nations, and respecting which particular information has not been obtained.

The tonnage of reyistered, enrolled, and licensed vessels, built in the United States in the year 1797, is found, by returns, to be fifty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-nine tons.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representutives.

| DISTRICTS. |  | Recorded. | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | Licensed under twenty tons, for |  |  |  | Proportions of the Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Permanent. | Temporary. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coasting Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |  | Coasting Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |
|  |  | 'Tons. 96ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons, 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 96ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| Portsmouth, New Hampshire, | - | - | 15,032.89 | 937.56 | 1,970.54. | $\overline{-}$ | 87.56 | - | 259.92 | 18,288.62 | 1,321.84 | - | 648.65 |
| Newburyport, Massachusetts, | - | - | 16,290.18 | 170.62 | 4,614.01 | 34.18 | $\begin{array}{r}38.45 \\ \hline 42652\end{array}$ | - | 434.07 $2,858.05$ | $21,581.56$ $10,463.24$ | 4,293.48 $1,371.85$ | - | 354.66 $1,700.01$ |
| Gloucester, - - | - | - | $4,106.71$ $18,050.45$ | $\stackrel{-6}{439.86}$ | $3,071.86$ $6,108.90$ | - | 426.52 46.63 | - | $2,858.05$ 56.36 | $10,463.24$ $24,691.67$ | 1,371.85 | - | $1,700.01$ $3,997.45$ |
| Salem, - - |  |  | 18,050.45 | 439.86 | $6,108.90$ $11,167.92$ | - | 46.63 154.37 | - | 56.30 46.00 | 18,388.36 | 7,190.16 |  | 3,977.76 |
| Marblehead, | - | - | $7,127.71$ $64,737.92$ | 5,936.06 | 11,167.92 | 1,023.73 | 154.22 | - | 180.03 | 84,259.89 | 10,124.61 |  | 3,126.80 |
| Boston, - | - | - | 24,745.89 | 3,930.06 | 6,255.16 | 1,023.73 | 587.74 | - | 120.07 | 9,126.39 | 1,534.20 | - | 4,720.91 |
| Barnstable, | - |  | 198.87 | - | 14,090.25 | - 5 | 32.50 | - | - | 14,876.91 | 5,869.78 | 236,54 | 7,983.83 |
| Nantucket, | - |  | 10,371.51 |  | 3,340.13 | 159.63 | 33.91 |  |  | 13,903.82 | $3,244.30$ 163.75 | 255.46 138.10 |  |
| Edgartown, |  |  | 108.02 | 525.07 | 301.85 4036.22 | - | 192.56 162,68 | - |  | 12,845.19 | 3,257.17 | 473.55 | 305.45 |
| New Bedford, - |  | - | $8,091.29$ $1,772.69$ | 525.07 $1,140.66$ | 4,036.22 $2,940.92$ | 58.63 | 162,68 95.14 | - | 14.18 | $12,845.191$ $6,089.91$ | 2,915.03 | 473.5 | 305.45 84.57 |
| Dighton, |  | - | $1,772.69$ 802.15 | 1,140.66 | $2,940.92$ $1,969.85$ | 58.63 | 95.14 41.02 | - | 108.93 | 2,976.17 | 291.89 | . | 1,777.91 |
| Mork, Massachusetts, | - | - | 7,393.38 | 168.09 | 2,391.42 | 75.26 | 300.00 | - | 186.49 | 10,255.71 | 2,151.09 | - | 315.59 |
| Portland, - | - | - | 13,217.30 | 304.93 | 5,084.77 | - | 95.00 | - | 315.36 | 19,222.46 | 3,965.48 | - | 1,119.29 |
| Bath, - | - | - | 5,125.27 | 1,075.14 | 2,639.12 | - | 53.78 | - | 150.01 | 9,084.54 | 2,451,21 | - | 187.86 |
| Wiscassett, | - | - | -12,048.80 | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | -1,837.69 | . | 177.73 | - | 476.59 | 14,417.01 | 1,772.66 | " | 65.03 |
| Penobscot, - | - | - | 1,694.70 | 32.28 | 4,440.76 | - | 441.45 | - | 409.74 | 6,755,36 | 4,340.03 | - | 100.73 |
| Frenchman's Bay, | - | * | 152.19 | $\cdots$ | 2,033.11 | - | 26.69 | - | 90.81 | 2,717.61 | 1,730.29 | - | 302.77 |
| Machias, - - |  | - | 188.65 | 162.00 | 573.70 | $\bar{\square}$ | - | - | 77.46 | $1,028.60$ | 456.72 |  | 116.93 |
| Passamaquoddy, - - | - | - | 117.92 | 695.28 | 57.18 | 29.20 | - | - | 41.81 |  | 66.24 |  | 20.14 |
| Island, South Hero, Vermont, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 602.53 | - | 45.50 | 13,795.40 | 3,629.39 | - | 634.80 |
| Newport, Rhode Island, - | - | - | $8,624.53$ $10,719.63$ | 258.50 83.37 | 4,134.77 | 86.63 | 49.58 | - | 45.50 | 13,013.45 | 2,071.16 | - | 89.61 |
|  | - | , - | 10,114.63 | 200.74 | 2,151.79 | 235.02 | 756.23 | . | 365.51 | 13,823.68 | 3,566.64 | - | 820.17 |
| New Haven, - | - | - | 4,625.25 | 87.89 | 1,801.75 | $\bigcirc$ | 123.22 | - | - | 6,638.21 | 1,801.75 | - |  |
| Fairfield, - - | - | - | 1,007.54 | - | 2,992.59 | - | 97.69 | - |  | 4,097.87 | 2,911.88 | - | 80.66 |
| Sag Harbor, ${ }^{\text {, New York, }}$ | - | - | 765.32 | ${ }^{-}$ | 1,045.91 | 1 | 75.63 | - | 69.11 | 1,956.07 | 807.13 | - | 238.78 |
| New York, - | - | - | 98,847.51 | 9,674.06 | 42,634.10 | 1,042.89 | 1,732.79 | - | - | 153,931.45 | 43,677.04 |  |  |
| Lake Champlain, |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | , | - |  |  |  |  |
| Perth Amboy, New Jersey, | - | - | 292.51 | 447.21 | 5,417.80 | 99.88 | 566.28 | - - | - | 6,823.78 | 5,585.02 |  |  |
| Burlington, - - | - | - | 23.00 | - | 785.02 |  | $\begin{array}{r}98.03 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | - | 5,442.44 | 4,394.87 |  |  |
| Bridgetown, - - | - | - | - | - | 4,364.02 | 30.85 | 1,047.52 | -- | - | 5,442.44 | 4,394.87 |  |  |
| Great Egg Harbor, |  |  |  | 6,562.17 | 7,419.60 | 318.35 | 440.36 |  |  | 96,579.13 | 7,738.00 |  |  |
| Wennsylvania, ${ }^{\text {Welaware, }}$ - | - | - | 21,207.80 | \%,516,39 | 3,852.28 | + 48.26 | 260.81 | . - | - | 6,885. 64 | 3,900.54 |  |  |
| Baltimore, Maryland, | - | - | 49,536,65 | 2,959.33 | 6,958.46 | - | 1,383.28 |  | - | 59,837.80 | 6,958.46 |  |  |
| Chester, | - | - | , 65.00 | - | 2,042.56 | - | 779.00 | - | - - | 2,886.56 | 2,042.56 |  |  |
| Oxford, - | - | - | ' 67.12 | - | 5,160.04 | 30.00 | 1,374.90 | $\square$ | $\cdots$ | 6,632.11 | 6,190.04 |  |  |
| Yienna, | - | - | 687.37 | - | 4,851,00 | - | 1,887,94 | - | - | 7,426.36 | 4,851.00 |  |  |

ABSTRACT-Continued.



Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 22, 1799.
I do hereby cerfify, that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage, rendered to the treasury by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1797.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## EXPORTS ${ }^{\circ}$ FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1798.

## COMMUNCATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 7, 1799.

Treasury Department, February 6th, 1799.
SIR:
In pursuance of a permanent order of the Senate, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States during one year prior to the 1st day of October, 1798.

The goods, wares, and merchandise, of foreign growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at about thirty-three millions of dollars.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your obedient servant.
The Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | Asires. |  | Apples. | beer, ponten, and cider. |  | Beef. | Buscuit, or Slip Bread. |  | Buckwheat. | Barley: | Bran and Shorts. | Beans. | Butter. | Boots. | Essence of Bark. | Bricks. | Indian Corn. | Cheese. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pot. | Pearl. |  | In Casks. | In Bottles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. |  | Barrels. | Gallons. | Dozens. | Barrels. |  | Kegs. | Bushels. |  |  |  | Pounds. | Pairs. | Gallons. | Number. | Buslels. | Pounds. |
| Russia, - - - |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 19 |  | - | - |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden,  <br> Svedish  <br> West ludies, - - - - | - | - | $\overline{179}$ | - | 98 | 3,988 | 2,106 | 1,690 | - | - | 50 | 1,189 | 46,422 | 27 | - | 32,000 | 123,940 | 64,086 |
| Denmark and Norway, | - | - | $\overline{138}$ | 2,910 | 30 | 18 7,265 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 64 } \\ \hline 6,805\end{array}$ | 3,644 | - | - | - | 1,001 | 88,669 | 52 |  | 23,300 | 88,489 | 68,067 |
| Danish West Indies, - | 232 | 187 | 138 50 | 2,910 | 30 | 7,265 12 | 6,805 | 3,644 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands, - - - - - - - - | 232 | 187 | 19 |  | 180 | 19,428 | 4,233 | 3,038 | - | 3,976 | - | 1,956 | 362,796 | 194. | - | 189,500 | 74,446 | 197,366 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | 3,798 | 2,832 | 66 | 2,400. | 18 | 10, | 4, | - | - | - | - | 117 |  | - | - | - | 1,325 | 250 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, -- | 3,398 | 2,832 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 293 |  |
| Scotland, - - - - | 672 895 | - 363 | 101 | $\overline{300}$ | -- | 6 | $\succ_{15}$ |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - - | 895 | 230 | 3 | 300 | - | 100 | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | 6,353 |  |  |  | - |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 6 | 220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - | - | - | 908 | 5,275 | - | 14,688 | 20,711 | 9,094 | - | - | 100 | 6,054 | 159,173 | 100 | 12 | 81,400 | 324,502 | 129,595 |
| British West Indies, - | - | - | 908 | 5,275 310 | - | 110 | 5,957 | 9,80 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 6,000 | 4,745 | 1,800 |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, British American Colonies, | - | - | 1,601 | 622 | - | 255 | 2,805 | 822 | 27 | - | - | 143 | 2,060 | - | - | 28,600 | 61,759 | 6,120 |
| British American Colonies, . - - Imperial Ports, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 800 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 262 | 166. | - | - | - | 217 | 35 | - |  | - | - |  | 3,759 |  |  |  |  |  |
| France, - - - - | 396 | 18 | 291 |  |  | 24,982 | 4,525 | 3,661 | - | - | - | 3,442 | 309,694, | 2,040 | - | 49,000 | 58,359 | 368,696 |
| French West Indies, - - - | - | - | 291 | 13,192 | 3,606 | 24,270 | 1,280 | - 21 | - | - | - |  | 39,300 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - - | - | - | - | - | 600 | 1,485 | -198 | 310 | - | - | - | 2,537 | 16,709 | - | - | $\pm$ | 89,614 33609 | 10,655 400 |
| Spain, - - - | - | - | - | - | $\square$ | -255 | 122 | 300 100 | $\underline{-}$ | - | - | 124 | 2,497 3,385 | - | - |  | 33,609 | 400 1,200 |
| Honduas, Campeachy, \& Musquito Shore, | - | - | 417 | 24.184 | -200 | 50 9,655 | 60 1,349 | 100 696 | - | - | ~ | 2,891 | 196,787 | 1,002 | - | 80,000 | 17,342 | 228,464 |
| Spanisla West Indies, - - | - | - | 417 | 24,184 | 1,977 | 9,653 | 1,349 | 1,085 | - | 90 | - | 2,891 | 45,320 | 1, 50 | - | 47,000 | 1,855 | 46,062 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - | - | - | 313 | 18,920 | 289 | 1,102 | + 5 | 1, 18 | - | 0 | - | 1,838 | 1,551 | - |  | - | 222,055 | 500 |
| Portugal, - - - | $\cdots$ | $\underline{-}$ | - | - | - | 1,697 | 670 | 546 |  | - | - | 1,354 | 4,633 | - | - | - | 112,248 | 1,944 |
| Madeirr, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |  | 12 | - | - | - | 267 |  | - | - | - | 2,200 | 1,993 |
| Fayal and other Azores, <br> Cape de Yerd Islands, | - | - | - | $\overline{240}$ | - | 107 | 343 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4,014 | 10 | - | - | - | 1,784 |
| Morocco and Babary States, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - - | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}240 \\ 8,390 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1,210 | 334 | 400 |  | - | - | 46 | 9,222 |  | - | - | 100 | 18,208 |
| China and East Indies, generally, | - | - | 67 | 8,390 | 220 | + 688 | 255 | 40 | - | - | - | 35 | 5,137 | 79 | - | 13,000 | 6,350 | 34,844 |
| West Indies, generally, - | - | - | 67 | - | - | 265 | 263 | 30 | - | - | - | 4 | 6,082 | - | - | - |  | 400 |
| Africa, generally, -- - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Nurthwest Coast of America, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | - | 50,000 |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 5,855 | 3,796 | 4,231 | 76,991 | 7,200 | 89,421 | 52,793 | 25,807 | 27 | 4,066 | 150 | 23,003 | 1,313,563 | 3,554 | 12 | 599,800 | 1,218,231 | 1,183,234 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | Cocoa. | Coffee. | Cotton. | Choco. late. | Coals. | candies. |  |  | Canvass, or Sail Cloth. | Cables and Cordage. | cands. |  | Copper, or Brass and Copper man-ufactu'd. | Coaches and other Carriages. | Flour. | yrsir. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Wax. | Sperma- ceti. | Tallow. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wool } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Cotton. } \end{gathered}$ | Playing. |  |  |  | Dried, or Smoked. | Pick |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  | Bush. els. | Pounds. |  |  | Pieces. | Cwt. | Doz. | Packs. | Value, Dollars. |  | Barrels. | Quintals. | Barrels. | Kegs. |
| Russia, | - | 177,422 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - |  | 80,600 | 54,521 | - | - | - | 5,233 | 40,221 |  |  | - | - | - | - | 11,357 | 8,381 | 3,136 | 359 |
| Swedish West Indies, - Denmark and Norway, | 45,472 | 2,687,809 | 13,436 | $\overline{-}$ | - | - | 5,233 | 40,221 | - | - | - | - | 200 | 3,650 |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - Danish West Indies, |  | 2,687,809 |  | 560 | - | - | 5,463 | 73,358 | 54. | 478 | - | - | 200 | 3,650 | 45,791 | 7,396 | 2,352 | 296 |
| United Netherlands, - | 92,193 | 9,141,520 | 258,973 |  |  |  | 29,618 | 157,769 | - |  | - | - | 2,042 | 2,835 | 32,840 | 94,861 | 14,378 | 1,481 |
| Dutch West Indias and American Colonies, |  |  | 5,388,681 | - | - | 3,215 | 29,618 | 135,76 | - | 1,456 | - | - |  |  | 244 |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | 37,300 | 3,239,253 | 5,388,681 | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - | - | 52,105 | 1,858,947 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 5 |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - |  | ${ }_{56.15}^{4.15}$ | 119,225 | - | - | E | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,724 |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - | 344,553 | 56,186 | - |  | - |  | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | 697 | 70 | 40 |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - . | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, British West Indies, - - - | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | 1,583 | 26,458 | 85,046 | - | 645 | - | - | - | 150 | 166,386 | 42,567 | 14,353 | 651 |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, | - | 660 |  | 120 | - |  | -25 | $\overline{386}$ | - | $\overline{106}$ | -5 | - | - | 151 | 3,640 24,948 | -76 | 5 66 | 90 |
| British American colonies, - | - | 2,013 | $\cdots 300$ | 220 | - | - | 25 | 386 | - | 106 | 5 | - | - |  |  | 76 | 66 | 90 |
| Italian Ports, ${ }^{-}$- |  | r 35,309 | 2,100 | - |  | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | 290 |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 209,361 274,342 | $31,728,263$ $1,112,617$ | -183,493 | - | 200 | - | 150 | - | 25 | - | - |  | 78 |  | 454 | 17,384 | 244 |  |
| France, West ${ }^{\text {French }}$ Wes, - - | 274,342 | 1, 3,400 | 183,493 | 275,175 | 312. | 15,081 | 51,752 | 467,281 | 376 | 806 | - | 2,880 | 4,969 | 1,527 | 100,395 | 117,383 | 21,132 | 2,066 |
| $\underset{\text { French West Indies, }}{\text { Bourbon and Mauritius, }}$ - - | - |  | - |  | - |  | - | 8,700 | - | 260 | - | - | - | - | 7,543 |  | 69 |  |
| Spain, - - | 1,934,444 | 905,653 | 535,116 | 500 | - | - | 1,778 | 8 | - | - | - | - | $\square$ |  | 1,753 | 1,019 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20 |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - | 17,260 | - | - | 500 | - | - | 1,567 | 8,148 800 | - | 62 |  |  | 832 |  | 3,120 | 1, 25 |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeaclys, and Musquito Shore, | - |  | - | - | - | 1,181 | 8,833 | 78,022 | 500 | 3,374 | - | 350 | 12,411 | 1,800 | 112,976 | 27,913 | 7,767 | 625 |
| Spanish West Inclies, - - - | - | 1,283 | - | - | E | 1,181 | 6,501 | 41,024 | 170 | 1,125 |  |  | 12, | 620 | 20,136 | 504 | 274 | 542 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - | -5407 | 1,283 |  | - | - | - | 6660 | - |  | 1, | - | - | - | 400 | 4,542 | 5,516 |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - - | 54,627 | - | - | - | - | - | 184 | 1,209 | - | 210 | - | - | - | - | 10,884 | 2,659 | 29 | 60 |
| Madeira, -- -- | - |  | - | - | - | - | 160 | 1,732 | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | - | - | - | 80 | 1,095 | 84 |  |
| Fayal and the other Azorcs, -- Cape de Yerd Islands, -- | $\sim$ | 1,485 | - | - | - | - | 280 | 1,306 | 10 | - | 74 | - | - | - | 212 | 75 | 171 |  |
| Morocco and Barbary States, - | 6 | 13,663 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\pm$ | - | - | 4, ${ }^{2} 54$ | - 5196 | 1, $\mathbf{2}^{3} 9$ | 30 |
| Italian Ports, - - | 136,393 | 340,033 | - | - | - | - |  | $\overline{362}$ | 400 | $\overline{872}$ | - | - | - | - | 1,997 | - 294 | 1,239 |  |
| China and Dast Indies, generally, - | - | 200 |  |  |  | 119 |  | 17,000 | 800 | 87 | $-$ | - | - | - | 4,527 | 567 | 682 |  |
| West Indies, generally, Aftica, generally, | - | 500 | - | 50 | - | 119 | 1,617 | 17,00 | 8 | - | 24 | - | - | - | 271 | 5 | 15 |  |
| Northwest Coast of America, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | 150 |  |  |  |
| Europe, generally, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 3,146,445 | 49,580,927 | 9,360,005 | 277,625 | 512 | 21,179 | 144,149 | 982,728 | 2,335 | 9,434 | 103 | 3,230 | 20,532 | 11,533 | 567,558 | 411,175 | 66,827 | 6,220 |



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| WhITHER EXPORTED | Pork. | Pitch. | Potatoes. | Poultry. | Rice. | Rye. | Rosin. | spices. |  |  | spritis. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shoes } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Slippers. } \end{gathered}$ | Skins and Fuls. | Sad. dlery, | silk, Raw. | Starch. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pepper. | Pimento. | All other. | Foreign, distilled from grain \& other materials. | Domestic, distilled from Foreign materials. | Domestic, distil'd from Domestic Pioduce. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Barrels. |  | Bushels. | Dozens. | Tierces. | Bushels. | Barrels. | Pounds. |  | Value in Dollars. | Gallons. |  |  | Pairs. | Value in dollars. |  | Pounds. |  |
| Russia, ... - | - | - | - | - | 160 | - | - | - | - | - | 6,993 | 1,514. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - | 5 | - | 7-7 | - | 470 |  |  |  |  |  | 6,993 | 1,51* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - | 1,836 | 136 | 7,971 | 690 | 1,153 | 100 | 191 | 800 | - | 450 | 16,877 | 120 | - | 3,530 | - | - | - | 900 |
| Denmark and Norway, - | 10 | - ${ }^{6}$ | 25 5 | 718 | 2,536 | - | - | - | - | 500 | 17,615 | 121,693 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | 2,824 | 276 | 5,841 | 718 | 1,851 | - | 130 | 1,710 | - | 1,200 | 14,912 | 121, 30 | - | 6,480 |  | 436 | - | 900 |
| Dutch West Indies and American- Colonies, | 5,451 | 484 | 8,399 | $\overline{3} 30$ | 9,734 | 1,350 |  | 199,530 | - |  | 1,512 | 3,958 | - |  | 12,311 |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | 5,451 | 784. | 8,399 | - | 27,409 | 1,350 | r 1588 | 16,923 |  | 2,766 12,410 | 60,016 22,793 | 1,427 5,636 | 344 | 12,992 | 150 | 240 | 4 | 2,840 |
| Guetnsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney; - |  | 744 |  | - | 27,409 |  | 2,482 |  | 15,970 |  | 22,793 | 5,636 | - |  | 242,268 |  | 47 |  |
| Scotland, - - - | 4 | 34. | - | - | 702 | - | 149 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,803 |  |  |  |
| Ireland,     <br> Gibraltar, - - - - | 4 | 213 | - | - | 651 | - | 2,309 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26,340 |  |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - | 40 | $\overline{2}$ | - | - | 371 |  | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Enst Indies, - - | 40 | 86 | 1- | - | 10 | - | 28 | - | - | - | 8, 123 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - | 7,441 | 955 | 12,675 | 1,307 | 10,458 | 231 | 1,124 | 2,300 | - | 2,030 | 51,113 | - | 305 | 10,254 | - | 72 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 450 |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, | 63 | 24 | + 42 |  | 111 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,590 | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American colonies, - - | 181 | 784 | 2,188 | 36 | 1,598 | 929 | 71 | 59 | - | - | 33,278 | 4,289 | 90 | 110 |  |  |  | .. |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 9 | - | -15 | - | 1,213 33,696 | - | - | 6,400 | 100 | 60.224 | 1,707 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| France, - - - | 29 | - | 20 | - | -778 | - | - | 47,948 | - | 4,134 | 4,925 | 49,03 | - | - | 46,403 | , |  | . |
| French West Indies, - - - | 10,163 | 119 | 18,810 | 651 | 6,549 | - | 41 | 3,357 | - | 399 | 70,523 | 2,995 | $\overline{820}$ |  | 2,860 |  |  |  |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - | 313 | 137 | - | - | - | - | 49 |  | - | - | 1,955 | 2,95 | 820 | 110,064 | 766 | - |  | 1,556 |
| Spain, - - - | 270 | - | - | - | 8,327 | - | 420 | 155,502 | - | 6,060 | 6,493 | 784 | - | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, -- - | 108 | - | - | - | 132 | 111 | - | 600 | - | 6,060 | 3,780 | 784 | - | 300 | - | - | - | - 150 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, | 46 | 9 |  | -7 | 206 | - | - | - | - | - | 7,263 | - |  | 240 | - |  |  | - 150 |
| Spanieh West Indies, - - | 2,643 | 4.08 | 12,247 | 74 | 6,795 | - | 74 | 23,663 | - | 11,606 | 91,491 | 5,173 | 1,266 | 6,331 | 4,216 | - | - | 1,500 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - | 374 | 40 | 859 | - | 398 | - | 205 | 25,650 | - | 286 | 28,592 | - | 1,2 | 3,580 | 1,150 | - | - | 17,806 |
| Portugal, - - - - - | 81 | 5 | - | - | 4,406 | - | 587 | - | - | - | 115 | - | 115 | - | 400 |  |  |  |
| Madeira, - - - - | 277 | $\stackrel{7}{20}$ | - | - | 2,281 | - | - |  | - | - | 5,700 | 162 | - | 1,330 |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - Cape de Verd Islands, - | 105 | 20 | 271 | - | 30 188 | - | - | 670 | - | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morocco and Barbary States, - - | 105 | - | 271 | - | 188 | - | - | 5,360 | - | - | 1,100 | 10,738 | - | 618 |  |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - - | 16 | 627 | - | - | 903 | - | 1,345 | 11,510 | 2,250 | 7,718 | 8,750 | 705 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China and East Indies, generally, | 235 | 55 | 100 | 25 | 5 | - |  | - | - | - | 26,159 | 1,624 | 209 |  | 10,800 |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - | 472 | - | 242 | 66 | 121 | - |  | - | - | - | 550 | - | - | 705 |  |  |  |  |
| Africa, generally, Northwest Coast of America, - - | 111 | 10 | 100 | - | 107 | - | - | - | - | - | 5,006 | 94,613 | 3,084 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe, generally, - - - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  | - | 112 | 449 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand 'Total, - | 33,115 | 5,192 | 69,805 | 3,897 | 125,243 | 2,721 | 8,364 | 501,982 | 18,320 | 110,283 | 557,062 | 305,010 | 6,233 | 155,534 | 355,487 | $748^{\circ}$ | 47 | 26,102 |

STATEMENT OF EXPOR'SS-Continued.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | Soap. | sughr. |  | Sheep. | Ship Stuff. | Salt. | Suuff. | тonajeo. |  | Tallow. | Tar. | Turpen tine. | Spirits of Turpentine. | tea. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Brown and other. | Refined. |  |  |  |  | Manufactured. | Unmanufactured. |  |  |  |  | Bohea. | Souchong and other Black. | Hyson. | Other Green. |
|  | Pounds. |  |  | Number. | Cwt. | Bushels. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Hhds. | Pounds, | Barrels. | Barrels. | Gallons. | Pounds. |  |  |  |
| Russia, Sweden, - - | - | 101,435 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - | 26,559 | 264,320 | 650 | 367 | 15 | - |  | 0,337 | 142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - |  | 3,301,261 | 650 | 367 | 15 | - | 1,706 | 9,337 | 129 1,201 | 1,400 | 664 | 97 | 570 | - | - | 3,863 | 90 |
| Danish West Indies, United Netherlands, - | 21,397 | - $52-115$ | 5,436 | 328 | 113 | - | 1,341 | 1,692 | 1,322 | 2,809 | 489 | 284 | 604 | 200 | 748 | 80 |  |
| Duted West Indies and American Colonies, - | 80,118 | 9,522,415 | 5,818 | 355 | 260 |  |  | 1225 | 5,328 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - |  | 5,076,480 |  | 355 | 260 | 2,487 | 1,391 | 47,337 | 644 31,928 | 673 | r 2,060 | 442 33,716 | 2,550 16,668 | 1,770 | 3,291 | 4,497 | 1,408 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | 31,928 |  | 17,627 | 33,716 | 16,668 |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - - - | - | 623 | $\square$ | - | - | - | - | - | 4,906 | - | 2,289 | 928 | 4,108 |  |  |  | . |
| Gibraltar, - - | - | 189,975 | - | - | - | - | - | 28,000 | 2,704. | - | 1,340 | 1,600 | 867 | - | - | 5,600 |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - | - | 189, | - | - | - | - | - | 23,000 | 324 | - | 750 | 15 |  | - | - | 5,600 | . |
| British Enst Indies, - - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | 10 | - | 425 | 49 | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, -- - | 114,216 | - | 6,100 | 2,651 | - 362 | $\overline{20}$ | 23,850 | 8,362 | 667 | 3,138 | 3,698 | 1,054 | 854. | 640 | 650 | 3,452 | 1,700 |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, |  | - | - | - | - | 800 | - |  | 14 | - | 71 | - | - | 39,000 | 12,000 | 7,200 | 4,300 |
| British American colonies, - - - | 1,070 | 41,130 4.9473 | - | 158 | 230 | 41,602 | 50 | 546 | 94 | - | 2,080 | 299 | 60 | 17,539 | 5,992 | 1,815 | 720 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | - | 24,735,822 | - | - | - | - |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 8,538 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 390 |  |  |  |  |  |
| France, - - | - | 2,130,446 | - | - | - | 40 | 6,000 | 17,445 300 | 8,538 3,746 | - | - | 390 | 2,000 | - | 1,100 | 3,000 |  |
| French West Indies, - - | 418,219 | 2, 876 | 12,897 | 794 | 1,600 | 184 | 34,181 | 15,476 | -605 | 3,518 | 906 | 719 | 2, 32 | - | 1,68 | 900 |  |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - - | 750 |  | 12,807 | 79 | 1,000 | 18 |  | 1,470 | 865 | 3,518 | 73 | 71 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 500 1,700 | 2,876,084 | $\overline{214}$ | - | - | - | 600 | 100 | 3,665 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,574 |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, | 1,000 | 82,247 229 | 214 | - | - | - | 240 | - | 24 | - | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - - | 207,368 | 46,293 | 3,519 | 14.1 | - | 40,539 | 500 | 705 | 47 | 5,072 | 792 | 307 | 1,100 | 468 | 68 | 138 72 |  |
| Floridas and L.buisina, - | 117,273 | 1,157 | 2,000 | - | - | 15,542 | 500 | 705 | 31 | 5,072 | 203 | 120 | 700 | 2,560 | 1,214 | 3,428 | 2,660 |
| Pordiga, - - - | - |  | - | - | 11 |  | - | - | - | - | 63 | 40 | 1,040 |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - | - | 3,944 | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 1,029 |  |
| Cape de Yerd Islands, - - | 730 | 1,161 | - | - | - | - | $\overline{120}$ | - | -39 | - | - | - | - | - | 75 | 290 |  |
| Morocco and Barbary States, - | - | 9,860 | - | - | - | - |  |  | 39 | - | - | $\sim$ | - | - |  | 876 |  |
| Chind and East Indies, -- gencrally, - | 600 | 3,262,331 | $\overline{-}$ | 1 | - | - | 43,692 | 10,712 | 1,847 | - | 100 | 36 | 120 | . 300 | - | 400 | 130 |
| West ludies, generally, - - | 7,200 |  | 120 | 14 | - | - | - 500 |  | 20 | - | 806 | 82 | - | 20 7 |  |  |  |
| Africa, generally, -- | 1,124 | 5,914. | - | - | - | - | 500 | 1,432 | 42 | - | 10 | 10 |  |  | 25,000 | 3,100 82 | 5,600 |
| Europe, generally, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 554 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 999,854 | 51,703,963 | 36,754 | 4,808 | 2,591 | 101,214 | 114,151 | 142,269 | 68,567 | 16,610 | 33,898 | 40,188 | 31,603 | 70,397 | 50,286 | 41,396 | 16,608 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

| WHITAER EXPOR'TED. | Wheat. | Whalebone. | Wax. | wines. |  |  | wood. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Madeira. | All other. | Buttled. | Staves and Heading. | Shiugles. | Hoops and Poles. | Boards, Plank, Scantling, and Timber. | Timber. | All other Wood and Lumber. | Oak Bark, \& other Dye Stuff's and Wouds. | All other Articles, or Manufactures of Wood. |
|  | Bushels. | Pounds. |  | Gallons. |  | Dozens. | Number. |  |  | Fect. | Tons. | Value in Dollurs. |  |  |
| Russia, - - | - | - | - | - | 976 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 7,630 |  |  |  | - | - | 300 |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - | - | - | ~ | 700 | 5,844 | 62 | 516,503 | 2,175,180 | 228,860 | 1,433,255 | - | 362 |  | 2,920 |
| Denmark and Norway, - |  | - |  | -7 |  |  | 12,160 |  | 366,210 |  |  | 30 |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - | - | - | 3,448 | 8,714 | 27,183 | 1,875 | 1,008,692 | 4,306,295 | 366,210 | 3,536,550 | 11 | 7,380 34 |  | 4,889 1,500 |
|  | - | - | 500 | 120 10,372 |  |  | 138,010 $2,600,118$ |  |  |  | - 11 | 10,138 | 1,410 | 20,187 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | - | 1,000 | 7,556 | 10,372 16,119 | 39,092 33 | 1,529. | $2,1800,118$ $4,179,916$ | $11,237,570$ 12,000 | 366,532 1,560 | $15,522,450$ 940,834 | 4,298 | 10,138 19,256 | 18,120 | 20,187 2,329 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - | - | - | 2,215 16,792 | 850 |  | - | 648,548 1,643,469 | $\overline{3}, 000$ | - | 112,000 | 312 371 | 6,234 | 1,380 | 42 |
| Ireland, - - - Gibraltar, - | - | - | 16,792 1,900 | 850 | - | - | $1,643,469$ 26,730 | 3,000 | - | 112,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, '- - - | - | - | 1,900 | - | - |  | 2, 4,300 | - | 500 | 80,000 | - | - | - | 39 |
| British East Indies, - | - | - | - | 2,724 |  | ${ }^{60}$ |  | 18560 | - | 8,4,50 | $\overline{8}$ | ${ }_{13}{ }^{-}$ | - | 201 |
| British West Indies, - - | 178 | - | -600 | 20,280 | 230,000 | 16,137 | 11,367,214 | $18,569,636$ 9,000 | 417,478 | 17,115,137 | 82 | 13,017 | - | 15,343 |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, | 2,000 | - | 210 | 960 2,985 |  | - | 8,000 96,701 | 9,000 58,000 | 10,000 | 26,000 187,065 | 27 | 164 |  | 5 |
| British American' colonies, - | 9,996 |  | 210 | 2,985 | 4,036 | - | 96,701 8,400 | 58,000 | 10,000 | 187,065 | 27 | 164 | - |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Imperial }}$ ports, ${ }^{\text {Hamburg, }}$ Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | - | 28,073 | 3,790 | 1,150 | 200 | - | 226,650 | 14,000 | - | 500,000 | 81 | 8,240 | 31,027 |  |
| France, -- - - | - | 17,236 | 3,700 | 4.50 | 2,828 | 46 | 88,050 |  |  | 122,500 | 21 |  | 2,000 |  |
| French West Indies, - - | - | - | 1,700 | 27,161 | 356,938 | 10,131 | 2,412,570 | 12,008,346 | 656,294 | 7,968,463 | 21 | 9,049 | - | 15,147 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - - | - |  |  | 6,780 | -3,210 | 336 604 | 20,000 443,073 |  | - |  | - |  | 1,100 |  |
| Spain, ${ }_{\text {Teneriffe and the other }} \overline{\text { Canaries, }}$ - - | 2,745 | 2,020 | 10,275 9,297 | - | 3,210 | - | 143,100 | 86,500 | - | 99,122 | - | 176 |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - ${ }^{-}$- | 2,745 | - | 9,297 | 221 | 19,127 | 222 | - | - |  | 12,040 |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - | - | - | 4,500 | 37,359 | 349,102 | 17,004 | 651,405 | 1,685,050 | 327,243 | 3,102,773 | - | 27,163 | - | 14,422 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - - | - | - | , | 24,233 | 104,487 | 6,639 | 12,700 | 9,000 | 2,950 | 114,700 | - | 175 | - | 73 |
| Portugal, - - - | 0 | - | 7,978 | 180 | - | - | 1,081,844 | 11,600 | - | 34,246 | - | 228 | - | 33 |
| Madeira, - - - | 102 | - | 58,163 | - | - | - | 236,035 | 3,000 | - | 90,236 310,000 | - | - | - | 1,525 |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - | - |  | 20,700 | - | 1-75 | $\bar{\square}$ | 188,000 |  | - | 319,000 | 290 | - |  | 66 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - | - | - | - | - | 1,255 | 134 | 4,620 | $\underline{10,000}$ | - | 48,000 | - |  |  | 3,157 |
| Morocco and Barbary States, - - |  |  | 150 | - | - | - | 73,457 | - | - | 66,956 | - | 6,000 | 14,100 | 18 |
| China and East Indies, ${ }^{\text {chenerally, - }}$ | - | 13,976 | 150 | 1,689 | 15,405 | 1,049 | 30,000 |  |  | 45,000 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 6,025 | 320 |
| West Indies, generally, - | - | - | - | 1,500 | 1,700 | 50 | 180,020 | 671,250 | 8,900 | 840,611 | 26 | 43 | - | 148 |
| Africa, generally, - - | - | - | - | 327 | 1,467 | - | 1,000 | 12,000 | 1,500 | 16,000 | - | 108 | - | 167 |
| Northwest Coast of America, Europe, generally, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14,364 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, - | 15,021 | 62,805 | 149,774 | 164,874 | 1,162,883 | 55,878 | 28,073,279 | 50,915,427 | 2,328,027 | 52,404,392 | 5,574 | 116,772 | 75,612 | 82,586 |

A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to theforegoing Statement.


Note. Three quarterly returns from the district of Wilmington, North Carolina, are wanting.

## A Summary of the Value of the Exports from each State.

| From New Hampshire, | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\$ 361,453$ $8,639,252$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rhode Island, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 947,827 |
| Connecticut, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 763,128 |
| New York, | - | - | - | - | - | - | -14,300,892 |
| New Jersey, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 61,877 |
| Pennsylvania, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,915,463 |
| Delaware, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 183,727 |
| Maryland, | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 12,746,190 |
| Virginia, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,113,451 |
| North Carolina, | - | - | - | - |  |  | 338,124 |
| South Carolina. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,994, 179 |
| Georgia, | - | - | - | - | - |  | 961,848 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ta | \$61,327,411 |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 5th, 1799.

Exports of the United States, from the 1 st of October, 1797, to 30th of September, 1798.


## REGISTERED SEAMEN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEJIBER 10, 1799.
Department of State, December 9, 1799.
Sir:
In pursuance of the "Act to revive and continue in force certain parts of the "Act for the relief and protection of American seamen," and to amend the same," I have the honor to lay before Congress abstracts of all the returns made to me, by the collectors of the different ports, of registered seamen, and of impressed seamen;* and a report, exhibiting abstracts of the communications received from the agents employed by virtue of that act.

And am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
The honorable the Speaker of the House
of Representatives of the United States.

Abstract from the returns made to the Secretary of State, by the Collectors of the Customs, of Seamen, registered under the act, entitled ''An act for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen.
for the quarter ending the 31st of march, 1798.

| STATES. | DISTRICTS. |  |  | 言 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aggregate of each } \\ \text { District. } \end{gathered}$ | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | Portsmouth, - - - | 33 | - | - | - | 33 | 33 |
| Massachusetts, - | Penobscot, from Jan. 10 to 1st April, | 16 | 1 | - | - | 16 |  |
|  | Portland and Falmouth, - - | 57 | 1 | - | - | 58 |  |
|  | New Bedford, - - - | 38 | - | - | - | 38 |  |
|  | Biddeford and Pepperrelborough, - | 34 | - | - | - | 34 |  |
|  | York, - - - - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |  |
|  | Newburyport, - - - | - 64 | 4 | 1 | - | . 69 |  |
|  | Gloucester, - - - | 8 | - | - | - | - 8 |  |
|  | Salem and Beverly, - - . - | 63 | 3 | - | - | . 66 |  |
|  | Ipswich, - - - - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |  |
|  | Dighton, - - - - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |  |
|  | Nantucket, - - - | 34 | - | - | - | 34 |  |
|  | Bath, - - - - | 17 | $\bullet$ | - | $\square$ | 17 |  |
|  | Wiscasset, - - | 24 | - | - | - | 24 | 371 |
| Rhode Island, - | Newport, - | 59 | 3 | - | - | 62 |  |
|  | Providence, - - - | 58 | 2 | - | - | 60 |  |
| Connecticut, - | New London, <br> New Haven | 36 25 | 3 | - | - | 39 | 122 |
|  | New Haven, - | 25 | 1 | - | - | 26 |  |
| New York, - - | New York, - - - | 313 | 13 | 4 | - | 330 | 65 |
| Maryland, - - | Annapolis, - - - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 |  |
| Virginia, - - | Bermuda Hundred,Alexandria,Tappahannock,Norfolk and Portsmouth, | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |  |
|  |  | 11 | - | - | - | 11 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 |  |
|  |  | 131 | - | 3 | - | 134 | 150 |
| North Carolina, - | Newbern, - - | 43 | 1 | 4 | - | 44 |  |
|  | Washington, - - -  <br> Edenton, - | 37 81 | - | $-4$ | - | 41 |  |
| Georgia, - - | Savannah, | 50 | - | - | - | 50 | 116 |
|  |  | , |  |  |  |  | 1,243 |

[^4]ABSTRACT-Continued.
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1798.

| States. | districts. |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | Portsmouth, - - - | 37 | - | - | - | 37 |  |
| Massachusetts, "- | New Bedford, | 34 | - | - | - | 34 | 37 |
|  | Boston and Charlestown, from 1st July, 1797, to 30th June, 1798, | 876 | 1 | - | 2 | 878 | - |
|  | Salem and Beverly, - - , | 91 | 1 | - | 2 | 92 |  |
|  | Bath, - - - - | 13 | - | - | - | 13 |  |
|  | Wiscasset, - - - | 10 | - | - | - | 10 |  |
|  | Gloucester, - - - - | 28 | - | - | - | 28 |  |
|  | Nantucket, - - - - | 74 | - | - | - | 74 |  |
|  | Newburyport, - - - | 27 | - | - | - | 27 |  |
|  | Penobscot, - - - | 12 | - | - | - | 12 |  |
|  | Portland and Falmouth, - - | 53 | - | - | - | 53 |  |
|  | York, ${ }^{\text {Biddeford }}$ - - - | 15 | - | - | - | 15 |  |
|  | Biddeford-and Pepperrelborough, - | 13. | - | - | - | 13 |  |
| Rhode Island, | Providence, - - - | 48 | 2 | - | - | 50 | 1,249 |
|  | Newport, - - - - | 61 | - | - | - | 61 |  |
| Connecticut, | Fairfieid, from 1st of April, 1797, to 30th June, 1798, <br> New Haven, - | 36 | 1 | - | - |  | 111 |
|  |  | 37 | - | - | - | 37 37 |  |
|  |  | 100 | 6 | - | - | 106 |  |
| New York, - - | New York, - - - | 496 | 6 | - | - | 502 | 180 |
| Maryland, - - | Snowhill, - - . | 9 | - | - | - |  | 502 |
|  | Oxford, - - - |  | - | - | - | 3 |  |
| Virginia, - - | Norfolk and Portsmouth, | 112 | 3 | 1 | - | 116 | 12 |
|  |  | 10 | - | 1 | - | 11 |  |
|  |  | 7 | - | - | - | 7 |  |
|  |  | 8 | - | - | - | 8 |  |
|  |  | 7 | - | - | - | 7 |  |
| North Carolina, - | Newbern, - | 15 | - | - | - | 15 | 149 |
|  | Edenton, - - | 15 | - | - | - | 15 |  |
|  | Washington, - .. - | 7 | - | - | - | 7 |  |
| Georgia, - - | Savannah, | 9 | - | - | - | 9 | 37 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,286 |

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30 TH SEPTEMBER, 1798.

| New Hampehire, | Portsmouth, - - - | - | 45 | - | - | - | 45 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Massachusetts, - | Penobscot, - - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | 45 |
|  | Portland and Falmouth, - | - | 35. | - | - | - | 35 |  |
|  | Biddeford and Pepperrelborough, | - | 25 | - | - | - | 25 |  |
|  | York, - - - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - 3 |  |
|  | Newburyport, - - | - | 9 | 1 | - | - | 10 |  |
|  | Gloucester, - - - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 |  |
|  | Salem and Beverly, - - | - | 69 | 1 | - | - | 70 |  |
|  | Ipswich, - - - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |  |
|  | New Bedford, - - | - | 29 | - | - | - | 29 |  |
|  | Frenchman's Bay, - - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 |  |
|  | Nantucket, - - - | - | 15 | - | - | - | 15 |  |
|  | Bath, - - | - | 17 | - | - | - | 17 |  |
|  | Wiscasset, - - | - | 16 | - | 1 | - | 17 |  |
| Rhode Island, - | Providence, .- | - | 31 | - | - | - |  | 237 |
|  | Newport, - | - | 34 | - | - | - | 34 |  |
| Connecticut, - | New Haven, - | - | 19 | - | - | - |  | 65 |
|  | New London, | - | 27 | 1 | - | - | 28 |  |
| New York, - - | New York, - | - | 216 | 8 | 1 | - | 225 | 47 |
| New Jersey, | Perth Amboy, | - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | 225 |
| Maryland, - - | Snowhill, - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |



FOR THE QUARTER ENDing 31st december, 1798.

| New Hampshire, | Portsmouth, - - - - | 55 | - | - | - | 55 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Massachusetts, - | New Bedford, - | 29 | 1 | - |  | 30 | 55 |
|  | Gloucester, - . - - | 15 | - | - | - | 15 |  |
|  | Wiscasset, - - - | 20 | 1 | - | $\cdots$ | 21 |  |
|  | Penobscot, - - - | 10 | - | - | $\therefore$ - | - 10 |  |
|  | Bath, - - - - - | 17. | ' - | - | - | 17 |  |
|  | Dighton, - - - - | 2 | $\bigcirc$ | - | $-$ | 2 |  |
|  | Salem and Beverly, - '- - | 171 | 3 | - | - | 174 |  |
|  | Portland and Falmouth, - - | 33 | - | - | - | 33 |  |
|  | Marblehead, for one year, - - | 93 | - | 1 | - | 94 |  |
|  | Boston and Charlestown, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1798, | 381 | - | 1 |  | 382 |  |
|  | Biddeford and Pepperrelborough, - | 10 | - | 1 |  | 10 |  |
|  | York, - - - | - 1 | - | - | - | 1. |  |
|  | Newburyport, - - - | 9 93 | - | - | - | 9 |  |
|  | Nantucket, - - - - | . 33 | - | - | - | 33 |  |
|  | Ipswich, - - - - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |  |
| Rhode Island, - | Providence, | 27 | 1 | - | - | 28 | 832 |
|  | Newport, - - - | 61 | - | 1 | - | . 62 |  |
| Connecticut, | New London, -- - | 100 | 1 | - | - | 101 | 90 |
|  | Middletown, - . | 72 | - - | 1 | - | 73 |  |
|  | New Haven, - - | 27 | - - | - | - | 27 |  |
| New York, - | New York, - - - | 352 | 6 | - | - | 358 | 20 |
| Virginia, - - | Oxford, - - | 5 | , | - | - |  | 358 |
|  | Norfolk and Portsmouth, - - | 80 | 1 | - | - | 81 |  |
|  | Alexandria, - - - | 14 | - | - | - | 14 |  |
|  | Bermuda Hundred, .- -. | 4 |  |  | - | 4 |  |
| North Carolina, - | Newbern, | 11 | 2 | - | - | 13 | 04 |
|  | Edenton, - - - - | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ -3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Georgia, - - | Savannah, - - | 9 | - | - | - | 9 | 23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,672 |

for the quarter ending the 31st march, 1799.

| New Hampshire, | Portsmouth, - - | - | 47 | * | - | - | . 47 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Massachusetts, | Penobscot, - - | - | 8 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 47 |
|  | Portland and Falmouth, - - | - | 65 | - | - | - |  |  |
|  | York, - - - | - | 3 | - | - |  | 3 |  |
|  | Newburyport, - - - | - | 55 | - | - | - | 55 |  |
|  | Gloucester, - - | - | 25 | $\cdots$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | 25 |  |
|  | Salem and Beverly, - | - | 166 | 6 | 1 | - | \& 173 |  |
|  | Biddeford and Pepperrelborough, | - | 14 | - | .. | - |  |  |
|  | Ipswich, - - - | - | 2 | - | - | - |  |  |
|  | Dighton, - - - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 |  |
|  | Wiscasset, - - - | - | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | - | -" | - | 8 |  |
|  | Bath, - - - | - | 18 | - | - |  | 18 |  |
|  | Nantucket, .* - | - | $\stackrel{28}{ }$ |  | - | - | 28 |  |
|  | Boston and Charlestown, - | - | 354 | - | 1 | - | 355 |  |
| 54 | T |  |  |  |  |  |  | 759 |

ABSTRACT-Continued.
quarter ending the 31st march, 1799-Continued.


FOR THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30 TH JUNE, 1799.



Summary of Seamen Registered.

| First Q | uart | of | 1798, | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1,243 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Second |  | 6 |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 2,286 |
| Third | c | 6 | 6 | - | - | - |  |  | - | - | 742 |
| Fourth | 6 | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1,672 |
| First | * | 66 | 1799, | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1,741 |
| Second | 66 | 66 |  | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 2,198 |
| Third | 6 | 66 | 6 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 969 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,851 |

[1st Session:

EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1799.
cohmunicated to the senate, february 10, 1800.
Treasùrx Department, February 8, 1800.

## Sir:

In obedience to the permanent order of the Senate, passed on the 10 th day of February, 1796 , I have the honor to transmit a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year prior to the 1st day of October, 1799, exhibiting the amount exported to each foreign nation.

The value of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or product of foreign countries, exported during the said period, is estimated at forty-five millions five hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.

I have the honor to be, with perfect, sir, your most obedient servant.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
The Honorable the Prasident of the Senate of the United States,

| WHITHER EXPOR'TEJ. | As |  | Apples. | deer, ponten, \& cider. |  | Beef. | Biscuit, or Ship Breatl. |  | Barley, | Bran \& Shorts. | Heans. | Butter. | Boots. | Bark, Essence, | Bricks. | ©Corn, ludian. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pot. | Pearl. |  | In Casks. | In Bottles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Barrels. | Gallons. | Dozens. | Barrels. | Barrels. | Kegs. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Pounds. | Pairs. | Gallons. | Number. | Bushels. |
| Russia, - - . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - . - - - | 28 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - Denmark and Norway, | - | - | 154 | 3,294 | 6 | 5,247 | 1,059 | 1,302 | - | 30 | 750 | 42,205 | 312 | - | 16,500 | 23,141 |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | - | - | -634 | 4,422 | 329 |  | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16,500 | 23,141 |
| United Netherlands, - - - | - | 32 | 634 | -4,420 | 329 | 11,542 | 5,266 | 3,837 | 71 | - | 1,129 | 154,220 | 1,657 | - | 83,500 | 16,537 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | 2,133 | - ${ }^{4} 67$ | 352 | 7,266 | 2,390 | 18,689 | 3,630 | 4,138 | - | - | 3,356 |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, -- -- | 2,133 | 1,467 | 76 |  | - | 62 | 3, | 4,138 | - | - | 3,356 | 402,835 | $\stackrel{1,757}{-}$ | 352 | 106,000 | 35,332 .$\quad 30$ |
| Scotland, - - .- - - - - - | 836 | 590 | 281 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - - | 1,221 | 296 | 22 | 1,020 | - | 4 | : 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, - He | - | - | - |  | - | 3,011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope,   <br> British East Indies, - - | - | - | - | 6,000 | 268 | 160 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,402 |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - - - | - | - | 1,642 | 6,805 | 2,665 | 28,4,51 | 29,953 | 14,085 | 83 | 155 | 10,160 | 169,245 | 251 | 32 |  |  |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, British American colonies, | $\overline{-}$ | - 6 |  |  |  | 27 | 32 |  | - | - | - | 160,24 |  |  | 11,000 | 496,720 |
| Imperial Ports, - - - | 357 | 6 | 2,954 | 4,334 | - | 1,005 | 2,796 | 1,410 | 8 | 30 | 161 | 13,024 | 16 | - | 379,300 | 77,957 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, | 41 | 81 | - | - | 16 | 18 | 19 | 150 | - | - |  | 900 |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies, French African Ports, | - | - | 108 | 9,485 | 149 | 5,399 | 980 | 2,101 | - | - | 271 | 103,154 | 1,645 | - | 33,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,798 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Spain, - - - | 33 | 17 | - | - | - | 2,191 | 398 | 500 | - | - | 410 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - | - | - | - | - | - | 127 | 3 | 140 | $\underline{-}$ | - | + 50 | 3,571 | - | - |  | 10,946 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, | - | - | 4 | - | - 11 | 359 | 143 | 150 | - | - | 100 | 5,797 | 10 | - | 4,000 | 17,972 208 |
| Spanish West Indies, - - - | 20 | - | 3,658 | 40,682 | 4,117 | 8,076 | 1,518 | 1,650 | $\overline{-}$ | - | 1,280 | 302,260 | 4,133 | - | 49,966 | 3,839 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, _ - - | 20 | - | 2,881 | 25,912 | 2,429 | 956 | 80 | 2,305 | 21 | - | 334 | 60,056 | 288 | - |  | 2,690 |
| Portugal, - - - - | - | - | -9 | - |  | 2,308 | 365 | 357 | 369 | - | 792 | 1,673 | - | - |  | 350,192 |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - , - | - | - | $-^{9}$ | - | - | 1,806 23 | 38 | - | - | 5 | 888 | 12,000 | - | - | - | 65,945 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 182 | $\overline{126}$ | 700 | - | 5 | 222 | 1,089 | 30 |  |  |  |
| Morocco and Barbary States, - - |  |  |  |  | - |  | 126 | 100 | - | - | - | 3,133 | 500 |  |  |  |
| Italian Ports, - - - - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | - | - | 243 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clina and East Indies, generally, - | - | - | - | 1,220 | 253 | 585 | 249 | - | - | - | 17 | 22,947 | - | - | - | 90,000 |
| West Indies, generally, - - - - Africa, generally, |  | - | - | - | - | 403 | 73 | 59 | - | - | 15 | 2,571 |  |  |  | 90,00 |
| North West Coast of America, - - - |  | - | - | - | - | 432 | 511 | 250 | - | - | 63 | 306 |  |  |  |  |
| Europe, generally, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 4,669 | 2,495 | 12,78b | 110,340 | 12,622 | 91,321 | 47,340 | 32,534. | 552 | 220 | 19,998 | 1,314,502 | 10,599 | 384 | 789,366 | 1,200,492 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| WHITHER EXPOIRTED. | Cheese. | Coffee. | Cocoa. | Chocolate. | Cotton. | Coals. | candles, |  |  | Cauvass, or Sail Cloth. | Cables and Cor dage. | canns. |  | Copper and <br> Brass mant factured. | Cuaches and other Carriages. | Flour. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wax. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sperma- } \\ \text { ceti. } \end{gathered}$ | Tallow. |  |  | Wool and Colton. | Playing. |  |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  | Bushels. | Pounds. |  |  | Pieces. | Cwt. | Dozens. | Packs | Dollars. |  | Bavels |
| Russia, - - - | $\begin{gathered} \overline{-} \\ \overline{-9,970} \\ \overline{116,843} \\ \overline{228,820} \\ - \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,907 \\ 1,242,794 \\ 10,586 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\therefore 150$ | - | - | 1,033 | 83,553 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - |  | 744,949 | 5,212 | 280 | 15,500 |  | 3,782 | 8,078 |  | 6 | - | - | - | 500 | - | 16,821 |
| Danish West Indies,    <br> United Netherlands, - - - |  | 130 988.758 | 5, | - | 7,800 | 840 | 5,571 | 36,015 | 268,007 | $\overline{258}$ | $\overline{189}$ | - | $\overline{28}$ |  | 8122 | 10,821 |
| Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -- |  | 988,758 2,244 | - | - | -4,346 |  |  | 36,015 | 268,007 | 258 | 189 | - | 288 | 1,000 | 8,122 | 64,561 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - |  | 5,277,879 | 186,100 | - | 7,271,124 | 4,564 | 8,540 | 51,946 | 188,303 | 564 | 1,264 | - | 89 | 1,363 | 7,935 |  |
| Guernsey, Jeisey, sark and Alderney, - |  | 5,7, | 186,100 | $\cdots$ | 7,27,124 |  |  |  |  | - | 1,26 | - |  | 140 | 7,9,5 | 50,883 |
| Scotland, - - - - | - | 432,675 | - | - | 1,406,083 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - - - | - | \% 29,254, | 432,602 | - | 136,478 | - | $\overline{8}$ | 945 |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1 |
| Cape of Good Hope, - . . - | 6,000 | -2,53 | 42,602 | 500 | - | - | 800 | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 585 |
| British East Indies, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 84 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Britisil fisheries, ${ }^{-}$- | 190,796 | 50 | - | - | - | 480 | 4,473 | 52,004 | 106,682 | - | 14 | - | - | 1,670 |  |  |
| British American colonies, - - | 28,169 | 2,695 | - | $4, \overline{7} 61$ | 56 | - | - |  | 150 | - | 5 | - | - |  | - | 198,958 186 |
| Imperial Ports, - - - - - - - | , | 32,986 |  | 4,761 |  | - | - | 460 | 34,623 | - | 693 | 28 | - | - | 870 | 18,606 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse Towns, - |  | 20,968,614 | 840,193 | - | 600,018 | - |  |  | - ' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies, -- - | 29,913 |  |  | - | , | 970 | 8,657 | 27,103 | 91,772 | - | $\bigcirc 87$ | - | - | - | 2,000 | 794 |
| Spain, - - - - | - | 721,027 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,800 | 39,560 |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - | 3,021 | 721,27 | 11,088 | 850 | 90,708 | - | - | 340 | 5,715 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, | 8,878 | 236 | - | - | - | - | 1, $\overline{600}$ | 1,649 | 2,706 9,796 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,365 |
| Spanish West Indies, - - - | 463,530 | 14,065 | $-$ | - | - | - | 7,922 | 37,096 | 164,796 | 981 |  |  |  | 760 |  | 7,470 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - - - Portugal, | 51,153 | 2,652 | - | 400 | - | - | 4,500 | 1,782 | 194,970 | 9.1 | 1,520 | 28 | - | $46,4,52$ 4,300 | 8,320 | 99,107 |
| Madeita, - - - - | 6,500 | $\overline{2,489}$ | 134,77, | - | - | - | - | 122 |  | - | - |  | - | 4,300 | 6,908 | 10,703 |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | 224 | 6,336 | - | - -000 | I | - | - | 360 | 650 | - | - | - | - | - | 115 | 1,587 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - - | 334 |  | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | 2,790 |  |  |  |  |  | - | 1,723 |
| Mrorocco and Barbary States, - - | - | 27,000 | - | 440 | - | - | - | 1,750 | 229 | 20 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 60 |
| Italian Ports, - - |  |  | 131,890 | - | - | - | - | - 333 | -1 | - | 630 |  |  |  |  | 60 |
| China and East Indies, generally, - : - | 360 | 1, 80 | - | $\overline{230}$ | - | 11,733 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - | 1,079 | _ | - | 2 | - | 11,733 | 3,430 | 15,590 1,300 |  | 2 | 27 | - | - | 2,400 | - | 845 |
| Africa, generally, -- - - | - | - | - | 550. | - | - | - | 1,795 | $\begin{array}{r}4,905 \\ \hline 873\end{array}$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | 1,052 |
| Nurope, generally, - - , - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | -- |  |  |  |  | - | -500 | - | 151 |
| Grand Total, - | 1,164,590 | 31,987,088 | 5,970,590 | 9,011 | 9,532,263 | 18,587 | 49,275 | 240,301 | 1,060,391 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0,532,263 | 18,587 | 4,275 | 240,301 | 1,060,391 | 1,835 | 5,766 | 59 | 377 | 56,655 | 42,470 | 519,265 |



| WHITHER EXPORTED. | mons. |  |  |  | Indigo. | Lard. | Leather. | Lead. | meas. |  |  |  | Mustard. | Molasses. | Mules. | Medicin'l <br> Drugs. | Merchandise and all other Goods not othet. wise enu. merated. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pig. | Bar. | Cas ings. | All other Manufact'd and Steel. |  |  |  |  | Rye. | - Indiat. | Buckwheat. | Oat. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons. |  | Value in dollars. |  | Pounds. |  |  |  | Bushels. |  |  |  | Pounds. | Gallons. | Number. | Dollars. |  |
| Russia, - - - | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 1,829 |
| Prussia, - - | - | - | - | - | 29,948 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 101 |
| Sweden, - - | - | - | $\overline{770}$ | 540 |  | 66,525 | 33,194 | - | 1,978 | 15,695 | - | - | - | - | 52 | 420 | 125,737 |
| Swedish West Indies, - | - | - | 670 |  | 279 | 66,525 | 3,194 |  |  |  | - | - | - | 30 |  | - 50 | 5,003 $1,536,899$ |
| Denmark and Norway, - - | - | 4 | 1,230 | 8,838 |  | 305,497 | 22,279 | - | 12,609 | 97,527 | - | - | 40 | 655 | 6 | 50 | $1,536,899$ 19 |
| Danish West Indies, - - | - | 4. | 1,230 | 8,8, | 3,866 | - |  |  |  | - | - |  |  | - |  |  | 19,782 $3,038,619$ |
|  |  | $\overline{127}$ | 720 | 23,428 | 1,468 | 121,942 | 11,671 | 5,600 | 24,571 | 13,532 | - | - | 1,200 | 4,000 | 106 | 10,346 | - $1,410,5871$ |
| England, Man, and Berwick | . 77 |  | - | , | 14,5,401 |  | 270 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,000 | - | 10,346 | $1,43,571$ 30,240 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, | - | - | - | - | 400 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,889 |
| Scotland, - - - | 41 | - | - | E | 2,542 | - | $\overline{+}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 216 | - |  | 38,447 |
| Ireland, - - - | 41 | - | - | - | 8,014 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,216 | - | - | 1,151 143,322 |
| Gibraltar, - - - | - | 10. | - | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  |  | 143,322 305 |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - - | - | 10. | - |  | - |  |  |  |  | 100,000 |  | 200 |  | - | 543 | 122 | 397,370 |
| British West Indies, - - | 1 | 8 | 200 | 4,699 | . 29 | 258,000 | 30,879 | - | 5,748 | 100,000 | - | 200 | -' | 7,270 | 543 |  | - 540 |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, - | 1 | 15 | $\overline{214}$ | 2,401 | 70 | 4,160 | 26,487 | 336 | 3,821 | 1,518 | 754 | - | - | 39,633 | - | 28 | 38,205 |
| British American colonies, - | - | 15 | 214 | 2,401 |  | 4,160 | 26,487 | 3.6 | 3,82 |  | - | - | - | , | - |  | 25,314 |
| Imperial Yorts, - - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | - | - | - |  | 87,434 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 2,647 | 522,023 |
| Hamburg, Bremell, and other Hanse Towns, | - | 37 | - | $\therefore 5,584$ | 8,734 | 249,775 | 6,359 | - | 284 | 1,185 | - | - | - | - | - | 445 | 1,562,801 |
| French Aftican Ports, - - - |  |  |  |  | 30,169 |  |  |  | - | 40 | - | - | - | 1,800 | - | - | 356,732 |
| Spain, - - - - | - | $\pm 4$ | - | 8,553 | 30,169 | 4,208 | 7,280 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,213 | - | - | 74,224 |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{-}$ |  | -6 | - | 769 | - | 7,353 |  | - | - |  | - | - | 412 | - | - | $\overline{4} 40$ | 331,266 5840,061 |
| Spanish West Indies, - | - | 148 | 2,566 | 156,645 | - | 311,950 | 7,148 | 225 | 222 | 1,277 |  | - | 412 | 4 |  |  | 5,840,0615 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - | 20 | 158 | 973 | 40,205 | - | 89,199 5,447 | 4,024 | 824 | - | - 75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,143,105 |
| Portugul, - - - | - | $\div$ | - | 1,463 | - | 1,077 | - | - | - | 151 | - | - | - | 1,225 | - | - | 19,833 |
| Madeira, - - - - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 1,484 | - | 1,428 | 902 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 935 | - | - | 274 5 |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - | - | - | - | 392 | - | - | 112 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 269 | - | - | 5,549 5,000 |
| Cape de Verd Jsands, -- - - Morocco and Batbary States, | - | - | 10,000 | - 500 | 400 | - | - ${ }^{-1}$ | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,000 30,437 |
| Italian Ports, - - - | - |  | - |  |  |  | 4,500 | - | - |  | - | - | 144 | 1,030 | - | - | 263,846 |
| China and East nudies, generally, - - | - | 91 | = |  | - | 4,241 | 4,50, | - | - |  | - | - | - | - -324 | - | - |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - - - Africa, generally, | - | -6 | - | - $\quad 265$ | - | 1,085 | - | - | -- | 159 |  |  | - | 324 307 | - | - | 13,353 70,046 |
| Noth West Coast of America, - | - | - | - | 1,421 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total, | 140 | 614. | 16,573 | 271,575 | 312,133 | 1,451,657 | 164,513 | 6,985 | 49,269 | 231,226 | 754 | 200 | 1,808 | 61,911 | 707 | 15,025 | 18,718,477 |



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the foregoing Statement.


Treasury Defartment, Register's Office, February 7, 1800.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1798.

$$
\text { coblmunicated to the house of refresentatives, march 3, } 1800 .
$$

Treasury Department, March 3d, 1800.
Sir:
In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of May, 1798, I have the honor to transmit herewith two statements, one exhibiting the value or quantities of the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, in ships or vessels of thesaid United States, 'for one year prior to the 1st of October, 1798 , and the other exhibiting, in like manner, the importations in ships or vessels of foreign nations, during the same period.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A Generul Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in American Vessels, commencing from the 1 st of October, 1797, and ending the $30 t h$ September, 1798.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF MMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



Treasury Departient, Register's Office, March 1, 1800.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the Unitell States, in Foreign Vessels, commencin§ from the 1st of October, 1797, and ending the 30th of September, 1798.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF MMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, March 1, 1800.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register,

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1798

combunicated to the house of hepresentatives, april 12, 1800.
Treasury Department, April 12th, 1800.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit herewith, a statement exhibiting the tonnage of the shipping of the United States, at the close of the year 1798.

This account has been extracted from the records kept in pursuance of the acts of Congress for registering and recording, and for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, and is presumed to be correct, except that it includes a considerable number of vessels which have been condemned or detained by foreign nations, and respecting which particular information has not been obtained.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

## The Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Abstract of the 'Tonnage of the Shipping' of the several Districts of the United States, and of Recorded Vessels, on the last day of December, 1798.


ABSTRACT-Continued.


## REGISTERED TONNAGE.

The registered vessels which were employed in Foreign Trade, and the amount of registered tonnage of the United States at the close of the year 1798, was

## ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.

The enrolled vessels employed in the Coasting Trade at the close of the year 1798, was $227,343.79$
The vessels under twenty tons licensed for do. at do. was 24,099.43
$251,443.27$

## FISHING VESSELS.



Treasury Department, Register's Office, 11th April, 1800.
I do hereby certify, that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly Abstracts of Tonnage rendered to the treasury. by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1798.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## REGISTEREDSEAMEN.

COMMUNicated to the senate, deoember 12, 1800.
Department of State, 9th December, 1800.
Sir:
In pursuance of the ${ }^{66}$ Act to revive and continue in force certain parts of the ${ }^{6}$ Act for the relief and protection of American seamen,' and to amend the same," I have the honor to lay before Congress, an annual return, ending this day, containing an abstract of all the returns made to the Secretary of State, by the collectors of the different ports, pursuant to the " Act for the relief and protection of American seamen, and of the communications received from the agents,* employed by virtue of the same, in foreign countries.

I ain, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
J. MARSHALL.

The Honorable the Ppesident of the Senate.

Abstract from the returns made to the Secretary of State, by the Collectors of the Customs, of Seamen Registered under the act, entitled "An act for the relief and protection of American Seamen."


FOR THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1799.

for the quarter ending the 30 TH of september, 1799.

for the quarter ending the 31st of decencber, 1799.


[^5]ABSTRACT—Continued.
QUARTER ENDING 31St DECEMBER, 1799—Continued.

| states. | districts. |  |  |  |  |  | Tin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rhode Island, . | Newport, <br> Providence, |  | 111 66 | 1 2 | : | 112 |  |
| Connecticut, | New London, : : |  | 1227 | : |  | 227 123 |  |
| New York, | Hudson, <br> New York, |  | 8 361 | 1 | - | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 362 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \% |
| Maryland, . | Snow Hill, . . | - . | 3 | - | - | 3 | \% |
| Virginia, - . | Alexandria, <br> Tappahannock, Nortolk and Portsmouth, Bermuda Hundred, |  | 19 1 90 4 | - | 1 | 20 1 90 4 | ${ }^{3}$ |
| North Carolina, . | Newbern, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Washington, } \\ & \text { Edenton, }\end{aligned} \quad: \quad \vdots$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 8 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 115 47 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,065 |

for the quarter ending the 31st of march, 1800.

for the quarter ending the 30th june, 1800.


ABSTRACT-Continued.
quarter ending the 30th sune, 1800-Continued.


FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1800.


## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER $30,1800$.

## communicated to the senate, february 6, 1801.

Treanury Department, February 5, 1801.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first of October, 1800.

The value of goods, wares, and merchandise, of foreign growth or production, exported during the above period, is estimated at thrty-nine millions one hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL DEXTER.
The Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States.
A Statement of the Exports of the United States, from the 1st of October, 1799, to 30th of September, 1800.

| SPECLES OF MERCHANDISE. | Quantity, or Yalue. | SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. | Quantity, or Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ashes, Pot, - . $\quad$ tons, | 6,760 | Mustard, - - - pounds, | 3,130 |
| Do. Pearl, - - - do. | 1,261 | Molasses, - - - -allons, | 39,122 |
| Apples, - - - barrels, | 16,593 | Mules, - - - number, | 151 |
| Beer, Ale, Porter, and Cider, in |  | Medicinal Drugs, - - dollars, | 23,477 |
| casks, - - gallons, do. in bottles, dozens, | 74,763 1,721 | Merchandise, and all articles, not enumerated, | 16,126,868 |
| Beef, - . - do. in bottes, dozens, | 75,045 | Oil, Linseed, - - - gallons, | 18,857 |
| Biscuit; or Ship,Bread, . - do. | 81, 199 | Do. Spermaceti - do. | 221,762 |
| Do. - - - kegs, | 38,482 | Do. Whale and other Fish, - do. | 204,468 |
| Buckwheat, - - bushels, | 51 | Oats, - - - bushels, | 57,306 |
| Barley, - - - do. | 432 | Peas, | 27,851 |
| Bran and Shorts, - - do. | - 195 | Pork, - - - barrels, | 55,467 |
| Beans, - - - do. | 7,621 | Pitch, | 1,881 |
| Butter, - - - pounds, | 22,341 | Potatoes, - - - bushels, | 56,253 |
| Boots, - - pairs, | 6,473 | Poultry, - - - dozens, | 6,300 |
| Bricks, - - - number, | 332,222 | Rice, . - - - tierces, | 112,056 |
| Bark, Essence of - . - gallons, | 291 | Rye, - - - bushels, | 8,227 |
| Corn, Indian - . - bushels, | 1,694,327 | Rosin, - - - barrels, | 3,075 |
| Cheese, - - - pounds, | 913,843 | Spices, Pepper, - - pounds, | 635,849 |
| Coffee, - - - do. | 38,597,479 | Do. Pimento, - - do. | 324,458 |
| Cocoa, - - - do. | 4,925,518 | Do. all other, - - dollars, | 28,241 |
| Chocolate, - - - do. | 6,304 | Spirits, Foreign, - ${ }^{-}$- gal.ons, | 604,361 |
| Cotton, - - . do. | 17,789,803 | Do. Domestic, from foreign - |  |
| Coal, - - bushels, | 8,406 | produce, - - - do. | 481,569 |
| Candles, Wax, - .- pounds, | 13,818 | Do. Domestic, fron domestic, |  |
| Do.' Spermaceti, - do. | 181,321 | Droduce, - - | 27,801 |
| Candles, Tallow, - pounds, | 752,402 | Shoes and Slippers, - - - pairs, | 68,722 |
| Canvass or Sail Cloth, - pieces, |  | Skins and Furs, Saddlery, - - - dollars, | 308,262 $\mathbf{5 , 1 2 8}$ |
| Cables and Cordage, Cards, Wool and Cotton, - cwt. dozens, | 12,406 1,017 | Saddlery, - - - - pounds, | 5,128 |
| Copper, or Brass and Copper; ma-- |  | Starch, - . - - do. | 90,445 |
| nufactured, - - dollars, | 50,608 | Soap, - ${ }^{-}$- ${ }^{-}$do. | 2,284,553 |
| Coaches and other Carriages, do. | 16,678 | Sugar, brown and all other clayed, do. | 56,432,516 |
| Flour, - - barrels, | 653,052 | Do. refined, - - do. | 124,939 |
| Fish, dried or smoked, quintals, | 392,726 | Sheep, - - - number, | 9,445 |
| Do. pickled, -- - barrels, | 50,388 | Ship Stuff, - - cwit. | 432 |
| Do. do. - - - kegs, | 12,403 | Salt, - - - bushels, | 38,703 |
| Furniture, household, - dollars, | 81,421 | Snuif, - - - pounds, | 41,453 |
| Flaxseed, - - - bushels, | $\begin{array}{r}289,684 \\ 2,488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Tobacco, manufactured, - ${ }_{\text {Do. }}$ do. | 457,713 78,680 |
| Flax, Gunnowder, - - - | 2,488 19,565 | Tallow, unmanufactured, - - . phds. | 78,680 15,079 |
| Gunpowder,    <br> Ginseng, - - do. | 268,371 | Tar, - - - - b parrels, | 15,079 59,410 |
| Hats, . - - - dollars, | 42,076 | Turpentine, ${ }^{-}$- ${ }^{-}$do. | 33,129 |
| Hams and Bacou, . - - pounds, | 1,173,244 | Do. Spirits of - gallons, | 4,900 |
| Hair Powder; . - - do. | 33,887, | Tea, Bohea, - - pounds, | 938,376 |
| Hops, - - - do. | 100 | Do. Souchong and other black, do. | 42,905 |
| Hemp, - - cwt. | 1,540 | Do. Hyson, - $\quad$ - do. | 152,093 |
| Hides raw, .- . .- number, | 33,003 | Do. Other Green, - - do. | 47,258 |
| Morned Cattle, - . . . do. | 9,824 | Wheat, - - bushels, | 26,853 |
| Horses, - . - . - do. | 4,406 | Whalebone, - - - pounds, | 32,636 |
| Hogs, - - - do. | 14,294 | Wax, - - - do. | 203,703 |
| Iron, Pig, - - - tons, | 190 | Wines, Madeira, - - gallons, | 17,597 |
| Do. Bar, - - - do. | 531 | Do. all other, - - do. | 1,465,234 |
| Do. Castings, - - dollars, | 11,174 | Do. bottled, - do. |  |
| All other manufactured Iron and |  | Wood, Staves, and Heading, number, | $19,375,625$ |
| Steel, - - - do. | 372,261 572,999 | Do. Shingles, Po - do. | $76,027,827$ |
| Indigo, - - - pounds, | 572,999 $1.633,562$ | Do. Hoops and Poles, ${ }_{\text {Do. }}$ Boards, Plank, Scanting, do. | 2,121,189 |
| Lard, - - - do. | 1,633,562 | \& \& Boards, Plank, Scanting, feet, |  |
| Leather, - - - - do. | 171,103 42000 | Do. Timber, - - $\quad$ - tons, | -8,895 |
| Lead, - - - bushels, | $\begin{array}{r}420,020 \\ 79,677 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Do. all other and lumber, dollars, | 73,34 |
| Do. Indian, - - do. | 338,108 | Do. Oak Bark, and other dye, do. | 15,77 |
| Do. Buckwheat, - - do. |  | Do. all manufacturers of do. | 117,65 |
| Do. Oat, - - - do. | 1,637 |  |  |

1.Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to theforegoing Statement.


A Summary of the Value of the Exports from each State.

From New Hampshire,
Vermont,
Massachusetts,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New Jersey,
Pennsylvania,
Delaware,
Maryland
North Carolina,
South Carolina.
Georgia,

Taeasury Defartment, Register's Office, February 3 $d_{\text {, }}$, 180 斤

| - | - | - | $\$ 431,836$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| - | - | - | 57,041 |
| - | - | - | $11,326,876$ |
| - | - | - | $1,322,945$ |
| - | - | - | $1,114,743$ |
| - | - | - | $14,045,079$ |
| - | - | - | $11,949,289$ |
| - | - | - | 418,699 |
| - | - | - | $12,264,331$ |
| - | - | - | $4,430,689$ |
| - | - | 769,6999 |  |
| - | - | $2,174,268$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1799.

communcated to the house of representatives, january 17, 1801.

## Sir:

Treasury Department, February 13th, 1801.
I have the honor to transmit herewith, a statement exhibiting the tonnage of the shipping of the United States, at the close of the year 1799.

This account has been extracted from the records kept in pursuance of the acts of Congress for registering and recording, and for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, and is presumed to be correct, except that it includes a considerable number of vessels which have been condemned or detained by foreign nations, and respecting which particular information has not been obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL DEXTER.
The Hon. the Spearer of the House of Representatives.


| DISTRICTS. |  | Recorded. | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | Licensed under twenty tons, for |  | Aggregate Tonnage of each District. | Proportions of the Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Permanent. | T'emporary. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coast'g trade. | Cod Fishery. |  | Coast'g Trade. | WhaleFishery. | Cod Fishery. |
|  |  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| Cedar Point, |  |  |  |  | 1,333.36 |  | 425.35 |  | 1,768.71 | 1,333.36 |  |  |
| Georgetown, | . | : |  | 387.86 $4,109.22$ | 876.2 $6,823.30$ | 589.39 | 223,54 $1,774.6$ |  | $1,690.84$ $36,149.89$ | 886. 7,412.69 |  |  |
| Bermuda Hundred, | $\bigcirc$ |  | 5,594.68 | 1,025,87 | 4,392,28 | 99.00 | , 304.44 | - | 11,416.37 | 4,491.28 |  |  |
| Yampton, |  | A. |  |  | 2,701.60 |  | 489.49 |  | 4,117.87 | 2,701.60 |  |  |
| Tappahannock, |  | - | 1,461.78 | 76.36 | 3,152.73 | 126.30 | 489.49 632.6 |  | ${ }_{5}, 449.33$ | 3,279.8 |  |  |
| Yeocomico, |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{668.91}$ |  | ${ }^{414.69}$ |  | 1,273.65 | 368.91 |  |  |
| Dumfries, | - |  | 8,806.32 | 212.90 $1,142.20$ | r $\begin{array}{r}601.50 \\ \hline 114.67\end{array}$ | 21.00 184.5 | ${ }_{365.33}^{296.62}$ | . | 12,6132.12 | - 622.50 |  |  |
| Folly Landing, | - | : | 8,648.45 |  | ,980.52 |  | 686.42 |  | 2,315.44 | 2,980.52 |  |  |
| South Quay, |  | - |  |  | 80.68 |  |  |  | ${ }^{80.68}$ | 80.68 |  |  |
| Wilmington, North Carolina, | . |  | 2,361.38 | 137.62 | 140.76 | 21.37 | 75.13 |  | 2,736.36 | 162.18 |  |  |
| Newbern, ${ }^{\text {Washington, }}$ | - |  | 3,882, 71 | $\begin{array}{r}1394.83 \\ 1,195.62 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{990} 709.64$ |  | ${ }^{472.55}$ | - | $5,859.83$ | 709.64 |  |  |
| Edenton, |  |  | - $4,635.24$ | 1,511.11 | 1,852.56 | 80.75 | 289.94 610.00 |  | 8,608.91 | 1,0752.56 |  |  |
| Camden, |  |  | 1,394.34 | 726.68 | 1,351. 1 |  | 554.43 |  | 4,026.51 | 1,351. 1 |  |  |
| Georgetown, South Carolina, | . |  | 703.45 | 165.24 | 652.17 | 185.32 |  |  | 1,706.23 | 837.49 |  |  |
| Charleston, ${ }_{\text {Savanmah }}$ Georgia, | - | B. | 33,422.36 | 4,276.32 | 5,992.13 | 776.65 | 350.43 |  | 34,817,94 | 6,768.78 |  |  |
| Brunswick, . | $\therefore$ |  |  |  | . 71.40 |  | 42.26 | . | 113.66 | 71.40 |  |  |
| St. Mary's, |  |  | 60.42 | 225.71 | 89.86 | 62.91 | 53.29 |  | 492.34 | 152.82 |  |  |
| Middletown, |  |  | 11,525.83 | 586.15 | 3,360.20 | 75.46 | 394.93 |  | 15,942.67 | 3,435.66 |  |  |
| Hudson, ${ }_{\text {Waldoborough }}$ |  | - | 2,383,84 | 88.54 | 1,846.58 | 112.60 | 17,30 | - | 4,449. 1 | 1,959.23 |  |  |
| Havre de Grace, |  |  |  |  | 816.32 |  |  |  | 936.88 |  |  |  |
| Little Egg Harbor, |  |  |  | 175.74 | 913.32 |  | ${ }^{97.33}$ |  | 1,186.44 | 913.32 |  |  |
| Ipswich; . |  | . | 273.65 |  | 331.53 | . | 224.80 | 279.42 | 1,109.50 | 224.42 |  | 107.11 |
|  | Total, | - | 607,310.19 | 54,887.00 | 239,024.36 | 6,404.65 | 25,736. 8 | 6,046.17 | 939,408.50 | 220,904.46 | 592.29 | 23,932.26 |

A. B. C. The abstracts were not received from those districts when this statement was closed.

## ABSTRACT OF TONNAGE, \&c.-Continued.

Registered tonnage.
The registered vessels which were employed in the foreign trade, and the amount of registered tonnage of the United States, at the close of the year 1799, was - . . . . . 662,197.19

## ENROLLED AND LTCENSED TONNAGE.



FISHING VESSELS.

The licensed 'vessels under twenty tons, for do. do. $\quad-\quad-\quad$ - $6,046.17$
Aggregate amount of tonnage at the close of the year 1799, - $\quad \overline{939,408.50}$
Treasurx Department, Register's Office, February 5, 1801.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered to the Treasury, by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1799.

JOSEPH NOUURSE, Register.

## REGISTERED SEAMEN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER $16,1801$.
Department of State, December 14th, 1801.
Sir:
Agreeably to the "Act to revive and continue in force certain parts of the Act for the relief and protection of Arnerican Seamen, and to amend the same," I have the honor to lay before Congress, an annual return, ending the ninth instant, containing an abstract of all the returns made to the Secretary of State by the Collectors of the Customs for the different ports, pursuant to the "Act for the relief and protection of American Seamen;" to which I have added extracts* from the communications received from the agents in foreign countries, for the relief of American Seamen.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your very obedient servant,
JAMES MADISON.
The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Abstract from the-Returns made to the Secretary of State, by the Collectors of the Customs, of Seamen Registered under the act, entitled ${ }^{6}$.An Act for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDIMG SEPTEMBER 30, 1799.
.

FOR THE quarter ending december 31, 1799.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Massachusetts, | Sag Harbor, $-\quad-$ | - | - |  |

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MAROH 31, 1800.

for the quarter ending june 31 , 1800.


FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1800."


* For these extracts and list of impressments, see Foreign Relations, December 16, 1801.


## ABSTRACT-Continued.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER $31,1800$.


FOR TIIE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1801.


ABSTRACT-Continued.
quarter ending march 31, 1801-mContinued.


FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1801.


FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1801.

| Massachusetts, | Dighton, Penobscot, Biddeford, Frenchman's Bay Newburyport, Ipswich, Nantucket, Gloucester, Salem, Portland, | - <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  | - <br>  <br>  <br>  | - <br>  <br>  <br>  | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \cdot 11 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 35 \\ 2 \\ 33 \\ 17 \\ 109 \\ 65 \end{array}$ | - -1 1 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 35 \\ 2 \\ 33 \\ 17 \\ 110 \\ 67 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rhode Island, | Providence, - <br> Newport, | - |  | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Connecticut, - <br> Do. from the 1st. of Oct. 1800, to Aug. 15th, 1801, - | New London, New Haven, - | - | - | - | - | 56 167 | - | - | 56 <br>  <br> 167 |  |
| Virginia, - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alexandria, - } \\ & \text { Dumfries, } \end{aligned}$ | - | - |  | $-1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | - | $\because$ | 20 5 | 223 |
| North Carolina, - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Edenton, } \\ & \text { Washington, } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 55 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 689 |

## IMPORTS FOR TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1800.

communicated to the house of representatives december 17, 1801.
Treasury Department, December 16th, 1801.
Sir:
In conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations in American and Foreign vessels, from October 1st, 1798, to September 30th, 1799; also similar statements, from October 1st, 1799, to September 30th, 1800.

A number of the first mentioned statements have been printed, and will be immediately deposited with the Clerk of the House.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in American and Forcign Vessels, from the 1 st day of October 1798, to the 30th day of September 1799.


STATEMENT OF MMPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF MPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OR MPORTS-Continued.


A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in American Vessels, commencing October 1st, 1799, and ending September 30, 1800.

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. |  | goods subject to duties an valorem. |  |  |  |  | articles paying specticic moties. <br> wines. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | vaiue of goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | At 10 per cent. | At $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | At 15 per cent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } 20 \\ \text { pr. cent. } \\ p \end{gathered}$ | At 40 <br> pr. cent. | Madeira. | Burgundy. |
|  |  | Dollars. |  |  |  |  | Gall |  |
| Russia, - | - | 602,902 | 52,901 | 15,112 | 350 |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - - | - | 152,512 | 15,820 | 18,769 | 7,135 | - | - | 368 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sweden, } \\ & \text { Swedish } \\ & \text { West } \\ & \text { Indies, }\end{aligned}-$ | - | 9,909 2,598 | 11,918 51 | 10,209 | 22 |  |  |  |
|  | Tolal, | 12,507 | 11,969 | 10,209 | 22 |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, Danish West Indies, | - | 138,676 23,179 | 30,969 1,190 | 6,927 4,918 | $\begin{array}{r} 138 \\ 1,475 \end{array}$ | 154 | 7,559 |  |
| Total, | $\sim$ | 161,855 | 32,159 | 11,845 | 1,613 | 154 | 7,559 |  |
| United Netherlaids, Dutch West Indies, Dutch East Indies, | - | 51,271 | 275,564 | 36,202 | 5,558 | - | - | 226 |
|  | - | 145,834 | 19,767 | 10,261 | 675 | - | 84 |  |
|  | - | 1,766 | 4,963 | 9,260 | 3 | - | 98 |  |
| Total, | - | 198,871 | 300,294. | 55,723 | 6,236 | . - | 182 | 226 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, |  | $8,786,016$ 285,543 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,200,886 \\ 1,56,264 \end{array}$ | $5,919,822$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156,820 \\ 4,330 \end{array}$ | - | 443 |  |
| Scotand, - - - | - | 330,774 | 99,036 | 11,842 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, \&c. - | - | 20,98216,583 |  | 4,054 | 26,914 | 7,936 |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - | - |  | 8,462 | 32,100 | - | 117 | 28 |  |
| British African ports, - | - | 1,61088,108 |  | 47,780 | . 81 |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - | - |  | 1,588,827 |  | -84 | - | 710 |  |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, | - | 39,805 | 19,326 | 52,771 | 684 | 22 | 3,860 |  |
|  | - | $\begin{array}{r} 323 \\ 14,509 \end{array}$ | 1,170 12,340 | 5,938 | 125 | - | 209 |  |
| Total, | - | 2,584,253 | 14,493,399 | 6,255,486 | 188,957 | 8,075 | 5,250. |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. |  | 1,459,937 | 467,704 | 249,305 | 55,223 | 57,769 | 14.10 |  |
| France, French West Indies, Bourbon and Mauritius, | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2,074 \\ 11,015 \\ 3,793 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,930 \\ 24,258 \\ 173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 979 \\ 20,890 \\ 1,076 \end{array}$ | 15563 | 4,467 | 2,243 | 107 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, |  | 16,882 | 29,261 | 22,945 | 578 | 4,467 | 2,243 | 107 |
| Spain, <br> Teneriffe and other Canaries, Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. Spanish West Indies, Manilla and Philippine Isles, Floridas and Louisiana, Other Spanish American Colonies, | - | 261,791 | 102,967 | 250,056 | 1,347 660 | 92,801 | 10636 | 114 |
|  | - | 1,558 | 1,083 | 1,084. | 660 |  |  |  |
|  | - | 25,530 | 4,165 | 22,811 | 400 | 0 | 5,508 |  |
|  | - | 27 | - | 6 | 400 | , | 3,508 |  |
|  | - | 17,379 | 1,403 | 5,005 | , |  |  |  |
|  | - | 50,035 | 8,702 | 11,480 |  |  |  |  |
| Total, |  | . 356,325 | 119,294 | 291,452 | 2,407 | 92,801 | 5,650 | 114 |
| Portugal, -Madeira,Fayal and the other Azores,Cape de Verd Islands, - | - | 7,021 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,041 \\ \quad 32 \\ \hdashline 1,331 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,302 \\ 479 \\ 1,013 \\ 286 \end{array}$ | 125 | 2,296 | 104183,750 | 256 |
|  |  | 10 |  |  | - | - |  |  |
|  |  | 2 86 |  |  |  | 196 | - 27 |  |
| Total, |  | 7,119 | 14,404 | 47,080 | 125 | 2,492 | 183,881 | 256 |
| Italy, China and East Indies, generally, West Indies, generally, Africa, Europe, generally, and uncertain ports, | - | 109,704 | $\begin{gathered} 206,872 \\ 893,138 \\ - \\ -\quad 42 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 242,282 \\ 72,589 \\ 294 \\ 523 \\ 2,555 \end{array}$ | 72784 | 8, 8 -423 | 32 |  |
|  |  | 302,366 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10,465 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,097 |  |  | 5 | - | 2 |  |
| Grand Total, | - | 12,978,816 | 16,637,257 | 7,296,169 | 263,4.57 | 174,181 | 204,813 | 1,081 |

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF MMPORTS $\dot{-}$ Continued.


STATEMENT OF MMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



Treasury Department, Register's Office, Decembet 15, 1801.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in Foreign Vessels, commencing the 1st of October', 1799, and ending the 30th September, 1800.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS_Continued.


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF LMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 15, 1801.

## COMPARATIVE DUTIES

Paid in the Ports of Great Britain, on Goods imported into Great Britain, in American, Foreign, and British vessels.
communicated to the house of representatives, january 7, 1802.
Department of State, 5t Jonuaty, 1802.
SIR:
In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, of the 24th ult. I have the honor to enclose a table, shewing the comparative duties paid in the ports of Great Britain, on goods imported into Great Britain, in American, foreign, and British bottoms, since the 5th of January, 1798, so far as the same respects the commerce of the United States.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES MADISON.

Note. - See No. 65.


 in British or American ships, on payment of the lowest duty to which the like goods are subject when imported in British ships, from any port of Europe in amity with his Britannic majesty, subject, nevertheless, toa further duty, when imported in American ships of 10 per cent. on the produce and amount of these duties. amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between his majesty and the United States of America.

On the 19th of July, 1799, the British Parliament passed an act laying an additional duty of five per oent, on the duties before payable upon imports, exports, and the coasting trade, but with sundry exceptions, among which is tobacco. It is not known that this act has been repealed; and, if it be still in force, it has the effect of adding five per cent, to the discriminations specified in the table, with the exception of such articles as are imported into Great Britain, free of duty, according to the rules by which the discriminations were imposed; among which are the articles of pot and pearl ashes, pig iron, staves, timber in logs, oak and pine plank, and oak boards.
Another act, commonly calledl the convoy act, was passed on the $28 t h$ June, 1798 , imposing certain new and additional duties upon specific articles, and three pelr cent, ad youlorem, upon eruumerated articles, but being limited to the signing of the preliminary articles of peace, it has expired,

## EXPORTS TO ITALY, GIBRALTAR, AND THE BARBARY POWERS, FOR FIVE YEARS PRE. CEDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER, 1801.

communicated to the house of representatives, januaiy 18, 1892.
The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11 th instint, respectfully reports: 4
That the documents in the Treasury do not discriminate the exports of the United States to Spanish and French ports in the Mediterranean, from those to ports of the same nations, respectively, on the Atlantic; nor those to Trieste from those to the Austrian Netherlands; nor those to the Levant from those to Asia, generally.

This renders a full compliance with the order of the House impracticable; but the statement herewith transmitted, exhibits the value of the annual exports, for the last five years, 10 Gibraltar, Barbary, and the Italian ports, respectively. The greater part of those to Barbary have been on public account. It appears from the statement, that the value of the annual exports to the Italian ports, has amounted, on an average of four years, endiug the 30th September, 1800 , (the returns of 1801 being incomplete) to a sum of 246,406 dollars, in articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States, and of $1,240,663$ dollars, in foreign articles: and that the annual exports to Gibraltar, have araounted, on an average of the same years, to 84,415 dollars, in domestic, and to 427,790 dullars, in foreign articles.

All which is most respectfully submitted.
Treasury Department, January 16, 1802.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Statement of the Value of the Exports of the United States to the Ports of Italy, Gibraltar, and the Barbary Powers, for each of the five years, ending $30 t h$ of September, 1797 to 1801, distinguishing the amount of Foreign Produce from Domestic.


* The returns from New York, from the list of A pril to the 30th of September, are wanting.


## EXPORTSTOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1801.

Communicated to the house of representatives, february 11, 1802.
Treasury Defartment, February 10, 1800.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first of Octaber, 1801.

The value of goods, wares, and merchandise, of foreign growth or production, exported duriug the above period, is estimated at forty-six millions six hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALEATIN.

Exports of the United States,from the 1st of October, 1800, to the 30th of September, 1801.


A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agrecably to the above Statement.


A Summary of the Value of the Exports from each State.


Theasurx Department, Register's Office, February 10th, 1802.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## MARINE HOSPITALS.

## communicated to the senate, febrdary 24, 1802.

## Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

I communicate to both Houses of Congress a report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of our marine hospitals', which appear to require legislative attention.

As connected with the same subject, I also enclose information respecting the situation of our seamen and boatmen frequenting the port of New Orleans, and suffering there from sickness and the want of accommodation. There is good reason to believe their numbers greater than stated in these papers. When we consider how great a proportion of the territory of the United States must communicate with that port singly, and how rapidiy that territory is increasing its population and productions, it may, perhaps, be thought reasonable to make hospital provisions there of a different order from those at foreign ports generally.

February 24, 1802.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

## Treasurx Department, February 16th, 1802.

SIR:
I have the honor to enclose two statements in relation to the marine hospitals.
The statement A, exhibits the balances remaining unexpended in the hands of the several collectors, and agents, on the 30th September last, or on the last day to which returns have been made.

The statement B, exhibits the total amount received in each. State, and expended by each hospital, from the commencement of the institution to the same day.

The only ports where hospitals have been established, or temporary relief afforded to the seamen, are,
1 st. Boston, Newport, Norfolk, and Charleston, South Carolina, where marine hospitals have been altogether established under the lavs of Congress, exclusively appropriated to the use of seamen, and solely supported out of the funds raised under the authority of the United States. The hospital at Newport, has lately been discontinued.
$2 d$. Baltimore, where the hospital is in the same situation, as to its funds, but is placed under the control of the Board of Health.

3d. New York and Philadelphia, where sick seamen are received in the city hospital, at a fixed rate per week, paid out of the marine hospital fund.

4th. Portland, New London, Wilmington, North Carolina, Newbern, Edenton, and lately Newport, and Alexandria, where temporary relief is afforded in private boarding houses.

5 th. Savannah, from which no returns have been received.
By the statement B, it appears that the whole sum received from seamen, either in private or in public service, amounts to 147,875 dollars and 58 cents, of which 6,185 dollars and 33 cents, have been applied to the purchase of the hospital at Gosport, near Norfolk, and 74,636 dollars and 51 cents have been expended for the relief of sick seamen; that 73,761 dollars and 61 cents, remain unexpended in the hands of sundry collectors and agents, and that 6,707 dollars and 87 cents, are due to certain agents, who have expended more than has been received by them.

This last circumstance has taken place in Newport, Norfolk, and Charleston, namely, in three of the four marine hospitals, which have been established; and, it will be perceived by a recurrence to the same statement, that to those three places, the navy fund has been exclusively applied; but this last fund being nearly exhausted, it is impracticable to continue any longer the established hospitals at Norfolk and Charleston, unless Congress shall think proper to grant them some aid, or to make such alterations in the law, as will permit a more general application of the fund.

Under existing circumstances, if no alteration shall be made, it will be necessary to write to the collectors of both places, to discontinue in toto the hospitals, after the 31st March next. For, the advances made by them, must, by this time, exceed twelve thousand dollars; these have been paid out of the proceeds of the duties on import and tonnage, and cannot be admitted to their credit, in their accounts as collectors. It will be necessary for them to continue to collect the seamen money, until they shall have been fully reimbursed for their advances.

If it be asked why the funds have proven insufficient in those two places, the following reasons, it is believed, may be assigned-1st. The establishment of an hospital, instead of having had recourse to city or State institutions, as in Phiiadelphia and New York, which has drawn with it all the expenses of superintendence, attending physicians, \&c. For what reason the Gosport hospital was purchased from the State of Virginia, I am at a loss to know but if it was intended for the navy, it should be supported out of the funds appropriated for that Department, and placed under its control. The building is much too large, and in an unfinished state, and wants immediate and expensive repairs. 2dly. Those two seaports are more expensive, and, generally, so far especially as relates to nonresidents, more sickly, than the more northern ports. 3dly. The provision of the law, which makes seamen on board coasting vessels, pay only in the port to which they belong, is unjust in its operation, and bears more particularly on the Southern ports.

It is necessary to state, that complaints are frequently received from those ports, where no relief has yet been granted; the seamen complaining that they pay, without deriving any benefit from it. This may be the case in some instances, but it is doubtful whether the application of the funds in such manner that they might find relief in all the important ports of the Union, may not be more beneficial to them than a provision in the ports where they reside, and where they want it least.

Whilst the expenditure of the money is restricted to the port or State where it is collected, it cannot be considered in any other light than as a municipal establishment, and would more conveniently be placed under the control of the State itself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The President of the United States.
A.

A Statement of Moneys remaining in the luands of Collectors and Agents, received by them for the support of the Marine Hospitals established in the United States, for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen, up to the 30th of Septtmber, 1801, or so far as returns have been made.


MARINE HOSPITAL MONEYS-Continued.

B.

Statement of the Marine Hospital Fund,from its establishment, to 30th September, 1801, taken from the Agents ${ }^{2}$ accounts.

|  | Amount received by agents from collectors. | Amountre. ceived by agents from the Navy. | Amount due by collectors. | Total Amount of Hospital Fund. | Expenditures. | Balance due by agents and collectors. | Balance due to Agents. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls: Cts. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts, | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. | Dolls. Cts. |
| New Hampshire, | 84959 | - | 38116 | 1,230 75 | No hosp. | 1,230 75 |  |
| Massachusetts, - | 22,666 96 | - | 8,551 20 | 31,218 16 | 9,673 42 | 21,554 74 |  |
| Maine, - - | 3,355 94 |  | 2,788 82 | 6,144 76 | 103.95 | 6,040 81 |  |
| Rhode Island, | 4,712 96 | 2,450 00 | 71260 | 7,87556 | 7,662 85 | 71260 | 49989 |
| Connecticut, | 3,498 54 | - | 2,380 04 | 5,878 58 | 1,583 81 | 4,294 77 |  |
| New York, | 21,250 43 | - | 2,584 07 | 23,834 50 | 12,020, 12 | 11,814 38 |  |
| New Jersey, - |  | - | 1,178 79 | 1,178 79 | Nohosp. | 1,178 79 |  |
| Pennsylvania, A. | 5,808 93 | - | 17,660 45 | -16,469 38 | 57449 | 15,894 89 |  |
| Delaware, - |  | - | 1,429 74 | 1,429 74 | No hosp. | 1,429 74 |  |
| Maryland, - | 14,091 22 | 17 | 1,910 20 | 16,009 42 | 11,568 17 | 4,441 25 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Virginia, (Norfolk) } \\ & \text { do. (Alexandria) } \end{aligned}$ | 5,552 89 | 4,017 51 | 76375 71957 | 10,334 719 57 | 12,588 16 | 763.75 71957 7858 | 3,017 76* |
| N. Carolina, (Wilmington) A. | 93223 | - |  | 93223 | 53642 | 39581 |  |
| do. (Newbern) A. | 89580 | - | 66728 | 1,563 08 | 19670 | 1,366 37 |  |
| do. (Edenton) | 1,091 31 | - 0 | 51512 | 1,606 43 | 50866 | 1,097 77 |  |
| South Carolina, - - | 9,939 54 | 4,500 00 | 13809 | 14,577 63 | 17,629 76 | 13809 | 3,190 22 |
| Georgia, - |  |  | 53505 | 53505 |  | 53505 |  |
| Tennessee and Detroit, | - | - | 15247 | 15247 | No hosp. | 15247 |  |
| Total, | 94,646 34 | 10,967 51 | 36,076 40 | 141,690 25 | 74,636 51. | 73,761 61 | 6,707 87 |

A. The accounts of the agents for the hospitals at Philadelphia, Norfolk, Wilmington, and Newbern, are only to the 30th September, 1801.
*Of this sum, there is due to William Davies, Agent,
To Otway Byrd, late Agent,
Deduct amount due from P. Gatewood, also late Agent,

Total Hospital Fund, - - - - $-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 141,99025$

| Advanced by Navy Department for the purchase of Gosport Hospital, notincluded in the above account, |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Balance due to agents, - | $-\overline{-}$ |

\$154,583 42


## Extract of a letter from Evan Jones, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated New Orleans, August 10, 1801.

"A great number of American citizens, especially seamen, and boatmen from the Ohio, die here, yearly, for want of a hospital into which they might be put and taken care of-not that they are refused admittance into the Spanish poor hospital, but that building is by much too small for the purpose. No public house of any reputation will take them in, and consequently they lie in their ships or boats, or get into wretchied cabins, in which they die miserably, after frequently subjecting the humane among their countrymen to much trouble and expense.
"Will not this be an object, sir, worthy the attention of the Government of the. United States? And might not a fund be easily established for the preservation of those poor people, by imposing a light tax upon every vessel and boat that comes in, as well as upon every seaman and boatman?
"About two hundred vessels have entered bere from sea, during a twelve month past, and allowing eight men only to each, it makes 1,600 . Perhaps from 350 to 400 boats, have come down from the Ohio, \&c. during the same time, and allowing four men to each, it would make about an equal number of men. A small sum from each, added to something from every vessel and boat, would probably produce a capital equal to the exigency."

## Extracts of a letter from E M. Bay, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated at Charleston, 4 th November, 1802.

"It will readily occur to you, sir, that thousands of our fellow-citizens must soon be employed in navigating the ships and boats which must ever be used as the means of transporting these commodities* from one place to another.

Now, sir, when we take into consideration the climate and season of the year, when this commerce must be carried on, the risk to our citizens must be multiplied in a high degree. It is well known that the Western rivers cannot be conveniently navigated into the Mississippi, until the breaking up of the frost in the Spring of the year. It is then that that great river begins to rise, and it generally remains up until July. The great distance and unavoidable impediments naturally in the way, will always carry over these commercial transactions to so late a period as to leave the great bulk of those employed in them, at or about New Orleans, in the sickly season of the year; which, in that low, flat, unhealthy Southern climate, is fatal in the extreme, to the strong, robust constitutions of our Western brethren: hence many of them fall victims to climate and disease, leaving families and friends at a great distance from them."
"The want of proper accommodations for poor and infirm seamen and boatmen, at New Orleans, is another very serious inconvenience, our poorer class of fellow-citizens are much subjected to, in that place. It is really pitiable to see such numbers of distressed objects, as sometimes present themselves to view, in the sickly months, who have been left to shift for themselves, after their employers have made their markets. Something like an hospital establishment, to be superintended by American plysicians, would go a great way to alleviate the distresses of these useful men. I mention American physicians, because our people are strongly prejudiced against those of the Spanish faculty; and generally not understanding the language, they derive little or no benefit from them."

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1800, formed from the quarter yearly abstracts rendered by the several collectors. But this document being extremely erroneous, it seems proper to accompany it with some explanations.

By the mode in which the collectors keep their accounts of district tonnage, the difference between the total amount of registers or licenses issued, and the total amount of registers or licenses which have been returned, is considered as the actual existing tonnage of each port. A great number of vessels lost at sea, or captured, but whose registers have not been returned, or whose fate has not been ascertained, continue in that manner to make part of that nominal tonnage; and the errors arising from that cause increased every year, until in the years 1798 and 1899 , the nominal actual tonnage exceeded the dutied tonnage, or the amount on which duties are paid, although this last includes the repeated voyages of the same vessel. The annexed comparative statement for the years 1794 to 1799 , with a letter from the Register of the Treasury accompanying the same, will show the progress, though not the extent of the error.

In order to correct those statements, transcripts have been made from the marine documents in the treasury, of the names of every yessel which appeared as being still in existence, and possessed of a register on the 31st December, 1800; and copies of those belonging to each port respectively, have been transmitted to the proper collectors, with a request that they should strike off from the list every vessel ascertained to be no longer possessed of a register, and, in doubtful cases, apply to the owners for information. From their returns it is to be hoped that a correct statement may finally be obtained. At present, returns have been received only from twenty-three ports, and the result there has been, that, instead of 83,708 tons, stated in the usual statement as the amount of actual registered tonnage, only 64,371 did exist on the 31 st December, 1800. The statement A exhibits the details of that result; and the Register's letter accompanying the same, shows that, if the errors in the other ports have been in the same ratio, the whole registered tonnage of the United States on the same day, instead of being 669,921 tons, as stated in the annual statement, amounted only to 517,000 tons. This is only conjectured; but there is good reason to believe that the total difference between the actual tonnage of every description, and the tonnage returned in the statement as such, was not less than 200,000 tons, on the last day of the year $1800 ;$ that is to say, that, instead of the 972,000 tons exhibited in that statement, the United States did not possess above 770,000 .

Farther back than the close of the year 1800 , it would be very difficult to trace the progress of that error. By the arrangements made, it is expected that a correct statement of the actual tonnage, as it existed on that day, will be obtained before the next session of Congress; and those for the ensuing years will be rendered as correct as the nature of the documents on which they are grounded will permit.

- I have the-honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Abstract of the Tonnage of the Shipping of the several Districts of the United States, and of Recorded Vessels, on the last day of December, 1800.


| - | Recorded. | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | - Licensed under twenty tons, for |  |  |  | Proportions of the Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Permanent. | Permanent. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coasting Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |  | Coasting Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |
|  | Tons. 95ths, | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95 ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths, | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| Snow Hill, | - - | 213.56 | - | 1,922.63 | - | 626.35 | $\cdots$ | - | 2,762.59 | 1,922.63 |  |  |
| Annapolis, | - | 173.54 | - | 1,291,59 | - | 458.92 | . | - | 1,924.15 | 1,291.59 |  |  |
| Nottingham, $\quad$ - | - | -. | $\cdots$ | 1,066.61 | - | 44.15 | - | $\cdots$ | 1,110.76 | 1,066.61 |  |  |
| Cedar Point, Nanjemoy, -- | - | - 09 | 28 | 1,281.07 | - | 407.93 | - | - | 1,689.05 | 1,281.07 |  |  |
| George Town, - . - | - | 1,994.08 | 387.86 | 903.39 | $\bigcirc$ | - 220.14 | - | $\cdots$ | 3,506.07 | 903.89 |  |  |
| Norfolk, Virginia, - | - | 21,751.94 | 5,236.60 | 8,115.01 | 845.69 | 1,980.38 | - | - | $37,929.72$ | 8,960.70 |  |  |
| Bermuda Hundred, Petersburgh, | - | 5,519.86 | 807.01 | 4,318.24 | 155.00 | 330.33 | - | - | 11,130.49 | 4,473.24 |  |  |
| Tork Town, - - - | - | 864.73 | 76.36 | 2,754.07 | 16153 | 462.30 | - | - | 4,081.15 | $2,754.07$ |  |  |
| Yeocomico, -- | - | 1,323.18 | 76.36 | 3,097.78 | 161.53 | $\begin{array}{r}636.37 \\ -\quad 397.42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | - | 5,295.32 $1,179.76$ | $3,259.36$ 782.34 |  |  |
| Dumfries, - | - | $\cdots{ }^{\circ}$ | 212.90 | 607.29 | 21.00 | 319.92 | - | - | 1,161.21 | 628.29 |  |  |
| Alexandria, - | - . | 4,810,55 | 759.15, | 2,069.18 | 321.53 | 377.41 | - | - | 8,337.87 | 2,390.71 |  |  |
| Folly Landing, | - | 249.48 |  | 994.40 | - | 807.77 | $\cdots$ | - | 2,051.70 | 994.40 |  | . |
| South Quay, - - | - | 67.52 | - 94.79 | 80.68 | - | - | - | - | 243.09 | 80.68 |  |  |
| Wilmington, North Carolina, | - | 2,785.06 | 347.39 | 172.93 | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 3,305.43 | 172.93 |  |  |
| Newbern, - - | - | 4,222.94 | 1,220.41 | 822.61 | - | 462.67 | $\cdots$ | - | 6.728.73 | 822.61 |  |  |
| Washington, | - - | 2,852.12 | 1,311.73 | 1,039.12 | 139.30 | 317.38 | - | - | 5,659.79 | 1,178.51 |  |  |
| Edenton, - | - | 4,244.21. | 2,175.27 | 2,243.05 | $=$ | 617.77 | - | - | 9,280.35 | 2,243.05 |  |  |
| Camden, ${ }_{\text {, }}$ | - | 1,320.21 | 469.93 | 1,405.88 |  | 549.91 | $\cdots$ | " | 3,746.08 | 1,405.88 |  |  |
| George Town, South Carolina, | - | 737.14 | 483.15 | 629.77 | 309.93 | ${ }^{-}$ | - | - | 2,160.09 | 939.75 |  |  |
| Charleston, - | - | 37,633.77 | 4,764.70 | 5,729.85 | 359.24 | 366.42 | - | - | 48,854.13 | 6,089.14 |  |  |
| Savannah, Georgia, - | " | 112.84 |  | 85.19 |  |  | - | - | 198.08 | 85.19 |  |  |
| Savannah, Georgia, - | - | 5,193.04 | 2,524.70 | 689.74 | 702.88 | 17.86 | - | - | 9,128.37 | 1,392.67 |  |  |
| Sunbury, ${ }^{\text {Brunswick, }}$ - - | - | $\cdots$ | 42.12 | 177.69 71.40 | - | 50.74 | - | - | 219.81 122.19 | 177.69 71.40 | , |  |
| St. Mary's, - | - | 128.07 | 49.54 | 89.86 | 99.91 | 35.23 | - | - | 402.71 | 189.82 |  |  |
| Middletown, - | , - | 13,618.82 | 367.34 | 3,749.68 | 74.17 | 461.63 | - | - | 18,271.74 | 3,776.03 | * | 47,82 |
| Hudson, - | - | 1,751.89 | - | 1,304.25 | - | 17.30 | - | - | 3,073.49 | 1,304.25 |  |  |
| Waldoborough, - | * | 3,118.49 | 279.32 | 7,858.39 | - | - 143.82 | - | 646.14 | 12,046.26 | 7,718.16 | - | 140.23 |
| Havre de Grace, - - | - | - | - | 1,226.74 | 7 | 171.60 | - | - | 1,398.39 | 1,226.74 |  |  |
| Little Egg Harbor, - - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | 849.34 | - | 84.46 | , - | 510. | 933.80 | 849.34 |  |  |
| Ipswich, - | - | 344.05 | - | 360.88 | $\bigcirc$ | 127.07 | - | 310.23 | 1,142.28 | 210.50 | $\cdots$ | 150.38 |
| Richmond, - | * | 0 | 64.05 | 1,731.91 | 163.57 | 29.39 | " | - | 1,994.02 | 1,900.53 |  |  |
| Kennebunk, - - | - | 1,001.92 | - | 231.69 | - | 40.60 | - | - | 1,274.31 | 231.69 |  |  |
| Total, | - | 599,654.41 | 70,266.89 | 260,570.64 | 7,683.13 | 27,196.91 | - | 7,120.06 | 972.492.19 | 245,295.04 | 651.74 | 22,306.94 |

## ABSTRACT OF TONNAGE, \&c.-Continued.

## REGISTERED TONNAGE.

'Tons. 95ths.
The registered vessels which were employed in Foreign Trade, and the amount of registered tonnage of the United States at the close of the year 1800, was

669,921.35

## ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.

The enrolled vessels employed in the Coasting Trade at the close of the year 1800, was 245,295.04
The licensed do. under twenty tons, for do. at do. do. 27,196.91

FISHING VESSELS.


## Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 25, 1802.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered to the Treasury, by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1800.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Dutied Tonnage for the year 1800, was as follows, viz:


## Treasury Departaient, Register's Office, June 25, 1801

Sir:
Upon exhibiting the enclosed comparative statement between the actual and dutied tonnage, for the years 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1799, I beg leave tolremark, that, from time to time, directions have been given to the collectors of the several districts, to examine their marine documents, and to briug forward against the tonnage returned outstanding, such vessels as they might have evidence had either been lost at sea, captured, or condemned as unfit for service, it being well understood that their accounts of marine tonnage exceeded the actual tonnage of their several districts. In consequence thereof, partial corrections have been made by several of the collectors. They were also applied to for the purpose of pointing out a mode by which the correct tonnage might be stated. In reply, the collector of Charleston recommends a legal provision for a new emission of marine papers. The collector of Philadelphia recommends an examination of all the abstracts, from the commencement of the operation of the tonnage laws, but is aware that a considerable labor would. be involved, and an expense incurred to the United States. The collector of Dighton, Massachusetts, recommends a personal application to the owners of vessels, in each district, and others only acknowledge the incorrectness of their abstracts. I beg leave to refer to the papers, which $I$ have received on the subject, and which are inclosed for the Secretary's persual.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
The Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

## Treasury Departarent, Register's Office, February 25, 1802.

Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1800, formed from the quarter yearly abstracts, as rendered to this office by the several collectors of the ports of the United States, exhibiting,


The annual statements which have been laid before Congress for several years past, have noticed that they have included a considerable number of vessels condemned or detained by foreign nations, of which information had not been obtained, and this remark applies in the fullest manner to the statement now presented. I beg leave, sir, to observe, that your arrangement for the correction of these tonnage accounts, has been gone into with all the facility that the nature of the examination would admit, and that the statement herewith marked $A$, exhibits the correction of the registered tonnage to the 31st December, 1800, of twenty-three districts, by which it a apears, that of $83,708 \frac{9}{05}$ tons, being the aggregate amount of the registered tonnage of those districts, only $64,371 \frac{53}{53}$ actually existed, the difference being $19,336 \frac{51}{13}$ less. If this should be taken as a data for a calculation of the actuul registered tonnage, it would, on the 31 st. December, 1800, reduce the amount from $669,921 \frac{35}{55}$ nominal registered tonnage, to about 517,000 actually existing on that day.


It is presumed that when circumstances shall admit an examination of the district enrolled and licensed tonnage, and the district tomnage of fishing yessels, that a variation of about 48,000 tons of the former, and 4,000 tons of the latter, less than the dutied tonnage, will be found to exist; and that at present it may not be far erroneous to calculate the existing enrolled and licensed tonnage, and also the tonnage of fishing vessels at the tonnage upon which duties for each were paid for one year.

The total amount of tonnage on which duties. were paid in the year 1800, was,
Registered tonnage, -
Tons.
Enrolled and licensed,
Fishing vessels,
The total amount of actual district.tonnage as above estimated for the year 1800, was, -
Difference,
127,076
Arising from vessels on the foreign trade making more than one voyage in the year, the same being subject to a duty upon each voyage.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,
Honorable Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.
A Comparative Statement of the following Districts to 31st December, 1800 , shewing the difference between the amounts of permanent and temporary registered tonnage, as stated by the Collectors in their marine tonnage accounts, and the Treasury tonnage of those districts corrected to said period.


A Comparative Statement between the Actual and Dutied Tonnage, from 1794 to 1799.

| agtual tonnage. |  |  |  |  | dutied tonnage. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years. | Registered Tonnage. | Enrolled \& Licensed Coasting Trade. | Enrolled and Licensed Fish ing Trade. | Aggregate Actual Tonnage. | In Foreign Trade. | In Coasting Trade. | In Fishing Trade. | Aggregate of Dutied Tonnage. |
|  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 90ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| 179.4 | 438,862.71 | 162,578.64 | 27,175.64 | 628,617.09 | 525,649.00 | 192,686.00 | 27,260.00 | 745,595.00 |
| 1795 | 529,470.63 | 184,397.55 | 34,095.79 | 747,964.07 | 580,277.28 | 171,918.26 | 34,102.88 | 786,298.47 |
| 1796 | 576,733.25 | 217,840.35 | 37,326.36 | 831,900.01 | 675,046.00 | 200,373.00 | 38,921.00 | 914,340.00 |
| 1797 | 597,777.43 | 237,402.69 | 41,732.73 | 876,912.90 | 608,078.41 | 210,717.07 | 41,526.82 | 860,322.35 |
| 1798 | 603,376.37 | 251,443.27 | 43,509.32 | 898,329.01 | 522,245.00 | 200,863.00 | 41,727.00 | 764,835.00 |
| 1799 | 662,197.19 | 246,640.54 | 30,570.72 | 939.408.50 | 626,495.c0 | 202,103.00 | 31,595.00 | 860,193.00 |

EXCESSES OF THE SEVERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF TONNAGE.

| Years. | Of Registered beyond Dutied Registered Tonnage. | Of Dutied beyond Registered Tonnage. | Of Enrolled beyond Dutied Enrolled 'Tonnage. | Of Dutied beyond Enrolled Tonnage. | Of Licensed Fishing. Tonnage beyond Duties paid on Fishing Tonnage. | of Dutied beyond actual Fishing Tonnage. | Aggregate ac tual Tonnage more than Du tied Tonnage, occasioned by outstanding Marine Documents. | Aggregate Dutied Tonnage beyond actual Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| 1794 | - - | 86,786.24 | - - | 30,107.31 | - - | 84.31 | - - | 116,977.86 |
| 1795 | - - | 50,806.60 | 12,479.29 | - - | - - | 7.09 | - - | 38,334.40 |
| 1796 | - - | 98,312.70 | 17,467.35 | - - | - 205 | 1,594.59 | - $10.50{ }^{-7}$ | 82,439.94 |
| 1797 | - ${ }^{-7}$ | 10,300_93 | 26,685.62 | - - | 205.86 | - - | 16,590.55 |  |
| 1798 | 81,131.37 | - - | 50,580.27 | - . | 1,782.32 | - - | 133,494.01 |  |
| 1799 | 35,702.19 | - - | 44,537.54 | - - | - | 1,024.23 | 79,215.50 |  |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, June 25, 1801.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

7th Congress.]
No. 62.
[1st Session.

## FORFEITURE OF THE PRIVILEGES CONFERRED ON FISHING VESSELS.

communicated to the house of representatives, march $2,1802$.
The Secretary of the 'Ireasury, to whom was referred the petition of Isaac Sawyer and others, respectfully reports: That the allowance to vessels employed in the cod fisheries is limited to vessels "qualified agreeably to law:" that no vessels other than those enrolled or licenced in pursuance of the act of the 18 th of February, 1793, are 'deemed ships or vessels of the United States, entitled to the privileges of ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade or fisheries:" that, "in order for the enrolment of any ship or vessel, she must possess the same qualifications, and the same requisites in all respects must be complied with, as are made necessary for registering ships or vessels." And that, amongst other requisites, it is necessary for every owner to transmit to the Collector a certain oath in the act described, within ninety days after granting the cerficate of registry or enrolment.

In the present case; one of the owners of the schooner "Betsy," of Falmouth, has not subscribed and transmitted the oath within the ninety days, whereby the enrolment and license having been vacated, the said schooner is not entitled to any of the privileges of a vessel of the United States, nor, amongst others, to the usual allowance granted to vessels of the United States employed in the cod fisheries. By virtue of the powers vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and to remove disabilities, he is authorized, in certain cases, to reinstate a vessel in those privileges which, for want of some forms, she may have lost; but this authority has no retrospective effects, and does not extend to the remission of duties incurred, nor to the admission of the vessel to any other privilege of a vessel of the United States for the time during which the disability existed

Nor has, within the knowledge of the Secretary, the legislature, in any instance, by a specific act, granted a favor similar to that requested by the petitioners.

It is for the protection of the navigation, commerce, and fisheries of the United States, that certain requisites have been rendered necessary in order to entitle vessels to the privileges exclusively belonging to 'vessels of the United States." Had the schooner "Betsy" been occupied in the coasting trade, she would have equally forfeited her license and been subject to foreign tonnage. Had she been employed in the foreign trade, she would have equally forfeited her register, and been subject not only to pay foreign tonnage, but also the extra duties imposed on merchandise imported in foreign vessels.

Being employed in the cod fishery, she has forfeited the privilege of receiving the usual allowance granted to vessels of the United States occupied in that fishery.

Upon the whole, no reason appears why a deviation from general principles, maturely adopted, should take place in this instance.

All which is most respectfully submitted.
Treasury Department, March 2, 1802.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

## PIERS IN DELAWARE RIVER.

## communicated to the house of representatives, march $19,1802$.

Mr. Samuel Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom were referred the memorials of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, relative to the public Piers belonging to the United States in the river Delaware, and of sundry inhabitarts of Delaware, relative to the Piers at New-Castle, and the resolution offered to the House on the lith instant, for the apppropriation of - dollars for the erection and repair of Piers in the'said river, made the following report:
That, upon investigation, it appears to your committee, that the public piers in the river Delaware, which were ceded to the United States by the State of Penusylvania, in good repair, are now very much out of repair; and that the depth of water at some of the said piers, is now not sufficient to admit vessels of very moderate burden to lay along side, owing to the washing of the tide, and the falling in of the earth from said piers. That it is indispensable to the safe navigation of the said river in the winter season that the piers should be extended, and new ones erected, in a sufficient depth of water, in order to shelter vessels from the ice.

That the commerce and navigation of the United States, and foreign nations, trading on that river, but particularly that of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, are subjected to great loss and inconvenience, by ordering their vessels elsewhere, rather than encounter the hazard; and from the increased risk, and consequent augmentation of the premiums of insurance, which is an ultimate charge on the consumer of the articles so imported. That the losses of vessels and cargoes which frequently arise from this peril, are not only the loss of property, and not unfrequently the lives of our citizens, but may be considered as a loss to the revenue to the amount of the duties which such cargoes would have paid.

That the navigation of said river is frequently interrupted, and the produce of those States locked up in port, and deprived of a market for a considerable length of time, for want of such harbors, at proper stations, to shelter vessels from thie ice.

That the United States have established naval and military arsenals at the port of Philadelphia, which is considered as a very convenient port for the building, equipping, and manning the public ships of war; and, consequently, the protection of safe harbors from the ice, to such ships, is of great importance, and may frequently not only save to the United States large sums of money, which might otherwise be expended by delay, damage, or loss, but may be the means of facilitating the important objects of our naval expeditions.

That, by the adoption of the present Government, the States relinquished the right of imposing tonnage duties, which Pennsylvania had previously applied to the support of her light-house, beacons, buoys, and public piers; and that the original intention of the tonnage duty, on vessels of the United States, appears to have been to provide for the erection, repairs, and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, which, in all the laws relative to these objects, appear to be placed on the same footing; and the public piers, in the river Delaware, were, accordingly, ceded to the United States, by the State of Pennsylvania, at the same time, and on the same conditions, with the light-house on Cape Henlopen.

Your committee further refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the same subject, on the 12th April, 1798, and the documents therein mentioned, which they beg leave to submit as a part of their report, observing that the said piers have, ever since that time, been in a progressive state of decay.
The Secretary, in his said report, recommended an appropriation of 60,000 dollars for the aforesaid purpose. Your committee are of opinion that it would not be expedient, at this time, to appropriate a larger sum than 30,000 dollars, to be applied, under the direction of the President of the United States, in repairing and erecting piers in the river Delaware; and, for that purpose, they beg leave to report the following bill:

## REGISTERED SEAMEN.

COMMUNTCATED to the house of representatyyes, december 24, 1802.

## Department of State, December 22, 1802.

Sir:
In pursuance of the "Act to revive and continue in force certain parts of the 'Act for the relief and protection of American Seamen,' and to amend the same," I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives, abstracts of the returns made to me by the Collectors of the Customs within the United States, of registered and of impressed seamen;* to which is added a report, exhibiting an abstract of communications received from agents of the United States, for the relief and protection of their seamen.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,
JAMES MADISON.
The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

* For impressed Seamen, and other papers, see Foreign Relations, December 24, 1802.

Abstract from the Returns made to the Secretary of State, by the Collectors of the Customs, of Seamen Registered under the act, entitled "An act for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen.

FOR The quarter endikg september 30, 1801.


FOR THE qUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1801.


FOR THE quarter ending march 31, 1802.


ABSTRACT-Continued.
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1802.


FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1802.


## DISCRIMINATING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

Comhunicated to the house of representatites, jandary 10, 1803.
Mr. Samuel Smirte, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to discriminating and countervailing duties, and to the act of the British Parliament on that subject, made the following report:

That a duty of sis cents per ton is by law impósed on all American ships, entering any of the ports of the United States, from a foreign port, and on any ship or vessel not of the United States, fifty cents per ton; and that an additional duty of ten per cent. on the duties payable on gooids, wares, or merchandise, imported in American bottoms, has invariably been imposed on such goods, wares, and merchandise, when imported in foreign slips or vessels.

That those discriminating duties have tended greatly to increase the navigation of the United States; have given to the ship owners an advantage over foreigners in the carriage to the United States of salt, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, blankets, and other coarse wollens, coarse linens, hemp, earthenware, and other bulky articles, and have enabled them to be almost exclusively the carriers of all the fine articles of importation necessary to the consumption of the country. This policy, combined with the advantages resulting from the late war in Europe, had increased the American tonnage, to an amount (it is believed) not inferior to that of any nation in Europe, except Great Britain.

The effects of these discriminating duties did not escape the observation of those foreign nations with whom we have had the greatest commercial intercourse.

By the fifteentl article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, dated London, 19 th November, 1794, The British Govemment has reserved the right of countervailing those discriminating duties, and the United States bound themselves not to impose any new or additional duty on the tonnage of British ships or vessels, or to increase the then subsisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any article in British or American ships.

It is believed by your committee, that the Parliament of Great Britain, by a statute passed the fourth of July, 1797, (in the exercise of that reserved xight) have exceeded the fair intent and meaning of the treaty of amity, \&c. \&c.; and thereby have secured, to the ship owners of that nation, the exclusive carriage to Great Britain (in time of peace) of some of our most important objects of exportation.

They have selected fish oil and tobacco, (articles of great bulk) as objects on which the highest countervailing duties have been imposed. The countervailing duty on fish oil being $36 s .3 \frac{13}{0} d$. sterling per ton of 252 gallons, and upon tobacco 1s. $6 d$. per 100 pounds.

In consequence of which, a British ship of 250 tons, carrying 250 tons of oil to Great Britain, from the United States, will pay $£ 453$ 15s. sterling less duty thereon than the same oil would pay if imported into Great Britain in an American ship-the whole freight on such quantity of oil would have been, prior to the late war, only $£ 625$ sterling; the nett freight to an American ship, (after deducting the countervailing duty of $£ 45315 \mathrm{~s}$.) would, of course, be only $£ 1715 s$. sterling.

By the same operation, a British ship of 250 tons, carrying 400 hhds. of tobacco, of 1,200 pounds each, to Great Britain, from the United States, would pay $£ 360$ sterling less duty than would be payable on the same quantity of tobacco imported in an American ship-the whole freight at 35 s . sterling per hhd. would only amount to ey00 sterling, which, (after deducting the countervailing duty of $£ 360$ ) would leave to the American a nett freight of only £344 1s. sterling.

Rice, when imported into Great Britain in an American ship, is charged with a duty of eight pence eigth-tenths sterling per hundred weight more than when imported in a British ship; this extra duty amounts, on a tierce of rice, to about $3 s .9 \mathrm{~d}$. sterling; the freight of a tierce of rice may be estimated at $12 s$, sterling, No person will give $15 s$. $9 d$. fieight in an American, when he can have the same carried for $12 s$. in a British ship.

Pot and pearl ashes pay a countervaling duty of $2 \frac{14}{14} d$. the hundred weight. A cask of ashes contains about three hundred weight: the extra duty on that by an American ship will be nine pence per barrel; the freight of such barrel is presumed to be $5 s$. or $5 s .6 d$. sterling in times of peace; a difference of nine pence sterling per barrel, will effectually give the carriage to British ships, of all the ashes exported from the United States to Great Britain.

The committee take leave to refer the House to a table of duties, imposed by Great Britain, on goods imported in American and British ships, which was printed the last session of Congress, and is herewith exhibited (No. 3.)* On recurring thereto, an important countervail in the articles of wood of all kinds, a small one in tar, turpentine, pitch, and other articles, will be discovered.

The committee take leave to state, that the Parliament of Great Britain, by a statute bearing date the seventh of May, 1802, has imposed the following new and additional duties on articles the produce and manufacture of the United States, to wit:


The countervailing duty of ten per cent. being also levied on all those new duties, (except that on tobacco) adds farther to the injury already sustained by American ships carrying such articles, and secures to British ships the exclusive carriage of the following articles, in addition to the objects already mentioned, to wit: Indigo, iron, cinsens, beeswax, and the important and bulky article of cotton. Prior to the passing of the British statute of May last, American cotton and indigo were free of duty on importation into Great Britain; the countervailing duty on indigo will (in consequence of the duty above stated) be 1s. $2 \frac{4}{10} d$. per one hundred pounds; that on cotton, nine pence four-tenths the hundred pounds. The freight of one hundred pounds of cotton may be estimated, in times of peace, at about eight shillings and four pence sterling; the difference of nine pence on eight shillings and four pence, will sive a decided preference to British over American ships.

Thus, then, it appears that Great Britain, by her countervailing act, has secured effectually the carrying (for her own wants, and her foreign commerce) of our fish oil, tobacco, pot and pearl ashes, rice, indigo, and cotion, and, having the carriage of those bulky articles, the minor objects, (except naval stores) not being sufficiently important to form entire cargoes, will also be carried in British ships.

The committee take leave further to state, that, by the same statute of Great Britain, of the seventh of May last, a duty of half per cent. is imposed on all goods, wares, and merchandise, (of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain) on their exportation to any port in Europe, or within the Straits of Gibraltar, and of one per cent. on similar goods when exported to any place, not being in Europe, or within the Straits of Gibraltar; thus subjecting the United States to a duty on exports, double that which is paid by the nations of Europe. This discrimination your committee believe to be in contradiction to the spirit of the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain.

By the statute of Great Britain, passed the fourth of July, 1797, a duty of tonnage was imposed on American thips entering her ports, of two shillings sterling per ton, which is admitted as a fair counterval of the discriminating duty of forty-four cents per ton on their ships entering the ports of the United States.

From the preceding view of the subject, it appears to your committee, that American vessels will be preferred to British for the carrying of all the fine manufactures of Great Britain; but that the decided advantages that British ships now have over Anerican, in the carriage of all the bulky and important articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States, necessary for the consumption or foreign commerce of Great Britain, will enable their owners to enter into an advantageous competition with the Americans in the carrying from Great Britain to the United States, of British salt, and of all the coarse and bulky articles of the produce or manufacture of Great Britain. For instance:

Salt, is charged with only two cents per bushel more when imported in a foreign ship, than when imported in an American; this small extra duty has never prevented its importation in British ships.

Eaithenware. A crate thereof will cost about five pounds sterling. The usual peace freight of such a crate is presumed to be about twenty or twenty-five shillings sterling; the extra duty thereon, being only one shilling and six pence sterling, would be paid by the owner of a British ship rather than not obtain the freight.

Blankets. A bale of ten pieces will cost about forty pounds sterling, the usual peace freight about thirty-five shillings sterling; the extra duty payable, if imported in a British ship, will be ten shillings sterling.

Wool Hats, oznaburge, sail canvass, kerseys, negro cottons, flannel, baize, half ticks, and. in truth, all woollen cloths under two shillings sterling per yard; beer, porter, and a variety of other bulky articles, pay an extra duty so small, when compared with the freight of such goods, that the owners of British ships, when assured of a full return freight from the United States to Great Britain, will find it their interest to agree to pay the extra duty payable on such goods when imported into the United States in foreign ships or vessels.

France, also, has taken measures to meet the operation of our discriminating duties. In the second year of the French Republic, a decree (relative to the act of navigation of that nation) was passed, by which a duty of tonnage of 50 sols per ton, was imposed on toreign vessels entering the ports of France, and of six sols per ton, on French vessels.

In the third year of the French Republic, a law was passed, imposing a duty of 18 livres 15 sols per quintal on tobacco imported in French vessels, and of 25 livres on tobacco imported into the ports of France in foreign vessels;
*For this statement see No. 57.
which duty has since been increased to 30 livres per quintal, when imported in foreign ships, and to 20 livres when in French ships; making a difference of 120 livres, or 22 dollars and 90 cents per hhd. of 1200 lbs . against the importation of tobacco into France in American vessels. This discriminating duty amounts, in fact, to the prohibiting of the importation of tobacco, in American vessels, into France.

Your committee further state that, by a late law, France has imposed a discriminating duty of 50 per cent. on the duties payable on sugar, coffee, cocoa and other West India goods, when imported in French ships, on similar goods when imported in foreign ships into her ports.

The committee take leave to exhibit, herewith, (No. 1) statements of exports, imports and tonnage, as they relate to France, Great Britain, and the United States. And a statement. (No. 2) shewing the exports from the United States, to the European ports of Great Britain and France, of the following articles, to wit:-

Pot and pearl ashes, ginseng, iron, pitch, rosin, rice, tobacco, tar, fish oil, turpentine, beeswax, and cotton, and the total value of exports to those nations, for the year 1802.

Sweden and Denmark have laws imposing discriminating duties highly favorable to their carrying trade. Spain, also, by its navigation laws, gives important advantages to its own shipping over those of foreign nations, trading to her ports. Holland, also, has her discriminating duties, which, in their consequences, are injurious to the commercial interest of the United States.

Two modes have presented themselves to your committee, to obviate the disadvantages resulting to the carrying trade of the United States, from the countervailing and discriminating duties already recited. The one to increase our discriminating duties, so as to meet the injuries now experienced from the operation of those and the countervailing duties of other nations. The other to relinquish our discriminating duties, (so far as they relate to goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the nation, to which the shipby whom the same are imported, may belong,) In favor of such foreign nation, as will agree to abolish such of their discriminating or countervailing duties, as are, in their operation, injurious to the interest of the United States.

The first mode would, in its consequences, lead to a commercial warfare between the United States and foreign nations. Admit, for instance, that the United States should increase her discriminating duties-will not foreign nations also increase theirs in every instance, and at every time the United States shall pursue their plan of increase? If so, your committee are at a loss to perceive what benefit could arise to theinterest of the United States from such a system.

The second mode appears to your committee more consistent with the true interest, as well as with the peaceful disposition of the United States. They, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the several acts, imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty of tonnage, between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States, in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, ought to be repealed, so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ships or vessels may belong-such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation, whenever the President shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished.

No. 1.
Statement of the exports of the United States, from the 1 st of October, 1798, to the 30th of September, 1799.


Statement of imports of goods subject to duties ad valorem, from the 1 st October, 1799, to $30 t h$ September, 1800.


No. 2.
Exports to the European Ports of Great Britain and France, for the year preceding the 30th. September, 1802.

[The following abstract was laid before the House of Representatives, by Mr. Samuel Smith, January 27, 1803.]
Abstract of the Exportation to the European Ports of Great Britain and France, of the following articles, in the years 1800, and 1801.


# EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1802. 

## condiunioated to the house of representatives, january 17, 1803.

Treasury Department, Janvary 14th, 1803.
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and two, and amounting to seventy-one millions nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandise, of foreign growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at thirty-five millions seven hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speneer of the House of Representatives.
Fxports of the United States, from the 1st of Ociober, 1801, to the 30th September, 1802.

| Species of merchandise. | Quantity, or Value. | CIES OR MERCHANDISE | Quantity, or Yalue. Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ashes, Pot, - - tons, | 3,398 | Mustard, - - - pounds, | 2,012 |
| Apples, Pearl, - - - barre | 5,825 | Mules, - - - galons, | 1,03 |
| Beer, Ale, and Porter, in casks, gallon | 60,595 | Medicinal Druss, - - dollars, | 15,037 |
| Do. in bottles, doze | 5,499 | Merchandise, and all articles not |  |
| Beef, ${ }^{\text {Biscuit or ship }}$ Bread, | 61,520 94.872 | oil, Linseed, $\quad-\quad-\quad$ gallons, | $14,906,081$ 9,099 |
| Do. $\bar{\square}$ | 94, 36167 | Do. Spermaceti, - - do. | 28,470 |
| Buckwheat, - - - bushe | 1,999 | Do. Whale and other Fissh, - do. | 379,976 |
| Barley, - - - do. | 485 | Oats, - - - bushels; | 70,778 |
| Bran and Shorts, | 616 | Peas, - - - do | 90,825 |
| Beans, | 13,314 | Pork, - - - barrels, | 78,239 |
| Butter, - - . - pounds, | 2,361,576 | Pitch, | 3,091 |
| Boots, - - - pairs, | 5,298 | Potatoes, - - - bushels, | 80,798 |
| Bricks, ${ }^{\text {Bark, Esence, - - }}$ | 1,546,375 | Poultry, - - - dozens, | 6,683 |
| Bark, ${ }^{\text {cssence, }}$ Corn, Indian, - - ballons, bushels, | 1,633,283 | Rice, - - - - - tierces, Rye, - bushels, | 79,822 |
| Cheese, - - . - pound | 1,332,224 | Rosin, -. - - barrels, | 3,189 |
| Coffee, - - - do. | 36,501,998 | Spirits, Foreign, - - gallons, | 507,256 |
| Cocoa, - - - do. | 3,878,517 | Do. Domestic, from Foreign |  |
| Chocolate - - - do. | 20,117 | produce, | 747,939 |
| Cotton, - - do. | 27,501,075 | Spirits, Domestic, from Domes- |  |
| Coals, - - - bushels, | 13,422 | tic produce, - " - do. | 58,533 |
| Candles, Wax, . -- " pound | 6,488 | Shoes and Slippers, - $\quad$ pairs, | 59,432 |
| Do. Spermacefi, - do. | 1735,637 | Skins and Eurs, - - dollars, | 316,030 14,130 |
| Canvass or Sail Cloth, $\quad=$ piece | $1,077,988$ 20 |  |  |
| Cables and Cordage, - cwt. | 10,875 | Starch, - - - do. | 35 |
| Cards, Wool, and Cotton, - dozens, | 1,09 | Soáp, - - - do. | 1,789,302 |
| Do. Playing, - - pack | 3,410 | Sugar, Brown and other Clayed, do. | 61,061,820 |
| Copper and Brass, manufactured, dollars, | 107,030 | Do. Refined, - do. | 118,468 |
| Coaches and other Carriages, do. | 23,285 | Sheep, - - - number, | 12,157 |
| Flour, - - - barrels, | 1,156,248 | Ship Stuff, - - - cwwt. | 1,121 |
| Fish, dried or smoked, Do. pickled, | 440,954 75,819 | Salt, - Snuft - | 42,832 |
| Do. pickled, - - - k | 75,819 13,229 | Spices, Pepper, $\quad-\quad \therefore \quad \begin{gathered}\text { pound } \\ \text { do. }\end{gathered}$ | 43,161 $5,422,144$ |
| Furniture, household, - dollars, | 92,343 | Do. Pimento, - - do. | 52,724 |
| Flaxseed, - - - bushels, | 155,358 | Do. all other, - - dollars, | 120,021 |
| Flax, - - - poun | 7,482 | Tobacco, manufactured, - pound | 233,591 |
| Gunpowder, - - - do. | 212,918 | Do. unmanufactured, - bhds. | 77,721 |
| Ginseng, - - do. | 201,910 | Tallow, - - - pounds, |  |
| Hats, - - - doliars, | 31,163 | Tar, - - - - barrels, | 37,497 |
| Hams and Bacon, - $\quad$ pound | 1,588,267 | Turpentine, - - - do. | 38,764 |
| Hair Powder, - .- do. | 12,542 | Do. Spirits, $=$ gallons, | 8,990 |
| Hops, - - - do. | 60,866 | Tea, Bohea, - - pounds, | 389,263 |
| Hemp, - - - hundred, | 4,310 | Do. Souchong, - - do. | 613,312 |
| Hides, raw, - - - number, | 53 | Do. Hyson, - - do. | 613,583 |
| Horned Cattle, - - do. | 9,039 | Do. other Green, - - do. | 278,380 |
| Horses, - - - do. | 6,607 | Wheat, - - - bushels, | 280,231 |
| Hogs. $\quad$ - - - do. |  | Whalebone, - - - pounds, | 80,334 |
| Iron, Pig, - - - tons, | 535 | Wax, - - do. | 223,912 |
| Do. Bar, - - - do. ${ }_{\text {Dastins, }}$ | ${ }^{100}$ | Wines, Madeira, - - gallon | 35,911 |
| Do. Castings, ${ }^{\text {Do }}$ - Manufactured and Steel, dollars, | 21,106 | Do. all other, - $\quad$ do. | 1,248,315 |
| Indigo, - - , pounds, | 493,220 | Wood, Staves, and Heading, ${ }^{-} \quad$ dozen | 29,808,430 |
| Lard, - - - do. | 1,958,400 | Do. Shingles, - do. | 82,110,413 |
| Leather, - - - do. | 123,215 | Do. Hoops and Poles, $\quad \cdots$ do. | 3,831,809 |
| Lead, - - - do. | 241,978 | Do. Boards, Plank, \&c. - feet, | 80,877,657 |
| Meal, Rye, - - - bushels, | 33,292 | Do. Timber, - - tons, | 10,222 |
| Do. Indian, - - do. | 266,816 | Do. all other and Lumber, dollars, | 102,751 |
| Do. Buckwheat, - - do. | 3,260 | Do. Oak Bark, and other Dye, do. | 100,601 |
| Do. Oat, - - - do. |  | Do. all manufactures of, do. | 164,831 |

A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States agrecably to the above statement.


A Summary of the Value of Exports from each State.


Treasury Deparxment, Register's Office, January, 13; 1803.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

# DISCRIMINATING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES. 

communicated to the house of representatives, january 24, 1803.

## To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, respectfully shews:

That your memorialists view with much alarm the renewal of an attempt to repeal the acts making discrimination between American and foreign duties on imports and tonnage, and pray leave to submit to the consideration of Congress the follwing objections:

First. It will diminish the revenue to an amount, which, taking. past years as the guide, would not be less than \$450,000 per annum.
Secondly. It will essentially injure the commerce of the United States, as its effects will be, by opening the market for freight to the lowest bidder, to shift the carrying trade from the hands of our own merchants into those of foreigners. This, your memorialists believe, will appear from the following considerations:

First. Foreigners build their vessels much cheaper than we can do. From actual calculation it is found, that a vessel built of European oak, and equal to those buiit of our live oak (which, besides, is nearly exhausted) costs, when equipped for sea, at the rate of $\$ 36 \frac{1}{4}$ per ton; and if built in Finland, of their fir, of which they have abundance, equal in duration to our common oak, and fitted for sea in the same manner, she will cost at the rate of $\$ 19$ per ton; while the American vessel, built of our common oak, and not so well equipped, will cost at the rate of from 40 to $\$ 45$ per ton; but if built of live oak and cedar, she will cost at the rate of from 50 to $\$ 55$ per ton.

Secondly. The materials composing equipment, such as iron, hemp. sail cloth, \&c. are all cheaper abroad than they are here, and the price of labor for working them, is supposed to be 50 per cent. less there than in the United States:

Thirdly. Foreigners navigate cheaper, seamens' wages are lower, and many of their crews consist of apprentices, without wages.' The apprentice act of Great Britain, renders it incumbent on every owner, or master of a vessel, to take with him a certain number of apprentices; and this they find so advantageous, that they frequently double or treble that number, more especially vessels from the north of England. Every merchant engaged in commerce, knows that the Hollanders, Hamburghers, Danes, Swedes, \&c. man their vessels with a still greater proportion of apprentices, and in the cheapness of their living, clothing, \&c. they have a very material advantage over the vessels of the United States.

Thus, it appears, that foreigners can build cheaper, equip cheaper, and sail their vessels cheaper, than we can; and, it may be added, that Europeans are generally satisfied with a less gain than the American merchant can afford to receive.

Lastly. Although it has been said, that for us to meet the advance on the part of Great Britain, and to repeal our countervailing acts, would place the two nations on an equal footing, yet your memorialists conceive, that while Great Britain retains her present navigation act, this would be very wide of the truth. We, on our part, should thus permit Great Britain to bring hither, not only goods, the growth or manufacture of that country, but of all others, while on her part, by the navigation act we have just referred to, we shall be expressly confined to the carriage of goods, the growth or manufacture of the-United States. To this may be added, that British vessels would then bring a cargo from their own country to this, take a freight here to their colonies, where our vessels are not admitted, and from thence a third freight home, making thus three freights in one voyage. The value of the importation cargoes is so much greater than the value of our exportation dutiable cargoes; that the extra duties paid by the foreigner, are in many cases equal, and, in some cases, more than equal to the whole freight; so that the acts which are now proposed to be abolished, operate nearly as a prohibition to the foreigner, and leaves us, in a measure, without competitors in our own market. After all that has been said, it hardly needs to be added, that if our ports are thrown open to foreign, on the same terms with our own vessels, as by this repeal is contemplated, (for it is in vain to attempt to confine the measure to the British) they will crowd our wharves, underbid our freight, monopolize the markets, and leave the American vessels idly to rot in our docks.' Your memorialists have, therefore, no hesitation in declaring, that in their opmion, this measure ${ }^{-}$will be a fatal blow to the American carrying trade. It would be easy to shew in the detail, that this would, in its consequences, prove extremely injurious to the agricultural and the mechanical classes of our citizens. A few general observations only will be indulged.

First, as to the agricultural. Although, generally speaking, freight is paid by the consumer, and therefore it may be said, it is immaterial to the farmer, how high, or how loys it may be, yet this is not the case when the demand ceases or slackens; it then falls back on the husbandman. But to transfer our carrying trade to foreigners, will be to lessen very much the chance of the demand.

The active enterprize of the American merchants, is constantly looking abroad to every part of the world for a market, and if it is any where to be found, or if there is only a reasonable presumption that it may be found, the farmer meets with a ready vent for his produce. Perhaps the calculations of the merchant may be disappointed, and he even ruined, yet the misfortune reaches not the farmer; he has the same benefit of a good market. But, should the American vessels once disappear, he must then be entirely at the mercy of chance adventures for a market; and when the demand is not very great, the price of the freight will be deducted from the article itself: All this must necessarily tend essentially to lessen the value of the farmer's produce.

Secondly, as to the mechanical. That numerous class of mechanics who are connected with ship building, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the sailmaker, the ropemaker, \&c. will of course be deprived of employment; their labor will be neither wanted nor paid for.

To conclude. Our ships being thus banished from our shores, we shall no longer furnish a nursery for our seamen, but that valuable class of citizens will be driven to seek for their bread in other countries; and in any future European wars which may happen, and which are constantly liable to happen, we shall find ourselves without seamen or ships, to avail ourselves of that neutral position, which reflection and experience equally warrant us in calculating upon as one of the blessings allied to our remote and secure situation.

On the whole, your memorialists cannot refrain from expressing the belief with which they are strongly impressed, that to repeal the discriminating laws which have operated so happily to increase our navigation and commerce, would be a measure highly prejudicial to various and important interests in the community, detrimental to the revenues of the country, and in a national point of riew, extremely impolitic. They therefore pray that the repeal may not take place.

New York, Janaary 15, 1803.
J. H. Laurence, Secretary.

JOHN MURRAY.

# DISCRIMINATING DUTIES ANDSHIP BUILDING. 

cohmunicated to the house of representatives, january $27,1803$.
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Memorial of the Mechanics of the City of New York, and others concerned in the building or equipment of vessels, respectfully shows:

That your memorialists cannot observe, without much ansiety, that it is now proposed to Congress to repeal all discriminating duties between this country and Great Britain, so as to admit the vessels of that nation, and, in the end, the vessels of all foreign nations, to enter our ports on equal terms with our own. As it is certain, in the judgment of your memorialists, that foreigners can build their vessels cheaper, equip them cheaper, and navigate them cheaper than we can do, the consequence must be, that they can afford to enter, and will enter our ports, and take the carrying trade from our merchants, by underbidding them for freight; our carrying trade being thus shifted from our own to foreign countries, the necessary effect will be to produce a very material, if not a total stagnation in our ship building; and that numerous class of mechanics, who are concerned in either building or equipping of vessels, must cease to find that employment in their own country, which they have hitherto done. They therefore pray that the proposed repeal may not take place.

THOS. WRIGHT, \& others.
New York, January 18, 1803.

7th Congress.]
No. 69.
[2d Session.

## DISCRIMINATING DUTIESAND SHIP BUILDING.

communicated to the house of representatives, january 28, 1803.

## To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Slates in Congress assembled, the Memorial

 of the undersigned, merchants and others, of Newburyport, in the district of Massachusetts, respecffully shows:That they, in common with their fellow citizens in this quarter of the United States, have long gratefully realised the benefits resulting from the discrimination made by law in favor of American shipping. The inhabitants of this town and vicinity, having been always largely concerned in ship building, feel an additional and peculiar interest in this subject. It is, therefore, with the deepest regret they have lately understood, that it is contemplated to repeal the laws which create this distinction, and to admit into our ports the ships of foreign nations, on the same terms with those of our own country. Under the operation of these salutary laws, the commerce of the United States has been increased beyond the most sanguine expectations. Aided by our neutral character, we have been, during the late war, the principal carriers of Europe; and the rapid increase of our navigation, has kept pace with this extraordinary demand, and enabled us to vie with the most wealthy nations on the globe. The return of peace must naturally deprive us of a large part of this carrying trade, and consequently leave us with a surplus of shipping. In addition to this, we hear from the highest authority, that in some parts of Europe, monopolising discriminations are already introduced, which tend still further to exclude us from this trade, and even "effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels." If, under all these embarrassments, foreigners are to be admitted freely into our ports, and to participate with us in the small remainder of our trade, we feel the most serious apprehensions that our ships will soon lie rotting at our wharves; our hardy seamen will be driven abroad for employment and support; our mechanics and tradesmen will remain idle at home, and every class of citizens will be involved in this ruin and destruction of our commerce.

It has been the policy of every commercial nation, to encourage, by all the means in their power, their own navigation, to the exclusion of foreigners; not only as a snurce of wealth in peace, but as a nursery for seamen, which constitute their strength and security in war. The United States, it is believed, must, and will be a commercial people; they will, therefore, always need a naval power, which will form at once the protection of their commerce, and the best and almost only security of their extended and defenceless sea coast.

Impressed with these sentiments, your memorialists beg leave respectfully, and most earnestly, to remonstrate against the proposed repeal of the laws, which impose a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and those of the United States, and between goods imported in foreign ressels and in those of the United States.

While thus exercising the common right of citizens, freely and peaceably to express our sentiments on every important public measure, and particularly to remonstrate against such as we apprehend may prove injurious to ourselves; we feel peculiarly encouraged to ubject to the above measure, as it is avowedly intended for the benefit of these Northern States, confident that the representatives of a free and enlightened people, will always hear with patience, and consider with candor, the opinions of their constituents.

Newburyport, January 12. 1803.
THOMAS CARTER, \& others.

I hereby certify, that of upwards of sixteen thousand tons of shipping, belonging to, and owned in Newburyport and its vicinity, the owners of about three thousand tons are absent, and that the subscribers to the enclosed remonstrance are owners of about twelye thousand five!hundred tons-and, also, that a large portion of the subscribers are masters of mechanical arts which relate to ship building.

EBENEZER STOCKER,
President of the Newburyport Marine Insurance Company.
Newburyport, January, 14th, 1803.

## To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully represents:

That the mercantile interest of the United States, is deeply affected by a construction which has lately obtained at the office of the customs for the port of Philadelphia, of the fourteenth section of the act of Congress, passed on the 31st December, 1792, entitled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels,"

By that section it is provided, that when any vessel of the United States, duly registered, shall, in whole, or in part, be sold or transferred to a citizen or citizens of the United States, she shall be registered anew by her former name, (otherwise she shall cease to be deemed a vessel of the United States,) and her former certificate of registry shall be delivered up to the collector of the port, at the time of making application for a new one, to be by him transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, to be cancelled: And in every such case of sale or transfer, there shall be some instrument in the nature of a bill of sale, which shall recite at length the certificate of registry, otherwise such vessel shall be incapable of being registered anew: and in every case in which a vessel is required to be registered anew, if she be not so registered, she shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of a vessel of the United States.

The understanding which has uniformly prevailed among the mercantile interest, has been, that this section applies not to the transfer of vessels while at sea, but only while in port. That the latter only was contemplated by Congress, in framing some of the parts of the act, is obvious: That no other was intended to be embraced by the pro.visions of the 14th section, appears to your memorialists to be sufficiently plain, because it is required by that section, that the former certificate of registry shall be delivered up at the time application is made for a new one, and the collector cannot grant such new one till this requisite is complied with. But, as the certificate of registry must necessarily be on board of the vessel during her voyage, such condition cannot be performed in the instance of the transfer of a vessel thus circumstanced.

As it cannot be presumed that Congress intended to impose upon the citizen the performance of an impossible act, and as in the exposition of laws, such construction should be given as will tend to support the intention of the Legislature, and the rules of reason and justice, your memarialists conceive that the section above alluded to, should only be taken to extend to the transfer of vessels while in port.

This construction is strengthened by a comparison of this with other parts of the same law. The 17th section evidently refers to changes of property which may have taken place subsequent to the granting of the register, without affecting its validity; and as a new register must doubtless be taken out on every change of property made while the vessel is in port, it follows that the changes referred to, must be such as have taken place while the vessel was at sea.

If, however, the construction thus adopted by your inemorialists be not correct, and the transfer contemplated by the 14th section extends as well to those made at sea as in port, still they conceive, that a vessel transferred while on a foreign voyage, to citizens of the United States, will not cease to retain her privileges as an American vessel, if at her return, a bill of sale, executed in the form prescribed by law, is exhibited to the officers of the customs, her former register delivered up, and a new one taken out. No time is expressly limited within which the new registry shall be made; but, as the former certificate is to be delivered up at the time application is made for a new one, it would seem to be sufficiently early, if made upon the return of the vessel from her voyage.

The construction, however, which obtains at the office of customs, is, that a sale vacates the former registry, and as a new one cannot be obtained while the vessel is abroad, a transfer, either in whole or in part, even to citizens of the United States, of a vessel while she is on a foreign voyage, subjects her, on her return, to the payment of foreign duties.

This construction does not appear to your memorialists to be warranted by the letter of the act of Congress, and is manifestly contrary to its spirit and policy. The object of the Legislature in its commercial regulation ${ }_{2}$ has been to confine the privileges of trade as much as possible to vessels built within the United States, and owned exclusively by American citizens. Such a policy is doubtless founded in wisdom, and has been productive of beneficial consequences to the nation, by extending and increasing its commerce and shipping; but the construction thus given to the fourteenth section of the registering act, so far from tending to advance that object, must necessarily tend to prohibit all transfers of vessels while at sea; a result equally repugnant to the rights of property, the freedom of commerce, and the national interest.

The uniform understanding and practice of the mercantile part of the community is equally at variance with such a construction. In the port of Philadelphia, (and, as your memorialists are informed, in other commercial cities of the United States, ) the transfer of vessels while on a voyage, has been usual and frequent, and never until a late period, have such vessels, to the knowledge of your memorialists, been subjected to the payment of foreign duties. Such transfers are frequently necessary, for the preservation of the credit of the owners, and the security of the creditors, and a prohibition of them would produce much embarrassment to individuals, as well as to the commercial interestin general.

If, however, your honorable body shall be of opinion, that the construction given by the officers of the customs to the 14th section of that act is correct, yet, as from the ambiguity of the law, and the uniform understanding and uninterrupter practice of merchants, many of the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and other cities of the United States, have been unguardedly, but innocently induced to make and receive transters of vessels, while at sea, and as by the payment of foreign duties, they will be subjected to great loss and damage, your memorialists respectfully pray, that your honorable body will take this important subject into consideration, and that a law may be enacted, protecting them, and others in similar circumstances, from the payment of other duties than by law are payable by vessels duly registered.

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce.
THOS. FITZSIMONS, President.
Philadelphia, January 24, 1803.

## FISH EXPORTED, BOUNTIES AND ALLOWANCES PALD, TONNAGE EMPLOYED IN THE COD AND WHALE FISHERIES, AND THE DUTIES ON TONNAGE FOR THE YEARS 1791 TO 1800.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY $1,1803$.
Treasury Departaent, January 29, 1803.
Sir:
I have the honor to enclose a statement, prepared in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 24 th instant.

The duties paid on the importation of foreign fish, being laid on the value and not on the quantities, there are no documents in this department by which those quantities can be ascertained.

As the number of seamen employed in the cod fishery could not be ascertained, for each of the ten years embraced in the statement, without delaying for a considerable time the report, it was thought best to transmit at present only the number employed for the year 1800; which, by a comparison of the tomnage for that year, with that for each of the preceding years, will show, without any material error, the number of seamen employed during each year. The general result gives an annual average of about 33,000 tons, and 5,000 seamen, employed in the cod fishery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The honorable the Spearer of the House of Representatives.

An Abstract of the quantity of Fish exported from the United States; the amount of Bounties and Allowances paid; also, the Tonnage of vessels employed in the Cod and Whale Fisheries; and the duties accruing thereon, for the years 1791 to 1800 , inclusive.

| yeabs. | EXSH Exfoited. |  |  | * Bountics on Fish and Provisions exported. | Allowances to vessels employed in the Fisheries. | Tonnage employed in the Cod Fishery. | Tonnage employed in the Whale Fishery. | Duties on Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quintals. | Barrels. | Kegs. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number. | Number. | Number. | Doilars. | Dollars. | Tons. | Tons. | Dollars. |
| 1791 | 383,237 | 57,424 | - | 27,787 | - | 32,542 | $\dagger$ | 651 |
| 1792 | 364,898 | 48,277 | 一 | 44,772 | - | 32,062 | - - | 641 |
| 1793 | 372,825 | 45,440 | - | 16,731 | 72,965 | 38,177 | - | 764 |
| 1794 | 436,907 | 36,929 | - | 13,768 | 93,769 | 23,121 | 4,129 | 711 |
| 1795 | 400,818 | 55,999 | - | 14,855 | 66,280 | 30,939 | 3,163 | 809 |
| 1796 | 377,713 | 84,558 | 5,256 | 16,999 | 76,890 | 36,556 | 2,364 | 873 |
| 1797 | 406,016 | 69,782 | 7,351 | 12,399 | 80,476 | 40,423 | 1,104 | 875 |
| 1798 | 411,175 | 66,827 | 6,220 | 19,220 | 94,684 | 40,964 | 763 | 865 |
| 1799 | 428,495 | 63,542 | 15,993 | 20,769 | 128,606 | 31,003 | 529 | 656 |
| 1800 | 392,726 | 50,388 | 12,403 | 18,325 | 87,853 | 25,787 | 652 | 555 |

* This columnincludes the payments made for bounties, on the exportation of both fish and salted provisions; and from the informality with which several of the collector's returns are made out, the payments in many instances being blended together, it is impossible to make a correct discrimination.
$\dagger$ The documents in the Treasury do not distinguish the tonnage employed in the whale fishery, prior to the year 1794, and those only enrolled vessels.

The number of men employed in the cod fishery, for the year 1800 , was 3,841 , which would give on the average of ten years, between 4 and 5,000 men per annum.

None of the returnsshow the number of men employed in the whale fishery.
Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 28, 1803.

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1801.
communicateed to the house oe representatives, febrdary $9,1803$.
Treasury Defartment, Februaty 8th, 1803.
Sir:
In conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit herewith, two statements of the importations in American and foreign vessels. commencing the lst of October, 1800 , and ending on the 30 of September, 1801.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in American Vessels, from the 1st of October, 1800, to the 30th of September, 1801.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


## Statement of imports-Continued.



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Cöntinued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 7, 1803.

Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in Foveign Vessels, from 1st of October, 1800, to the 30th September, 1801.

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. |  | goods subject to duties ad valorejs. |  |  |  | anticles pating spectife duties. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | At 16 |  | wines. |  |  |  |
|  |  | per cent. | per cent. | per cen | per cent. | Madeira. | Burgundy. | Sherry. | All other. |
|  |  | Dollars. |  |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - | - | - | 10,328 | 9,767 | 1,140 | - | - | - | 4,955 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sweden, - } \\ & \text { Swedish West Indies, } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2,461 \\ -23,245 \end{array}$ | 2,259 | 7 | - | - | - | 3,611 |
|  | - | - | 25,706 | 2,259 | 7 | - | - | - | 3,611 |
| Denmark and Norway, Danish West Indies, | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 41,665 \\ 4,776 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 269 \\ 2,129 \end{array}$ | 2,358 $\quad 60$ | 1, ${ }^{3} 76$ | 24 | - | 1,699 48 |
| Total, |  | 46,441 |  | 2,398 | 2,418 | 1,376 | 24 | - | 1,747 |
| United Netherlands, | - | 99,252 |  | 17,801 |  | - | 42 | - | 2,669 |
| Dutch West Indies, Dutch East Indies, |  | - | 2,372 | 477 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | - | - | 102,821 | 18,796 | 616 | - | - 42 | - | 2,669 |
| England, Man, \&c. |  | - | 431,874 | 328,304 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,425 \\ 5,127 \\ 5,155 \end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{3,169}$ | - | $\overline{112}$ | 26,091 |
| Scotland, - | - | - | 464,773 | 91,140 |  |  | - |  | 299 |
| Ireland, - | - | - | 83,933 | 2,304 |  | - | - | - | 119 40,574 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, \&c. - | - | - | 1,158 | 859 |  | - | - |  | 40,574 |
| British Alrican P'orts, - | - | 150,863 | $\begin{array}{r}1,579 \\ \hline 160268\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 31 |  |
| British East Indies, - | - | 150,863 | $\begin{array}{r}160,268 \\ 89,574 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,271 39,573 | 1,336 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 4,774 | - | 14 | - 1,921 |
| Eritish West Indies, - - | - | - | 89,574 98,276 | 19,573 1,228 | 1,336 -225 | 4,774 | - | 14 |  |
| Newfoundland, \&c. British American colonies, | - | - | 98,276 222,896 | 1,228 17,655 | 1,225 $-3,204$ | 312 |  |  |  |
| Total, |  | 150,863 | 1,554,331 | 482,334 | 38,472 | 8,567 | - | 157 | 69,107 |
| Imperial Pors, |  | . |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |
| Hamburg, Eremen, \&c. | - | - | 1,937,332 | 96,070 | 49,277 | - | 1,499 | - | 88,232 |
| France, ${ }^{\text {French }}$ West Indics, | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 40,979 \\ 6,713 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,697 \\ 4,275 \end{array}$ | $-^{3}$ | $-27$ | - | - | 85,0744 |
| Total, | - | - | 47,686 | 18,972 | 3 | 27 | - | - | 85,079 |
| Spain, - - |  | - | $\begin{array}{r} 36,651 \\ 1,945 \end{array}$ | 43,756$\mathbf{5 , 1 4 5}$ | - | - 540 | - | $26,238$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136,692 \\ 19,377 \end{array}$ |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. - | - | - | 2,047 | 6792,051 |  | - . | - |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, - - | - | - | 4,981 |  |  |  |  | 351 | 712 |
| Floridas and Louisiana, - | - | - | 3,842 | 2,543 | - | 56 |  |  |  |
| Other Spamsh American Colonies, | - | - | 50,672 | . 339 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | - | - | 100,1,38 | 54,513 | 231 | 596 | - | 26,589 | 156,781 |
| Portugal, -Madeira, -Fayal and other Azores,Cape de Yerd Yslands, -Coast of Brazil, | ב- | - | $\begin{aligned} & 2,275 \\ & - \\ & 1,263 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,263 \\ -335 \\ - \end{gathered}$ | 58 | $\begin{gathered} -\overline{821} \\ -20 \end{gathered}$ | - | $1,916$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,752 \\ & 19,106 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, |  | - | 3,538 | 4,598 | 58 | 1,841 | - | 1,916 | 58,858 |
| Italy, <br> Africa, generally, <br> Europe, generally, and uncertain ports, South Seas, | $\cdots$ | - | 272 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,861 \\ 23 \\ 3,509 \end{array}$ | - | - | - | $\sim$ | 32,088 |
|  |  | - | 6,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | 1,010 18,049 |  | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| Grand Total, |  | 150,863 | 3,854,152 | 709,100 | 87,222 | 12,407 | 1,565 | 28,662 | 503,149 |

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF LMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STA'TEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, Februaty 7, 1803.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## FISHERIES.

## communicated to the house oe representatives, february 13, 1803.

Mr. Huger, from the Committee to whom was referred " so much of the President's Mressage as relates to the fostering of the fisheries of the United States," made the following report:

That, by an act of the 16th February, 1792 , entitled " An act concerning certain fisherses of the United States, and for the regulation of the government of the fishermen employed therein, ${ }^{\prime}$ it is enacted, that there shall be annually paid to every vessel carrying on the bank or cod fishery, actually employed at sea, for four months at least, of the fishing season, for each and every ton of such vessel's burthen, if of twenty, and not exceeding thirty tons, the sum of one and an half dollars; and if above thirty tons, the sum of two dollars: Provided, That the allowance aforesaid, on any oue vessel, for one season, shall not exceed one hundred and seventy dollars. And it is further enacted, that an annual allowance of one dollar upon every ton shall be paid to every fishing boat or vessel of more than five, and less than twenty tons: Provided, That such boat or vessel shall have been actually employed at sea, in the cod fishery, for the term of four months at the least, ol the preceding season, and shall have landed, in the course of said preceding season, a quantity of fish, not less than twelve quintals, for every ton of her admeasurement.

By the 6th section of an act of the 2d May, 1792, entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it is enacted, that there should be paid on pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, exported therefrom, at the rate of eight cents per barrel; and there shall be an addition of twenty per cent. to the allowances respectively granted to ships oi vessels employed in the bank or cod fisheries, and in the terms provided by the act of the 16 th February of the same year.

By an act of the 8th July, 1797, "laying an additional duty on salt," it is enacted, that there shall be allowed and paid, a bounty of twelve cents per barrel on pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, exported therefrom, and that there shall be an addition of thirty-three and a third per cent. to the allowances already respectively granted to ships or vessels employed in the bank and cod fisheries, and in the terms of the act of the 16th February, 1792.

By an act of March $2 \mathrm{~d}, 1799$, "to regulate the duties on impost and tonnage," it is enacted, that, on all pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, exported therefiom, there be allowed and paid a bounty of thirty cents per barrel.

By an act of the 12th April, 1800, it is enacted, that the act of the 16 th February, 1792 , shall continue in force for the term of ten years, from the 3 d March, 1800, and until the end of the session of Congress next ensuing the expiration of that term. And it is further enacted, that the additional allowances, which were, by the 6th section of the act, entitled " In act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' and by the second section of an act, entitled "An act laying an additional duty on salt, and for other purposes," respectively granted to ships and vessels employed in the bank and other cod fisheries, shall be continued to the ships and vessels, respectively, which shall be so employed, in the terms, and according to the intent of the said first mentioned act, for and during the further continuance thereof, is aforesaid: Provided, That the said allowances shall not be understood to be continued for a longer time than the correspondent duties, respectively, for which the said additional allowances were granted, shall be paid.

The above extracts from the laws of the United States, are believed to contain all the most important existing provisions in favor of the American fisheries; and it would appear from them, that, with the exception of a very small bounty, allowed on the tonnage of vessels employed in the cod fisheries, the National Legislature have not, heretofore, found it convenient to extend their aid and patronage further towards the fisheries, than merely to obviate the prejudicial and ruinous effects which must otherwise have been the necessary consequence of the additional duties from time to time, laid on salt, by granting, on each incrcase of the duty on salt, a proportionate increase in the allowance on fish exported from the United States. It has been very justly observed, however, "that the cod and whale fisheries, carried on by different persons, from different ports, in different vessels, in different seas, and seeking different markets, agree in one circumstance, in being as unprofitable to the adventurer as important to the public." The different nations of Europe, fully sensible of this fact, have, for upwards of a century, been vieing with each other, and endeavoring to draw to themselves a greater or less proportion of these fisheries, by prohibiting, in their respective markets, the importation of foreign fish and oil; and by granting various immunities to their fishermen, and very high bounties to such of their vessels as were employed therein. An elaborate and extremely interesting report on this subject, (to which the committee beg leave to refer) prepared and presented in the year 1791, to the House of Representatives, by the then Secretary of State, would render superfluous any further detail with respect to the fisheries, either foreign or domestic, prior to that period. It would be gratifying, however, to the committee, to have it in their power to present to the House, a short sketch of the history of the fisheries smee that period, which might answer as a supplement to the report of the Secretary of State; but they have not been so fortunate as to obtain such necessary information, or to meet with such documents relatively to the measures adopted by foreign nations, and the success they have respectively experienced in carrying on their fisheries during the last ten or twelve years, as would enable them to lay a correct and authentic statement of facts and of the occurrences which have, for some years past, taken place in relation to the foreign fisheries, before the Honse.

Neither have the exertions of the committee, to procure the means of forming a just estimate of the progressive improvement or decline of our domestic fisheries, during the same period, been attended with much better success; for the statement prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House, of the 24th January last, which has been furnished by the Treasury Department, and printed, is (owing, it is presumed, to the want of sufficient and proper documents and returns from the colleclors of the differeut ports) extremely defective, and throws very little additional light on the subject; nor has the want of time allowed the committee to supply the deficiency and dearth of information, in this instance, by endeavoring to procure more ample and satisfactory details from other and more remote quarters. Under these circumstances, the committee can only state, generally, (as the result of their inquiries on the subject of the foreign fisheries) that the late war in Europe had put a momentary and entire stop to the fisheries of some, and palsied, in a considerable degree, those of all the European nations; but that, since the restoration of peace, they begin again to turn their attention towards them; and thera is reason to believe, that the two great maritime powers, in particular (France and Great Britain) are making every exertion to reanimate, and give new vigor, both to their cod and whale fisheries; and that attempts, in several instances but too successful, have been made, to entice away, and draw into their service, some of our most skilful and active fishermen, more especially those most experienced and best skilled in the whale fishery.

With respect to our domestic fisheries, it appears, that, previous to the Revolution, the then American colonies, employed twenty-cight thousand tons of shipping, and four thousand and fifty-nine men in the whale, and twentyfive thousand tons, and four thousand four hundred and five men in the cod fisheries. At that period, both the whale and cod fisheries were totally annihilated; but soon after the return of peace, our fellow citizens began, once more, to prosecute them with zeal, and we had, during the years 1787,988 , and '89, on an average, ten thousand two hundred and ten tons of shipping, and one thousand six hundred and eleven men in the one, and nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five tons, and three thousand two hundred and eighty seven men in the other. Agreeably
to the statement hom the Treasury Department, the American tonnage employed in the whale fisheries, in the year 1794, amounted to only four thousand one hundred and thirty-nine tons, navigated, probably, by not more than from six to seven hundred men, and the numbers of both, have since continued annually to decline. It is pretty evident, indeed, that this document cannot give the whole amount of the tonnage and men actually employed in this business, during the respective years; but the committee fear, there is but two much reason to believe, that they have both been, for some time past, annually on the decline. In 1798, (according to the same document) there were employed in the cod fishery of the United States, forty thousand nine hundred and sixty-four tons of shipping, and rather upwards of six thousand men; in 1800, only twenty-five thousand tons of shipping, and three thousand eight hundred and forty men; and on an average of ten years preceding, rather upwards of thirty-three thousand tons of shipping, and somewhat less than five thousand men.

From the above hasty and imperfect sketch of our domestic fisheries, it wouid seem that our cod fisherics had gained ground since the Revolution, more especially since the present Government first went into operation. Our whale fisheries, on the contrary, have been, for some time past, more or less on the decline; and it is more than doubtful, whether the United States employ, at this day, as large a quantity of tonnage, and as many men, in all their fisheries combined, as the then colonies did, prior to the Revolutionary war. Under this impression, and fully sensible of the very great importance of the fisheries to the nation, the committee would fain suggest such means as might tend to re-animate and give new life to them; and after due consideration, are induced to recommend the following provisions, as most likely to contribute to this desirable end, to wit:

1. Ships and vessels actually and exclusively employed in the cod or whale fisheries, shall not, in future, be subject to the payment of any auty on their tonnage.
2. Fishermen and other persons actually employed in navigating the said vessels, shall not, in future, be liable to the payment of hospital money.
3. The owners of, and persons navigating vessels, actually employed in the cod fisheries, which may be shipwrecked, or othervise lost, whilst so employed, shall, nevertheless, receive such bounty as they would otherwise have been entitled to, under the different acts of Congress heretofore passed on the subject of the fisheries.

## SURVEY OFTHE HARBOR OT NANTUCKET.

## communicated to'the house of representatives, february 16, 1803.

Mr. Samuel Smith, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of the inhabitants of Nantucket, State of Massachusetts, made the following report:
That, from the charts and other information exhibited to your committee, it appears that the entrance to the harbor of Nantucket is impeded by a bar, at the distance of about one mile from the shore, on which, at high sea, there are not more than ten feet water; that the pursuits and occupation of the inhabitants have ever been the fisheries, and principally that of the whale; that formerly, while the whale was to be found in the American seas, vessels of small dratts of water were sufficient; but of late years they have been compelled to seek the whale in distant seas, and, since the year 1790, have continued their pursuit into the Pacific ocean. Those long voyages require ships of two to three hundred tons burthen, which can scarcely cross the barina light set ballast. The petitioners, therefore pray, that Congress would grant them the nett revenue collected in Nantucket, as a fund to enable them to extend piers into the sea, so as to form a narrow channel, which might be deepened, and would (as they conceive) be kept deep, when so confined, by the rapidity of the tide flowing in and out.

Although your committee cannot recommend the granting aid in the manner prayed for, yet they are so strongly impressed with the great importance of the whale Gishery to the United States, that they think it highly worthy of the attention of the Government, and regret that the subject has been presented to the view of Congress at a period so near the time when the present session must close, as to preclude the possibility of giving the subject the attention its great importance demands.

Your committee have conceived it may be proper to procure every information necessary to a fair investigation of the subject at the next session, and therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, 'That the Secretary of the 'Treasury be authorized to employ proper and intelligent persons to take a survey of the harbor in the island of Nantucket, and the bar and shoals near the same, as far as may be requisite, and to report their opinion as to the measures necessary to secure a sufficient channel for loaded ships destined for that port, with an estimate of the probable expense.

## To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Unitel States in Congress assembled:

The petition of the inhabitants of the island and town of Nantucket, respectfully showeth, and requests you to take into consideration, an embarrassment which operates as a discouragement to the prosecution of that valuable branch of business, the whale fishery, which commenced with vessels from thirty to fifty tons burthen, upon the American coast, and so continued until about the year 1750; since which, the whales having left the coast, we have been necessitated to go farther in pursuit of them; and, from the year 1790, we have bad to follow the spermaceti whales to the Pacitic and Indian oceans, voyages from eighteen months to two years, with ships from two to three hundred tons burthen, manned with seventeen to twenty-five men, which makes a great nursery for seamen.

Knowing the success of the whale fishery would procure important advantages to our country, we are induced to solicit your timely interposition to remove the difficulty which threatens its destruction in this place. The bar, which lies about two miles from the harbor of this port, has been, heretofore, only about nine feet water at full sea, and within one year has shoaled nearly one foot; we have already sustained considerable' loss by our vessels grounding on said bar, and it is with much difficulty and expense that we can get our ships (even without ballast) in and out of this harbor. In this unsafe situation, we have been obliged, during the inclement seasons, to send them to a port of a neighboring island for safety, to load and unload. In consequence of which, we have had a survey, by men whom we deem competent judges, who are of opinion that a channel can be opened to about twelve feet water:-As this cannot be accorpplished without an expense which we are unable to defray, we ask your assistance to enable us to open said channel; by granting us the revenue of this place for a short term, or in such a manner as, in your wisdom, shall appear most eligible.

It is with diffidence we presume to say, that, from the local situation of this island, and the want of other resources, we liave been the principal instruments of preserving to this country, that most valuable branch of business, the whale fishery, when entirely relinquished by other parts of the continent; and there are no people within the Union, who can more justly claim your patronage, or whose success will be more generally participated by the people of these States, than your petitioners, who, bring from the continent almost every article for our sustenance, or necessaries in the line of our business, for which we return valuable cargoes for exportation.

The British Government has, for some time, given a bounty for establishing the whale fishery in that kingdom, which has operated much against the business in this place.

The French Government has also lately decreed a large bounty on each ton of shipping for every voyage made in the business, which encouragements have already drawn from us several of our skilful whalemen, and we fear vill cause many more of our valuable citizens to remove to foreign countries.

Should our petition meet your patronage, and the undertaking be atteneed with success, it would be of important arvantage to the navigation, passing and repassing through the Sound, to and from every part of the continent. There being no ship harbor from the island of Martha's Vineyard to Cape Cod harbor, vessels are frequently exposed to shipwreck.

Apprehending, from the liberality of the General Government, in promoting and encouraging every useful brancb, that you will grant such aid as shall be equal to the object in view.

Nantucnit, January 15th, 1803.
Signed on and in behalf of the town,
Countersigned by

JAMES COFFIN, Town Clerk.<br>DANIEL COFFIN, Moderator.

At a legal town meeting at Nantucket, January 8th, 1803-Daniel Corfin is chosen Moderator for said meeting. Foled, That this town will petition the Congress of the United States of America, to assist them in some way, in opening and preserving a channel into this harbor, for the benefit of the navigation in passing and repassing.

Voted,' That this town will choose a committee to draw a memorial to send to Congress.
Foted, That Obed Mitchel, Shubael Bernard, Gideon Gardner, William Macy, and Josiah Barker, junior, be the committee for the purpose of draving the above memorial.

Voted, That the memorial drawn by the above committee be laid before the town at an adjournment of this meeting, for the express purposes.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned till Wednesday next, at two o'clock, P. M.
The town being met agreeably to an adjournment, Wednesday, January 12th, 1803.
The memorial drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose, to be preseuted to the Congress of the United States, was brought into meeting, and read.

Voted, That the aforesaid memorial be recommitted to the same committee that drew it, for an amendment, and be presented to an adjournment of this meeting,

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned till Saturday next, at two $0^{\circ}$ clock in the afternoon.
The town being met agreeably to an adjournment, Saturday, January 15th, 1803.
The memorial drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose, to be presented to the Congress of the United States, was brought into meeting and read.

Foted, That the above memorial be accepted.-The question was put, whether the above memorial should be sent to Congress by mail, and it passed in the negative.

Voted, That Isaac Coffin, Esq. be a committee to be the bearer of the above memorial, and present it to Congress.

Nantucket, January 15th, 1803.
A true copy from the record.
Attest:
Countersigned by
JAMES COFFIN, Town Clerk.
DANIEL COFFIN, Moderator.

At a legal town meeting at Nantucket, January 20th, 1803, Silvanus Starbuck, Moderator for said meeting, Foted, That Mr. Gideon Gardner shall accompany Isaac Coffin, Esq, to assist in obtaining from Congress the aid asked for in the petition relative to deepening and preserving the water in and out of the harbor of Nantacket.

Nantucket, January 20, 1803.
A true copy from record.
Attest,
JAMES COFFIN, Town Clerk.

Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1801; together, with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

It appears from those documents, that the actual tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1801, might be estimated at about eight hundred and fifty thousand tons.

| Registered tonnage, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 590,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Enrolled tonnage, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 225,000 |
| Fishing tonnage, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35,000 |

But, notwithstanding the several corrections which have been introduced, this result cannot be considered as altogether correct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Defartment, Register's Office, Febreaty 17th, 1803.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st Décember, 1801, formed from the quarter yearly abstracts rendered by the several collectors of the ports of the United States, to this office, and exhibiting,

> Tons. 95ths.


The registered tonnage, according to the mode prescribed for the collectors, and as stated in your communication to Congress, of the 27 th February, 1801, has been corrected in all the districts, excepting eight ports; the names, and estimated existing tonnage whereof, are, viz:


Deducting, therefore, 44,340 73-95ths, from 632,907 8-95ths, the registered tonnage, on the 31st December, 1801, may be stated at $588,56630-95$ ths.

|  |  | 'Tons. 95ths. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The registered tonnage being calculated at |  | 588,566 | 30 |
| The enrolled tonnage, at the amount on which duties | vere paid for the year 1801, at | . 224.740 |  |
| And the fishing vessels, ditto, | - . . . | 35,997 |  |
| Exhibits the actual tonnage of the United States, on 31 | st December, 1801, to bẹ, ton | 849,303 | 30 |

With respect to the licenced and enrolled tonnage, and fishing vessels, a variation of about fifty thousand tons more is stated, from the abstracts as rendered by the collectors, than upon the amount upon which duties were collected. But as every enrolled vessel, by law, renews her license every year, the dutied, licensed, and enrolled tonnage, exhibits, from a recent examination, more correctly, the aggregate tonnage in the coasting trade, in each year, than can possibly be formed from the abstracts, which are continually varying, from an exchange of marine papers at the custom houses. Any farther correction of this species of tonnage, other than arises from the usual examination of the marine abstracts, may, it is presumed, be dispensed with.

The total amount of tonnage on which duties were paid, in the year 1801, was:

Tons. 95ths.


Arising from vessels employed in the foreign trade, making more than one voyage in the year, the same being subject to a duty upon each voyage. Vessels were built in the several districts, in the year 1801 , and which took out registers for the foreign trade,
$\begin{array}{ll}91,890 & 42 \\ & 32\end{array}$
And which took out licenses and enrolments for the coasting trade, .

- 32,86481

In all, . . . . . . . . . Tons, 124,755 28-95ths.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient; and nost humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register
Honorable Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Abstract of the Tonnage of the Shipping of the several districts of the United States, and of Recorded Vessels, on the last day of December, 1801.



## REGISTERED TONNAGE.

The registered vessels which were employed in foreign trade, and the amount of registered tomnage of the United States, at the close 0: the year 1801, was

Tons. 95ths.
632,90708

## enrolled and licensed tonnage.

Tons. 95th.s.
The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade, at the close of the year 1801, was
The licensed ditto, under 20 tons, • • ditto, • was

| 24,295 | 19 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 24,296 |  |

274,551 53*
FISHING VESSELS.

$40,117 \quad 82$
Aggregate amount of tonnage at the close of the year 1801,

Treasury Department, Register's Office, 12t/L Februayy, 1503.
I do hereby certify, that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered to the treasury, by the several collectors of the districts of the United States, for the year 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

## communicated to the house of representatives, february 25, 1803.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the House, of the 15th inst. "That provision ought to be made by law for the regulation of quarantine within the Bistrict of Columbia," made the following report:

The Committee would willingly have contented themseives with reporting a bill, but they reflected that something more was expected by the House. To plevent, in some measure, a disappointment in this respect, a summary view is offered of the present condition and operation of quarantine regulations. This is intended to be plain and practical, not loaded with historical research, nor incumbered with scientific discussion. Though aware of defects, they think it worthy of being referred to the House.

The term quarantine is used in the commercial world to denote the detention of a ship or vessel at a convenient place, some distance from port, for the space of forty days, for the purpose of freeing iner from contagion and infection, supposed to have been transported in her from foreign places. Under the persuasion, that their own cities and habitations were exempt from such contagion and infection, and that these destructive agents were always introduced from strange or remote places, less salubrious than their own, mankind have taken great pains to protect themselves from external attacks of the distempers prevalent among their neighbors or strangers. By the presumption that contagion was frequent in many foreign settlements, and was readily transported from country to country by commercial communications, have the nations of the earth been influenced in framing the rules and the means of restraint imposed upon their mutual intercourse. They have often looked upon each other as lazars or lepers, and treated visiters and passengers, at certain seasons, as such.

The importance of the subject, as well to the commerce and revenue of the United States as to the happiness and security of her citizens, has induced your committee to look into it carefully and attentively. They have endeavored to gather facts, and to deduce therefrom correct conclusions. And, upon the most complete investigation which they have been able to give the subject, they are decidedly of opinion, that the ideas generally entertained, are often erroneous, and, at best, extremely defective.

It is true that many of the maladies and diseases which afflict mankind, such as small pox, for example, may be transferred from one person to another in a state of the atmosphere suited to the concentration and transmission of contagion. But of late, doubts have been entertained in the minds of some of the best observers, of such as have had great opportunities of knowing and judging, whether the like contagiousness is true of yellow fever, and the fever infesting ships, sickuess of distant places, and the danger arising from any intercourse with them, is one of the trite themes of remark almost every where: few people can be brought to acknowledge the noxiousness of the soil and atmosphere of their permanent residence. Thus, the inhabitants of the West India islands, are positive that they im port yellow ferer from Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; while the residents of those cities, respec-tively, have been quite as decided in their convictions, that the same distemper is brought to them from Cape Francois, Kingston, Havana, and Demarara. Both sides are equally positive, and both about equally wrong. During the seven or eight hundred years in which these erroneous sentiments have been indulged, great embarrassments have been experienced, and at this day seem to be increasing. It is an object worthy the attention of the National Legislature, to correct, within these States; this growing evil.

It is apparent to your commitfee, that most, if not all, the infectious diseases, which at times afflict the crews of sea vessels, arise not from the ports or countries they have visited, but from causes which exist within the vessel. Human beings inhabiting crowded situations, engender and communicate diseases, which increase in frequency and malignity by sloth and uncleanness. Now, a ship is a human habitation, and sometimes the crew is very numerous, and usually prone to grow unclean. Frequently this uncleanness accumulates to a disgusting degree, and turns to poison: this poison stirs up pestilence. Arrivals from Europe have given recent and useful proofs of this. A ship is not merely a human dwelling; she is also a magazine or store house: within her sides, as in a common receptacle, are collected many sorts of things, prone to perish and corrupt. Beef, fish, pork, hides, and other animal substances, frequently taint the hold that contains them, with their deleterious vapors. This tendency to putrify is often increased by the scanty quantity and weak quality of the Liverpool salt with which they are put up. Their provisions spoiling during the West India voyages, and rotting on ship boant, which is a well known case in hot climates,
render the birth and quarters of the men unhealthy. The crew sickens from the operation of such mischievous agents, and some of the hands are soon destroyed. The evil is increased when they are obliged to feed upon such impure meat as part of a daily ration. Not only animal substances, but onions, coffee, Indian corn, and various pther vegetables, which are transported from country to country, contribute, by their occasional decay, to render unhealthy the vessels in which they are carried. From these causes it is well known, that vessels sailing between our ports and the southern islands degenerate, and frequently are found in a very filthy and unclean condition. From the corruption of their cargoes, and the uncleanliness of the crews, ships may be filled with a venomous atmosphere, and the timbers, planks, bedding, \&c. be charged or impregnated with the inbred mischief. Ships belonging to the United States afford instructive examples of sickness originating in an atmosphere, contaminated by the exhalations from spoiled putrid provisions on their outward bound voyages. A corrupting barrel of beef has done great injury on board a vessel sailing from Great Britain to the United States.

It is a remarkable fact, that ships and vessels, though so prone to become foul and pestilential, are seldom cleansed in so complete a manner as they ought to be. From the time that they are launched, to the day of their condemnation, few or none of them are perfectly purified. Year after year this foulness increases, insomuch that old ships and vessels are usually the most foul and loathsome of human habitations.

Ships being thus, from their structure, tenants, and cargoes, peculiarly liable to accumulate pestilence, and are rarely or never cleaned out as they ought to be, carry that infectious miasm engendered within them, to all parts of the world. And, by a curious and unhappy mistake, the pestilence produced in these floating mansions has been almost always ascribed to the place from whence she last came, taugh that place may, and often has not had any kind of agency in the matter.

From these observations, it will appear indubitable to every reflecting mind, that the common mode of quarantine, by detaining a foul ship at anchor, will rather increase than remedy the evil intended to be guarded against. And that the usual bills of health are nugatory or deceitful; for if a clean ship sails from a sickly place, a foul bill of health will not really indicate an unfavorable state of health on board, nor prove the crew to be infected with the distemper that prevails in the port she left; nor will a clean bill prove that the people in a pestilential vessel are in good health, or that she is in a safe or fitting condition to be admitted to port. Hence, the two fold evil arises, of punishing the innocent, and letting the guilty go free; and, consequently, bills of health are either useless, or worse than nothing. With the Dutch, who are remarkable for clean ships, and who carry the system of purification on board their vessels to a greater extent than any other nation of Europe, quarantine is a mere form only. Pestilence can neither be bred nor continued, on board the vessels of the Hollanders.

Instead of the rigorous rules of quarantine adopted in the United States, your committee are of opinion, the evils intended to be guarded against-thereby, might be more effectually prevented by less injurious means. It is remarkable what pains are usually taken to prevent the complete and healthy purification of ships. None of the regulations which have hitherto been entered into, direct the method of performing it, or insist upon it with sufficient energy. A ship cannot be deemed healthy and fit for a voyage, merely because the hold and windows have been opened after she is unladed, her decks washed and scraped, and the bilge water pumped out. Nor will the smoking her out with brimstone, tar, or nitrous and muriatic vapors, render her a suitable habitation to preserve the health and lives of men. ts well might it be pretended, that infected rooms, beds, and clothes, could be purified by letting in the air, and setting fumigating mixtures into action; when all domestic experience teaches, that soap, ley, and lime, are sure and necessary auxiliaries in all cases of difficulty and danger.

It is a lamentable fact, that, under the present quarantine regulations, in many places, so little regard is paid to cleaning a foetid and infectious ship, that, provided she does not transsress the rules of the port where she happens to be, by proceeding beyond her prescribed limits, she may nevertheless weigh anchor, and go in her foul situation to any other port or city, without any manner of impediment. By this unskilful practice, is the poison of plague, pestilence, or yellow fever, produced, continued, and multiplied, in conformity with the order of nature, on ship board, and carried to all the places she visits. And while this dreadful custom prevails, there will not be an end of the rumors of imported contagion, and all the consequent terror and stagnation of business at home, and of detention and expense of quarantine abroad. The recent accounts of the severe quarantine of 120 days, imposed upon American vessels, in some of the principal ports of Spain, must fill every friend of our commerce with regret. It amounts to an almost total prohibition of our trade with those cities; and is viewed by your committee, as arising from the false alarms and unfounded suggestions among our own citizens. In order to prevent these alarming evils, it is necessary to form our health laws upon more scientific principles, and to regulate our commercial intercourse upon maxims more accordant with domestic neatness and economy.

Considering the magic influence of names, in certain circumstances, and the high importance of a correct nomenclature for legal and scientific purposes, it were to be wished that the term quarantine should be erased from the statute books of the Union, and of each particular State. Regulations, precise and explicit, should, in the opinion of your committee, be formed to prevent foul and infectious vessels, with sickly crews, from entering our ports, or proceeding on any voyage in that situation. Nor is the matter so difficult of execution as many have imagined. When a vessel arrives from any foreign port, let her be anchored at some convenient place. If any are sick on board, let them be landed and provided for. If she has any spoiled and putrified provisions or merchandise on board, let them be also landed, and then cause her to be scoured and cleansed, in every part, with clean water, soap, sand, ley, lime and other cleansing and purifying substances. After which, the admission of a plenty of clean and good air, will complete the object of purification. These are the methods we use with success to purify our habitations on the land. They are equally applicable to habitations on the water. And it is necessary to scour the latter as frequently and as thoroughly as the former. But as individuals, who own and navigate vessels, are too careless or forgetful to cause them to be frequently and efficaciously cleansed, there is a necessity for public authority to interfere. This interference should be exerted to purify every foul and pestilential vessel that enters a port, and not keep her idly and injuriously riding at anchor.

When the civilized world shall, with one accord, enforce the regular and exact purification of ships, there will be nothing on board to turn to pestilential, or any other fever-producing agent. And all the inquiry necessary now, is, whien a vessel arrives, whether she is clean and healthy, or dirty. As the latter is almost always the fact, she should be cleansed by public authority, and never suffered to go to sea, no more than enter a port, in a foul internal condition. There would then be no vessels afloat carrying infection from place to place with them, and the tales about contagion from foreign ports would die away, and cease to agitate society, to the great detriment of our com.merce, and disgrace of our rational, medical, and philosophical acquirements.

After taking this comprehensive view of the subject, it would have been pleasing to the committee to have proposed a plain, cheap, and expeditious mode of treating vessels arriving at the port of Alexandria, conformably to these principles; but the advanced period of the session prevents their offering any thing new or unexplored for the consideration of the House at this time. They content themselves; therefore, for the present, with calling the attention of the members to this important subject, and presenting, for their adoption, as a temporary expedient, a bill for extending the quarantine laws of Virginia to the territory of Columbia.

## SURVEY OF THE HARBOR OF NANTUCKET.

## communicated to the house of representatives, october 28, 1803.

In obedience to the directions of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 16 th day of February, 1803, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports:
That John Foster Williams and Lemuel Coxe, who, in pursuance of the said resolution, were empioyed to take a survey of the harbor in the island of Nantucket, and of the bar and shoals near the same, have pertormed that duty, and reported their opinion as to the measures necessary to secure a sufficient channel for loaded ships destined for that port; which report, together with an estimate of the probable expenses, and a chart of the harbor and shoals, are respecttully submitted.
'ALBERT GALLATIN.
Treasury Defartment, October 27th, 1803.

Sir:
In pursuance of our appointment, communicated in your letters of the 25th July last, the undersigned have visited the island of Nantucket, and, having made the necessary survey of the harbor, bay, and shoals, contiguous to it, beg leave to submit to your consideration the following report:

That the harbor of Nantucket, situated on the north side, is a safe, capacious, and convenient port, having a sufficient depth of water, for all the purposes of the commerce of the island. On the eastern side, there is a large gulf, which extends in that direction six miles, and varies in breadth from one half to two miles; into this gulph the tide flows four feet at the ebb; the water on passing by Brant Point where the passage is narrowest, acquires an increased degree of velocity, and runs at the rate of two and a half miles an hour; from thence it spreads and passes over a wide extent of shoals to the sea. At Brant Point, where the current is most rapid, the channel is twenty-six feet deep; from this point it gradually shoals, in proportion as the rapidity of the current diminishes, by the spreading of the water, till it reaches the bar, where the force which the water acquires in its passage by Brant Point is spent.

The entrance to this harbor is obstructed by a bar, or range of sand.banks, which extends from the eastern shore, in a western direction, across the mouth of the harbor, to the shoals which surround Tuckanuc island, and join the west extremity of Nantucket. On this bar, there is, at low tide, but four feet of water, except on that part which lies in the direction of the channel, marked on the chart which accompanies this with a dotted line; at that place there are three sand banks lying parallel to each other, measuring, from the edge of the outer to the edge of the inner bank, eleven hundred and twenty-two feet, on which the water varies in depth, from five to six feet, and between the banks, from six and a half to seven, and without this part of the bar, the water suddenly deepens to two and a half fathoms.

We are of opinion that it is very practicable to remove the obstruction to the entrance of this harbor, by opening a passage to the channel through this part of the bar, which is obviously the most proper place, as a greater depth of water can be obtained here with the same labor, than at any other part of the bar. By digging accross these banks to the depth of two and a half and three feet, a channel may be procured, eight feet deep at low water, and as the common tides flow here four feet, there will be twelve feet at high water. This is the greatest depth that can be had, without removing the bed of the channel that lies within the bar to a great distance. The expense of forming a channel one hundred and fifty feet wide, which will be sufficient, and of the depth above mentioned, conformably to the annexed estimate, amounts to $\$ 16,045$, say, sixteen thousand and forty-five dollars. But we have no hesitation to offer our opinion that this work only would prove but a temporary removal of the difficulty: for such is the nature of the sand, and such the exposed situation of the place, unless some power is formed and applied to keep the passage open, the bar would in a short time be replaced.

Judging from the effect produced by the current at Brant Point, we are of opinion that the plan which promises the most successfully to effect this purpose, is to contract the passage of the water from the harbor, as near to the bar as is practicable; by this mean to increase the current, and give it a direction through that part of it where it is proposed to dig the channel: to accomplish this plan, it will be necessary to build two piers, of the form and in the situation they are marked out on the chart, where we have found, on examination, at the depth of two and three feetbelow the sand, a bottom of clay, which aftords a very proper foundation for such an erection. Should the current. after passing the end of the piers, take a course different from the one intended, (and it is possible it may) it will become necessary to increase the length of the pier on the side it may turn. The plan of the piers forwarded with this, is, in our opinion, the cheapest and perhaps the best calculated to resist the storms to which they would be exposed: they are constructed by driving piles into the sand and clay, and raised two feet above high water mark, to admit the sea to break over them, and closed on every side so as to prevent the water from entering, and afterwards filled up with sand. The expense of building the piers, the cost of materials and necessary machines, amounts, agreeably to the annexed estimate, to $\$ 38,075$, say, thirty-eight thousand and seventy-five dollars, which added to the sum estimated for removing the bar, will make the sum fifty-four thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, to complete the whole work.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,
JOMN FOSTER WILLIAMS,
LEMUEL COXE.

An estimate of the expense of building two Piers, 8,520 feet long and 15 feet broad, the cost of materials and necein sary machinery.

Lumber, 792 posts, averaged at 17 feet each,

-     - 

,464
1,704 Posts containing in total,
or 702 tons of ton timber 12 inches square, $a \$ 4$
68,160 feet of string pieces, or 682 tons of ranging timber a $\$$
281 M. feet of 3 inch plank, $a \$ 36$ 1,704 cross pieces, at 18 feet each, or 306 of ranging timber, $a \$ 4$


An estimate of the expense of removing part of Nantucket bar, and the cost of machines necessary to perform that work.
Labor, That part of the bar to be removed is, say 1,200 feet long, 150 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, containing 540,000 cubic feet, at 100 lbs . is 27,000 tons.
900 days' work for 8 men, (with one machine, will remove, at 30 tons per day, 27,000
tons, $a \$ 8$ -
Compensation to the superintendent, $a \$ 4 .-\overline{-} \quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad \frac{7,600}{10,800}$
Add for bad weather and other contingencies, 25 per cent.
*Machines, 1 Dredging machine,
1 Dredging machin
${ }^{6}$ Cishters, $a$ and anchors,
900
Cordage for warps,
50
45
Machines, 4 patent dredging machines, $a \$ 400$

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, LEMUEL COXE.

Shovels and other necessary implements, $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 45$

Dollars, 16,045

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, LEMUEL COXE.

Mr. Samuel L. Mitchell, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom were referred the letter and report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 28th October, accompanying certain papers relative to the island of Nantucket, made the following report thereon, pursuant to the standing rule and order of the House:
It appears to the committee that, on the 11th day of February, 1803, a petition of the inhabitants of Nantucket, was presented to the House, stating that the entrance of their harbor had become more shallow of late, by an accumulation of sand; that their whaling vessels were unable to pass inwards and outwards, as easily as they used to do; and praying that the revenue accruing to the Government, from duties on import and tonnage, at the port of entry in the island, might be appropriated for the purpose of deepening the channel, or other relief extended to them. Also that on the 16 th of the said month, on a recommendation of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, a resolution was passed by the House, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ proper and intelligent persons to take a survey of the harbor of the island of Nantucket, and of the bar and shoals near the same, as far as might be requisite, and to report their opinion of the measures necessary to secure a sufficient channel for loaded ships destined for that port, with an estimate of the probable expenses.

In obedience to such resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury did cause a survey and estimate to be made by Messrs. John Foster Williams and Lemuel Coxe, as appears by their letter dated Boston, 25th September, 1803, and by the letter and report of the Secretary of the Treasury, read before the House on the 28th of October last.

These gentlemen are of opinion, that it is practicable to open a channel from the ocean to the harbor, through the sand bar and shoals. The expense of forming such a passage, of 150 feet wide, and of the depth of 12 feet at high water, they estimate at sixteen thousand and forty-five dollars. But they unequivocally declare their belief at the same time, that, from the moveable quality of the sand, the channel would soon be filled to its former level. This

* This calculation is made for one machine; but it will be expedient to employ as many as is convenient, in order to complete the work in as little time as possible. Three machines would, with a proportionate increase of men, finish the work in 300 days, and for a less sum by 610 dollars, besides what would be saved by the sale of the additional machinery after the business is complete.
would be, therefore, only a temporary removal of the impediment, unless some power should be found and applied to keep the channel open.

The power which they propose for effecting this object, is the current of tide water between the ocean and the harbor. To this they propose to give swiftness and deepness, by confining it between two piers; these piers are to begin from the shore on each side of the mouth of the harbor, and to proceed over the shoals towards the deep water beyond them. It is estimated that the length of the two piers will be eight thousand five hundred and twenty feet, and the breadth fifteen feet. The cost of lumber, iron, labor, and machinery, necessary to complete these structures, is estimated at thirty-eight thousand dollars.
.The surveyors also state, that a further sum of money may be necessary to lengthen the piers, provided, the current, after passing the ends of them, should take a course different from the one intended. They state the possibility of this, and of the necessity there will be, in that case of adding to the length of the pier, on the side to which the current may turr.

A plan of the best and cheapest method of constructing the piers, as also a chart of the harbor and island of Nantucket, accompanies the Secretary's letter, and makes a part of his communication.

The manner in which these are executed, as well as the intelligent and candid spirit of the report and estimates, seem highily reputable to the gentlemen who made the survey.

On this statement of the facts, the committee remark, that, in the report of the surveyors, doubts are entertained on two cardinal points: first, whether in case the channel should be deepened by art, at the expense proposed in the estimate, any permanent good will be effected by it: secondly, whether when the piers shall be finished according to the plan, the water will run in the expected course and remove the sand to a sufficient depth. Success in both cases, seems to be very problematical.

The committee reflect with great pleasure on the enterprize and skill; with which the inhabitants of Nantucket have pursued the whale fishery; affording an admirable example of zeal and industry to all nations of the earth. To their exertions, not only our own country, but several others, are largely indebted for supplies of spermaceti oil and whalebone. Such a body of citizens are peculiarly entitled to respectful attention, and the difficulty with which they are beset, cannot fail to excite a lively concern for their situation.

While thus the grievances of their case is impressed upon the minds of the committee, they cannot refrain to express their sense thereof to the House; and this they do by submitting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the island and town of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, who presented a petition to this House on the 11th of February last, have leave to withdraw the said petition, together with the papers accompanying the same.

Resolved. That as the object of the petitioners is to obtain encouragement for whaling, a committee be appointed to resume the unfinished business of the last session, on the subject of the fisheries, and to report to the House, how, in their opinion, it will be most expedient for Congress to act thereon.

# INEQUALITY OF THE ALLOWANCES TO FISHING VESSELS. 

## communicated to the house of representatives december 15, 1803.

Mr. Huger, from the committee to whom the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, was referred on the 18 th ult. made the following report:
That the petitioners state, in general terms, that they feel themselves aggiveved, in consequence of the inequali$t y$ of the bounty paid to the larger fishing yessels, and that which is paid to the smaller craft, employed in the cod fishery. No specific or peculiar inconvenience is pointed out, nor are the committee aware, in what manner the inequality of bounty can be supposed to operate injuriously on the immediate interests of the petitioners. The act by which a bounty was allowed to vessels employed in the cod fishery, was passed as early as the year 1792, and the inequality, now for the first time complained of, was then established. This was probably done upon the principle, that, as the difficulty and expense of navigating and fitting out vessels in the fisheries, would be greater in proportion to the increased size and tonnage of the vessel, it was meet and proper that the bounty should be apportioned accordingly. Experience appears to evince the correctness of this theory; for, the committee have reason to believe, that the proportion of small craft to that of the vessels of larger size, employed in the cod fishery, has greatly increased since the act of 1792 has been carried into operation-than which nothing can prove more clearly that the vessels of larger size are found comparatively less profitable than the small craft, notwithstanding the advantage they enjoy of receiving a somewhat larger bounty on their tonnage.

From this view of the subject, the committee deem it inespedient to make any alteration in the mode of distributing the bounty heretofore established by law. They, therefore, respectfully recommend, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

## FISHERIES.

## communicated to the house of representatives, january 3, 1804.

Mr. Huger, from the committee to whom was referred on the 15 th November last, "the report of the committee appointed at the last session of the last Congress on so much of the message from the President of the United States, as relates to the fostering of the fisheries of the United States," with instruction to inquire, whether any, and if any, what measures are necessary for the encouragement of the whale and cod fisheries, made the following report:
That they have taken into consideration the report of the committee made to the last Congress, on the subject of the fisheries; that they coincide in opinion with that committee, as to the importance of the fisheries; and find the facts stated by them, and the inferences they have drawn from those facts, to be generally correct. The additional information, which has been obtained, leads them, moreover, to believe, that the conjecture hazarded in the above report, to wit: "that the cod fisheries have gained ground since the Revolution, more especially since the present Government first went into operation, whilst our whale fisheries, on the other hand, have, for some time past, been more or less on the decline," is well founded. The documents $A, B, C, D$, which have been received from the Treasury Department, and which the committee beg leave to include as a part of their report, seem to corroborate this opinion.

According to the document $A$, there were, in 1799, 26 vessels and 5,05534 tonnage; in 1800, 17 vessels and $2,814^{\frac{40}{9} 5}$ tonnage, and in 1801 , only 15 vessels and $2,349 \frac{32}{95}$ tonnage employed in the whale fishery; so that there was evidently a gradual and annual decline in this branch of business.

The document C, gives the quantity of oil, of spermaceti candles, and whale bone, exported from the United States during the 12 years preceding the year 1802. From this it appears, that, in the year 1791, there were exported 134,595 gallons spermaceti, and 447,323 gallons whale oil, 182,400 pounds spermaceti candles, and 124,829 pounds whale bone; but in the year 1802, only 28,470 gallons spermaceti, and 379,976 gallons whale oil, 135,637 pounds spermaceti candles, and 80,334 pounds whale bone. During the intermediate period, the quantity of thege articles, the productions of the whale fisheries, exported from the United States, varied considerably: the greatest quantity of each specific article, exported in any one year being as follows, viz: of spermaceti oil, 221,762 gallons; of whale oil, $1,176,650$; of spermaceti candles, 290,666 pounds; of whale bone, 452,127 pounds. The annual quantity, on an average for 12 years, from 1791 to 1802 , inclusive, of each article is, in roand numbers, of spermaceti oil, about 106,493 gallons; of whale oil, 573,941 ; of spermaceti candles, 197,967 pounds; and of whalebone, 191,334 pounds. It may be proper to add, that there would seem (from document B, ) to have been a somewhat greater number of vessels and larger quantity of tonnage employed in the whale fisheries during the last than the two preceding years -20 vessels and 3,201 tons having been employed in this business during that year.

With respect to the cod fisheries, the above quoted document C, proves, that this branch of our fisheries has been, though slowly, yet gradually progressing. In 1791, there were 383,237 quintals of dried and 57,424 barrels of pick led fish exported from the United States, and the quantity of these articles annually exported, has annually increased from that period to the year 1802; when 440,954 quintals of dried and 75,819 barrels, and 13,229 kegs of pickled fish were exported from the United States. The average quantity of these articles exported annually during this period, was, of dried fish 402,226 quintals and of pickled fish 61,743 barrels; to which is to be added during the lastseven years, an annual average exportation of $10,125 \mathrm{kegs}$ of pickled fish. Agreeably to the report made to the last Congress on this subject, there were employed in the cod fishery in 1800, twenty-five thousand tons of shipping and and 3,840 men, and on an average of ten years preceding, rather upwards of 33,000 tons of shipping and somewhat less than 5,000 men. In the year 1802 , (document B,) there were 1,140 vessels, 39,399 tons of shipping, and 4,533 men employed in the same fisheries, exclusively of vessels and boats under the size of five tons, and the men navigating them, the number of each of which, the committee have reason to believe, has of late years considerably in creased.
Such is the least imperfect view of the subject referred to them, which the committee find themselves enabled to present to the House. As the official information with respect to the fisheries heretofore received at the Treasury department, does not appear, however, to have been as full and as satisfactory as might perhaps be desired, the committee have ventured to suggest the propriety of a more detailed account of their actual state being required annually from the proper officers, and they doubt not but that the necessary steps will accordingly be taken by that department to carry this desirable objectinto effect.

In the mean time, the committee beg leave to state, in compliance with the instruction given them by the House, "to inquire, whether any, and if any, what measures are necessary for the encouragement of the whale and cod fisheries"-with respect to the last, (i. e. the cod fishery,) that, as it seems to have been gradually progressing under the present laws and regulations, they deem it unnecessary, at this time, to make any change in them, or to propose any further measure in regard to the cod fishery; unless the House should, in their wisdom, think proper to adopt the resolutions submitted to the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress. lit having, indeed, been suggested to them, that there was a larger proportion of foreign fish imported into the United States, than they were aware of, the committee had it in contemplation to propose an increase of duty on foreign fish. But understanding that a proposition to the same effect will ere long be submitted to the House from another quarter, they deem it unnecessary to interfere further in the business than to express their approbation of the measure.

The whale fishery, on the other hand, presents itself under a much less favorable aspect, it having been, for some years past. more or less on the decline. And yet there is no branch of industry whatever, perhaps, more highly important to the public. Strongly impressed with this truth, the committee think it a point of true national policy to afford it every encouragement and to endeavor, as much as possible to invigorate and reanimate it. They are perfectly aware, however, of the many demands on the Treasury, and feel a strong disinclination to draw unuecessarily on the public funds atthis particular period. Yetbelieving that, in the critical situation in which the whale fishemes appear to be placed, some little encouragement, similar to that which seems to have had so beneficial an effect on the cod fisheries, might turn the scale, and give new life to this interesting branch of our national industry, they venture respectfully to submit to the House the following resolution:
$\boldsymbol{R e s o l v e d}$, That there shall be paid to every vessel, carrying on the whale fisheries, for each and every ton of such vessel's burthen, if actually employed at sea, on one and the same voyage in the prosecution of the said fisheries, at least ___ and not exceeding __months, the sum of ——cents; if at least - and not exceeding . months, the sum of cents; if at least _and not exceeding and months, the sum of - if so employed at sea in one and the same voyage during months and upwards, cents. And if so employed at sea in one and the same voyage during __ months and upwards, ___ cents: Provided, however, That no one vessel shall receive for any one voyage, a greater sum than - dollars.

## Treasury Department, December 2, 1803.

Sir:
I had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d instant, and now enclose three statements respecting the fisheries; which may be considered as supplementary to that transmitted last year.

It is proper to premise, that this last mentioned document is, so far as it goes, substantially correct, except in what relates to the whale fishery. This part of the statement was taken from the annual reports of the amount of cligtrict tonnage, and is found to embrace only the enrolled and not the registered vessels employed in that fishery. The enclosed statement $A$, shewing the number of vessels, and the amount of tonnage thus employed during the
years 1799, 1800, 1801, has been abstracted from the original returns made by the collectors, and is less defective than that of last year. Yet, owing to the form of some of those returns, it cannot be considered as perfectly correct.

The statement B, of the cod and whale fisheries for the year 1802, is liable to the same objections in what relates to the whale, but is believed to be correct in what relates to the cod fishery, as the result is drawn from the licences actually taken by fishing vessels. It does not, however, include the fishing boats under five tons burthen employed without license, and not entitled by law to the allowance.

The statement $\mathbf{C}$, which is an abstract of the produce of the fisheries exported from the United States for the years 1791 to 1802, seems to corroborate the opinion that the whale fishery has declined, and to establish the fact, that the cod fishery is rather progressing. It is, however, proper to observe. that, exclusiyely of the amount consumed within the United States, that statement does not include the quantities of fish and oil exported immediately to other countries, by vessels employed in the fisheries, and without having been previously brought and landed in the United States. Nor is it perceived that any mode can be devised by which to ascertain with precision that amount for the following years.

For the purpose of laying hereafter annually before Congress all the information which our custom-honses can afford on that interesting subject, it will be necessary to instruct the collectors to make distinct returns embracing the various objects connected with it. The enclosed form $D$, which has been prepared with that view, is submitted to the consideration of the committee; and such modifications or additions will be made to it as they may be pleased to suggest. It would be eligible to receive their observations early enough to enable this department to give the proper instructions and transmit to the collectors the form which may be ultimately adopted before the commencement of the next year.

I have the honor to be, with respect, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Honorable Benjamin Huger, Chairman, \&c.
A.
.Abstract of the number of American Vessels and their Tonnare, employed in the Whale Fishery, during the years 1799, 1800, and 1801.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of vessels. | Quantum of Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { For the year } & 1799, \\ \text { Do. } & 1800, \\ \text { Do. } & 1801, \end{array}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | Tons. 95ths. |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 5,055.34 |
|  | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | - | 17 | 2,814.40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 2,349.32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 58 | 10,219.11 |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, 1 st December, 1803.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## B.

Statement of the Cod and Whale Fishtries, for the year 1802.

| COD FLSHERY. |  |  |  |  | Whale fishery. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of ves. sels employed. | Number of men. | Quantum ${ }^{\circ}$ of tonnage. | Amount of duties on tonnage. | Amount of allowances paid. | Number of ressels employed. | Quantum of tonnage. | Amount of du ties on tonnage. |
| 1,140 | 4,533 | 39,399 | 2,078 | 104,447 92 | 20 | 3,201 | 108 |

Treaslry Department, Register's Office, 1st December, 1803.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
C.

Abstract of the Produce of the Fisheries Exported from the United States, for the years eading on the 30th September, 1791, to 1802, inclusive.

|  |  | FISH. |  |  | OIL. |  | Spermaceti Candles. | Whale Bone. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dried. | Pickled. |  | Spermaceti. | Whale. |  |  |
|  |  | Quintals. | Barrels. | Kegs. | Gallons. |  | Pounds. |  |
| Year ending 30th September, | 1791, | 383,237 | 57,424 | - - | 134,595 | 447,323 | 182,400 | 124,829 |
|  | 1792, | 364,898 | 48,277 | - - | 63,383 | 436,423 | 157,520 | 154,407 |
| 66 | 1793, | 372,825 | 45,440 | - - | 140,056 | 512,780 | 235,600 | 202,620 |
| 66 66 | 1794, | 436,907 | 36,929 | - - | 82,493 | 1,000,208 | 214,960 | 354,617 |
| ${ }^{6}$ 66 | 1795, | 400,818 | 55,999 | - - | 80,856 | 810,524 | 240,720 | 410,664 |
| 66 66 | 1796, | 377,713 | 84,558 | 5,256 | 164,045 | 1,176,650 | 221,903 | 308,314 |
| 66 66 | 1797, | 406,016 | 69,782 | 7,351 | 27,556 | -582,425 | 130,438 | 452,127 |
| 66 66 | 1798, | 411,175 | 66,827 | 6,220 | 128,758 | 700,040 | 144,149 | 62,805 |
| $6{ }^{6}$ | 1799, | 428,495 | 63,542 | 15,993 | 114,264 | 420,949 | 240,301 | 89,552 |
| 66 | 1800, | 392,726 | 50,388 | 12,403 | 221,762 | 204,468 | 181,321 | 32,636 |
| 66 66 | 1801, | 410,948 | 85,935 | 10,424 | 91,684 | 215,522 | 290,666 | 23,106 |
| 6 6 | 1802, | 440,954 | 75,819 | 13,229 | 28,470 | 379,976 | 135,637 | 80,334 |
|  |  | 4,826,712 | 740,920 | 70,876 | 1,277,922 | 6,887,288 | 2,375,615 | 2,296,011 |

Treasury Drparthent, Register's Office, December 1, 1803.

## D.

. 2 Statement of the number of Vessels, and their Tonnase, employed in the 'Whale Fishery, during the year 1802.

N. B. The documents in the Treasury, do not exhibit the number of men employed in these vessels.

Treasùry Derartment, Register's Office, December 17, 1803.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## AMOUNT AND APPPLICATION OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL FUND.

communcated to the house of representatives, jandary 13, 1804.
In obedience to the Resolution of the House of $\begin{gathered}\text { Representatives of the } \\ \text { respectfully reports: }\end{gathered}$ 21st ultimo, the Secretary of the Treasury
That the sums collected for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, from the establishment of the fund, to the 30 th day of June, 1803, amount to
$\$ 244,07955$
Of which sum 22,067 dollars, and 81 cents have been deducted from the pay of seamen employed in the public service, and 222,011 dollars and 74 cents from that of seaman in private service.
And that there have been expended, during the same period, for the temporary relief of scamen,
And for the purchase, erection, and repairs of the public hospitals at Norfolk and Boston, $\stackrel{-}{-}, \$ 22,345 \quad 33$
Amounting altogether to
$\$ 176,63110$
And leaving an unexpended balance, on the $30 \overline{t h}^{-}$day of June, 1803, of

As will more fully appear by the enclosed statements, $A, B$, and $C$.
The annual proceeds of the tax on seamenibeing insufficient to afford relief to the sick seamen in every port, the expenditure has, from the commencement of the establishment, been confined to thirteen or fourteen ports; and it is proper to observe, that the seamen of every port participate in the benefits of the institution, if they happen to want assistance whilst in the selected ports. As that plan, under the circumstances of the fund, appeared, upon the whole, calculated to afford relief where it was most wanted, no alteration has yet been made to it, except that of adding Alexandria, since the assumption of jurisdiction of the United States over the District of Columbia, to the ports originally selected. But it is contemplated to diminish, by the adoption of more strict rules of admission in the hospitals of the large ports, the expense incurred there, and to extend, the ensuing season, the expediture of the fund to eight or ten other ports.

Whilst, however, the receipts shall not exceed their present amount, it will still be impracticable to afford relief every where, and in every case; and there is reason to apprehend that the incompetency of the fund, arises less from the insufficiency of the tax, than from evasions of its payment. The moneys collected from seamen in private service, during the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1803 , have not amounted to fifty thousand dollars. The tax being at the rate of 20 cents a month on each seaman whilst actually employed; the sum thus collected, is predicated on 250,000 months of actual service: which, supposing the seamen to be in service eight months in each year, would not account for many more than thirty thousand seamen. The actual tonnage of the United States amounted, during that year, to about one million of tons, which must require near fifty thousand seamen. It is therefore believed, that not much more than three-fifths of the tax, imposed by law, are actually paid; and there do not seem to be any efficient means, under the present system, by which evasions may be discovered and prevented. The most effectual remedy, if in other respects thought proper, would be the substitution of a tonnage duty, (which, at the rate of eight cents per ton, would be nearly equal to the tax intended to be collected,) to the payment of the tax by the owners of vessels, leaving to those owners the collection of the tax for their own use.
Some specific provision may also be wanted for the port of New Orleans: for, even if the law for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, should be extended to Louisiana, the effects of the climate will probably occasion a greater
expenditure in that port than in any other. The appropriation of 3,000 dollars made by Congress for that purpose, has been attended with beneficial consequences, as 473 sailors or boatmen were, during the last season, addmitted in the hospital, or received medical assistance; of whom 452 were cured, three were relieved, four were dismissed for disorderly behavior, and fourteen died.

All which is mostrespectfully submitted.
Treasury Department, January 11th, 1804.
ALbERT GALLATIN.
A.

Staternent of Moneys received by the Collectors of the Customs, in the several Ports of the United States, for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen, from 1st September, 1798, to 30th of June, 1802, ascertained from their accounts as settled at the Treasury.


Statement Of Moneys expended for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen, by the several Agents designated pursuant to the act of the relief of sich and disabled Seamen, from September 1, 1798, to June 30, 1802, taken from their accounts as settled at the Treasury.

| At Boston, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$12,942 84 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Portland, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33946 |
| Newport, | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 7,723 64 |
| New London, - | - | - | $\square$ | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 2,145 12 |
| New York, - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19,347 91 |
| Philadelphia, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\sim$ | - | 2,859 37 |
| Baltimore, |  | - | - | - | * | - | - | - |  | - |  | 16,235 74 |
| Norfolk, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | 25,613 82 |
| Alexandria, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 54451 |
| Wilmington, N. C. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 95943 |
| Newbern, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21350 |
| Edenton, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | 92064 |
| Charleston, | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,771 37 |
| Savannah, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,519 90 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | en |  | - | - | - | \$113,137 25 |

Of which, the sum of $\$ 6,18533$ was applied to the purchase of a lot and building for a marine hospital at Norfolk. The amount collected for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, from September 1, 1798, to June 30, 1802, by


To which add the following sums, being advances made by the Secretary of the Navy, to the undermentioned agents, out of the fund arising from hospital money, collected from the seamen in the navy of the United States, viz:

$B$.
Statement of Moneys received by the Collectors of the Customs in the several Ports of the United States, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, from July 1, 1802, to June 30, 1803, taken from their accounts and, returns, as rendered to the Treasury.


Statement of moneys expended for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen, by the several Agents disionated pursuant to the "Act for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen, from July 1, 1802, to June 30, 1803, taken from their accounts as rendered to the Treasury."
At Boston,

| Portland, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Newpori, |

New London,
New York,
Philadelphia,
C.

General Account of fund for relief of sick and disabled Seamen, from 1st Sept. 1798, to 30th June, 1803.

## Dr.

To amount collected by the collectors of the customs, for their object, from Ist Sept. 1798, to 30th June, 1802, per statement, A,

To amount received from the navy department, on account of hospital moneys collected from seamen in the navy of the United States, per statement, A,-
To amount due from the nary department to the hospital fund, on 30 th June, 1803, as stated by the ac-
countant of the navy, -

$\xrightarrow{\text { [1st Session. }}$

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1803.

communicated to the house of representatives january 25, 1804.
Treasury Department, January 25th, 1804.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and three, and amounting to fifty-five millions eight hundred thousand and thirty-three dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandise of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at forty-two millions two hundred and five thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars; and those of foreign growth or manufacture, at thirteen millions five hundred and ninety-four thousand and seventy-two dollars.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Statement of Exports of the United States, from the 1st of October, 1802, to the 30th September, 1803.


STATEMENT-Continued.


STATEMENT-Continued.

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quantity or Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| Wines | s, Sherry and St. Lucar | - | - | - |  |  | - | - | gallons, | - | 13,183 |
| Do. | Lisbon, Oporto, \&c. |  | - | - | - | - | do. | - | 7,818 |
| Do. | Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, \&c |  | - | - | - |  | do. | - | 4,640 |
| Do. | all other in casks, - |  | - | - | - | - | do. | - | 233,804 |
|  | Burgundy, Champaigne, \&c. |  | - | - | - | - | dozens, | - | 229 |
|  | Claret and other in bottles, |  | - | - | - | - | do. |  | 14,016 |
| Wood | , Staves and Heading, | - | - | - |  |  | thous'd, | 35,290 |  |
| Do. | Shingles, - | - | - | - |  |  | do. | 78,926 |  |
| Do. | Hoops and Poles, - | - | - | - |  |  | do. | 3,501 |  |
| Do. | Boards, Plank, \&c. | - | - | - | - |  | M. feet, | 79,225 |  |
| Do. | Timber, - - | - |  |  |  | - | tons, | 20.172 |  |
| Do. | all other and Lumber, |  | - |  |  | - | dollars, | 67,102 |  |
| Do. | Oak, Bark, and other Dye, |  | - | - | - |  | do. | 225,732 |  |
| Do. | all manufactures of, | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | do. | 145,500 |  |

A Surmmary of the Value and Destinution of the Eaports of the United States, agreeably to the foregoins statement.


- A Summary of the Value of Exports from each State.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 24, 1804.

## JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## COLLECTION DISTRICTS OF PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.

## cominunicated to the house of representatives, february 6, 1804.

Mr. Dana, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures', to whom was referred the memorial of sundry merchants residing within the districts of Petersburg and Richmond, submitted the following report:
By an act of the 10th of May, 1800, the two districts of Petersburg and Richmond, were established in lieu of the former district of Bermuda Hundred and City Point, in Virginia.

By another act of the same date, the commissions, to be allowed to the collectors of the customs therein mention ed, were fixed, respectively, at two and an half per centum for Petersburg and Richmond, and at three quarters of one per centum for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

On the 3d of March, 1801, an act was passed, which rendered the authority of the collectors for Petersburg and Richmond in some measure common to both those districts, with respect to the entry of vessels and merchandise-

The memorialists request, that the districts of Richmond and Petersburg, may be placed on a similar footing with regard to that of Norfolk, as they are with regard to each other by the last mentioned act.

The distance by water from Petersburg to Nortolk is understood to be about 100 miles.
A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of this memorial, is herewith presented, and prayed to be received as part of this report. His observations are so fully satisfactory to the committee, that they deem it unnecessary to add any thing further, to evince the impropriety of altering the existing law in the manner requested by the memorialists. And they recommend to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That no further order be taken on the memorial of sundry merchants residing in the districts of Richmond and Petersburg.

Treasury Department, January 26, 1804.
Sir:
In conformity with the request contained in your letter of the 10 th instant, enclosing the petition of sundry merchants of Richmond and Petersburg, I have the honor to submit to the consideration of the committee, the following observations:

The petitioners complain of the inconveniences under which they labor, by being obliged to secure and pay in Norfolk the duties accruing on merchandise imported by them but landed in the said port; and they request that the district's of Richmond and Petersburg, may be placed on the same footing with regard to the district of Norfolk, as they are to each other, under the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1803, entitled " An act to amend the act altering the districts of Bermuda Hundred and City Point."

By the general provisions of the collection law it is enacted,
I. That the master of every vessel arriving within any district shall make, on oath, to the collector of such district, a report and entry of the vessel, containing the names of the consignees, and of the ports to which the goods are destined.
II. That a vessel may, after such report, proceed to any other district or districts, with goods which shall appear by the report to be destined for such districts.
III. That the duties on such goods only as shall be landed in any district, shall be paid or secured in such district.
IV. That no goods shall be landed until after the duties thereon shall have been paid or secured, nor without a permit from the collector of that district where the duties have been thus paid or secured.

By the act to amend the act, altering the district of Bermuria Hundred and City Point, it has been provided, that, in respect to the districts of Petersburg and Richmond-
I. The master of any vessel arriving within either of the said districts. shall make entry of such vessel with the collector of the district wherein the owner or consignee of the vessel shall reside, instead of the district where the vessel may have arrived.
II. The landing and deliyery of the goods shall be authorized by permits from the collector of each of the said districts, respectively, in which the said goods shall have been entered: which provision, as it stands, is surplusage; it being already enacted by the general collection law.
III. Importers or consignees residing in either district, shall make entry of their goods only with the collectol of that district where they reside.
IV. Entries for goods, made, by agents, for persons residing in other districts, shall be made with the collector of the district in which such ship may discharge; which provision, being similar to that of the general collection law, is also considered as surplusage.

From thence it follows, that the only alterations made by the last mentioned act, consist,
I. In having made it the duty of the master to enter the vessel with the collector of that district where the owner resides; which provision, as the vessel may proceed to the district for which any part of the cargo is destined, does not effect the question of the place where the duties shall be secured and paid.
II. In compelling the owners or consignees of goods, who reside in Richmond or Petersburg, to enter those goods and to secure the duties accruing thereon, only with the collector of that district where they respectively reside; thereby depriving them of the privilege of occasionally importing their goods in the other districts, and of securing and paying there the duties.

For the said act not having repealed that general provision of the collection law, which directs "that duties shall be secured and paid only in that district where they shall be landed," it still remains in full force in the districts of Richmond and Petersburg; and goods must necessarily be landed and delivered in that district where the owner or consignee resides, since it is only in that district that, by the act of 3 d March, 1803 , duties can be secured and paid.

That act is susceptible of no other meaning; it has received no other construction; as will appear by the two letters of the Comptroller of the Treasury hereunto annexed,* and instead of being a law intended to confer a benefit on the merchants, it is a regulation made for the sole purpose of insuring to the collector of each of those two districts the whole amount of the emoluments arising on the importations in Richmond and Petersburg, which are destined for his own district. As the greater part of the vessels laden for both districts, unload at Bermuda-Hundred and City Point, which are in sight of each other-the first of which belongs to the district of Richmond, and the other to that of Petersburg-no apparent incouvenience arises, however, to the merchants, as goods may be landed from the same vessel in the district to which they respectively belong.

The petitioners are, therefore, mistaken in the mode which they suggest for obtaining the relief they seck; for it is not certainly their wish to be deprived of the privilege of having their goods landed at Norfolk; which would, however, be the only effect produced by the alteration they propose: and the object of their application can be effected, not by assimilating the provisions of the law, as they relate to Norfolk, to those in force with regard to Richmond and Petersburg, but by a deviation from all existing laws; by virtue of which, importers residing at Richmond or Petersburg, may secure, in the district where they reside the payment of the duties accruing on goods imported for them in Norfolk, although such goods shall be landed and delivered in the last mentioned port.

A compliance with that prayer appears inespedient for the following reasons:
Importers residing at Richmond or Petersburg, may direct that no goods destined for them shall be shipped except in vessels, the masters of which shall agree, after having landed such part of their cargo as belongs to Norfolk, to proceed with the residue to Richmond or Petersburg, thereby enabling the importers, under existing provisions, to secure and pay the duties accruing on their goods, in the district where they reside. If a different course is pursued, it is because it has been found cheaper or more convenient for the vessels to stop at Norfolk, and to have the goods destined for the upper ports transported in lighters.

No greater inconvenience is experienced by the petitioners, than by the merchants of any otherport in the Union, who may occasionally find it convenient or necessary to import and have goods delivered in another port than that where they reside: and if the privilege applied for was granted, it would be equally proper to permit the merchant of Norfolk who may import goods in New York, to secure and pay the duties in Norfolk instead of New York, and to authorize the collector of Norfolk to grant permits accordingly for the delivery of the goods in New York.

The principle that duties shall be secured and paid in that district where the goods are landed, appears essential to the security of the revenue, as it does not seem practicable for a collector to have an efficient control over the subordinate.officers of another port, viz. the surveyor, inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers, whose duty it is to superintend the landing of all, and to ascertain the quantity and quality of a great portion of the merchandise imported.

No departure from that principle has ever taken place; and even if a different provision had been made for Richmond and Petersburg, as seems to have been supposed by the petitioners, no inference could be drawn from it in favor of its extension to Norfolk, in regard to goods belonging to the two first mentioned ports. The respective situation of those two districts is such, principally on account of Bermuda Hundred and City Point being a port common to both, that the two collectors, might, in some respects, act as joint collectors of both districts; and, in fact, there is a surveyor appointed by law, for the said port of Bermuda Hundred and City Point, who is an officer common to both districts; and who, under the directions of each collector, respectively, superintends the landing and delivery of the cargoes belonging to and landed there in either of the two districts. It is evident that the situation of Norfolk, in respect to those districts, precludes a similar provision, and that the proposed alteration would, in reality, (so far as relates to goods belonging to the districts of Richmond and Petersburg) make Norfolk a port of delivery for those two districts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Honorable Samuel L. Mitcerele, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.
*These letters are not on file.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1802.

communidated to the house of representatives, february 15, 1804.
Treasury Department, February 14, 1804.
SiR:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the District Tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1802; together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

It appears,' from those documents, that the actual tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1802, might be estimated at about 864,500 tons, viz:

| Registered Tonnage, |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 560,400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Enrolled ditto, |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 261,300 |
| Fishing - ditto, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42,800 |
| I have the |  |  |  |  |  |  | R | I | TIN |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 13, 1804.
Sir: I do myself the honor of transmitting to you the annual statement of the District Tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1802, formed from the quarter yearly abstracts rendered to this office by the collectors of the several districts, and exhibiting the


The variation of $238,424.32$ tons in the dutied tomnage, more than the district tonnage, arises from registered vessels making more than one voyage in one year, and from their paying tonnage duties for every voyage. The district registered tonnage has been corrected as far as practicable, according to the mode prescribed for the collectors, and as stated in your communication to Congress of the 27th February, 1801. The actual tonnage of the United States, on the 31st-December, 1802, is therefore stated to be as follows:

| Corrected Registered Tonnage, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $560,380.63$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Enrolled and licensed vessels, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $261,318.00$ |
| Fishing vessels, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |

The, tonnage of Enrolled and Licensed vessels, on which the annual duty was paid, being more correct than the district Enrolled and Licensed tonnage, is assumed on the same principle as it was in the last year's statement of the tomnage of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,
Honorable Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Abstract of the Tonnage of the Shippins of the several Districts of the United States, and of Recorded Vessels, on the last day of December, 180s.

| DISTRICTS. | Recorded. | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | Licenced under twenty tons, for |  |  | Aggregate Tonnage of each District. | Proportions of the Enrolled and Licensed Tounage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Permanent. | Temporary. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coasting: Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |  | Consting Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |
|  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons, 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons, 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| Portsmouth, New Hampshire, |  | 17,908.38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | s. |
| Newburyport, Massachusetts, | - | 14,614.60 | 1,968.41 | 2,444.20 $3,784.64$ | 87.87 174.87 | $\begin{array}{r} 96.65 \\ 5.63 \end{array}$ | - | 369.92 305.97 | ${ }^{21,798.38}$ | 1,069.34 | - | 1,462.73 |
| Sloucester, : | - | 2,221.74 |  | 2,425.00 |  | 297.79 | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { - }}$ | r $\begin{array}{r}305.27 \\ 2,795.01\end{array}$ | $20,853.57$ $9,739.59$ | $2,260.93$ $1,095.72$ |  | 1,698.58 |
| Marblehead, : |  | $22,372.46$ $9,452.02$ | 481.69 | 6,027.11 |  | 18.00 | , | $2,795.01$ 45.36 | $9,739.59$ $28,944.67$ | $1,095.72$ $3,221.42$ |  | 1,329.23 |
| Plymouth . . | - | 63,164.63 | 9,693.67 | $13,751.09$ $13,138.06$ |  | 260.45 |  | 156.85 | 23,360.01 | 9,968.57 |  | $2,805.64$ $3,782.47$ |
| Plymouth, : |  | 5,405.63 | 9,60.67 | $13,788.06$ $7,595.07$ | 1,750,17 | 260.45 |  | 436.74 | 88,443.82 | 11,532.61 | 148.00 | $3,782.47$ $3,207.57$ |
| Nantucket, |  | 231.10 $9,625.74$ |  | 12,887.24 |  | 446,37 |  | 222.90 | $13,000.70$ 13.787 .66 | $2,259.36$ $4,573.39$ |  | 5,335.66 |
| Edgartown, | $\cdots{ }^{\prime}$ | $9,625.78$ |  | 3,031.55 | 62.20 124.91 | ${ }^{69.31}$ |  | 25.30 | 12,814.20 | 4,5438.56 | 150.60 222.63 | 8,163.20 |
| New Bedford, | - | 11,521.71 | 1,101.75 | 5,371.72 | 124.91 | 182.04 | - |  | 1,181.67 | 2,478.56 | 222.63 | 392.51 130.52 |
| Dighton, : | . | 2,287.16 | 1,101.75 | 5,371.72 |  | 168.30 |  | 11.17 | 18,174.75 | 4,873.66 | 58.75 | 130.52 |
| York, ${ }^{\text {Biddeford }}$ |  | 881.86 |  | 1,185.34 | 172.61 | 171.75 |  |  | 6,214.50 | 3,625.49 |  | 139.26 130.05 |
| Biddeford, | - | 4,998,90 | $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | 1,779.67 | 17.61 | 162.94 |  | 137.94 | 2,540.84 | 1,004.52 | , | 353.43 |
| Bath, |  | 17,366.36 | 578.87 | 4,174.07 |  | 426.67 |  | 44.91 | 6,823.58 | 1,747.63 |  | 32.04 |
| Wiscassett, | - | $5,798.01$ $\times 7,371.31$ | $1,584.01$ 86.03 | $2 ; 671.38$ | - | 100.19 | $\stackrel{\square}{\bullet}$ | 538.22 | 23,113.29. | 3,624.01 |  | 550.06 |
| Penobscot, : | - | - $3,297.83$ | 86.03 115.91 | 1,589.29 | - | 43.22 | - | 719.54 . | -9,809.44 | $\stackrel{2,631.54}{1,433.50}$ |  | 39.79 |
| Frenchman's Bay, : | - | $\begin{array}{r}3,297.83 \\ \hline \quad 343.26 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 115.91 | 5,011.04 | - | 188.90 | . | . 597.53 | 9,211.36 | 1,433.50 | - | 155.74 |
| Machias, - |  | - $\begin{array}{r}34.26 \\ 507.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | : | 2,923.87 | , | 411.67 |  | - 202.30 | 3,881.20 | 2,650.03 | - | 241.69 |
| Passamaquoddy, | $\square$ | 127.20 | 742.69 | 793.51 |  | 40.94 | - | 66.44 | 1,407.94 | 650.03 |  | 373.84 <br> 143.48 |
| Newport, Rhode Island, | ! | 8,697.24 | - 7446.43 | 2,266.17 | 179.50 | 139.29 | - |  | 1,289.90 | 127.50 |  | 143.48 153.17 |
| Providence, . . |  | - 11,245.43 | ' 109.15 | $2,266.18$ $1,821.06$ | 28.00 | 457.25 | - | 19.92 | 12,215.12 | 1,977.70 |  | 153.17 316.43 |
| New London, Connecticut, | : | - $\begin{array}{r}1,74931\end{array}$ | 199.15 192.60 | 1,821.06 | 67.51 | 674.47 | - | 53.29 | 13,296.49 | 1,888.57 |  | 316.43 |
| New Haven, - |  | - 6,382.77 | 451.17 | 2,231.69 |  | 674.47 99 | - | 232.92 | 10,814.08 | 2,233.41 |  | 1,731.22 |
| Fairfield, ${ }_{\text {Sage }}$ Harbor, |  | 746.68 | 451.1 | 2,974.08 | 135.25 43.90 | 99.30 107.85 | - | . | 9,300,28 | 2,366.94 | - | 1,731.22 |
| Nagg Harbor, New Yoik, | . | ${ }_{60}^{668.17}$ |  | 1,776.31 | 43.90 | 1107.85 | , |  | 4,872.61 | 4,018.03 |  |  |
| New Y ork, ${ }^{\text {Lake Champlain, }}$ | - | 69,937.67 | 6,991.04 | 57,924.56 | 1,042.89 | 2,593.88 | - | 52.08 | $2,611.78$ $138,490.19$ | $1,302.05$ $58,925.87$ | - | 474.26 |
| Perth Amboy, New Jersey, |  | 31.50 395.74 |  |  | 1, | 2,60.88 |  | - | $138,490.19$ 31.50 | 58,925.87 | - | 41.58 |
| Burlington, . | - | 395.74 | 13.36 | 5,287.15 | - | 781.32 |  |  | 6,477.62 |  |  |  |
| Bridgetown, | . | 71.03 |  | 1,059.27. |  | 191.44 |  |  | 6,7250.71 | 5,287.15 $1,059.27$ |  |  |
| Great Esg Harbor, | - | - $\begin{array}{r}604.06 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 224.38 242.42 | 5,620.19 |  | 1,403. 58 | - |  | 7,319.23 | 5,620.19 |  |  |
| Pennsylvania, - | $\stackrel{ }{\bullet}$ | 60,684.00 | 3,953.26 | $2,323.30$ $7,313.33$ |  | 153.31 | . |  | 3,323.14 | 2,323.30 |  |  |
| Wilmington, Delaware, | - | 1,037.45 | ${ }^{3} 920.37$ | 7,313,33 | $1,005.21$ 163.09 | 631.79 585 |  |  | 73,587.64 | 8,318.54 | . |  |
| Baitimore, Marylant, |  | 35,874:70 | 4,574.76 | $4,275.38$ $8,706.74$ | 163.09 | 585.06 $1,715.58$ | , |  | 6,981.40 | 4,438.47 |  |  |
| Chester, . | - | - 8 | 1,57.76 | 8,701.74 | - | 1,715.58 |  |  | 50,871.88 | 8,706.74 |  |  |
| Oxford, - | - | 343.89 | 44.00 | 8,445.72 | - | 837.68 | . | - | 3,147.81 | 2,310.13 |  |  |
| Vienna, | - | 1,364. 10 | 24.21 | 6,153.62 |  | 1,814.90 | - | , | 10,648.61 | 8,445.72 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,834.16 | - |  | 9,376,14 | 6,153,62 |  |  |


| DISTHICTS. | Recorded: | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | Licensed under twenty tons, for |  |  | Aggregate Tonnage of each District. | Proportions of the Enrolled and Licensed 'Jonnage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ; | Permanent. | Temporary. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coasting Trade. | Whate Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |  | Coasting: Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |
|  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths, | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| Snow Hill, | - | 416.08 | - , | 2,008.67 | - | . 635.67 | " | - | $3,060.47$ $2,035.69$ | $2,008.67$ $1,583.06$ |  |  |
| Annapolis, - - | - |  |  | $1,583.06$ $1,040.42$ | - | 452.63 50.58 | - | - | $2,091.05$ $1,091.03$ | 1,040.42 |  |  |
| Nottingham, |  |  |  | 1,519.14 |  | 423.79 | - | - | $1,942.93$ | 1,519.14 |  |  |
| Cedar Point, Nanjemoy, | - | 210.72 | $273.86^{\circ}$ | 1,672.67 |  | 308.11 |  | - | 1,465.46 | 672.67 |  |  |
| George Town, - | - | 17,079.32 | 3,631.55 | 7,133.51 | 1,033.87 | 2,245.00 | - | . | 31,123.35 | 8,167.43 |  |  |
| Norfolk, Virginia ${ }_{\text {Bermuda }}$ Hundred, Petersbürgh, | - | 1,915.56 | 281.48 | 2,322.61. | 240.37 | - 426.23 | - | - - | 5,186.35 | 2,563.03 |  |  |
| Bermuda Hundred, Petersburgh, | - | 1,015.56 | 92.14 | 293.61 | 42.19 | 98.76 | - | - | 526.75 | 335.80 $3,225.78$ |  |  |
| Hampton, - - - | - | 864.73 | 108.62 | 2,985.41 | 240.37 | 488.44 | - | - | $4,687.67$ $4,406.92$ | $3,225.78$ $3,425.13$ |  |  |
| Tappahannock, - |  | 364.44 | 81.22 | $3,215.47$ | 209.61 | 536.13 340.23 | - | - | 1,120.46 | -780.23 |  |  |
| Yeocomico, - - | " | "' | - | 7177.49 | 21.00 | 278.79 | . | - | 1,017.33 | 738.49 |  |  |
| Dumfries, - | - | 4,188.83 | 1,201.20 | 2,517.21 | 242.81 | 439.88 |  | - | 8,590.11 | 2,760.10 |  |  |
| Alexandria, - | - | +363.43 | 1,21.20 | 1,086.47 | - | 1,015.91 | - | - | 2,465.86 | 1,086.47 |  |  |
| Folly Landing, - - - | - | 36. |  | 519.06 |  | 391.59 | - | " | 910.65 | 519.06 37.33 |  |  |
| South Quay, - | . | $\bigcirc$ | - | 37.33 | - | - | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | - | 388.83 | 37.3 |  |  |
| Louisyille, Kentucky, | -' | 388.83 $4,088.89$ | 1,628.67 | 530.03 | 52.71 | 51.11 | - | - | 6,351.51 | 582.74 |  |  |
| Wilmington, North Carolina, | - | $4,088.89$ $4,483,54$ | 1,628.67 | 1,099.07 | 5.7 | 363.12 | - | " | 6,397.35 | 1,099.07 |  |  |
| Newbern, - - |  | 2,931.32 | 1,639.07 | 1,133.08 | 51.25 | 304.61 | - | - | 6,059.38 | 1,184.33 |  |  |
| Washington, - - | - | 3,452.65 | 1,307.11 | 2,558.48 | - | 764.11 | - | - | 8,072.40 | 2,558.48 |  |  |
| Camden, - | .. | 874.66 | . 542.03 | 1,775.89 | 301.73 | 531.41 | - | - | $3,724.09$ $1,743.25$ | $1,775.89$ 960.37 |  |  |
| Geor'ge 'Iown, South Carolina, | - | 366.12 $26,985.85$ | 416.71 $3,405.57$ | 658.59 $6,532.38$ | 638.84 | 364.48 | - | - | 37,927.27 | 7,171.27 |  |  |
| Charleston, - - | - | $26,985,85$ 112.84 | $3,405.57$ 66.51 | 6, 157.30 | 63.84 | 364.4 | - | - | 336.70 | 157.30 |  |  |
| Beaufort, - | - | 3,986.73 | 2,910.93 | 964.53 | 653.03 | 24.69 | - | - | 8,540.06 | 1,617.56 |  |  |
| Savannah, Georgia, | - | $3,910.65$ 4 | 2, ${ }^{2}$ | 119.16 | , | 62.50 | - | " | 592.36 596.68 | 119.16 |  |  |
| Struswick, - | - | 66.04 | 277.83 | $\therefore 98.18$ | 128.04 | 26.54 560.73 | - | - | 596.68 16.143 .07 | 226.22 4.164 .87 |  |  |
| Middletown, - | .. | 11,417.37 | -898 | 4,164.87 |  | 560.73 | $\because$ | 748.61 | 16.1496.10 | 8,080.68 | * | 208.22 |
| Waldoborough, - | $\because$ | 4,366.79 | 367.72 | 8,288.90 |  | 43.35 | - | - | 2,849,21 | 1,281.39 |  |  |
| Hudson, - | , - | 1,524.42 | - | 1,107.70 |  | 166.61 | - | - | 1,443.56 | 1,107.70 |  |  |
| Havre de Grace, - | - | 169.20 | - | 1,011:41 |  | 83.19 | - | $\stackrel{-7}{ }$ | 1,094.60 | 1,011.41 |  |  |
| Little Egg Harbor, | - | 130.03 |  | , 591.08 | - | 168.60 | - | 233.74 | 1,123.50 | 284.86 | - | 306.17 |
| Ipswich, - | - | 1,109.33 | 565.64 | 2,266.85 | 119.28 | 28.51 | - | 233.08 | $4,089.71$ $5,233.08$ | 2,386.18 | - | 88.28 |
| Kennebunk, | - . | $4,208.32$ | 411.76 | 350.25 | - | 29.57 | - | 233.08 | 3,770.54 | 913.86 |  |  |
| Bristol ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | $2,550.04$ 96.08 | 254.62 | 913.86 568.80 |  | ${ }_{96.56}$ | - | - | 761.49 | 568.80 |  |  |
| East River, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 892,104.53 | 260,543.16 | 580.08 | 32.987.42 |
| Total, | - | 504,732.38 | 55,648.25 | 285,096.85 | 9,013.76 | 29,079.58 |  | 8,533.56 | 852,204.53 | 200,543.16 |  |  |

ABSTRACT OF TONNAGE, \&c.-Continued.

## REGISTERED TONNAGE.

Tons. 95ths.
The resistered vessels which were employed in Foreign Trade, and the amount of registered tonnage of the United States, at the close of the year 1802, was

- (a.) 560,380.63

ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.
The enrolled vessels employed in the Coasting Trade, at the close of the year 1802, was 260,543.16 The licensed do. under twenty tons, for do. at do. do. 29,079.58

289,622.74

## FISHING VESSELS.

The enrolled vessels licensed for the whale fishery, amounted to - - 580.08
Do. do. for the cod fishery, do. - $\quad$ - $32,987.42$
The licensed vessels under twenty tons, for do. do. $\quad$ do $\quad$ - $\quad$ -
Aggregate amount of tonnage at the close of the year 1802, - $-\quad-\quad 892,104.53$
(a.) The total amount of registered tonnage employed other than in the whale fishery, during the year 1802, was

Tons, - 560,380.63
Treasury Department, Register!s Office, February 10, 1804.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered to the Treasury, by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1802.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## ADDITIONAL DUTY ON TONNAGE FOR THE SUPPORT OF LIGHT HOUSES.

communicated to the hotise of representatives, february 18, 1804.
" Mr. Samuel L. Mitchell made the following report:
Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the resolution of the House directing an inquiry to be made into the expediency of laying a tonnage duty upon vessels entering our ports, for the support of light Houses.
The propriety of imposing light money upon vessels is universally acknowledged among maritime and commercial nations. Lights may be considered as affording greater security to lives and property on the seas, and as therefore lessening hazard and the rate of insurance. The coasts of some of the nations of Europe are much better illuminated than others; inasmuch as on some shores there is more danger to be apprehended, and in proportion as different Governments have turned their attention to this object.

Our own Government has attended to the erection of light houses, with a vigilant eye. Already their number on our extended sea coast amounts to thirty-one, as may be seen by turning to schedule $\mathbf{C}$, accompanying a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, printed herewith. Their sites have been purchased with the public money, and from parts of the national domain. Their improvements have been made by appropriations from the public treasury. The expenditures for these lots of land, and the buildings, enclosures, and other structures upon them. have cost considerable sums, which have been paid from time to time out of the national revenue. The liberal spiri with which these works have been carried on, is very honorable to the national character. The actual expenseot supporting these light houses, including merely salaries for keepers, oil, and contingencies, and repairs, and excluding all charges for rent, or interest on the capital, is $49,058.05$ dollars per annum; as appears also by schedule $\mathbf{C}$. By the estimate of the appropriations necessary for the service of the year 1804, it appears that the light house establishment, in consequence of considerable augmentations, will require an appropriation of $55,951.33$ dollars, exclusive of the new ones in contemplation during the present session. The aggregate amount of annual expense for this good and salutary establishment, may, therefore, be estimated to be about 60,000 dollars a year.

Foreign nations have adopted the practice of levying light money from the vessels which visit their ports. France, Portugal, and Spain, have long since collected money for suppoorting their light houses, from the ships of such nations as entered their harbors. This is the case at Bordeaux, Lisbon, and Malaga, though at each of these places the charge seems to be small. There does not appear to be any light money demanded, from foreign vessels, entering the harbors of Bremen, Hamburg, Marseilles, or Havre de Grace.

In charging their visiters for the benefits derived from light houses, no nation has equalled the British, as none has a coast so excellently illuminated. An idea may be entertained of the expenses incurred by an American ship entering the harbor of Cork, for lrise lights, by inspecting documents No. 6. The receipts of the collectors of the ports of London, Liverpool, and Hull, exhibited in documents No. 1, 2, and 3, will show the amount of hight money paid by American vessels navigating the Trish and English channels. These sums are very considerable, and have been complained of as oppressive; especially as they are exacted from vessels which merely cast anchor in any of their ports for the purposes of receiving orders, without entering or discharging their cargoes, and when destined to ports not belonging to the British dominions. (See document No. 4.) From the eastern coast of England, it is customnry to charge American vessels for the lights in Scotland, upon the presumption that they may return through the northern seas. See document No. 5, and 3. (a.)

A table is given in document No. 7, of the light money paid by ships belonging to Great Brirain and Ireland, and ships not belonging to Great Britain and Ireland, on a voyage through the North and South channels, from Liverpool to the Baltic and back.

An exhibition of the light money paid by American and other vessels not British, on a voyage from America to Hamburg and back, if they touch at Falmouth in England, is given in document No. 8. In the same table may be seen the sums paid by British vessels performing similar voyages, as also the light money paid by United States and British vessels, up and down St. George's Channel, without calling at Falmouth.

A variety of instruction on this subject, and of the collateral objects of tonnage and quarantine to which our vessels are subjected, ${ }^{\text {pis }}$ contained in document No. 9. In document No. 10 is contained an exhibition of the light money paid in the port and district of Bristol, in England.

By schedule A, it appears that the foreign tonnage reckoned in the ports of the United States, amounts to 146,779 tons. By schedule B, it appears to what nations these ships belong, and that so many of them as amount ot 104,262 tons, belong to subjects of Great Britain. By document No. 9 , it appears that the tonnage duty on American shipping entering a British port and clearing, amounts to six shillings sterling (or $133 \frac{1}{3}$ cents) the ton; while British ships entering the ports of the United States, pay only the ordinary tonnage duty of 50 cents the ton. There is thus an excess of $83 \frac{1}{3}$ cents charged by the British on American ships over and above the sum charged by our Government on theirs. This great disparity aftiords good ground for a fair and unexceptionable countervail. And, indeed, justice and a respect for our own rights require it to be done.

On considering what would be the best method of collecting a tonnage duty for supporting light houses, it appeared to be better to declare that a moderate sum in gross, and in lieu of specific charges for lights, should be paid by every vessel, than to lay it upon the successive lights which they have seen, or may be presumed to have passed.
The Committee, therefore, submits its opinion to the House, in the form of a proposition, in the following words:

Resolved,' That a tonnage duty of forty cents the ton, be levied and collected, under the denomination of light money, from all foreign vessels which shall enter the ports of the United States.

## Treasury Departusent, Januaiy 19th, 1804.

Sir:
I have the honor to enclose three statements, $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$, and $\mathbf{C}$; the two first respecting the foreign tonnage employed in the trade of the United States, and the last showing the annual expense of supporting the light houses heretofore erected in the United States.

The quantity of oil distributed for each light house, is estimated at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon. The contingent expenses arise from the transportation of oil, commissions to superintendents, and repairs to the buildings: these are found to amount, on an average, to about eighteen per cent. on the regular expense incurred for the salaries of lighthouse keepers, and for, oil; but vary, every year, as relates to each lighthouse. In the statement C, they are computed, for each, at the rate of 18 per cent.

There are four light houses authorized by acts of Congress; but which, not being yet erected, are not included in the statement, viz. Near Penobscot, in Massachusetts; on Gull's Island, at the entrance of the sound, in New York; on New Point Comfort, in Virginia; and on Cumberland Island, St. Mary's, in Georgia. Theiriannual support may be estimated at $\$ 6,000$.

In addition to those expenses, about $\$ 6,500$ are annually expended for the stakeages and buoys which are supported by the United States; and it will be observed that no part of the expenses incurred for the purchase of ground and erection of buildings, is included in the statement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN
Honorable Samoel L. Mitohell, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufuctures.

Schedule A.
Statement of the Tonnage of Foreign Vessels entered into the United States, for the years 1800,1801, and 1802.
In the year 1800, -
year 1800,
$-\quad 1801$,
158,365
*146,779
*The tonnage for this year, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is -
143,366 tons.
To which add, for accounts which have been subsequently settled at the Treasury,
3,413
146,779 tons.
Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 14, 1804.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Schedtle B.
Statement exhibiting the Tonnage of each Foreign Power, entered into the United States, in the year 1802.


## Schedule C.

Siatement shewing the number of Light Houses supported by the United States, the places where situate, and the expenses of each for one year.


## No. 1. ( $a_{i}$ )

Light Money, Trinity House dues, and Ramsgate harbor money, demanded of a United States ship entering
the port of London.
Received, the 21st day of October, 1803, at London, of Mr. Robert Wills, master of the good ship or vessel called Shepherdess, of the burthen of 442 tons, bound from America to London, and to America, £49 160 , the amount of the duties due for the maintenance of the lights under mentioned.
$£ 49160$
$\begin{array}{rl}3 & 13 \\ 3 & \text { C. A. STEPHENSON, Collector. }\end{array}$
£53 98
Edystone, 24s.; Goodwin, 12s.; Forelands, 24s.; Dungeness, 24s.; Owers, 12s.; Needles, 12s.; Portlandt, 12s.; Casketts, $12 s$. ; Lizard, 12s.; Longships, 12s.; Scilly, 12s.; and Nore Light.
(b.)

Trinity House, London, 21 st October; 1803.
The Sheperdess, of Virginia, Robert Wills, master, hath paid the duties to the Trinity-House.
Tons 442. G. G. REED. £14 38.

THO. BROWN.

## Ramsgate Harbor Duty.

Port of London.
Recipt No. Received, the 21st day of October, 1803, of Rt. Wills, master of the Shepherdess, registered at of the burthen of 442 tons, bound from America to London, and back, the sum of $£ 3138$, for the duty of 17 tons, payable for the said voyage in and out, to the Trustees, for the maintenance and improvement of the harbor of Ramsgate, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made in the thirty-second year of His Majesty George.III. $£ 313 \mathrm{~s} .8 d$.
C. A. S'IEPHENSON, Collector.
N. B. The masters and owners are entitled to receive back the like sum from the merchants for every ton of goods loaded on board such ship or vessel.

No. 2.
Light money paid by a United States ship, entering the port of Liverpool.

Received, the 11th day of March, 1803 , from Elihu Sinith, master of the Ocean, an American vessel, burthen 288 tons, arrived from-, and now bound to New-York, the sum of four pounds sixteen shillings; by virtue of an act of Parliament, made in the third year of the reign of his sacred majesty king George the second, \&c. for supporting a light-bouse on the island or rock, called Skerries, in St. George's channel.
£ 16 s.
GEORGE BLUNDELL, Collector.
2d. Stamp.

## (6.)

## Port of Liverpool.

Received, the eleventh March, 1803, from Elihu Smith, master of the Ocean, an American vessel, burthen 288 tons, arrived from-, and now bound to New York, the sum of nine pounds twelve shillings, for the Milford and Small lights, viz:

| $416 \begin{array}{c}\text { Milford, } \\ 416 \\ \text { Smalls, } \\ \text { 2d. Stamp. }\end{array}$ | T. PARKESS, Collector. |
| :---: | :---: |
| £9 122 |  |

No. 3.
Light money, and Dover and Ramssate harbor money, demanded of a Fredish (United States) ship, entering the port of Hull, in England, and coming home north about.
(a.)

Custom House Hull, 9th July, 1803.
Received of Mr. John Hutchinson, master of the Sally, of Baltimore, lately arrived from and now bound to Baltimore, the Spurn, Foulness, Dudgeon, Shawl, Orford and Winterton, Lowestofft, Hanbro, Gatt, Harwick, Sunks, Goodwin, Forelands, Dungeness, Portland, Owers, Casket, Needles, Eddystone, Scilly, Lizard, and Longships lights; also for Dover dues for voyage in, and the Fern island, Tinmouth, and Scotch lights, for the voyage out.

Lights £42 2s. 51 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} d$.
Down 23-9

$$
£ 446 \quad 2 \frac{1}{2}
$$

W. BAILEY, Collector.

- (b.)

Ramsgate Harbor Duty.
Receipt No. 3. Received the ninth day of July, 1803, of Mr. I. Hutchison, master of the Sally, registered at Baltimore, of the burthen of 349 tons, bound from Baltimore to Amsterdam, the sum of one pound nine shillings and a penny, for the duty of three pence per ton, payable for the said voyage in, to the trustees for the maintenance and improvement of the harbor of kainsgate, by virtue of an act of Parliament, made in the thirty-second year of his Majesty George III.
£1 9s. $1 d$.
W. BAILEY, Collector.
N. B. The masters and owners are entitled to receive back the like sum from the merchants for every ton of goods loaded on board such ship or vessel.

No. 4.
Ship Russell, Captain Gibbs, paid £30 $05 \frac{1}{2}$ for lights at Cowes, stopped for orders in 1802, and went to Rotterdam.

230 Tons.
No. 5.
Custom House, Hull, September 18, 1802.
Received of Mr. S. B. Burger, master, from New York, and now bound to New York, the Spurn, Fern Island, and Tinmouth lights-Also, for the lights on the borders of Scotland.
£9 $11 s .8 d$.
W. BAILEY, Collector.

No. 6.
Remarks from the port of Cork, in lreland.
Ships of all countries, except of this country (British) arriving here, from any part so situate, as the vessel has not to pass through the English or Trish channels, or within 20 leagues of any of their outermost lights, pay six pence per ton for the Irish lights; and British ships pay two pence per ton; and if foreign ships pass through the aforesaid channels, on their way hither, they have to pay (exclusive of the six pence per ton, Irish light) two pence per ton for the Eddystone and small lights, each paid for the south channel; and four pence per ton for the Skerries light, in the North or Irish channel, each passage-and British ships pay half that. But such vessels as belong to England, are obliged, on their return to England, to pay, also, for every other light, situate on that part of the English coast, that they have passed in their preceding voyage.

Kinsale, is the next nelghboring port to this, in which the aforesaid regulations are pursued. But, I should observe, that there are some new regulations to take place shortly in this port, which will advance the rate of expense on vessels entering, and of which I shall advise you. At present, the ballast money is only two pence per ton, and five shillings and six pence anchorage.

There is no established rule for quarantine charges. The King's boat gets generally from two to six guineas, according to the time of attending. Cost of pratique, about three guineas, and then some additional gratuity to the pilot and revenue officers, if any have been detained on board, during quarantine.

No. 7.
An accourt of Lights payable for Vessels bound from Liverpool to the Baltic, and back.


Ramsgate harbor is also payable through the South Channel and Dover Pier, being both the same for British ships, as for foreign ships, viz:

Ramsgate, $6 d$. per ton.
Dover, $3 a^{d}$. per ton.
N. B. All these rates being for a double passage, that is, both to and from the Baltic, except those marked thus,* which pay the same for a single as a double passage.

No. 8.

| Sixty Tons. <br> American Ships, and other Neutral Shipping from America to Hamburg, touching at Falmouth. | Sixty Tons. American Ships from Hamburg to America, touching at Falmouth. | Sixty Tons. English Ships from America to Hamburg. | Sixty Tons. English Ships from Hamburg to America. | Sixty Tons. <br> American Ships from America to Liverpool, without calling at Falmouth. | Sixty Tons. English Ships from America to Liverpool, without calling at Falmouth. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathscr{L}$ s.d. | $\mathscr{L}^{-}$s. $d$. | $\mathcal{L}$ s. $d$. | $\mathcal{L}$ s. $d$. | $\mathcal{L} s . d$. | $\mathscr{L}$ s. $d$. |
| Scilly, 1d. per ton, 5 | 5 | 26 | 26 | Scilly, 5 | 26 |
| Longships, - 5 | 5 | 26 | 26 | Longships, 5 |  |
| Lizard, - 5 | 5 | 26 | 26 | Milford, 10 | 5 |
| Edystone, 2d. per ton, 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | Skerries, 10 | 5 |
| Portland, . 5 | 5 | 26 | 26 | Smalls, 10 | 5 |
| Caskers, . 5 | 5 | 26 | 26 |  |  |
| Needles, - 5 | 5 | 26 | 26 | lizard, 5 | 26 |
| Owers, . 5 | 5 | 26 | 26 |  |  |
| Dungeness, . 5 | 5 | 5 . | 5 |  |  |
| Forlands, . . 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 |  |  |
| Goodwin, - 5 | 5. | 26 | 26 |  |  |
| Harwich, - 5 | . | 26 |  |  |  |
| Harwich Sands, . 5 | - | 26 |  |  |  |
| Orford, - 5 | - | 5 |  |  |  |
| Lowestoffe, . $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | - |  | - |  |  |
| Foulness, - 1 | . | 13 |  |  |  |
| Gatt, - $7^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | $7{ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |
| Wells, - 5 |  | 26 |  |  |  |
| Hasebro ${ }^{\text { }}$. 5 |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| Spurn, - 5 | 5 | 26 | 26 |  |  |
| $£ 41710$ | £ 310 | \& 21710 | £ $1 \begin{array}{lll}17 & 6\end{array}$ | $\mathfrak{L} 5$ | \& 1. 26 |

The Lights from Liverpool to America, are the same as are paid from America to Liverpool.
N. B. Vessels of a greater burthen, pay a higher light money duty, in proportion to their tonnage.
$\dagger$ If the vessel calls at Falmouth, the Lizard light is paid in addition to the above.

No. 9.
Light Duties payable by all Ships that anchor in any Port of Great Britain, or within the jurisdiction of the Collector of such Port.


* All ships bound to London, Holland, or Flanders, pay these dues; if to any port west of the Forelands, they pay only for such lights as they pass.

The homeward light dues are returned on proof being made that the ship has been cast away, or has returned to America north about, and not through the British channel, or has been sold; but ships going north about, have to pay a further charge, of about 8 d . per ton, for Scotch lights.
$\dagger$ These lights are payable by all ships bound to Bremen, Hamburg, or the north thereof; if to a British port, they pay as far as they go, for which there is no return.

Countervailing duty on all-American ships that discharge their cargoes, or any part thereof, in Great Britain, from any port whatsoever, 2s. per ton.

Tonnage duty on all ships, either British or foreign, that discharge cargoes from any port in America, West Indies, \& c. 1s. per ton.

Ditto ditto on entering outwards for these places, except in ballast, is. per ton.
Ditto ditto additional (a war tax on all ships, per act of the 4th July, 1803) at discharging cargoes, 1 s . per ton.
Ditto ditto at entering out with cargoes, $1 s$. per ton.
Ditto ditto all ships from India pay, inwards or outwards, as above, $3 s$. per ton.
Ditto to or from the Cape of Good Hope; 2s. 6d. per ton.
Ditto to or from the southern whale fishery, Newfoundland, Labradore, Guernsey, Jersey, \&c. 6d. per ton.
QUARANTINE CHARGES.
All ships from Turkey, the Levant, Barbary, or the coast of Africa, within the Strait, with a clean bill of health, pay 7s. $6 d$. per ton.

Without a clean bill of health, 15 s. per ton.
All ships from any other place that are subjected to quarantine, with a clean bill of health, $3 s$. per ton.
Without ditto, 10 s . per ton.
Ships in ballast, or salt loaden, are exempted from these duties.
Masters of ships who wish to obtain pratique before the expiration of the time for performing quarantine, are obliged to obtain an order in council, the fees on which amount to $£ 12 a £ 14$ sterling.

There are no settled pilotages for the ports of England in the Channel; the master of the ship and pilot, make their agreements at sea, according to circumstances and the size of the ship. The average sum may be set down at five or six guineas per ship. There are no harbor dues payable at any of the ports in this neighborhood, excepting, probably, a small gratuity to the gunner of any of the little forts, which is $4 s .6 d$. or $5 s$. at most, for each ship.

The quarantine duty has fallen very heavy, in two or three cases; last winter, when the quarantine existed on ships from Baltimore and Philadelphia, several arrived here in December, when they could not go on to the northern ports of Europe for the season, and, also, wanting repairs, they could not get pratique without payment of the quarantine duty of $3 s$. per ton, and the fees for obtaining order of council, about $\mathfrak{E} 12 a$ £ 14 , each ship.

No. 10.
Schedule of Charges on Shipping in the Port and District of Bristol.

## PORT OF BRISTOL.

| Lights payable from America. | Lights payable from the Mediterranean. | Comptroller's Fees, An chorage, \&c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - On Americans and Foreigners. | On Americans and Foreigners. | On Americans and Foreigners. |
| Holmes, $3 d$ per ton in, and $2 d$ per ton out. | Holmes, $\quad 3 d$ per ton in, and $3 d$ per ton out. |  |
| Smails, $2 d$ per ton in, and $2 d$ per ton out. | Smalls, $\quad 2 d$ per ton in, and $2 d$ per ton out. | Fees, - - 11 |
| Milford, $2 d$ per ton m , and $2 d$ per ton out. | Milford, $2 d$ per ton in, and $2 d$ per ton out. | Anchorage pr.ton, 00 |
| Mumbles, $\frac{1}{4} d$ per ton in, and $\frac{1}{4} d$ per ton out. | Longships, $1 d$ per ton in, and $1 d$ per ton out. Scilly, Mumbles, $\frac{1}{4} d$ per ton in, and $1 d$ per ton out. | And each vessel, 5 |
| On English. | On English. | English. |
| Holmes, $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ per ton in, and $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ per ton out. | Holmes, $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ per ton in, and $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ per ton out. |  |
| Smalls, $1 d$ per ton in, and $1 d$ per ton out. |  |  |
| Milford, $1 d$ per ton in, and $1 d$ per ton out. | Milford, $1 d$ per ton in, and $1 d$ per ton out. | Fees, - - 4 |
| Mumbles, $\frac{1}{3} d$ per ton in, and $\frac{2}{3} d$ per ton out. | Longships, $\frac{1}{2} d$ per ton in, and $\frac{1}{2} d$ per ton out. | Anchorage per ton, 0 |
| N.B. The Mumbles light not paid by vessels above 240 tons, either British or Foreign. | Scilly, $\frac{1}{2} d$ per ton in, and $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} d ~ p e r ~ t o n ~ o u t . ~}$ Mumbles, $\frac{1}{8} d$ per ton in, and $\frac{1}{8} d$ per ton out. | And each vessel, 5 |



EXETER.


No. 10.-Continued.

ILFRACOMBE.


MILFORD.

| Lights payable from America. | Lights payable from the Mediterranean. | Comptroller's Fees, Anchorage, \&c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American and Foreigners. |  |  |
| Milford, $2 d$ per ton in, and $2 d$ per ton out. British. |  |  |
| Do. 1d per ton in, and 1d per ton out. | - |  |
| Mayor and Quay-Warden's Fee. | Quarantine Expenses. | Tonnage and Countervailing Duties, and other Charges, not before enumerated. |
| £ s.d. | ` ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ s.d. |  |
| Harbor dues for every 100 tons, 0136 | Clean bill of health, - 076 per ton. |  |
| From every ton above, -- 006 | And tonnage duty, - 030 |  |
| on all vessels bound to Great Britain, whether English or foreign. | With a foul bill of health, 0100 And tonnage duty, $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$. |  |
| Outwards. |  |  |
| To a foreign port, - - I 0 2 |  | - |
| And on every ton above 100, 6d. per ton. |  |  |

SWANSEA.

| - Lights]payable from America. | Lights payable from the Mediterranean. | Comptroller's Fees, Anchorage, \&c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mumbles, $\frac{1}{4} d$ per ton on all vessels. | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Mayor and Quay-Warden's Fee. | Quarantine Expenses. | Tonnage and Countervailing Duties, and other Charges, not before enumerated. |
|  | - Quarantine fees as above. | , |

Comparative View of Port Charges on American Vessels at Bordeaux, in the years 1790 and 1803, showing a great difference in them against American vessels.-The Lisht Money is so bleaded with the other charges that it cannot be specified.

|  | Washington, of 266 tons, in 1790. |  |  | Brig Henry, of 152 tons. in 1803. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Livres. | Sous. | Den. | Livres. | Sous. | Den. |
| Pilotage to Bordeaux, | 60 | - | - | 160 |  |  |
| Report at the Admiralty, - - | 15 | 12 | 9 | $\} 72$ | - |  |
| Brokers' dues entering the vessel, - - - | 30 | - | -. |  |  |  |
| Admiral's passport, registering the same at the Admiralty office, and heights of Cordouan, | 156 | 10 | 3 | 555 | 6 | 9 |
| Admiralty gauger, - - - - | 6 | - | - | 12 |  |  |
| Harbor Master, - - - | 6 | - | - | 12 |  |  |
| Custom house clearance, - - - | 7 | 10 | 6 | 24 |  |  |
| Do. visiting officers, - - | 3 | - | - | 12 |  |  |
| Broker's commission outwards, care trouble, and attendance, | 80 | - | - | 120 |  |  |
| Pilotage to sea, - - | - | - | - | 160 |  |  |
| Total, - | 364 | 13 | 6 | 1,127 | 6 | 9 |

N. B. Reckoning the exchange at 24 livres to the pound sterling, which is the par between France and Eng land: Livres $36413{ }^{1} 6$ is $\$ 6753$, and Lives 1, $127 \quad 6 \quad 9 \quad$ is $\$ 20874$.

A Table showing the Light Money charged in English Ports on Arnerican ships, which merely called for orders.


This is a copy of the bill of light money paid by Capt. N. Silsbee, at Falmouth, on ship Herald, [reported to be 320 tons from Boston for Rotterdam, in 1801.
N. B. This ship touched at Falmouth for information of the markets on the continent, and landed her cargo in Rotterdam.

This is a copy of the bill of light money paid by Capt. J. Ropes, at Cowes, on ship John, [reported 246 tons] from Salern to Rotterdam, in 1801.
N. B. This ship called at Cowes, to inquire the markets in the north of Europe, and discharged her cargo in Rotterdam.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDINGSEPTEMBER 30, 1802.

## communicated to the house of representatives, february 18, 1804.

Treasurx Department, February 17th, 1804.
Sir:
In conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations in American and Foreign vessels, commencing the 1st October, 1801, and ending on the 30th September, 1802.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in American Vessels, from the 1st day of October 1801, to the 30th day of September, 1802.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


- STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treàsury Department, Register's Office, February 17, 1804.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in Foreign Vessels, from the 1st of Oclober, 1801, to the 30th of September, 1802.


## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, Februaty 17, 1804.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## PILOTS TO PAY HOSPITAL MONEY FOR THEIR APPRENTICES.

## oommunicated to the house of representatives, february 22, 1804.

Mr. Samuel L. Mitcami, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, who were directed, by a resolu tion of this House of the 10th November last, "to inquire into the expediency of exempting pilots from paying hospital money for their appreutices, made the following report theron:

By an act of Congress, passed the 16th of July, 1798, twenty cents a month are directed to be reserved from the wages of seamen in the merchant service, both in foreign voyages and in the coasting trade. The masters or owners of vessels are made accountable for this money to the collectors of the respective ports, and the collectors to the Treasury. The object intended by law is, to provide for the relief of seamen, where they fall sick or become disabled. The excellency and utility of this regulation is universally admitted; and the seamen of the United States are daily experiencing the advantages of it.
It seems that, in some ports, the statute has been construed to include the apprentices of pilots, as seamen, within it provision: these apprentices are a set of coasting mariners, and liable to sickness or disability like other seamen. If hospital money is paid for them by their masters, the privilege is thereby acquired of having them attended by physicians and surgeons, and of getting them nursed, boarded, lodged and supplied with remedies, and all manner of necessaries. If these benefits can be purchased at the cheap rate of two dollars and forty cents a year, for an apprentice, if sick and disabled, the master may be considered as having made a very good bargain. If the apprentice retains his health, and is constantly fit for labor and business, the master's bargain is still better.
The committee, on considering the subject, find no cause for differing with the collectors who have considered these persons as seamen within the meaning of the statute, unles it should be deemed, that, as the twenty cents a month are to be retained out of the seamen's wages, and that the pilots' apprentices recieve no wages, they ought not to be made to contribute as seamen who serve on hire. Considering, however, that the apprentice is receiving in professional skill an equivalent for wages, it would seem to be aliberal construction of the statute to make it include these persons, and thereby extend the advantages of it to them: and, under a persuasion that it is for the benefit both of the apprentices and their masters, that the former should be considered as seamen, the committee submit their opinion-
That it is inexpedient for Congress to make any declaration concerning the payment of hospital money by pilots for their apprentices.

Mr. Sanoel L. Mitchile, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington and its vicinity, in the State of Delaware, praying that piers may be erected in Delaware river, and that obstructions to navigation in Christiana creek may be removed, made the following report:
The memorialists represent that the Christiana, near which Wilmington stands, though navigable for a number of miles by coasting vessels and boats of different sizes, is, nevertheless, not so well adapted to navigation as they could wish, on account of a flat or bar, consisting of soft mud, at its mouth. This is a serious impediment to vessels passing in and out; and, indeed, prevents the larger kinds of them altogether from going up to the city. Their memorial is accompanied by surveys, maps, and estimates, prepared with care.

By exarnining the nature of this shoal, at the place where the Christiana empties into the Delaware, the memori? alists have persuaded themselves that it may be removed, and the channel deepened. The means of accomplishing these objects, are, by sinking a pier in the river Delaware, and placing two wharves within the Christiana, so as to give the current more force and a better direction than it now possesses.
${ }^{7}$ The Committee remark a striking analogy between this case and the memorial already reported on, concerning the harbor of Nantucket. The spirit of enterprise and improvement which the present memorialists evince, gives the committee a most favorable presage of what may be expected from them under the encouragement of the police of Wilmington, the patronage of the Legislature of Delaware, and the contributions of such persons as may find it their interest to subscribe money for such laudable and useful undertakings. The committee, however, entertain doubts of the propriety of making the appropriation which the memorialists desire; and they are by no means satistied that, if the piers and wharves were built, they would answer the purposes intended. They, therefore, submit their opinion-

That it would be inexpedient to grant the request of the memorialists, and that they have leave to withdraw their memorial and the papers which accompany it.

## MARINE HOSPITALEUND.

## COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 5, 1804.

Mr. Sameel L. Mrichill, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens and mariners of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, praying for greater facilities to the admission of sick and disabled seamen into the marine hospitals, made the following report:
The memoralists state, as a grievance requiring a remedy, that seamen of the United States, taken sick or becoming disabled after their arrival in port, and before reshipment on another voyage, are refused admittance into the infirmary, and denied the benefit of the mariner's fund, although such applicants may have heretofore paid hospital money conformably to law. The distress experienced by many seamen, by this construction and execution of the lavss, is loudly complained of; and the interposition of Congress is solicited to save the wretched from their present distress, and to avert similar calamities for the future. The seriousness of this complaint, proceeding from the suffering seamen of our country, has been contemplated with anxiety and concern by the committee: their helpless and unfriended situation has been beheld not only with pity, but with an active benevolence, which, at the instant it finds that succour is necessary, exerts itself promptly and without hesitaticn to afford it. The spectacle of these useful citizens, who navigate the ships of our country, on all their voyages, in which national glory and national wealth are concerned, turned out of doors, because they are sick and indigent, is too painful to be beheld without emotion.

The cause of these exhibitions of woe, so unpleasant to the feelings of individuals, and so calculated to affect the public sensibility, is worthy of being investigated; and the committee believe that much of the evil complaned of, will be found to proceed from the generalization of the seamens' fund by the act of May the 3rd, 1802.

A reference to the different statutes passed on this subject, will satisfy the inquirer that this is the case. By the prudent and salutary provision of an act passed July 6 th, 1798 , it is made the duty of the master or owner of every ship or vessel of the United States, ariving from a foreign port, and before she shall be admitted to entry, to render to the collector a true account of the number of seamen employed on board the vessel since her last entry in any port of the United States, and to pay to the said collector at the rate of twenty cents a month for every seamen so employed. The captain is authorized to deduct this out of the sailors' wages. The like regulation was extended to the crews of vessels enrolled or licensed for the coasting trade.

The money thus paid by the seamen, was directed to be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury. And the President of the United States was authorized to provide for the temporary relief of sick and disabled seamen. It was an express condition of this capital, that it should be expended only in the district in which it was collected. And as it was judged that, in some districts, a surplus would remain over and above the needful expenditure, it was directed that-such surplus should be vested in the national stock, for the purpose of accumulation, and of being enlarged by charitable donations until proper marine hospitals could be procured for the permanent accomodation of sick and disabled seamen; or, what was better, until pensions could be assigned them.

To these excellent regulations, another important one was added by the statute of March 2d, 1799. By one of the sections of this act the Secretary of the Navy was directed to retain in his hands twenty cents a month from the wages of officers, seamen, and marines, in the navy, to be paid into the treasury, and expended for the same purposes as the money paid by the seamen in the merchants' service, whether on foreign voyages or in the coasting trade. But in that very statute an unhappy diversion was made of those funds from their original destination. In some of the districts, it happened that more money was expended than the sum collected within the same amounted to. This became, in those places, a matter of complaint; to remedy it, a great inroad was made. The expenditure which had heretofore been limited to the collection district, was rendered lawful in any part of the State in which such district was situated, and within any other State next adjoining. There was an exception, however, as to the four New Enoland States. Thus was the surplusage in any one district in a great degree prevented, and the project of accumulating money enough for lasting and well endowed hospitals or pensions, by which the sick, wounded, disabled, or veteran seamen might have been provided for and enabled to enjoy repose, almost altogether frustrated.

But even this encroachment upon the primitive design, did not give entire satisfaction; complaints were still made in a few places that the surplus of money was inadequate to the wants of the sick and infirm seamen, and they were so loud and reiterated that, on the 3d of May, 1802, Congress listened to them, and declared by a law, the passing of which is ever to be regretted, that the moneys heretofore collected-that is ever since 1798 -and unexpended, and all moneys thereafter to be collected, under authority of the before mentioned acts, should constitute one general fund, to be employed as circumstances should require, in every seaport of the nation. In consequence of this generalising scheme, the pleasing surplusage that was accumulating in the ports of New Y ork, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, was broken down and drawn away, except a reservation of 15,000 clollars for building an hospital in Massachusetts.

By this stroke all the hopes of permanent provisions for sailors, with impaired limbs ánd exhausted constitutions, were blasted at once. No prospect remained but that of a temporary supply, furnished monthly, or from hand to mouth, as the tax was paid to the Treasury. The sums saved by the good management and rigid economy of the managers of them in some places, were not now, as before, treasured up for future benefit there; but, serving merely as to tempt the cupidity of persons, in other and distant places, they were melted down and absorbed in the general mass.

The diminution of the tund, in certain ports where it used to be most abundant, has led to a more strict scruting than has been usually practised heretofore as to the admission of sailors to the benefits of hospitals. In some places doubts have been entertained whether unemployed seamen ought to be allowed a participation of those advantages. In others, (or one other) they have been refused unless the sickness or disability shall have accrued while they are in actual service. In consequence of this manner of construing and executing the law, uneasiness is manifesting itself in several of our most frequented and opulent seaports. Before the generalising law, these expressions of dissatisfaction were few and local; since that event, they are growing more numerous, and even universal.

For an able and perspicuous view of the sums collected for the relief of seamen, and the places at which they have been collected and expended, with a variety of other interesting and instructive particulars, the committee beg leave to refer to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in obedience to a resolve of this House, on the 2lst day of January, and now lying on the table. By this it appears that in some places where money is collected, none is expended.

It is plain to the committee that the seamen of their country ought to be distinguished when in distress from common paupers. It was the intention of the Government to consider them so. They, therefore, while in health and employment, pay something towards their own support when they shall be sick and unable to perform services. The sum collected does not seem sufficient, or why should these unfortunate men be rejected as the memorial statesp The committee, while it-forbears to make any remarks on the sum of 33,401 dollars expended at Norfolk, and 26,964 dollars at Charleston, S. C. requests that gentleman vill take the trouble to examine these swelling items of the account, while they note only 7,330 dollars are collected at the former of those places, and 15,843 dollars at the latter.

In order, however, to enlarge the means of relief as to temporary purposes, the following proposition is submitted, to wit:

That an additional sum, of five cents per month, be paid for hospital money, by the seamen and others in the foreign, coasting, and naval service, intended by the act of 16 th July 1798, and the act of March $2 \mathrm{~d}, 1799$.

And with the desire to provide some fund for the permaneat relief of decrepit or superannuated seamen, exhausted in service, though not proper objects of a sick infirmary, it is recommended

That the first section of the act of May 3d, 1802, as far as the same respects the generalization of the seamen's fund, be repealed.

8th Congress.]
No. 90.
[1st Session.

PIER IN BARNSTABLE BAY.
communicated to the house of representatives, march 6, 1804.
Mr. Samuel L. Mitchill, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Dennis, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for aid in constructing piers in Barnstable Bay, made the following report:
The petitioners solicit an appropriation of a sum of money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to construct a pier of about one hundred yards in length, between two points of roxcks projecting into the Bay at that place. Their object is to form thereby a harbor for the reception and security of their vessels. This work would, without doubt, be highly useful to the petitioners; but the committee does not conceive that it is incumbent on Congress to provide for the expense. It is therefore submitted as its opinion,

That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition.

## FISHERIES.

## COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 12, 1804.

Mr. Hugen, from the committee to whom was referred the memorials of sundry merchants of the cities of New York and Hudson, in the State of New York, presented to the House on the 17th of February and 8th of March, of the present year, made the following report:
That the memorialists, merchants of the cities of New York and Fudson, represent that it has been the policy of all commercial nations to encourage adventurers in the fisheries, by granting bounties on their shipping, or on the products of their respective voyages; that they observe the subject of tostering the fisheries has been recently brought before Congress; that, in their opinion, this end could not be more usefully and effectually answered than by amending our present navigation acts, so that all vessels (wholly owned by citizens of the United States, and) originally of foreign construction, but having been two-thirds re-built within the United States, and all vessels originally built within the United States, (and wholly owned by the citizens thereof) but having lost their registers, may be employed in the whale, sea elephant, and seal fisheries, subject to no other or higher duties or tonnage than are paid by law, on all vessels of the United States, duly registered and recorded, when employed in like manner; that vessels of this description are dready numerous in the United States, and, from a variety of causes consequent on the wars of Europe, the number will, in all probability, be increased; that the owners know not in what manner to employ or dispose of them, unless at immense sacrifices, without a law of Congress should be passed, enabling them to place vessels so situated in the fisheries, agreeably to the manner proposed by the memorialists; and, finally, that they are persuaded, if such a law be passed, a number of vessels would be added, in the course of the present year, to those now employed in the whale, sea elephant, and seal fisheries.

The committee entirely accord in opinion with the memorialists, as to the propriety of affording every possible encouragement to the fisheries of the United States, and feel every disposition to contribute to their support and imiprovement. But, atter mature consideration, they are far from being satisfied that the measure proposed by the memorialists would contribute essentially to this desirable end; whilst they feel the most thorough conviction that, upon an enlarged and comprelensive view of the subject, it does not comport with the general national policy to make the proposed alteration in the navigation acts of the United States; to do this, in the manner recommended by the memarialists, would be, in fact, to imnovate, in a much greater degree than might atfirst be supposed, on that system, which has been heretofore so wisely adopted by our predecessors, for the protection and encouragement of native built and hona fide American vessels, and to put those of a difierent description (at least, in certain instances) upon a footing of perlect equality with them. The committee deem it altogether superfluous to adduce any arguments to prove the correctness of the principles of the existing navigation acts in this respect; neitherdo they conceive it necessary, at this time, to enter into an examination of the question, "how far it might be politic in the Government to hold out further, or, indeed, any, peculiar encouragement to that description of vessels, (holden by some of our citizens) which are described in the respective memorials, and which, though subject to additional duties and tonnage, are represented to be already very numerous. It is believed to be a received and well established political axiom, adopted by every nation whose situation induces it to aim at an extensive navigation, to encourage and foster native built and bona fide national vessels; nor does any better mode of doing so suggest itself, than that of giving them a preference in the home market, by laying additional duties and tonnage on vessels of a different description. Such is the system established by the existing laws, from which the memorialists, in the present instance, recommend that we should, to a certain extent, depart, in favor of a certain description of vessels, owned by some of our citizens. And they hold out, as an inducement and as the consequence of the proposed alteration of the existing navigation acts, the probability of a considerable increase of vessels and tonnage, to be employed in the whale, sea elephant, and seal fisheries.

With respect to the first, the committee are inclined to believe that, although the alteration proposed should be made in our navigation acts, still few, if any, additional vessels would enter into it. The American vessels already employed in the whale fisheries find them, indeed, so far from affording great profits, that, according to a report
now before the House, there is reason to fear their number is rather on the decline than increasing. Were this not the case, there can belittle doubt but that the vessels, situated as is represented by the memorialists, would enter into this trade, even under existing circumstances: for, as they are presumed not to be subject to any duty on the oil, or other productions of the whale, brought by them into the ports of the United States, but only to the foreign tonnage duty, (fifty cents, i. e. forty-four cents per ton more than native built and bona fide American vessels) it is not probable that so trifing an addition of extra expense would prevent them from entering into, and participating in, a lucrative branch of business. It might, moreover, be thought doubtful by some, whether it would be wise or altogether equitable to induce, in this way, a sudden and large influx (should such be the consequence of the proposed measure, if adopted) of adventurers in the whale tisheries, and thus to excite a competition between this description of vessels, and those which, under the existing laws, have gone into them, at a considerable expense, and whose owners make the fisheries a regular and steady object of their industry and pursuit.

A similar train of reasoning will apply equally to the case of the sea elephant. This animal, like the seal, is understood to be amphibious. They are found at many of the uninhabited islands of the great Southern Ocean, in particular at Kerguelen's Land, which, at certain seasons, they frequent in great numbers, and, as they make littl resistance, are easily taken by the fishermen. Several American vessels are stated to have been engaged in this business, and the oil, being of an excellent quality, furnishes a valuable article of exportation from this country to Europe

It is most probable, on the other hand, that persons holding the description of vessels in question, would employ many of them in the seal fisheries, if enabled to carry on those branches of trade, connected with that fishery, upon equal terms with, and subject to no other additional duties or tonnage than are paid by, native built and bona fide American vessels. This would, no doubt, be an object of the first magnitude to the owners of such vessels. The House, however, will be better able to judge of the effect of an alteration of our navigation laws in this respect, and how far it be expedient to make such an one, from the following hasty sketch of the seal fishery, and those branches of trade connected with it.

The American vsssels employed in the seal voyages usually pass round Cape Horn, and visit the islands of Juan Fernandez and Massa Fuero; at the last of which the seal are said most to abound. A few seal are also taken at the Falkland islands, at Tristan de Acunha, at St. Paul's, and Amsterdam; but, of late years, they have been found to have almost entirely abandoned these islands; and even at Massa Fuero, and the islands in its vicinity, they are no longer to be found in that abundance they were met with when these voyages were first undertaken. For these last ten or twelve years, however, there have been many American vessels engaged in this business. In 1800 and 1801, not less than ten vessels, principally from New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, were thus employed. Some of the ships are represented to have been very succesful in their voyages, and to have carried 60,000 , and, in some instances, as far as 100,000 seal skins to the Canton market. The oil of the seal (though it is said to be equal to whale oil, and that it would command as great a price, if brought to the United States) is not usually saved, as it will not sell in Canton, or, at least, would not afford a profitable sale. The skins, however, (but few of which are brought to the United States, unless where a ship fails in her voyage, and is thence induced to return home) are sold at Canton, and the proceeds, invested in teas, silks, nankeens, \&c. are, after a voyage of from 24 to 30 months' duration, brought to the United States, where they pay a higher or lower duty, according as they are imported in bona fide American vessels, or those of a different description.

To make the alteration, therefore, in the existing navigation acts, recommended by the memorialists, would be, of course, to enable the description of vessels they speak of to carry on the trade to China, and to import the productions of that extensive country, with equal advantage, and without paying any other additional duties or tonnage than those which are now paid by native built and bona fide American vessels. This innovation and important change in the ${ }^{\text {sisystem established by our existing navigation acts, the committee presume the House are not preparerl }}$ to admit or adopt. Under this impression, and in conformity to what has been stated, they beg leave respectfully to submit the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists cannot be granted, and that they have leave to withdraw their memorials.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the resolution of the House, of the 12 th inst. ${ }^{66}$ to inquire into the expediency of allowing, under proper regulations, a drawback of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the port of New Orleans, from any port of the United States, and from thence exported to any foreign port or place," submitted the following report:
Upon examining the act, passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act for laying and collecting duties on importsand tonnage, within the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of the 30th April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic, and for other purposes, "it appears that the sixth section refuses the drawback on all goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the port of New Orleans, other than on those which shall have been imported directly into the same, from a foreign port or place. Drawbacks have been allowed in all ports of the United States, since the first acts were passed laying a duty on imports and tonnage. No inconvenience or loss has or can happen in giving back what we have received in cases where the article is really exported out of the limits of the United States, and many advantages have resulted from pursuing this policy. Our ports thus become the places of deposite for the merchandise of all nations. Our commerce with foreign countries is enlarged. Greater shipments of our own productions can be made. New employment can be given to our tonnage, already respectable and on a rapid increase; and, as we necessarily import more than we consume, the surplus is again shipped to other countries. But if drawbacks are discontinued, even in a single port, commerce must experience great embarrassments, or it will open for itself some new channels, where the streams of wealth may flow unimpeded and free from improper restraints, and other nations will reap advantages, which a different policy would unquestionably have secured to ourselves.

The duties, to their fullest amount, form a part of the value of all goods, and are always estimated in the price demanded from the consumer, or from the purchaser who intends to ship them for a foreign market, and it must be evident to every one, the least acquainted with the operations of commerce, that if any article is denied the drawback, the price will be depreciated to an equal amount with the original duties with which it may be chargeable.

New Orleans, not only as a port of deposite for the produce of the Western country, where it can be shipped to all parts of the world, possesses peculiar and important advantages from its proximity to the British, French, and Spanish settlements in the West Indies. Various articles, whether of European, Asiatic, or American growth or manufacture, which we can readily supply at reasonable prices, can be carried to their ports, and be exchanged for such as they can conveniently spare, and which may be necessary for our own consumption. A commerce known to be highly beneficial to all the parties interested in it; supplying the United States, too, in some cases, with the precious metals, so necessary in our intercourse with Asia, it is presumed was not intended to be discouraged.

If we place every description of goods on a similar footing in relation to drawbacks, whether imported coastwise or direct from foreign countries, upon being exported out of the limits of the United States, the committee conceive we shall then have done all which will be necessary on this occasion. The committee therefore report, as their opinion, that so much of the act, entitled "An act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic, and for other purposes," as refuses the drawback on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported coastwise into New Orleans, and exported to foreign countries, ought to be repealed; and they submit a bill for the purpose.

8th Congress.] No. 93.
[2d Session.

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1803.
communicated to the house of representatives, deoember 13, 1804.
Treasury Department, December 12, 1804.
SIR:
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations, in American and foreign vessels, commencing the ist of October, 1802, and ending the 30th of September, 1803.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
'The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | articles pating spectific notiss. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cocoa. | Chocolate. | sugars. |  |  | candies. |  | Cheese. | Soap. | Pepper. | Pimento. | Tobac. co. | Snuff. | Indigo. | Cotton. | Nails and Spikes. |
|  |  |  | Brown. | Loaf. | Allother. | Tallow. | Wax. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, | - | - | - | - | - | 39,445 | - | - | 1,772 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 582 |
| Sweden, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - - | 27,134 | 15 | 2,034,149 | - | 64,378 | - | - | - | 36,704 | - | - | - | - | 2,113 | 9,431 | 3,812 |
| Danish West Indies, -- - | 7,519 | 32 | 10,082,015 | - | 105,588 | - | 29 | - | - | - | 380 | 9,878 | 24 | 10,828 | 13,209 | - 20,357 |
| United Netherlands, - - - |  | - |  | 5,377 |  | - | - | 33,441 | - | - | 23 | 795 | 253 37 |  |  | 86,852 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, - | 11,808 | 69 | 7,017,158 |  | 410 | - | - | - | - | 2,112,897 | 2,434 | 228 | 37 | 15,280 8,192 | 58,827 | 40,863 |
| Dutch East Indies, - - - | - | - | $1,522,236$ 1,020 | 60 5,682 | 62 | - | 75 | 70,709 | 13,879 | $2,112,897$ 2,050 | - | $\overline{110}$ | $\overline{4} 13$ | 8,192 202 | - | 3,489,030 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | - | - |  | 5,682 | 62 | - | 7 | 102 | 13,80 | - ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | - | 110 | - | - | - | 35,550 |
| Ireland, - - - | - | - | 20 | - | - | - - | - | 61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 385 | - | - | 100 |  |
| British African Ports, - - - British Enst Indies, |  |  | 5,998,631 | 992 | - | - | - | - | - | 4.17,705 | - | 1,901 | - | 18,532 | 540,401 |  |
| British West Indies, - - - | 89,283 | 29. | 7,560,375 |  | 65,576 | - | - | 44 | 3,059 | , | 33,711 | 2,561 | - | 6,651 | 20,725 | 2,800 |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, . - - British American colonies, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 727 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { British American colunies, } \\ \text { Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. - } & \text { - }\end{array}$ | - | 316 | 11,370 | 1,858 156 | - | 780 | 24 | 239 | 7,238 | - 359 | 22 | 3,999 | 727 | - | - | 7,469 46,843 |
|  | - | 7 | -75,509 | 156 | - | $\overline{7} 4$ | 1,406 | 3,934 | 5,961 | 74 | 39 | - 52 | 7 | 760 | - | 2,528 |
| Do. | -71927 | 16 |  | 23 | 330,980 | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, - | 612,275 | 46 | 12,254,942 | -23 | 330,980 | - | - | $-6$ | 7,346 | 1,137 31,029 | - | 8,793 | 183 | 1,344 | 79,819 | 23,389 |
| French East Indies, Boubbon and Mauritius, | - | - | 1,331,841 | $\overline{164}$ | - | - | - | $\bar{\square}$ | - | $1,1,029$ 426,495 | - | - | 8 | 104 | 243,668 |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  | 584 | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ( on Mediterranean, | - | - | 166 | - | - | - | - | 69 | - | - | - | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | 38 | - |  |
| Manila and Philippine Istands, -- - - | - | - | 49,616 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana, - - - - | - | 100 | 2,352,848 | - | 8,073 | 758 | - | 100 | 4,032 | 43 | 20 | 667 | - | 32,794 | 1,249,348 | 8,919 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, Spanish West Iudies and American Colonies, | 13,532 | 50 | 1,810,687 | - | 1,708,985 | 288 | - | - | - | - | - | 19,677 | 825 | 9,598 | 75,890 |  |
| Portugal, - - - - |  | - | 542 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,462 |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - Cape de Yerd Islands, -- | - | - | 218 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies, | - | - | 140,771 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 2,136 |  |
| Italy, - - - - - | - | 18 | 300 | - | - | - | - | 1,046 | 39,744 | - | - | 415 |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,421 | - | - | - | - |  | 90 |  |
| China, - - | - | - | 1,550,180 | 4,844 | 141,863 | 12 | - |  |  | - | - | 14. | - | 1,668 |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe, generally, - - - Africa, generally, | - | - | - | - | - | 102 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Seas, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 761,551 | 682 | 53,754,986 | 19,156 | 2,425,915 | 41,530 | 1,534 | 110,381 | 131,654 | 2,991,939 | 36,606 | 49,527 | 2.477 | 108,104 | 2,293,644 | 3,770,932 |


| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | articles matimg sprictic dotizs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lead. } \\ \hline \text { Pounds. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Steel. | Hemp. | Cables. | TarredCordage. | Untal'd Cordage | Twine. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Glauber } \\ & \text { Salls. } \end{aligned}$ | Salt. |  | Coal. | Boots. | shors $\operatorname{AND}$ simprins. |  |  | mig |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Of Silk. |  | Men's \& Women's | For hildren. | Wool \& Cotlon. | Playing. |
|  |  | Cwt. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds. | Bushels. |  | Bushels. | Pairs. |  |  |  | Dozens. | Packs. |
| Russiaj - - | - | 590 | 84,649 | 503 | 7,481 | 246 | 10 |  | - | - | - | 27 | - | 66 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sueden, }}^{\text {Swedish }}$ West Indies, - | 70 |  |  | - |  | - | 2 | - | 616,671 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - |  | - | 8,289 | - | 1,005 | $\square$ | - | - | 17,920- | 2,960 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - | 1,927 | , | - | - | 41 | - |  | 3 | 363,739 | 1,574 | - | - | - | 60 |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands, ${ }^{-}$- - | 10,020 | 1,302 38 | - | - | 8 | 26 | 73 | 35 |  |  | 10,779 | 18 |  | 35 |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, | 720 614 | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 511,706 | 3,049 |  | 8 | 199 |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | 1,907,597 | 5,111 | 1 | 11 | 114 | 446 | 1,394 | 859 | 15,866,472 | 778,341 | 198,177 | 3,428 | 417 | 38,655 | 6,132 |  | 1,872 |
| Scotland, - - | -336 |  | - | - | - | 25 | 41 | 102 | - |  | 50,472 | 665 |  | 913 |  | 2 |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, | - | - |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  | 16,813 |  | - | 125 |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,392 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Arrican ports, British East Indies, |  | - | - | - |  | 264 | 34 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - - | 9,875 | - | - | - | 155 |  | 13 | - | 15,947,871 | 338,670 | 542 | 6 | - | 628 | ${ }_{6} 6$ |  |  |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, |  |  | - | - |  |  |  |  | -107,827 | 2,100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - | 22, ${ }_{485}$ | ${ }_{176}^{2}$ |  | - | - 35 | 2 | 10 | - | 31,060 165956 | 6,268 | 1,334 | 1 |  | 1,404 | 162 | 3 | 636 |
|  | 485 | 176 | 1,774 | - | 35 | - | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 165,256 | $-7$ | 1,290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French European Ports on the Atlantic, Do. do. do. do. Mediterranean, |  | - | - | - | 14 | - | 25 | - | - | 4,182 | - | ${ }^{98}$ | 1,111 | 6,002 | 254 |  |  |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, | 6,682 | 48 | - | 14 | 432 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 953,404 | 19,982 | - | - | 2 | 329 | - | - | 270 |
| French East Indies, <br> Bourbon and Mauritius |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish European Ports on the Atlantic, - | - | 17 | - | - | - | $\cdots$ |  | - | 5,888,502 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Du. do. do. do. Mediterranean, | 330 | 18 | 5 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4,132,795 | 61,403 | - | 24 | 282 | 870 |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 424,496 | 4,073 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manilla and Philippino Isles, Floridas, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiann, - - - - | 154,363 | 43 | 6 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 135,092 | 9,253 | 231 | 47 | - | 370 | - | 7 | 192 |
| Honduras, Campenchy, and Musquito Shore, Spanish West Indies and American Colonies, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - - | - | - | - | 380 | 704 | - | - | - | 17,814,411 | 300,321 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Madeira, }}{\text { Fenal and }}$ - $-\quad-$ | 868 | - | - | - | 365 | - | - | - | 560,395 | 13,655 | - | 2 | - | 6 |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores,   <br> Cape de Verd Islands, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies, ${ }^{-}$ | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,051,752 | 92,705 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, - - | - |  | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 19,805 | - | - | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste \& other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | 155,268 | 221 | $\sim$ |  | 12 |  | 10 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - - |  | - | - | - | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 720 |
|  | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Seas, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 164,559 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | 2,271,438 | 7,685 | 94,724 | 908 | 10,435 | 1,026 | 1,630 | 1,007 | 69,753,928 | 1,748,843 | 279,678 | 4,330 | 3,237 | 50,910 | 6,695 | 12 | .3,690 |

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in Forcign Vessels, from 1 st of October, 1802, to 30th Stptember, 1803




## ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

communicated to the senate, december 28, 1804.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Uniterl States of America in Congress assembled, the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New Yorl respectfully showeth:
That your memorialists are informed a bill is depending in Congress, the object of which is to restrain merchant vessels of the United States from sailing in an armed condition. Seriously impressed with the importance of this subject, and presuming that their distance from the seat of Government will probably deprive them of an opportunity of considering the tendency of the provisions of the proposed law, prior to the final decision of the Legislature, they respectfully request permission to offer their sentiments on a measure which must directly affect their interests, and of which the consequences are, in their judgment, connected with the security, credit, and prosperity, of their country

Your memorialists cordially approve the wise and virtuous policy of cherishing the friendship of all nations, by a strict observance of the obligations of justice and humanity. They acknowledge, with satisfaction, that, since the commencement of the existing war, the commerce of the United States has not, to their knowledge, suffered any injuries which can justly be attributed to the governments of Europe. They explicitly disclaim any intention of seeking to derive unfair advantages from the misfortunes of the belligerent nations, and they solemnly engage to support, with all their influence, any regulations enjoined by treaties, or the established usages of civilized States; they merely desire, that, so far as is consistent with justice, policy, and public compacts, a spirit of enterprise, suited to the genius and circumstances of the people, which, in a siort period, has raised the United States to a distinguished rank as a commercial nation, may be tolerated and encouraged.

Your memorialists are deliberately convinced, that the commerce of the United States is too diversified and wideJy extended to admit of an adequate protection against unauthorized depredations, by means of public convoys, except at an expense which the public opinion of this country is unprepared to support; at the same time they perceive with anxiety and the deepest concern, that a state of things has commenced, and is rapidly advancing, for which some new and effectual remedy must be provided, or from which consequences must ensue of a most alarm ing nature-consequences which may first impoverish and then depopulate our cities, and dissipate the maritime resources of our country, thereby undermining every source of national industry, whether employed in commerce, agriculture, or manufactures. Though the resources of the commercial interest are probably adequate, at present, to the protection of their rights, yet the evils with which they are menaced must soon be controlled, or become in veterate. To organize, develop, and regulate the management of these resources, is an object of momentous concern to your memorialists, in which they pray the aid and direction of the public councils.

The duties of neutral merchants, as understood by your memorialists, consist in a due observance of the following rules:

1st. Not to protect, under false appearances, the ships or property of the subjects of belligerent nations.
2d. Not to resist the reasonable visitation and search of the ships of war of belligerent nations.
3d. Not to supply either party with articles contraband of war; and
4th. Not to enter ports in a state of blockade.
Your memorialists do not consider it as a duty or usage of neutral nations to enforce, by legal sanction, the observance of these rules, but merely to apprize their citizens of the nature of their obligations, arising under treaties, or the general law of nations, thereby subjecting them to such penalties as custom has established. These penalties can only be rightfully inflicted by regular tribunals, established by the belligerent nations; nor can they exceed the right of condemning the property attempted to be illegally concealed or transported.

Your memorialists being, however, desirous of evincing that they are influenced by no other than pure and reasonable intentions. will cheerfully submit to a law for restraining the armament of private vessels, except in con formity with the following principles:

1. That the vessels shall wholly belong to citizens of the United States.
2. That the cargoes laden on ioard said vessels shall wholly belong to citizens of the United States, and, except necessary munitions and merchandises to or from ports eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and westward of Cape Horn, shall in no degree consist of articles declared contraband of war, either by the general law of nations, or by treaties with the United States.
3. That the owners of armed vessels be required to give bonds, for a reasonable amount, that they will not sell or charter such vessels in the dominions of any foreign state or nation, in America or elsewhere, in foreign countries, to the subjects of the belligerent parties,
4. That the masters and clief officers of all armed vessels be required to give bonds that they will not attempt to enter a blockaded port, and that they will not resist the lawful visitation and search of a national ship of any European belligerent Power; if deemed expedient, the masters and chief officers may be further rendered liable to such personal penalties as the wisdom of Congress may prescribe.

But your memorialists beg leave to observe, that, as the property of merchants is frequently exposed to condemnation in foreign countries, in consequence of irregularities committed by masters of vessels, they deem it inequitable that the rigor of this severe penalty should be increased by subjecting merchants or ship owners to forfeitures, or by compelling them to become sureties for the conduct of individuals in their service, exceeding the value of the counter indemnities which persons of this description may be presumed generally able to provide.

Having stated their opinion of the nature of the restrictions on armed vessels, which it may be prudent to establish, your memorialists respectfully request that the arguments in favor of their expediency and fitness for the circumstances of the present times may be attentively considered.

It is a fact too notorious to require illustration, that the naval power of Great Britain has obtained such an ascendancy as to afford almost complete protection to her extensive commerce, by regular convoys, to secure her foreign possessions from all probable danger of internal attacks, and to compel the colonies of her enemies to maintain a defensive system.

A consequence of this naval superiority of Great Britain is, that the authority of the other European Governments, in their respective colonies, has beengreatly weakened, and the national responsibility for the conduct of their Iocal administrations has, of course, proportionally diminished. In the West Indies, the evils and dangers incident to this state of things are extensive and imminent. The colony of St. Dominge has declared itself in a state of independence, and is at open war with the remaining colonies of France. Not a vestige of the commercial marine of France remains in any part of the West Indies. All these colonies require essential supplies, which can only be obtained from the United States, by commerce, by force, or by submission to the power of Great Britain.

But though all the French colonies are desirous of encouraging commerce with the United States, yet, in consequence of their mutual dissensions, and the state of society, in certain places, property in unarmed vessels is utterly insecure.

Your memorialists consider it to be incontrovertible that no nation can justly authorize the capture or detention of neutral vessels in consequence of rights incident to a state of war, without establishing, at the same time, regular and impartial tribunals for deciding on the legality of such captures, according to principles recognised in treaties, or by the general law of nations. Whether the tribunals, in all or any of the French colonies, are of the description required by the usages of civilized States, your memorialists will not presume to inquire; nor is the solution of this question important, it being a well known and indisputable fact, that American vessels have been rapidly captured, and the property divided and appropriated, by vessels fitted out from small ports, not under the con-
trol of the governors of the said colonies. If, as appears probable, Spain has already, or will speedily become a party to the existing war, the colonial commerce of this nation will probably be soon reduced to a state of inaction; and in this case, the extensive, and thereby settled dominions of this Power, in America, will present opportunities and motives to restless buccaniers to extend their depredations on the commerce of the United States. Your memorialists, however, expressly disavow an intention, by these observations, to reflect unjustly on the general character of the French and Spanish administrations, as conniving at acts of piracy; on the contrary, they are willing to presume, that the evils of which they complain, and the increase of which they seriously apprehend, are of a nature not to be precisely foreseen or prevented by the existing authorities.

Your memorialists further represent, that they can perceive no principle which can justify or require a restriction on the commerce of the United States with St. Domingo, in armed vessels, which will not, considering the circumstances of that country, more strongly demand that the commerce should be wholly interdicted. If considerations of State policy require that trade with any colony in the West Indies should be interdicted, this necessity must of itself furnish an additional argument in favor of arming American vessels, under proper regulations. To interdict commerce with a country desirous of encouraging such commerce, and incapable of subsisting without it, will certainly be viewed as evidence of hostility or dependence, and it may be feared that the natural suggestions of resentment will be stimulated by inducements of private interest, and the more cogent plea of necessity. It may, therefore, happen, thaf the United States, by disarming their vessels, to prevent the possibility of conflicts with unauthorized cruisers, may cause to concentre in St. Domingo a dangerous power, and thereby lay the foundation of a war of serious magnitude.

Your memorialists being seriously anxious to preserve peace with all nations, by observing a fair and impartial neutrality, and being only desirous of protecting their property against a description of cruisers whose conduct cannot be controlled by regular tribunals, have considered, with all the attention in their power, whether any, and, if any, what, objections can be advanced against the regulations now proposed. In respect to Great Britain, it may be observed, that it would be preposterous and absurd to suspect that any American merchant would arm a vessel, at his own expense, with designs hostile to the rights or interests of that nation; besides, the propositions provide for an inspection of the vessels which may be armed, thereby virtually pledging the honor of the United States that such vessels are designed to be employed only in a commerce unequivocally neutral or innocent. As not only Great Britain, but the other belligerent nations, employ consuls and other agents in our principal ports, who are vigilant sentinels in favor of the interests they represent, an auxiliary pledge may be derived from their examinations, that the officers of the customs will remove every just cause of suspicion. In this mode the neutral character of armed vessels, and their true destinations, may be more completely ascertained, than in the case of vessels sailing under public convoys; which are protected from the visitation of privateers, on the high seas, by a recent treaty between Great Britain and Russia.

It is deserving of remark, that the present war, as yet, furnishes no considerable object for privateers, on the part of Great Britain, and that the owners of armed American vessels would perceive an interest in instructing their commanders to observe as friendly and inoffensive a deportment as possible towards armed vessels of every description. Experience of conduct of American vessels has hitherto afforded proof of the justice of this reasoning; and, as irregular conduct would be utterly unauthorized by the proposed law, the consequences of misconduct, in any particular instance, would attach to the offending individuals, and could not endanger the peace of the United States.
lt may also be fairly presumed that the British Government is not unmindful of existing tendencies, nor indifferent to the danger which would remotely affect their own colonies, from the establishment of a predatory system in the West Indies-a system which has commenced, but which presents no sufficient object for the vigilance of their national ships; which offers no reward for the enterprise of their privateers; which attracts but little attention from the British merchants, whose commerce is protected by convoys; which, therefore, can only be restrained by means possessed by the United States; and which, if unrestaained, will be nourished by depredations on the unprotected commerce of the United States, and eventually become dangerous to the interests of all civilized nations. In reflecting on the interests and probable views of France and the other European nations, which have, and are likely to become, parties with her in the existing war, your memorialists are unable to discover a motive, founded in public policy, which can excite their opposition to the regulations now proposed. The commerce of neutral nations, even under the greatest limitations authorized by the law of nations, must remain to France and her allies a source of essential comfort and advantage. The depression of the American commerce, from whatever cause, would necessarily increase the relative force and influence of their rival and enemy. A measure tending to obstruct or deprive any of their colonies, however situated, of necessary supplies, cannot fail to discourage regular industry; to heighten sentiments of hostility; to render a future re-establishment of the ancient authority more difficult and uncertain; to divert commerce into new channels, less beneficial than the present, to the immediate and future interests of the parent State; and possibly, to induce submission to the power of Great Britain. Independent of these considerations, the obligations of justice, and a regard for their own honor, require of the Governments of Europe to control, if possible, and at all events to disavow, those depredations, which render the armament of American vessels an indispensable precaution for their security.' As, by the events of war, France has lost the power of controlling abuses in her colonies in the West Indies, it is just to consider her responsibility as for the present suspended; but it follows as a necessary consequence, that the United States may, without giving offence, authorize reasonable measures for the security of their own rights. A defence by means of private armed vessels, under proper regulations, is not only reasonable, but, from the nature of things, is that kind of defence which ought to excite the least suspicion; it being certain that the degree of force employed and exercised will never exceed the measure required by necessity, as it will be regulated by calculations of commercial advantage to individuals, and in no degree by views of political aggrandizement. Your memorialists might conclude their petition with these observations, but the great importance of the proposed law, not only in respect to the revenue and commercial prosperity of the United States, but as it may affect the right of every citizen to keep and bear arms, will, it is hoped, be their excuse for subjoining a few additional observations on the subject. The inhabitants of the United States have immemorially claimed the right of possessing arms for the defence of their houses, their lives, and property; this privilege has neither been surrendered, nor abridged; and every citizen, whether at home or upon the ocean has believed that he might lawfully carry arms, in self defence. If this right be deemed important in the bosom of the State, where the laws and magistrates are ready to protect the citizen, how much more important must it be considered upon the high seas, where every nation has a common jusisdiction, but no nation an exclusive one; where every nation is bound to afford protection to the persons and property of its citizens, but no nation has magistrates to grant it; where aggression is most frequent, and the means of defence most necessary!

Your memorialists are duly sensible that Congress possesses the " power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;" but, with all deference, they presume to inquire, whether. under this power, a law may be enacted, by which the citizens of the United States shall be deprived of a right, which has been supposed to be secured to them by the constitutions of the several States?

Your memorialists forbear to add, but humbly request, that no law may be passed to prevent private vessels from sailing in an armed condition;or, in case a law on this subject is deemed necessary, that its provisions may be conformed to the principles contained in the present memorial. And as in duty they will ever pray.

By order of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce.
JOHN MURRAY, President.
New York, December 21, 1804.

## TONNAGE OF VESSELS PAYING FOREIGN DUTIES IN THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS 1801, 1802, and 1803; AND THE LIGHT MONEY COLLECTED FROM JULY 1 to SEPTEMBER 30, 1804.

## COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 1, 1805.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 23d instant, respectfully reports:

That there are no documents in the Treasury Department shewing the actual amount of tonnage of unregistered ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

That the annexed statement A exhibits the tonnage of vessels paying foreign duties, entered at the several ports of the United States, during the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, distinguishing, for each year, the foreign built from the unregistered American built vessels, and the vessels owned by foreigners from those owned by American citizens.

That the accounts for the year 1804 not being yet all rendered, a similar statement for that year cannot yet be prepared.

That all vessels, owned in whole by citizens of the United States, have heretofore been considered as entitled to a sea letter; but that an alteration will take place, excluding from that privilege vessels which, by virtue of the act of the 27 th March, 1804, are precluded from the privilege of obtaining registers.

And that the annexed statement $B$ exhibits the amount of light money which has been collected on unregistered American vessels, and on foreign vessels, firm the ist of July to the 30th of September, 1804.

> All which is respectfully submitted.

Treasury Defartment, Januauy 31, 1805.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
A.

Statement exhibiting the Tonnage of Vessels paying Foreign duties, entered into the several ports of the United States, during the years 1801, 1802, and 1803.


* As the collectors, generally, do not distinguish vessels of this description, they may be included in the column of foreign vessels, and in that of American, unregistered, owned by Americans.
$\dagger$ As this is taken from the entered tonnage, there may be vessels of this denomination on their respective voyages.
The difference between the above statement and the Secretary's report of 24th October, 1803, arises from accounts of previous years included in that report, not included in this statement, and accounts for those years settled 'at the treasury subsequently to the Secretary's report, and which are included in the above statement.

Treastia: Departhent, Register's Office, January 28, 1805.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
B.

Statement of Light Money collected in the several ports of the United States, from Ist July to 30th September, 1804.

| , | Foreign built vessels owned by Foreigners. |  | Unregistered American built vessels. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. 95ths. | Dolls, Cts. | Tons. 95ths. | Dolls. Cts. |
| On which light money has been collected, On which light money has not been collected, | $\begin{array}{r} 32,757.49 \\ * 710.00 \end{array}$ | 16,378 94 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,066.47 \\ & \dagger 2,203.50 \end{aligned}$ | 9,033 37 |
| Total tonnage entered, _- | 33,467.49 |  | 20,270.02 |  |

[^6]Note. The accounts of Baltimore not received.
Treasury Department, Register's Office, Januany 28, 1805.

No. 96.
[2d Session:

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1803.

Communicated to the house of representatives, february 15, 1805.
Treasury Department, February 13, 1805.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1803; together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

It appears from those documents, that the actual tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1803, might be estimated at about 917,000 tons, viz:

| Registered tonnage, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 597,150 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Enrolled tonnage, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 267,750 |
| Fishing tonnage, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52,100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Defartment, Register's Öffice, February 11th, 1805.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 3ist December, 1803, of the district tonnage of the United States.


The registered tonnage having been corrected as far as practicable, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, and as stated in the communication made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, the 27th of February, 1802, is considered as the true amount, as near as may be, of that description of tonnage,

The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1803, on that description of tonnage, as being most correct, and may be considered as nearly the true amount, . . . . . . . . . . 267,787.33
The fishing vessels, the same, . . . . . . . . . . .
The district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1803, is stated at
${ }_{917,056.20}^{20}$
Of the registered tonnage, as above stated, amounting to . . . . .

It has been ascertained that $\quad$ Thereof were engaged in the whale fishery, exclusive of, $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$| $11,247.29$ |
| :---: |
| $1,142.49$ |


Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also engaged in that trade; making the whale fishery trade, $\quad 12,389.78$
It appears by the collectors' abstracts that $88,448.40$ tons new vessels were built in 1803, whereof $56,671.83$ tons were registered, and $31,776.52$ were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Honorable Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.


ABSTRACT-Continued.

| DISTRICTS. |  | Recorded. | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | Licensed under twenty tons, for |  |  | Aggregate Tonnage of each District. | Proportions of the Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Permanent. | Temporary. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coasting Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |  | Coasting Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |
|  |  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons, 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| Cedar Point, . . |  | - |  |  | 1,519.14 |  | 423.79 | - | - | 1,942.93 | 1,519.14 |  |  |
| Georgetown, | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}430.55 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 261.50 405673 | 938.89 |  | 346.63 2 | - |  | 1,977.67 | 1938.89 7 7 |  |  |
| Norfolk, Virginia, |  | - | 19,018.63 | 4,956.73 | 6,432.84 | 1,304.02 | 2,420.67 | - | - | 34.133.04 | 7,736.86 |  |  |
| Bermuda Hundred, Hampton, | - | . | 2,230.13 | 327.56 | 3,007.78 | 197.73 | 433.48 8.39 |  |  | 6,197.78 | 3,205.56 |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Hampton, }}$ Y ${ }_{\text {, }}$ | - | - | . | 53.79 | 185.40 $2,903.83$ | . | 8.39 433.78 | - | . | 247.63 $3,337.66$ | 185.40 $2,903.83$ |  |  |
| Tappahamnock, | - | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | 601.61 | $\dot{296.07}$ | 3,059.55 | 309.59 | 596.56 | - |  | 4,863.48 | 3,369.19 |  |  |
| Yeocomico, | - | . | . | . | 818.26 |  | 380.02 | - |  | 1,198.28 | 818.26 |  |  |
| Dumfries, - | - | - |  |  | 637.61 | 21.00 | 252.32 |  | - | 910.93 | 658.61 |  |  |
| Alexandria ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | - | . | 6,231.43 | 1,635.13 | 2,412.54 | 121.40 | 489.84 | - . |  | 10,890.44 | 2,533.94 |  |  |
| Folly Landing, - | - | - | 177.18 | . | 1,064.72 | . | 1,076.70 | . | - | 2,318.65 | 1,064.72 |  |  |
| Cherry Stone, | - | . | 61.72 675.52 | - | 622.44 | - | 417.17 | - | - | 1,101.38 | 622.44 | - |  |
| Wilmington, North Carolina, | - | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | 3,573.66 | 1,010.18 | 524.02 | 52.71 | 107.38 | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | - | 5,268.05 | 576.73 |  |  |
| Newbern, . - . | - | . | 4,235.76 | 880.46 | 1,180.49 |  | 331.12 | . | - | 6,627.88 | 1,180.49 |  |  |
| Washington, | - | - | 2,795.81 | 1,334.13 | 1,406.16 | 127.17 | 371.90 | - | . | 6,035.27 | 1,533,33 |  |  |
| Edenton, - | - | - | 4,018.05 | 993,68 | 2,680.80 | . | 778.28 | - | - | 6,470.86 | 2,680.80 |  |  |
| Camden, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | 1,146.40 | 796.82 | 1,855.65 |  | 590.20 | - | . | 4,389.17 | 1,855.65 |  |  |
| Georgetown, South Carolina, | - | - | 286.10 | 188.50 | 1,007.87 | 175.40 |  | - |  | 1,657.92 | 1,183.32 |  |  |
| Charleston, - | - | - | 26,245.70 | 4,160.10 | 6,791.88 | $568.03^{-}$ | 364.48 | . | - | 38,130.29 | 7,359,91 |  |  |
| Beaufort, | - | - | 112.84 |  | 173.30 |  | 19.59 | - | - | 305.78 | 173.30 |  |  |
| Savannalh, Georgia, | - |  | 3,210.72 | 3,873.87 | 1,305.10 | 897.62. | 24.69 | . | - | 9,312.15 | 2,202.72 |  |  |
| Brunswick, - | - | - | 410.65 | 57.18 | 97.81 |  | 64.54 |  | . | 630.28 | 97.81 |  |  |
| St. Mary's, - | - | - | 52.35 | 137.38 | 141.53 | 93.23 | 26.54 |  |  | 451.13 | 234.76 |  |  |
| Middletown, | - | - | 13,188.74 | 187.22 | 4,882.48 | , | 510.45 |  | 19.73 | 18.788.72 | 4,445.58 |  | 436.85 |
| Waldoborough, | - | ; | 4,793.12 | 512.77 | 8,453.13 | - | 48.52 | - | 786.09 | 14,593.68 | 8,226.60 | , | 226.48 |
| Hudson, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | 2,164.10 | 23.60 | 1,449.58 | - | 39.36 |  | - | 3,676.69 | 1,449.58 |  |  |
| Havre de Grace, | - | - | 126.74 | 91.77 | 1,095.11 | - | 127.04 |  | - | 1,440.71 | 1,095.11 |  |  |
| Little Egg Harbor, | - | - | 194.13 | - | $1,195.58$ 723.69 | $\dot{20.66}$ | 51.56 144.30 | ' | $1 \dot{179.25}$ | 1,247.19 | 1,195.58 |  |  |
| Richmond, : | - | - | 1,121.71 | 7837.17 | 2,026.08 | 20.66 | 144.30 38.83 |  | 179.25 | $1,262.13$ $3,989.88$ | 2,092.12 | , • | 431.84 |
| Kennebunk, | - | - | 5,606.37 | 216.85 | 325.81 | . | 38.17 | , | 230.48 | 6,417.78 | 6.24 | . | 319.57 |
| Bristol, | - | , | 2,632.60 | 236.38 | 825.09 | - | 72.82 | - | 16.27 | - 3,783.26 | 825.09 |  |  |
| Bast River, ${ }^{\text {Beafort, }}$ North Carolina, | - | - | 383.08 | - | 877.14 |  | 150.00 | - | . | 1,410.22 | 877.14 |  |  |
| Beaufort, North Carolina, Presque Isle, | - | - | 2777.88 116.85 | - | 249.83 | 62.68 | 62.56 | - | - | 653.10 116.85 | 312.56 |  |  |
| Marietta, . |  | - | 444.65 | - | - | - | . |  |  | 444.65 |  |  |  |
| Total, | - | - | 535,929.26 | 61,227.74 | 304,952. 48 | 8,282.33 | 30,384. 34 | - | 8,396.24 | 949,172.49 | 268.676.12 | 1,142.49 | 43,416.20 |

## REGISTERED TONNAGE.

The registered vessels which were employed in foreign trade, and the amount of registered
tonnage of the United States, at the close of the year 1803 , was
(a.) $597,157.05$

## ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.

The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade, at the close of the
year 1803, was
The licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in ditto, was
Tons. 95ths,
. 268,676.12

- 30,384. 34

FISHING VESSELS.

(a.) The total amount of registered tonnage employed other than in the whale fishery, during the year 1803, The amount employed in the whale fishery,

| $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| As above, | $\cdot$ |  |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 31, 1805.
I do hereby certify, that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered to the treasury by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1803.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1804; AND THE VALUE OF EXPORTS FOR TWO YEARS, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1804.

communicated to the house of representatives, february 27, 1805.

Treasury Departiment, February 26th, 1805.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and four, and amounting to seventy-seven milions six hundred and ninety-nine thousand and seventy-four dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at forty-one millions four hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars; and those of foreign growth or manufacture, at thirty-six millions two hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

Two additional statements, $A$ and $B$, have been prepared, for the purpose of exhibiting the respective value of the several species of articles of domestic produce, exported during the years ending on the 30th days of September, 1803, and 1804. The returns heretofore received from the collectors are not, however, sufficiently particular, in that respect, to render those statements altogether correct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

I Statement of the Exports of the United States, 'from the 1st of October, 1803, to the 30th of September, 1804.


STATEMENT—Continued.

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quantity or Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| Corn, Indian, - - - - - - - bushels, 1,944,873 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal, | - | - - | - | - |  | do. |  | 2,982 |
| Cheese, - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chocolate, | - | - - | - | - | - | 'do. | 9,489 |  |
| Cotton, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee, | - | - - | - | $\cdots$ | - | do. |  | 48,312,713 |
| Cocoa, - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candles, Spermaceti, | - | - - | - | - | - | do. | 127,229 | 373 26 |
| Candles, Tallow, - - - - - do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cables and Tarred Cordage, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canvass or Sail Cloth, - - - - - pieces, 54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cards, Wool and Cotton, - - $\quad$ - $\quad$ dozens, $\quad$ - 258 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper or Brass, and Copper manufactured, - - - dollars, 8 8,654 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,008 8,654 | 3,024 23,325 |
| Coaches and other Ca | ages, | factured, | - | - | - | do. | 14,755 |  |
| Flour, - - - - - - - barrels, 810,008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish, dried or smoked, - - - - - quintals, 567,885 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. pickled, - | - | - - | - | - | - | barrels, | 89,482 |  |
| Do. do. - - - - - - - kegs, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture, household, - - - - - dollars, 78,585 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flaxseed, - | - | - . | - | - | - | bushels, | 281,757 |  |
| Flax, - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gunpowder, - | - | - - | - | - | - | do. | 510,520 301499 |  |
| Ginseng, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hats, - |  | - | - | - | - | dollars, | 48,915 |  |
| Hams and Bacon, - - - - pounds, 1, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hops, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides, raw, | - | $\cdots$ - | - | - | - | number; | 4,635 |  |
| Horned Cattle, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horses, |  | - - | - | - |  | do. | 5,126 |  |
| Hogs, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron, Pig, - |  | - - | - | - |  | tons, | 454 |  |
| Do. Bar, - - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. Castings, - | f | - - | - | - |  | dollars, | 9,168 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indigo, - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lard, |  | - - | - | - | - | do. | 2,565,719 |  |
| Leather, - - - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meal, Rye, - - - - - . - barrels, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 21,779 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. Indian,        <br> Do. Buckwheat, - - - - - - - <br> - - do. $\cdot 111,327$     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. Oat, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molasses, |  | - | - | - | - | gallons, |  | 55,259 |
| Mustard, | - | - - | - | - | - | pounds, | 5,023 |  |
| Mules, - | - | - - | - | - |  | number, | ${ }^{605}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. Spermaceti, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pitch, - - - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peas, - - - - - - - - bushels; ${ }^{42,213}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potatoes, - - - $\quad$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry, | - | - - | - | - | - | dozens, | $\begin{array}{r}6,044 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |
| Rice, - - - - - - - tierces, 780 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rllllllll}\text { Rye, } & - & - & - & - & - & - & \\ \text { P }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. Pimento, | - | - - | - | - | - | do. |  | 463,539 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spirits, foreign, from grain, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 329,594 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. domestic, from foreign materials, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Do. do. from domestic produce, - - - |
| Shoes and Slippers, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Starch, - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar, brown, - | - | - - |  |  |  | do. | $818,014$ | 54,085,650 |
| Sugar, clayed, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. Loaf and other refined, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spikes, - - - - - - - do.  <br> Sheep, - - - - - - number, 12,456  <br> Ship Stuff, - - - - - - - cwt. 2,466 <br> Steel, unwrought, - - - - -  do.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 610 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,750 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116 |

STATEMENT—Continued.


A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the foregoing statement.


* From the 1st of October to the 31st December, inclusive.

SUMMARY-Continued.


A Summary of the Value of Exports from each State.

(a.) Massac, for the 4th quarter of 1803.

Fort Adams, for the 4th quarter of 1803.
New Orleans, from the 1st January to the 30th of September, 1804.
'Treaserx Department, Register's Office, February 23, 1805.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## A.

A Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1803.


## B.

A Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending on the 30 th September, 1804.


FUR TRADE.
communicated to the house of representatives, deoember 10, 1805.

## To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Americain Conaress assernbled, the memorial of the subscribers, manufacturers of hats, in the city of Philadelphia, respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists are engaged in a branch of manufactures of considerable importance; that, owing to the regulations with the Indian tribes on our frontiers, they are obliged to depend for a very large proportion of furs, the raw materials of their manufactures, on the Government of the United States; that the mode at present adopted by the agent for Indian affairs in vending these furs is, in the opinion of your memorialists, improper and disadvantageous to the manufacturer, and to the interests of the Government.

By the plan now in operation, the agent for Indian affairs exercises a complete control over the sale of these furs, and may dispose of them at what places, for what prices, and in what quantity, he may deem most proper. Thus are your memorialists dependent on the wil of an individual for the raw materials of their manufactures, and have been, and still may be, obliged to witness the exportation of these furs to Europe, to enrich and encuurage foreign, to the injury and ruin of donestic manufactures. This your memorialists consider a hardship and a serious evil to their country, and to remedy it, humbly request the serious attention of Congress.

The encouragement of arts and manufactures has ever been deemed a matter of sound policy by every' enlightened Government, and by none more so than by the Government of the United States. While we behold the Governments of Europe securing to their manufacturers a full supply of the raw materials of their country, at a reasonable rate; while we behold Great Britain, celebrated for her manufactures, guarding the fur trade of her colonies, as well as preventing the exportation of wool from England, and encouraging, by all possible means, her manufactures; it may be a matter of serious inquiry to the United States, whether some further support and protection is not due to the manufactures of this country.

Your memorialists beg leave therefore to suggest to the wisdom of Congress, the propriety of regulating, by law the mode of selling the furs belonging to the United States, so as to ensure a better supply to the manufacturers and a fair price to the Government. The mode which your memorialists beg leave to suggest, is a sale by public auction, at such times and places as may enable the manufacturers and others generally to attend. By this plan, a competition will ensue: the Government will receive a full price, and the American manufacturer, whether of large or small capital, be enabled to obtain a sufficient supply. This plan was formerly adopted, and, as your memorialists belieye, was attended with all the advantages above suggested. Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that a similar plan may be carried into operation, and made permanent by law; that the raw materials of their mauufactures may be detained for sale in this country, and not exported to Europe, at the will of any agent of the Government.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
ANDREW TYBOUT, and others.
December 6; 1805

## Comaittee Roon, House of Representatives, Januayy 7th, 1806.

Sir:
By desire of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, I have the honor to enclose you the memorial of the manufacturers of hats in Philadelphia, respecting the fur trade, which has been presented during the present session of Congress, and referred to them by the House of Representatives. Similar memorials have been presented from Baltimore, Easton, in Pennsylvania, New York, and Boston.

There being no documents accompanying the memorials, the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures are without the material facts from which an opinion might be formed in relation to the complaints urged by the memorialists.

The committee are desirous of ascertaining, First, the amount or value of merchandise sent among the Indian tribes, on account of the United States, for the purpose of purchasing furs, for the last and preceding year, with the nett amount of sales of the furs during the same time. Second, The quantity and kind of furs exported to Europe from Philadelphia, or any other port, for the last year, contrasted with the quantity sold in the United States during the same period, the place of sale, and the price they may have netted in both instauces.

- Will you point out the law of the United States under which the agent for Indian affairs derives authority and emolument?

As the agent for Indian affairs is under your control, the committee have instructed me to request you to give any information on these subjects, in your possession, and which you may think proper to communicate.

I have the honor to be, with esteem and respect, sir, your obedient humble servant,

## -

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

## Mon. Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War.

War $_{\text {ar }}$ Department, Januaty 9th, 1805.
Sir:
Since the receipt of your letter of the 7th current, I have taken the necessary measures for obtaining the information requested therein, and, as soon as the same is received, shall have the honor of communicating it to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

## H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Jacob Ckowninshiexd, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

War Departient, January 17th, 1806.
Sir:
In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 7 th current, for information on the subject of Indian trading houses, I have now the honor of enclosing to you two letters addressed to this Department, from William Davy, principal agent for Indian factories, one under date of the 18th ultimo, and the other of the 11th instant, with the documents received with the latter; and beg leave, in answer to the inquiry for "6 the law of the United States under which the agent for Indian affairs derives his authority and emolument," (presuming that the principal agent for Indian factories must be intended) to refer the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures to the act, entitled ${ }^{66}$ An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, 9 approved April 18th, 1796, vol. 3, page 257. Although this act does not expressly authorize the appointment of such agent, yet the duties thereby assigned to the President of the United States, being of a nature not to be executed by him personally, and no officer being designated to whom they might be referred for execution, it was considered that an implied authority was
given therein, for the appointment of an agent, who should perform the duties prescribed to the Executive in such manner as he should order and direct.

The compensation to the said agent is derived from the proceeds of the trading houses, as are all the payments for expenditures in relation to them, not expressly provided for by law.

The memorial of sundry manufacturers of hats, in the city of Philadelphia, is herewith returned.
I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

## H. DEARBORN.

## Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

## Indian Factory Office, Philadelphia, December 18, 1805.

Sir:
The hatters having been stimulated to petition Congress for regulations to prevent the exportation of furs, and to compel the absolute and uncontrolled sale of them at public auction, leaving no discretion to the United States* agent on the subject; and an application having, as I am informed, been made by the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to the petitioners for further information on the subject, * I feel it my duty to state to you, sir, that, since my appointment, I have not exported $\dagger$ one hundred dollars' worth of hatters' furs, or of any article used by hatters; that I have made two sales of furs at public auction; that on these sales a heayy loss occured; that in consequence thereof I determined on trying private sales, and on taking the trouble of supplying the hatters with furs in small parcels, at fair prices. I accordingly advertised the next parcel I received from the factories, (as by the enclosed advertisement) for private sale. The hatters generally stood aloof, and some of the few sales I made were in barter for hats. Hatters and furriers frequently purchase furs and peltries at vendue on speculation, and sell them for exportation. Mr. Louis Clapier, an eminent merchant of this city, purchased at private sale, last year, fine furs, to the amount of about fourteen thousand dollars, and exported them to China, and not a whisper of opposition was raised againstit; and he is now ready to make-further purchases. I have however assured the hatters, that they shall have notice whenever any furs, suited to their manufactories, arrive, and a preference of them, at fair and just prices; in short, that a due attention shall be continued to the interest of this branch of domestic manufacture. Convinced of the propriety of this line of conduct, they have this day purchased of me, at private sale, all the furs that remained on hand, at prices so widely different from those obtained at vendue, that this fact alone will prove the propriety of continuing the right to choose the mode of sale, where it is now vested.

June 12, 1805. Raccoon skins received from the factories sold at vendue, subject to the deduction of State duty and commissions, at $12 \frac{3}{3}$ cents each.
$\begin{array}{lll} \\ \text { July } & 66 & 6 \\ & & \text { Fox skius at } 12 \text { do. do. } \\ \text { Raccoon at } 14 \text { do. do. }\end{array}$
Raccoon at 14 do. do.
Fox, at 27 do. do.
Beaver, at 145 cts . per lb.
I haye this day sold at private sale, to Messrs. Gerhard and Norris, (the very same hatters who purchased most of those at vendue, stated on the opposite side.)

Fox skins, at 35 cents each; Raccoon, at 30 do. -; Beaver, at 155 cents per lb .
I only add, that to me it would be much less trouble to send all the furs and peltries at once for sale to a vendue master; but the interest of the public entrusted to my care, shall receive all the attention and exertion I am capable of. I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient humble servant,
Gen. Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War.
WILLIAM DAVY, P. A. I. F.

## To Hatters, Furriers, and Merchants.

The following articles, from the United States' Indian Factories, are offered for sale: A quantity of Deer, Raccoon, Fox, Cat, Beaver, Otter, Bear, and Panther Skins.

And about 470 lbs. Cotton.
The whole may be examined and purchased in lots to suit the manufacturers.
In consequence of the alarm of fever, they are deposited in stores adjoining the house of the subscriber, near Germantown.

WILLIAM DAVY, P. A. I. F.
Indlan Factory Office, Phìladelphia, January 11th, 1806.
Sir:
Pursuant to your instructions of 9 th instant, received this day, I have the honor of enclosing the information required by the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures. As the committee inquire "for the amount or value of the merchandise sent among the Indian tribes, on account of the United States, for the purpose of purchasing furs," I am disposed to think their idea of the object too limited, if not a mistaken one. And whether they use the word furs, in a sense applicable only to the interest of the hatters, which was the object before them, or in a more comprehensive one, as applying to furs and peltries generally, and to all other articles received from the factories, I cannot decide; but I have prepared for both, and have stated the hatters' furs received and sold, or shipped, in a separate sheet. Of the three shipments made to London, the first is arrived and sold, but the account sales is not yet received, further than a quotation of the selling prices, which give reason to expect a handsome profit, and goods to the amount of $£ .1,4369 s .10 d$. sterling are already received here, as returns for these sales, and more goods are advised of being purchased and ready to be shipped. The second shipment of peltry is arrived, but was not sold at the date of the last advices.

The third shipment is but recently sailed: orders for insuring the amount are forwarded by several other vessels.

I would beg leave to observe, the deer and bear skins usually sold here, are, in by far the greater proportion, shipped for London.

The hatters have been repeatedly assured, that no article suited to their manufactories will be exported, if they will purchase them at such prices as will nett the first cost, transportation, and other charges. In the statement I troubled you with the 18 th ultimo $\ddagger$ two casks of beaver skins exported, were overlooked, from the error of the bookkeeper. Rectifying this, that letter and statement would not be a useless appendage to those now enclosed.

If any further information is required, Jour instructions shall meet prompt attention, from,
Sir, with great respect, your obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM DAVY,

## Gen. Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War.

Principal Agent of Indian Factories.
P. S. Goods have been sent off for Tellico, this week, to the amount ot \$4,473 57.

I this day received a letter, dated December 4 , from Mr . Saul, agent at New Orleans, in which he says, ${ }^{66}$ Mr. Graham, our secretary, is just returned from Pensacola. He informs me that the Spaniards will not exact the duties at Mobile, provided they are suffered to go up the Mississippi to their settlements. When this is settled, I shall apply for a return of the duties paid on the Choctaw goods.'
*This is a mistake, the chairman having made no such application.
$\dagger$ See his letter of the 11th January, 1806.
$\ddagger$ See letter of the 18th December, 1805.

Statement of the amount of the invoices of Goods forwarded to the several Indian Factories, in the years 1804 and 1805.


No returns are yet received from Chicago, Arkansas, St. Louis, or Natchitoches, and a very trifling amount only from Choctaw; and owing to the absence of the factor from Chickasaw, the returns from that factory are delayed.

WILLIAM DAVY, Principal Agent of Indian Factories.
Indian Factory Office, Philadelphia, January 11, 1806.

Statement of Hatters' Furs received from the several TTnited States' Indian Factories, from January 1 st to Decem$\bar{b}$ er 31st, 1804, and the amount for which they sold at auction in Philadelphia.

N. B. Beaver was this year sold at unusually high prices, at least 50 per cent. beyond its present value.

WILLIAM DAVY, Principal Agent of Indian Factories.
Indian Factory Office, Philadelphia, January 11, 1806.

Statement of Furs and Peltries received from the several Indian Factories, from January 1st to December 31, 1804, and sold at auction in Philadelphia.

N. B. The only articles of the above, in current use by hatters ${ }_{2}$ are the beaver, raccoon, cat, and a few fox; the others are regularly exported to Europe and to China.

WILLIAM DAVY, Principal Agent of Indian Factories.
Indian Factory Ofrioe, Philadelphia, January 11, 1806.

Statement of Hatters' Furs received from the several United States' Indian Factories,from January 1st to December 31st, 1805.

N. B. A quantity of furs were destroyed by fire at Detroit, which factory was suspended in May. Nothing has been received from Chicago.

WILLIAM DAVY, Principal Agent of Indian Factories.
Indian Factory Office, Philadelphia, January 11, 1806.

Statement of Furs and Peltries reccived from the several Indian Factories from January 1st to December 31st, 1805.

*Sales not yet received, but goods to amount of $£ 1,4369 s .10 d$. sterling, are already received here as returns.
$\dagger$ Sales not received.

STATEMENT-Continued.


## RECAPITULATION.



Of the exports to London, the beaver and raccoon alone are hatters' furs, and amount to about nine hundred dollars.

WILLIAM DAVY, Principal Agent of Indian Factories.
Indian Factory Office, Philadelphia, January 11, 1806.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was recommitted, on the 13th inst. the bill for the relief of Theodoric Armistead, in the case of the brigantine George, detained at Norfolk, in Virginia, made the following report:
In the examination of this case the following facts are substantiated. That the brigantine George, John ${ }_{4} \mathrm{Cox}$, master, an American vessel, was chartered by Theodoric Armistead, in the port of Nortolk, Virginia, for a voyage to the Island of Teneriffe and the Havana, and sailed from Norfolk in the month of June last. At Teneriffe, in prosecution of her intended voyage, the vessel having landed the outward cargo, took on board a new cargo for the Havana, including twelve hundred demijohns of Teneriffe brandy, each containing four gallons and a half. The remainder of the cargo appears to be wines in casks, the produce of the Canary Islands. At the moment of the intended departure from Teneriffe for Havana, the captain was informed that the British Government had issued new orders against neutrals trading with their enemies' colonies. It was said that all neutral vessels would be captured, which should be found "navigating upon the high seas between ports belonging to the belligerent Powers having on board the produce of the countries of such belligerent nation." Justly alarmed for the safety of his vessel and cargo, the captain determined to abandon the voyage to the Havana, and, after entering the proper protest proceeded for Norfolk, with a view of receiving new instructions from his owner, presuming, at the same time that the vessel might safely proceed from that port to the Havana, without running any unusual risk from British capture.

The brigantine George arrived in Norfolk in the month of October, and the cargo was reported for exportation and bonds entered into by the owner, that the cargo should be exported out of the limits of the United States. But application being made to the insurance company in Norfolk, for insurance to the Havana, the risk was wholly "declined," it being considered that the vessel could not escape the British cruisers; "' some of the directors said they would write at fifty per cent. premium, and not under, but the majority would not agree to any premium." The usual premium demanded for a single passage to the West Indies is from four to five per cent. from ports in the United States, upon American vessels. Thus circumstanced, ifothe charter of the vessel and the wages of the seamen should be added to the extravagant premium demanded for insurance, it will be found impossible for the owner of the cargo to pursue his voyage, without a total sacrifice of his property. He so considers it. If he sends the vessel to sea, with her present cargo on board, she will probably be captured, and from the strange and unjust principles upon which the English courts of Admiralty have lately proceeded, the condemnation of the vessel and cargo would be certain. As he was unable to bear such a loss, he has been desirous, for some time past, of landing the cargo in Norfolk; and has applied to the proper authority to do this, but he has been informed that the brandy in demijolins cannot, at any rate, be admitted to entry-the revenue laws of the United States not allowing the entry of any spirits, in casks or vessels of a less capacity than ninety gallons, under the forfeiture of the spirits, together with the vessel importing the same. These severe restrictions and penalties are contained in the hundred

[^7]
## Treasury Department, December 12, 1805.

Sir:
I had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the propriety of repealing or modifying the 103d section of the collection act.

So far as relates to beer, ale, and porter, and loaf and lunip sugar, I can perceive no reason why those articles should not be placed on the same footing with all others. But the difficulty of landing casks of ninety gallons has always been considered, and, in my opinion, is one of the best securities against the smuggling of spirits. And the portion of revenue derived from that source is so considerable, more than three millions of dollars in the year 1804 , or nearly one fourth part of the whole, that an absolute repeal of the existing provisions does not appear eligible.
The principal grievance complained of, might, however, be removed by a modification of the law. As the importation is expressly forbidden by the 103d section, I have not thought myself at liberty, on application for remission of the forfeiture, to permit such importation; but, where no fraud had been intended, have always made the re-exportation a condition of the remission. Should it be thought proper so far to enlarge the power given to the Secretary of the Treasury, of remitting or mitigating forfeitures and penalties, that it should also include a permission to land, on payment of duties, the articles thus imported, relief might be afforded in almost every case, without, at the same time, endangering the revenue. The case of Norfolk, with which I am acquainted, would be fully embraced by such provision.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

## ALBERT GAILLATIN.

Hon. Jacob Crowninsheeld,
Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

## IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND HER DEPENDENCIES, FOR THE YEARS 1802, 3, and 4, WHICH PAY DUTIES AD VALOREM, AND THE QUANTITY OF SALT, RUM, AND NAILS, IMPORTED DURING THE SAME TIME.

## communicated to the senate, december 27, 1805.

In obedience to the resolution of the Senate, of the second day of March, 1805, the Secretary of the Treasury re spectfully reports:
That there are no documents in the treasury, distinguishing, from each other, the value of the several species of merchandise imported into the United States, which pay the same ad yalorem duty. And that the annexed statements exhibit, ist, the value, agreeably to prime cost, of goods paying duties ad valorem, imported during the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, from the dominions of Great Britain in Europe and in the East Indies; and also from all other parts of Europe, and from China; and 2dly, the quantity of salt, rum, and nails, imported during the same years, from Great Britain and her dependencies.

All which is respectfully submitted.
Treasury Department, December 26, 1805.
albert Gallatin; Secretary of the Treasury.

A statement exhibiting the value (agreeably to the prime cost) in sterling money, of Goods paying dulies ad valo rem, imported from the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, and from her dominions in the East Indies; and also,from all other parts of Europe, and from China.


A, statement exhibiting the quantity of Salt, Rum, and Nails, imported from the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, from the British West Indies, and from other British dependencies.

| For the years ending on the 30th of September. |  | From the Dominions of Great Britain in Europe. |  |  | From the British West Indies. |  |  | From other British dependencies. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Salt. | Rum. | Nails. | Salt. | Rum. | Nails. | Salt. | ${ }^{\text {Rum. }}$ | Nails. |
|  |  | Bushels. | Gallons. | Pounds. | Bushels. | Gallons. | Pounds. | Bushels. | Gallons. | Pounds. |
| 1802, | - - | 1,262,039 | 5,846 | 3,051,782 | 801,802 | 4,213,087 | 65,811 | 4,608 | 11,872 |  |
| 1803, | - - | 1,431,274 | 45,459 | 3,841,185 | 758,421 | 3,628,264 | 4,426 | 12,688 | 7,883 | 7,469 |
| 1804, | - - | 1,260,122 | 17,778 | 3,924,803 | 803,668 | 4,368,316 | 10,692 | 30,050 | 14,940 | 6,598 |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 23, 1805.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## REGISTER RESTORED.

combunicated to the house of representatives, january 8, 1806.
Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred, on the 3d of December, the petition of Nicklin and Griffith, of Philadelphia, praying that the ship America may be restored to the benefits of American register, made the following report:
A statement of this case will be found in a report drawn up by the judge of the district court of the district of Pennsylvania, for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision accompanies the same, together with a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the collector for the port of Philadelphia, which are herewith presented, and the committee request may be considered as part of their report.

The petitioners appear to have purchased the ship America in full confidence that she was a vessel of the United States, and justly entitled to all the benefits of an American register. They have owned the ship upwards of six years, and during this time she has made four voyages as a ship or vessel of the United States. The different registers issued in her favor, and the bills of sale in which they were recited, all seemed to confirm them in the opinion that she was really and truly American. She has since been deprived of her_register, for the reasons mentioned in the accompanying documents.

No forfeiture of the ship having accrued for any breach of the revenue laws of the United States, committed by the former owners, and the present owners being entirely ignorant that the ship had at any time forfeited her American character, the committee are of opinion that her register ought to be restored, and they beg leave to offer the fol lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the petition of Nicklin and Griffith is reasonable, and ought to be granted.

## To the Honorable Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

I, Richard Peters, judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, having made inquiry into the circumstances of the case contained in a petition of Pbilip Nicklin and Robert Eaglesfield Griffith, dated the seventeenth day of November, instant, and having caused reasonable notice to be given to Alexander Dallas, Esquire, attorney of the district, and the collector of the port of Philadelphia, I do find, by the evidence produced, that the facts are as follows, to wit:

That, on the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the said Nicklin and Griffith purchased from the surviving partners of the House of Joseph Anthony and Co. by a contract under the hand and seal of the said firm, a certain ship, called the "America," and engaged to pay, and actually did pay, for the said ship "America," with all her materials, to the surviving partners of the said house of JosephAnthony and Company, the sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars, in four, five, six, seven, and nine months' equal payments.

That, at the time of said purchase, the said ship " America" was registered at Yew York, as a ship or vessel of the United States, in the name of Joseph Anthony, then of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, a citizen of the United States, by a temporary register, No. 295, dated the thirtieth day of August, one thousand seven hundred ninety-six-

That it appears, by the evidence produced, that the said Nicklin and Griffith did then, and at all times since until they were informed to the contrary by Edward Tilghman and Jared, Ingersoll, Esquires, some time in the Fall of the year one thousand eight hundred and three, verily believe that the said ship "America" was, in truth and reality, a ship or vessel of the United States, within the meaning of the laws of the United States of America, and bought the said slip as such, and that no person or persons, other than citizens of the United States, were, directly or indirectly, interested or concerned in the ownership of the said ship "America."

That, sometime between the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine, and the fourteenth day of March then next ensuing, the said surviving partners of the said house of Joseph Anthony and Co. executed to the said Nicklin and Griffith a bill of sale for the said ship "America," in common form, which bill of sale is at present mislaid.

That, in consequence of the said purchase, so made, by the said Nicklin and Griffith, the said ship "America" was, agreeably to the laws of the United States, registered as a ship or vessel of the United States, in the names of the said Nicklin and Griffith, to wit, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; that, sometime after the said fourteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, a certain George W. Bryan, a native citizen of the United States, became, with the said Nicklin and

Griffith, interested in the said ship "America," whereupon the said ship was, in due form of law, registered at Philadelphia, as a ship or vessel of the United States, in the names of the said Philip Nicklin, Robert Eaglesfield Griffith, and G. W. Bryan, to wit, on the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and that the said Nicklin and Griffith, at the time of the purchase of the said ship by them as aforesaid, were, and still are, citizens of the United States of America; that the said George W. Bryan departed this life on or about the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and the said Nicklin and Griffith having settled with the representatives of the said George W. Bryan, as well for the interest of the said George in the said ship, as for the other concerns of the said George with the said Nicklin and Griffith, caused the said ship to be registered at Philadelphia, in due form of law, in the names of the said Nicklin and Griffith, as a ship or vessel of the United States, to wit, on the thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one; that, on or about the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the said ship sailed from the port of Philadelphia for Canton, in China, by the way of Lisbon, and returned to the port of Philadelphia on or about the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred; that, on or about the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, the said ship sailed from the port of Philadelphia, on a voyage to London, and returned to Philadelphia, on or about the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred; that, on or about the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and one, the said ship sailed from the port of Philadelphia, on a voyage to Liverpool, and returned to the port of Philadelphia on or about the sixteenth day of July, in the year last mentioned; that, on or about the first day of December, in the same year, the ship sailed from the port of Philadelphia to the river Plate, and after proceeding from thence to Bordeaus, returned to the port of Philadelphia on the second day of September last; that, previously to the time when the said ship "America" was so as aforesaid registered at New York, in the name of Joseph Anthony, the said ship was really and in truth a ship or vessel of the United States, agreably to the laws of the United States, built in the State of New York, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, duly registered at New York, in the names of, and owned by, Gouverneur and Kemble, merchants of the city of New York, and citizens of the United States of America; that, at the time when the said ship was registered at New York, in the name of Joseph Anthony, as aforesaid, a certain Joseph Coulon, then an alien, and not a citizen of the United.States, was interested and concerned in, and the real and true owner of, the said ship; the purchase of the same having been made by the said Joseph Anthony to the use and for and on account of the said Joseph Coulon; that, while the said ship was on her last voyage, some time in the Fall of the year one thousand eight hundred and three, on being informed by Edward Tilghman and Jared Ingersoll, Esquires, that the said Joseph Coulon was interested and concerned in, and the real and true owner of, the said "America," at the time when the said ship was registered at New York, as aforesaid, in the name of said Joseph Anthony, the said Nicklin and Griffith communicated to the deputy collector of the port of Philadelphia, fully and fairly, all the said facts respecting the said ship "America," and the fraud, as aforesaid, practised on the revenue laws of the United States, by the said Joseph Anthony and Joseph Coulon, and although the said ship was admitted to an entry by the said deputy collector, the said ship was not considered as a ship or vessel of the United States, but, on the contrary, was deemed by the said deputy collector to have lost her American character, in consequence of the ownership of the said Joseph Coulon, of the said ship, as aforesaid; and the payment of foreign duties and tonnage on the said ship and her cargo hath accordingly been required from the said Nicklin and Griffith.

That the communication so as aforesaid made by the said Edward Tilghman and Jared Ingersoll, to the said Philip Nicklin, of the house of Nicklin and Griffith, that the said Joseph Coulon was in reality the owner of the said ship at the time when the said Nicklin and Griffith purchased the same, was made with the privity and approbation of the surviving partner of Joseph Anthony and Company, with a view that he, the said Philip Nicklin, with his partner, might take such steps as they deemed proper for the preservation of their property in the said ship.

RICHARD PETERS,
Judge Pennsylvania District United States.
22d November', 1804.

## To all to whom these presents shall come, $I$, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, send greeting:

Whereas a statement of facts, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1804, with the petition of Philip Nicklin and Robert Eaglesfield Griffith, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, thereto annexed, stating that, by reason of the statute of the United States, entitled "'An act in addition to an act, entitled ${ }^{6}$ An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels," the ship "America," the property of the said petitioners, having, during a former period, been the property of a foreigner, had, in consequence thereof, lost the privileges of a vessel of the United States, and praying that she might be restored to the same, has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the judge of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, pursuant to the statute of the United States, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certail cases therein mentioned," as, by the said statement of facts and petition, remaining in the Treasury Department of the United States, may fully appear; and whereas I, the said Secretary of the Treasury, have maturely considered the said statement of facts and petition, and also the above mentioned statutes, and it doth appear to my satisfaction that the power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, of removing disabilities, does not extend to this case: Now, therefore, know. ye, that I, the said Secretary of the Treasury, in consideration of the premises, do hereby decide that the said ship "America" cannot, under any existing law, be restored to the privileges of a vessel of the United States; and that she must continue "to be taken and considered, to all intents and purposes, as a foreign vessel."

Given under my hand and seal of office, in the City of Washington, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1804, and the 29th year of the independence of the United States.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

## Treasury Department, September 29, 1804.

Sir:
I had the honor to receive your letter of the 26 th instant, with the papers, respecting the ship America. I coincide in the opinion of the district attorney, that the forfeiture is barred by the acts of Congress; and I do not, under all the circuinstances of the case, consider it proper that suits should be instituted for the recovery of foreign duties, accrued on former voyages, unless where the amount can thereby, directly or indirectly, be recovered from any of the parties to the fraud. But foreign duties must necessarily be required on the last arrival of the vessel, nor can the America be restored to the privileges of a vessel of the United States, except by an act of Congress, unless the case be embraced in the general power given to the Secretary of the Treasury of remoring disabilities accruing under the registering act. I have, however, great doubts on that question, which is new to me, and which I cannot decide without further investigation of the subject. If the mode is not expensive, the parties may, nevertheless, apply, without delay, by petition, to the district judge, for that purpose; and, on receiving the statement of facts, such decision shall be had, as, in my opinion, will consist with the legal powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the circumstances of the case. I will only add, that, if the disability may be removed in that manner, the foreign duties accrued, by reason thereof, on the last voyage of the vessel, may also be remitted.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

# THE CITY OF CHARLESTON AUTHORIZED TO IMPOSE AND COLLECT AN ADDITIONAL TONNAGE DUTY, FOR THE SUPPORT OF A MARINE HOSPITAL. 

communicated to the house of representatives, january 24, 1806.

## An Act to authorize the City Council of Charleston, with the consent of Congress, to impose and levy a duty on the tonnage of ships and vessels, for the purpose therein mentioned.

 things, set forth, that a proposition, authorized by the President of the United States, has been made to the said City Council, to pay over to them the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for building a marine hospital in the vicinity of Charleston, and likewise to pay over to them all the hospital moneys to be collected in the said port, on their taking upon themselves the direction of the said hospital, and defraying all expenses attending the same, which sums the said City Council state to be altogether inadequate for the building and supporting the said hospital, but that, for the reasons in the memorial mentioned, they have, nevertheless, agreed to assume the superintendence, direction, and support, of the said marine hospital, to accept of the sums offered for building and supporting the same, and to rely on the Legislature of this State to pass an act, and on Congress to assent thereto, for authorizing the said City Council to impose and levy a duty on the tonnage of ships and vessels, to supply any deficiency which may arise in building and supporting the said hospital; and the said City Council have, therefore, prayed that an act may be passed authorizing them to impose and levy a duty, not exceeding six cents per ton, on ships and vessels, for the purpose aforesaid:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, 'That, whenever the consent of Congress shall be given to this act, the City Council of Charleston shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to impose and levy a duty, not exceeding six cents per ton, on all ships and vessels of the United States, which shall arrive and be entered in the port of Charleston, from any foreign port or place whatsoever, and a like duty, each time of entry, on all ships and vessels of the United States, not licensed, which shall arrive, and be entered in the said port, with goods, wares, and merchandise, or bound from another State, other than an adjoining State on the sea coast, or on a navigable river, and also a like duty on all ships and vessels which shall be entered in said port, having a licence to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fisheries, whilst employed therein, to be paid, on the said last mentioned ships and vessels, not more than once a year, which said duty shall be collected and paid in such way and manner as the City Council of Charleston shall direct and appoint, and shall be appropriated by them in supplying any deficiency which may arise, in erecting and supporting an hospital in the vicinity of Charleston, for the reception and relief of sick and disabled seamen.

In the Senate house, December the twenty-first, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the twenty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN WARD, President of the Senate.
W. C. PINCKNEY, Speaker House of Representatives.

Secretary's Office, Columbia, January 5, 1805.
I do hereby certify the within to be a true copy, taken from the original law or act, now in this office, and examined by

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Deputy Secretary of State.

SIr:
Treasury Department, January 2d, 1806.
I had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d December ult., and beg leave to submit the following information in answer to the queries on the subject of the marine hospital.

1st. The precise situation of the general fund cannot, at this moment, be ascertained, some accounts being yet unsettled, and several not having been rendered. But there is an unexpended surplus, which may be safely estimated as exceeding fifty thousand dollars. That surplus arises altogether from the excess of receipts beyond the expenses, of the ports north of Baltimore; and, although the relief afforded to seamen has, on that acoount, been extended last year to an additional number of sea ports, it is believed that the receipts and expenses of the whole establishment do now nearly balance one another. The existing surplus is liable to no other immediate deduction than for a sum of 15,000 dollars, which, in conformity with the agreement made with the city of Charleston, is to be applied towards the building of an hospital for that port. The balance, after discharging that expense, will be applicable either to the payment of occasional deficiencies and other contingencies, or to the erection of other hospitals.

2 . Except in the ports of Norfolk and Charleston, the collectors who respectively superintend the hospitals, or apply temporary relief, have not been restricted, in the rule of admission, to seamen in actual service. The general limitation has been, that they should not, in their expenditures, exceed the amount of their receipts. In some instances they have been allowed to expend the whole amount collected in their State; and in New Orleans, where a permanent plan has not-yet been adopted, and where the expense is greatly increased, by the circumstance of boatmen coming down the Mississippi, being by law entitled to admission, the collector has been limited to a fixed sum beyond the amount of his receipts. But, finding that no regulation, which merely limited the expenditure, was an efficient restriction in Norfolk and Charleston, the rule of admitting only seamen in actual service, was adopted, partly, indeed, on the representation of one of the collectors, who complained of gross impositions.

3d. The total amount collected from seamen, in Charleston, from 1st September, 1798, to the 31st
The expenditures for the relief of seamen, in that port, during the same period, amounted to
35,152 66
Making an excess of expense, beyond the receipts, of
which has been paid out of the general fund. Even during the year 1804: and under the strict
: rule of admission above stated, the expense amounted to
And the receipts to only
Making for that year a deficiency of

-     - $\qquad$
The causes which give rise to that deficiency, are believed to be of a permanent nature: the result has, for six years, been uniformily the same. The climate of Charleston is, to strangers, more fatal than that of the northern ports, and the expenses of every description, particularly those immediately depending on the price of labor, much
higher. It is ascertained that, in proportion to the number of seamen employed, the number of sick is greater in Charleston than in any port north of it. Norfolk, perhaps, excepted; and, in proportion to the number of sick, the charges of the hospital there have also been uniformly greater.

4 th. No directors have been appointed for any of the other marine hospitals; they are all under the superintendence of the collector of the port. In Boston and Norfolk, the buildings are the property of the United States, and in those two ports, as well as in Baltimore and in New Orleans, the expenses of the establishment itself are defrayed by the United States, in the same manner as was done, before the year 1805, in Charleston. In Philadelphia and New York, the city hospitals receive the sick seamen, on payment, by the United States, of three dollars to three dollars and a half per week, which is the most convenient and economical plan of any that has been adopted. In the other ports there is no permanent hospital, and the collectors apply the money placed under their control as cases may occur, by providing for the sick seamen in private families. As the rule, except in New Orleans, is in no case to exceed the amount collected in the State, and in most sea ports, not to exceed the receipts of the port itself, the city of Charleston 18 , mu tact, placed on the same footing with all the other sea ports; for the amount collected, out of the city, in the State, is very trifling; to which must be added, that, exclusively of the sum of 14,474 dollars 53 cents, which, as above stated, has been expended there beyond the receipts of the port, a further sum of 15,000 dollars is, by the agreement entered into with the City Council, to be applied to the erection of an hospital, making in the whole a sum of near 30,000 dollars, paid by seamen in the northern ports, and expended, or to be expended, in Charleston. It would appear unjust, that, in addition to that, such deficiences as may hereafter take place, should be supplied from funds collected in other ports; and, if that principle was admitted, it would be more eligible for the General Government to leave the superintendence to an officer under their immediate control, than to the City Council of Charleston.

5th. The amount of tonnage duties, collected at Charleston, on American vessels employed in foreign trade, dur ing the year 1804, was as followeth:
On American registered vessels, at the rate of six cents per ton on each entry,
\$3,137 54
On American unregistered vessels, paying foregn duty at the rate of 50 cents per ton, on each entry,
During the same year, the amount paid at Charleston, by coasting vessels owned there, at the rate of 6 cents per ton a year, was only
And the amount of tonnage duties, on foreign vessels, (at the rate of 50 cents per ton on each entry)
was
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
Honorable Robert Marion, Chairman, \&c.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

9th Congress.]
[1stSession.

## BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON AMERICAN COMMERCE.

## communicated to the senate, january 28, 1806.

The Secretary of State, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 2d March last, directing him to lay before the Senate, at their present meeting, 'such laws of Great Britain as impose any higher or greater duties on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, to the United States, than are imposed on similar goods, wares, and merchandise, when exported to the nations of Europe, and, also, to report the amount, in sterling money, of the exports to the United States from Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1802, 1803, and 1804, on which such duties are charged," has the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy of an act of the British Parliament, passed on the 7 th of May, 1802 , entitled "An Act for granting to lis majesty certain duties on goods imported into, and exported from, Great Britain, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels entering outwards or inwards, in any port of Great Britain, to or from, for foreign ports;" whereby, on every hundred nounds of the value of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great Britain, (except in special cases) when exported to any part of Europe, or to any port or place within the Straits of Gibraltar, a duty of ten shillings is imposed; but, on the same goods, when exported elsewhere (except to countries within the limits of the charters of the East India company) the duty is doubled.

Another act of Parliament, dated on the 4th July, 1803, a copy of which is also herewith transmitted, entitled " An Act for granting to his Majesty, during the present war, and until the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, additional duties on the importation and exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandise, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels in Great Britain," imposes one per cent. duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great Britain, (with certain exceptions) exported to Europe or the Mediterranean, and three per cent. upon such goods, wares, and merchandise, when exported elsewhere, except to countries within the charters of the East India Company.

A table, exhibiting the amount, in sterling money, of the exports from Great Britain to the United States, in the respective years, 1802, 1803 , and 1804, on which duties, under the above mentioned acts of Parliament, were payable, and the amount of duties, so paid, is annexed hereto.

It must be observed, that, as from the mode of collecting ad valorem duties in Great Britain, the merchants, generally, deem themselves secure in undervaluing their exports, to the amount of about one-fifth the real value of these exports to the United States, exceeds that given in the table by an equal proportion.

It may also be remarked, that the table does not give the full annual amount of the respective duties of one and three per cent. in any year, except that of 1804, the first mentioned duty not having commenced till the month of May, 1802, nor the other till the month of July, 1803.

The measures taken for complying with the resolution of the Senate, as far as respects the exports to the United States from Ireland, not having been successful, the Secretary of State takes the liberty of annexing a table, showing the value of goods exported in the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, respectively, from.that country, and distinguishing the amount subject to duty, which amount, being inconsiderable, a statement of the unfavorable discriminations (if any) against the United States, becomes of less importance.

All which is respectfully submitted.
Departhent of State, 27th January, 1806.


#### Abstract

An Act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on goods imported into, and exported from, Great Britain, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels entering outwards or inwards in any port of Great Britain, to or from foreign parts.


[rith May, 1802.]
Most Gracious Sovereign:
We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's public expenses, and making a permament addition to the public revenue of Great Britain, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several new and additional duties hereinafter mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, from and after the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs orsuccessors, upon goods, wares, or merchandise, imported or brought into Great Britain from parts beyond the seas, and upon goods, wares, or merchandise, exported from Great Britain, the several new and additional duties of customs. as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth, in figures, in the tables hereunto annexed, marked $A, B, C$, and $D$, except as in this act is provided.
2. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where, by the table hereunto annexed, marked $A$, the new and additional duties of customs, by this act imposed, upon the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise, into Great Britain, are charged, not according to the weight, tale, gauge, or measure, but according to the value thereof, such value shall be taken and considered as the same shall be at the port of importation, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the duties payable on the importation thereof, by this or any other act of Parliament shall amount to, and that such value shall be ascertained, except as in this act is provided, by the declaration of the importeror proplietor of such goods, wares, or merchandise, so imported, or of his known agent or factor, in the manner and form, and under all the rules and regulations, and subject to the same forfeitures and penalties, as are prescribed, directed, and imposed, for ascertaining and collecting the duties, to be paid according to the value thereof, by an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the public revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French King, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed moneys remaining in the exchequer, for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt;" and in case such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall not be valued according to the true and real value thereof, and according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then it shall be lawful for the proper officer or officers of the customs to cause the same to be detained, and the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be dealt with, and the proper officers of the customs shall proceed, in every respect, in the manner prescribed in such case by the said recited act.
3. And be it further enacted, That if, upon the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandise, on which the new and additional duties of customs, hereby imposed, are charged, in the table hereunto annexed, marked A, according to the value thereof, the importer or proprietor of such goods, wares, or merchandise, his known agent or factor, shall not be able to make an entry of such goods, wares, or merchandise, according to the true and real value thereof, without the same being landed and examined, such importer, proprietor, agent, or factor, shall, upon making oath before the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port of importation, that he is not enabled to ascertain the true and real value thereof, in the manner in this act prescribed, be at liberty to make a deposite sufficient to secure the new and additional duties hereby imposed; and the value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall, in such case, as soon as may be after the examination thereof, be ascertained by the declaration of such importer, proprietor, agent, or factor, in the manner, and subject to the rules, regulations, forfeitures, and penalties, in this act directed, and the said new and additional duties shall be paid (except as in this act is provided) before the delivery of such goods, wares, or merchandise; and if the value of any such goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into Great Britain, cannot, after examination thereof, be ascertained, so as to enable the importer or proprietor thereof or his known agent or factor, to make an entry according to the true intent and real value thereof, without the said goods, wares, or merchandise, being publicly sold, and the same shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, or any three or more of them, in England or Scotland, respectively, the said goods, wares, or merchandise, after payment of the duties charged thereon, by any former act or acts of Parliament in force on, or immediately before, the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall and may be delivered for the purpose of being so publicly sold, such deposite being made as aforesaid, and the entry of such goods wares, or merchandise, shall, in such case, be completed within seven days after such sale, and the new and additional duties hereby imposed shall be paid upon the value thereof, according to the price at which such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have been so publicly sold, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the duties payable on the importation thereof by this or any other act of Parliament shall amount to-such price to be ascertained by the oath of the importer or proprietor of such goods, wares, or merchandise, or of his known agent or factor, before the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port of importation.
4. Provided, always, and be it further enacted, That, from and after the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, no wine, which shall have been imported into Great Britain since the irst day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be taken out of any warehouse or place wherein it shall have been deposited and secured, under his Majesty's locks, by virtue of any act or acts of Parliament, in force on, or immediately before, the passing of this act, for the purpose of being usedfor consumed in Great Britian, unless and until the new and additional duties of customs, by this act imposed, shall have been paid to the proper officer of the customs.
5. Ind be it further enacted, That, in cases where, by the table hereunto annexed, marked B, the new and additional duties of customs, hereby imposed, upon goods, wares, and merchandise, imported by the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, are charged not according to the weight, tale, gauge, or measure, but according to the value thereof, such value shall be ascertained by the gross price at which such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be sold at public sales of the said company; and the said new and additional duties shall be paid thereon as the same are inserted, described, and set forth, in the said table marked B.
6. Provided, always, and be it further enacted, That the new and additional duties of customs, hereby imposed upon goods, wares, and merchandise, imported by the said united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, shall be due and payable upon all such goods, wares, and merchandise, as shall, from and after the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, be sold at the public sales of the said company; and shall be paid or secured in such manner, and at such times, and subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are prescribed and directed, with respect to the payment of any former duties imposed by any act or acts of Parliament, in force on, or immediately before, the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, upon such goods, wares, and merchandise, respectively, imported by the said company.
7. And be it further enacted, That the value of all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported or brought into Great Britian, and condemned as prize, and on which the new and additional duties of customs are by this act imposed, and charged in the table hereunto annexed, marked A, not according to the weight, tale, gauge, or measure, but according to the value thereof, shall be ascertained by the gross price at which such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be publicly sold, without any deduction or abatement whatever.
8. Provided, always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge with the new and additional duties of customs, hereby imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into Great Britain, the following articles, videlicet:

Bullion, or foreign coin, of gold or silver.
Fresh fish, British, taken and imported in British built ships or vessels, owned, navigated, and registered, according to law.
Turbots and lobsters, however taken or imported.
Corn or grain.
Flax, rough or undried.
Sugar.
Cinnamon, cloves, mace, and nutmegs; and furs and skins of the produce of, and imported from, any British colony or plantation in America.
Sheep's wool.
Spanish wool.
Tobacco, coffee, cocoa nuts, or rice, imported and warehoused, unless and until such tobacco, coffee, cocoa nuts, or rice, shall be taken out of such warehouse for the purposelof being used or consumed in Great Britain; in which case the said new and additional duties shall be paid to the proper officer of the customs, before such tobacco, coffee, cocoa nuts, or rice, shall be delivered out of such warehouse for the purpose of being so used or consumed.
Goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Ireland, imported directly from thence into Great Britain.
Goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into Great Britain from Hudson's Bay, by the Hudson's Bay Company.
Goods, wares, or merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, imported into Great Britain directly from the said islands, respectively, in case such goods, wares, or merchandise, were allowed by any act or acts of Parliament, in force on, orimmediately before, the passing this act, to be imported without the payment of any customs or other duties, except such excise or other duty as is now, or shall hereafter, for the time being, be due and payable for the like goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of GreatBritain; subject, nevertheless, to all the rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, to which the same are liable when imported from the said islands, without payment. of the customs or other duties as aforesaid, under the authority of any act or acts of Parliamentin force on, or immediately before, the passing of this act.
Goods, wares, or merchandise, being of the growth and produce of any foreign colony, island, or plantation, in America, and imported into Great Britian directly from any such colony, island, or plantation, in any Blitish built ship or vessel, owned, navigated, and registered, according to law, or in any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of the United States of America, or of any other country or place in amity with his Majesty; provided such goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be permitted to be-landed and warehoused in Great Britain, by virtue of, and under the authority of, any order or orders of his Majesty in council: Provided, also, That in case any such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be taken out of any such warehouse for the purpose of being used or consumed in Great Britain, the said new and additional duties shall be paid to the proper officer of the customs, before any such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be delivered out of any such warehouse, for the purpose of being so used or consumed.
Articles of provision, which shall be permitted to be entered and landed in Great Britian, without payment of any duty of customs, by virtue and under the authority of any order or orders of his Majesty in council.
9. Provided, also, and be it further enacted, That itshall and may be lawful for the importer, proprietor, or consignee of any fish, oil, blubber, seal skins, or other produce of the British Newfoundland fishery, imported into Great Britain, directly from the island of Newfoundland, to give bond to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, with one sufficient surety, in the penalty of treble the amount of the supposed or estimated duty on such fish, oil, or other produce as aforesaid, with condition that such fish, oil, or other produce of the said fishery, shall be duly exported from Great Britain, or that the new and additional duties of customs by this act imposed on the importation thereof, shall be paid within twelve calendar months from the date of such bond; which bond shall be taken by the collector of the customs at the port of importation, who is hereby authorized and required to take such bond.
10. And $b e$ it further enacted, That, in all cases where, by the table hereunto annexed, marked $\mathbf{C}$, the new and additional duties of customs, by this actimposed upon the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, from Great Britain, are charged, not according to the weight, tale, gauge, or measure, but according to the value thereof, such value shall be taken and considered as the same shall be at the port of exportation, without any deduction or abatement whatever, except of so much as the duties of customs and excise paid or payable by this or any other act of Parliament, on any such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall amount to; and that such value shall be ascertained, (except as in this act is provided) by the declaration of the exporter or proprietor of such goods, wares, and merchandise, or of his known agent or factor, in the manner and form, and under all the rules and regulations, and subject to the same forfeitures and penalties, as are prescribed, directed, and imposed, for ascertaining and collecting the duties to be. paid, according to the value thereof, by the said recited act, passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty; and in case such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall not be valued according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then it shall be lawful for the proper officer or officers of the customs to cause the same to be detained, and the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be dealt with, and the proper officers of the customs shall proceed, in every respect, in the manner prescribed in such case by the said recited act.
11. And be it further enacted, That if, at the time of making the entry for the exportation of any goods, wares, or merchandise, on which the new and additional duties of customs, hereby imposed, are charged in the table hereunto annesed, marked $\mathbf{C}$, according to the value thereof, the exporter or proprietor of such goods, wares, or merchandise, so entered for exportation, his known agent or factor, sliall not be able to ascertain the true and real-value thereof. such exporter, proprietor, agent, or factor, shall, upon making oath thereof before the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port of exportation, be permitted to ship and export such goods, wares, or merchandise, upon giving bond to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, with one sufficient surety, in treble the amount of the supposed or estimated duty on the value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, conditioned for the payment of the new and additional duties hereby imposed, within three months, according to the true and real value thereof, to be ascertained in the manner herein before directed, and for producing the invoice and bills of parcels and such other documents as shall be required by the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, or any three or more of them, in England and Scotland, respectively, in case the production thereof shall be thought necessary by the said commissioners, respectively, for the purpose of ascertaining the true and real value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, so exported as aforesaid
12. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge with the new and additional duties of customs, hereby imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from Great Britain, the following articles, that is to say:
Bullion.
Goods, wares, or merchandise, exported from Great Britain to Ireland.
Goods, wares, or merchandise, exported to Hudson's Bay by the Hudson's Bay Company.
Goods, wares, or merchandise, exported from Great Britain to the Isle of Man, by virtue and under the authority of any licence which the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, in England or Scotland, or any three or more of them, respectively, are, or may be, by law, authorized and empowered to grant.
Cotton yarn, or other cotton manufactures, being of the manufacture of Great Britain.
Any sort of craft, food, victuals, clothing, or other goods, fit and necessary for the British fishery, established in the island of Newfoundland, or for the use and support of the mariners or other persons employed on board the vessel, or on shore, in carrying on the said fishery, exported from Great Britain to the said island.
13. And be it further enacted, That, if any exporter or proprietor of any goods, wares, or merchandise, antered for exportation, his known agent or factor, shall knowingly and fraudulently make any false declaration of the value of any such goods, wares, or merchandise, after the same shall have been allowed to be shipped for exportation, every such
exporter, proprietor, or factor, shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum equal to the true and real value of all such
goods, wares or merchandise.
14. Provided, always, and be it further enacted, That the fees due and payable by law, at and immediately before the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, upon any entry or cocquet, inwards or outwards, shall not be demanded or taken by or for the use of any officer of his Majesty's customs, for any additional entry required to be made on account of the new and additional duties imposed by this act.
15. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no bond to be taken in pursuance of this act, shall be chargeable with any of the duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, or paper; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding
16. And be it further enacted, That, in case any goods, wares, or merchandise, upon which the said new and additional duties of customs are hereby imposed, shall be detained by any officer of the customs, on account of the same not being valued according to the true and real value thereof, and according to the true intent and meaning of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in England, for the time being, or any four or more of them, and the commissioners of his Majesty's customsin Scotland, for the time being, or any three or more of them, upon proof being made, to their satisfaction, that no fraud was intended, to direct the entry to be amended upon such terms and conditions as, under the circumstances of the case, shall appear to the said coinmissioners of the customs, in England and Scotland, respectively, to be reasonable, and as they shall think fit to direct: Provided, always, That if the importer, exporter, or proprietor of such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall accept the terms or conditions prescribed by the said commissioners of the customs, respectively, such importer, exporter, or proprietor shall not have or be entitled to any recompense or damage, on account of the detention of such goods, wares or merchandise, or have or maintain any action whatever for the same; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.
17. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the twelfth day of May one thousand eight hundred and two there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several duties on ships and vessels, according to the tonnage thereof, entering outwards or inwards, at any port within Great Britain, to or from foreign parts, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth, in figures, in the table hereunto annexed, marked D , exceptas in this act is provided,
18. Provided, always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge with the duty of tonnage by this act imposed, any ship or vessel employed in the fisheries on the coast of Great Britain, and not entering outwards for foreign parts.
19. And be it further enacted, That the several duties of tonnage hereby imposed on ships and vessels entering outwards or inwards, to or from foreign parts, shall be paid to the proper officer appointed to receive the same, each and every voyage any such ship or vessel shall so enter outwards or inwards at any port within Great Britain; and that the tonnage of every such ship or vessel, being British built, or British owned, shall be computed and taken according to the register thereof, under the provisions of an act, passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation;" and that the tonnage of every other ship or vessel, in case of any doubt or dispute relatise thereto, shall be ascertained by admeasurement, in the mode and manner precribed and directed by the said act.
20. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel, upon which tonnage duty by this act imposed is due and payable, shall be peimitted to be cleared inwards in any port of Great Britain, unless the said tonnage duty shall have been first duly paid to the proper officer of the customs appointed to receive the same; and in case such duty shall not be paid within thirty days from the report of any ship or vessel arriving from foreign parts, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in England, for the time being, or any four or more of them, or for the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in Scotland, for the time being, or any three or more of them, if they shall think fit, to cáuse such ship or vessel, and her masts, tackle, apparel, and furniture, to be detained, and afterwards sold publicly to the best bidder, and the produce thereof to be applied, first, to the charges that shall arise by such detention and sale, next to the tonnage duty imposed by this act, and the overplus to be paid to the proprietors of such ship or vessel, or other person duly authorized by such proprietor to receive the same; and that it shall not be lawful for the collector or other officer of the customs, at any port in Great Britain, to permit any ship or vessel to be entered outwards for foreign parts, or any cocquet or entry to pass for any goods, wares, or merchandise to be shipped on board any such ship or vessel, unless the tonnage duty, hereby imposed on such ship or vessel, shal have been first duly paid.
21. Provided, always, That nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge the tonnage duty, hereby imposed on any British built ship or vessel, or any ship or vessel owned by British subjects, which is not required to be registered by any act or acts of Parliament, in force on, or immediately before, the passing of this act, or on any ship or vessel whatever, which shall enter outwards or inwards, in ballast only.
22. And be it further enacted, That such of the new and additional duties of customs, and of the duties of tonnage, by this act imposed, as shall arise in that part of Great Britain called England, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in England, for the time being, and such thereof as shall arise in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland, for the time being.
23. And be it further enacted, That the new and additional duties of customs, hereby imposed, shall and may be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, secured, and recovered, in such and the like manner, and in and by any and either of the ways, means, or methods, by which any of the duties of customs on goods, wares, or merchandise, imposed and payable by the said herein before recited act, passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, or by any other act or acts of Parliament, in force on, or immediately before, the pasising of this act, were, or might be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, secured, and recovered; and the goods, wares, or merchandise, so by this act made chargeable with the said new and additional duties of customs, shall be, and the same are hereby, made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, to which any goods, wares, or merchandise, upon which any duties of customs are imposed and payable, were subject and liable, by any act or acts of Parliament, in force on, or immediately before, the passing of this act; and all and every pain, penalty, fine, or forfeiture, for any offence whatever, committed against, or in breach of, any act or acts of Parliament, in force on, or immediately before, the passing of this act, made for securing the revenue of customs, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers, and directions, therein contained, shall, and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution for, and in respect of, the new and additional duties of customs hereby charged, as far as the same are applicable thereto, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said acts, clauses, provisions, powers, directions, pains, penalties, and forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this present act.
24. And be it further enacted, That all the moneys arising by the new and additional duties of customs and the duties of tonnage, imposed by this act, (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted) shall, from time to time, be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the public revenues; and that there shall be provided and kept, in the office of the auditor of the said receipt of exchequer, a book or books, in which all the moneys arising from the said respective duties, and paid into the said receipt, as aforesaid, shall be entered, separate and apart from all other moneys paid and payable to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon any account whatever; and the said moneys, so paid into the said receipt, shall be carried to, and made part of, the consolidated fund of Great Britain.
25. And be it further enacted, That all the moneys arising from the duties by this act imposed shall be deemed a permanent increase to the public revenue of Great Britain, for the purpose of defraying any increased charge occasioned by any loan to be made, or stock to be created, by authority of any act of Parliament, passed, or to be passed, in this session of Parliament, or of supplying any deficiency in the consolidated fund of Great Britain, by occasion of any act passed, or to be passed, in this session of Parliament, for repealing the duties on income, and charging the annuities now charged on the said duties, so repealed, on the said consolidated fund.
26. And be it further enacted, That, if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be commenced within three calendar months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be laid in the county or place where the cause of complaint did arise, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants, in every such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupoin; and, if the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants, in any such action or suit, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or suit, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if, upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath in any other cases to recover costs by law.
27. And be it further enacted, That this act may be varied, altered, or repealed, by any act or acts to be made in this present session of Parliament.

TABLES TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.
TABLE A.
A table of new and addilional duties of customs, payable on, Goods, the Wares, and Merchandise, therein enumerated or described, imported or brought into Great Britain, not being imported by the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.



Table A-Continued. Inwards.
Geneva. See Spirits.
Gentian, the hundred pounds,
Ginger, green, the pound,-
Ginseng, the hundred pounds,
Glass, broken, the hundred weight,-
Glover's clippings, the hundred weight,
Glue, the hundred weight,
Guinea grains, the hundred pounds,
Guinea'pepper, the hundred pounds,
Gum animi, the hundred pounds,
Gum Arabic, the hundred weight,
Gum ammoniac, the hundred weight,
Gum copal, the hundred pounds,
Gum elemi, the hundred pounds,
Gum guiaci, the hundred pounds,
Gum opoponax, the pound,
Gum sandrake, the hundred weiglt,
Gum senega, the hundred weight,
Gum tragaganth, the pound,
Hair, cow or ox, the hundred weight,
Hair, goat's, the pound, -
Hair, horse, the hundred pounds,
Hair, human, the pound, -
Handspikes. See Wood.
Hats or bonnets handred, - - - - - - - 0
Hats or bones, bast or straw, the dozen,
Hemp, rough or undressed, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Hermodactylus, the pound,
Hides, cow or ox, in the hair, the piece,
Hides, horse, in the hair, the piece, -
Hides, Indian, undressed, the piece,
Hides, losh, the hundred pounds,
Hides, Muscovy or Russia, tanned, the pound,
Hones, the hundred,
Honey, the barrel, containing 42 gallons,
Hoops for coopers. See Wood.

Horns of cows or oxen, the hundred,
Horses, mares, or geldings, each,
Incle, unwrought, or short spinnel, the pound
Incle, wrought, the dozen pounds, -
Indigo of the produce of any British colony or plantation, the hundred pounds,
Indigo of the produce of any part of the United States of America, the hundred pounds,
Indigo of the produce of any other country or place, the hundred pounds,
Ink for printers, the hundred weight,
Ireos, the hundred weight,
Iron, in bars or unwrought, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Iron, cast, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Iron hoops, the hundred weight,
Iron ore, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight, -


Iron, pig, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Iron, pig, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
the thamered into rods, and iron drawn or hammered less than three-fourths of an inch square,
the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Isinglass, the hundred pounds,
Juice of lemons, the ton, containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons,
Juice of limes, the gallon,
Juniper Berries, the hundred weight,
Kelp, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
-
-
-
-

|  |  |  | Duty. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2 | $S$ | $d$. |
| - | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| - | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| - | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| - | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| - | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| - | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| - | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| - | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| - | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| - | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| - | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| - | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| - | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| - | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| - | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| - | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| - | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| - | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| - | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| - | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| - | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| - | 0 | 0 | 3 |

Knees, of oak. See Wood.
Lace, bone, of thread, the dozen yards,
Lampblack, the hundred weight,
026
Lathwood. See Wood.
Latten, Shaven, the hundred weight, - $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 0 \quad 0$
Lavender Flowers, the hundred pounds,

Lead, Black, the hundred weight, -
Lead, Red, the hundred weight,
Lead, White, the hundred weight, -
Leares of Roses, the hundred pounds,
$\qquad$
Lemons, the thousand, - -
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$

Lignumvitæ. See Wood.
Canvass, Hessens or Dutch Barras, the 120 ells,
Packing, IGuttings, Spruce, Elbing, or Queensborough, the 120 ells, - . - . -
Damask Napkining, of Silesia making, the yard,
Tabling of Silesia making, the yard,
Napkining, of the manufacture of France or Hollaid, the yard,
Tabling, of the manufacture of France or Holland, the yard,
Diaper Napkining, of Silesia making, the yard, -
of the manufacture of Holland, the yard,
Tabling, of Silesia making, the yard,
Drillings and Pack duck, the 120 ells, -
Flanders and Holland, plain, not exceeding one ell and one-eighth in breadth, the 120 ells,
German, Switzerland, East country, (except Russia) and Silesia Cloth, plain, viz: not above $31 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, the 120 ells,
above $31 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and not exceeding 36 inches, the 120 ells,
abore 36 inches in breadth, the 120 ells, $1--$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$
0124
Hinderlands, brown, under $22 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, the 120 ells,
Lawns, Silesia, and all other lawns, plain, (except French lawns) not bleached in Holland, the piece, not exceeding 8 yards in length,

02

## Table A-Continued. Inwards.

Linen,Lawns, Silesia, and all other, plain, (except French) bleached in Holland, the piece, not exceed-
Towe 8 yards in length, $\overline{\text { Napking }}$, plain, of the manufacture of Russia, $\overline{-}$ not exceeding $22 \overline{2}$ inches in breadth, the 120 ells,

Duty.
, plain, not otherwise enumerated, not exceeding $22 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, the
Linen Cloth and Diaper, exceeding $22 \frac{1}{3}$ inches in breadth, and not exceeding $31 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, the 120 ells,
Linen Cloth and Diaper, exceeding $31^{\frac{1}{2}}$ inches in breadth, and not exceeding 36 inches, the 120 ells,
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 4\end{array}$
Linen Cloth and Diaper, exceeding 36 inches in breadth, and not exceeding 45 inches the 120 ells,

062

Linen Cloth and Diaper, exceeding 45 inches in breadth, the 120 ells, -
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ Sail Cloth, the 120 ells,
$\begin{array}{lrr}0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 2\end{array}$
Liquorice Root, the hundred weight,
028
Logwood. See Wood.
Lupines, the hundred weight,
Lutestrings or Catlings, the groce, containing 12 dozen knots,
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$
Mace, the pound,
Madder', mull, the hundred weight, -
Madder of any other sort, the hundred weight,
Madder Roots, the hundred weight,
Mahogany. See Wood.
Manna, the hundred pounds,
Maps, each, -
Marmelade, the pound,
Mastic, white, the hundred pounds,-
Masts. See Wood.
Mats of Russia, the hundred,
Matting, the yard,
-Melasses, the hundred weight,
Mercury Sublimate, the pound,
Metal Leaf, the hundred packets,
Morels, the pound,
Moss, Rock, the ton, containing 20 hundred weight.
Mum, the barrel, containing 32 gallons,
Myrrh, the hundred pounds,
Necklaces of Glass, the groce, containing twelve bundles or dickers, each bundle or dicker containing 12 necklaces,
Nicaragua Wood. See Wood.
Nutmegs, the pound,
Nuts, Chesnut, the bushel,
Nuts, small, the bushel, -
Oaker, the bushel,

| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Oakum, the hundred weight,
Oak Plank. See Wood.
Oars. See Wood.


Table A-Continued. Inwards.
Pickles, the gallon,
Pictures, viz: of four feet square, or upwards, the picture,
Pictures, of two feet square, and under four feet square, the picture,
Pictures, under two feet square, the picture,
Pimento, the hundred pounds,
Pistachia nuts, the hundred pounds,
Pitch, the last, of twelve barrels, each barrel containing $31 \frac{1}{2}$ gallons,
Pix, Burgundy, the hundred weight,
Plaster of Paris, the hundred pounds,
Plate, viz: of gold, wrought, the ounce Troy,
Plate of silver, ungilt, the ounce Troy,
Plate of silver, part gilt, the ounce 'Troy,
Plate of silver, gilt, the ounce Troy,
Platters. See Wood.
Plums, dried, the hundred pounds,
Polypodium, the pound, --
Pomegranates, the thousand
Pots, melting pots, for goldsmiths, the hundred,
Powder of brass, for japanning, the pound,
Powder, hair, the hundred weight,
Prints, paper, the piece,
Prunelles, the pound,
Prunes, the hundred weight,
Quicksilver, the pound,
Quills, viz:-Goose quills, the thousand,
Quills, Swan, the thousand,
Radix Contrayerva, the pound,
Radix Ipecacuana, the pound,
Radix, Seneca, the pound,
Radix, Serpentaria, the pound,
Rags, fit only to make paper, the ton, containing 20 hundred weight,
Raisins, Denia, the hundred weight,
Raisins, Faro, the hundred weight,
Raisins, Lexia, the hundred weight,
Raisins, Lipra, or Belvidere, the hundred weight,
Raisins, Smyrna, the hundred weight,
Raisins, of the sun, the hundred weight,
Raisins not otherwise enumerated or described, the hundred weight,
Red Wood. See Wood.
Rhubarb, the pound,

Rum. See Spirits.
Saccarum Saturni, the hundred pounds,
Safflower, the hundred weight,
Saffron, the pound,
Sal Ammoniac, the pound,
Sal Succini, the pound,
Sal Tartari, the pound,
Salop, the pound,
Salt, the wey, containingl 40 bushels,
Saltpetre, the hundred weight,
Sarsaparilla, the hundred pounds,
Sassatras, the hundred weight,
Sausages, the pound,
Scamony, the pound,
Scoops, of wood. See Wood.
Seahorse teeth, the pound,
Seeds, Anniseed, the hundred weight,
Seed, Canary, the hundred weight,
Seed, Carraway, the hundred weight,
Seed, Clover, the hundred weight,
Seed, Coriander, the hundred weight,
Seed, Cummin, the hundred weight,
Seed, Fennel, the hundred pounds,
Seed, Garden, the hundred pounds;
Seed, Hemp, the quarter, of eight bushels,
Seed, Linseed, the bushel,
Seed, Lucern, the hundred weight, --
Seed, Mustard, the hundred weight,
Seed, Onion, the hundred weight,
Seed, Rape, the quarter, containing eight bushels,
Sena, the pound,
Shruff, the hundred weight,
Shovels, of wood. See Wood.
Shumack, the hundred weight,
Silk, knubs or husks, the pound, containing 16 ounces,
Raw, of Turkey, the pound, containing 16 ounces,
Raw, of any other country, the pound, containing 16 ounces,
Thrown, the pound, containing 16 ounces,
Waste, the pound, containing 16 ounces,
Wrought, viz. Crapes or Tiffanies, the pound, containing 16 ounces,
Skins, Badger, undressed, the piece ${ }_{2}$
Bear, black, undressed, the piece, white, undressed, the piece
Beaver, undressed, the piece,
Calabar, or Squirrel, undressed, the timber, of forty skins,
Calf, undressed, the dozen, tanned, the pound,


Tabee A-Continued. Inwards.
Skins, Cat, undressed, the 100 skins,

| Duty. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| £ | S. d. |
| 0 | 23 |
| 0 | 02 |
| 0 | 02 |
| 0 | 02 |
| 0 | 10 |
| 0 | 07 |
| 0 | 16 |
| 0 | $0 \quad 2$ |
| 0 | 18 |
| 0 | 03 |
| 0 | 18 |
| 0 | 34 |
| 0 | 30 |
| 0 | 310 |
| 0 | 310 |
| 0 | 310 |
| 0 | 30 |
| 0 | 08 |
| 0 | 11 |
| 0 | 05 |
| 0 | 44 |
| 0 | 116 |
| 0 | 06 |
| 0 | 1 I |
| 0 | 1010 |
| 0 | 02 |
| 0 | 05 |
| 0 | 03 |
| 0 | 08 |
| 0 | 03 |
| 0 | 13 |
| 0 | 28 |
| 0 | 06 |
| 0 | 410 |
| 0 | 01 |
| 0 | 26 |
| 0 | 03 |
| 0 | 02 |
| 0 | 180 |
| 0 | 03 |
| 0 | 04 |
| 0 | 04 |
| 0 | 13 |
| 0 | 48 |
| 0 | 20 |
| 0 | 110 |
| 0 | 03 |
| 0 | 04 |
|  | 1 |

Deer, undressed, the skin,
Doorfish, undressed, the dozen,
Elk, undressed, the skin,
Ermine, undressed, the timber, containing forty skins,
Fisher, undressed, the piece,
Fitches, undressed, the timber, of forty skins,
Fox, (not black) undressed, the skin,
Goat, undressed, the dozen, tanned, the dozen,
Hare, undressed, the 120 ,
Kid, undressed, the hundred skins, dressed, the hundred skins,
Lamb, undressed, in the wool, the 120 ,
dressed in alum, the hundred skins,
Slink Lamb, in the wool, the 120,
Leopard, undressed, the piece,
Lion, undressed, the piece,
Marten, undressed, the timber, containing forty skins,
Mink, undressed, the timber, containing forty skins,
Otter, undressed, the piece,
Panther, undressed, the piece,
Raccoon, undressed, the hundred skins,
Seal, undressed, the skin,
Sheep, undressed, in the wool, the dozen,
dressed in oil, the dozen,
otherwise dressed, the dozen,
Squirrel. See Calabar Skins.
Swan, undressed, the piece,
Tiger, undressed, the piece,
Weasel, undressed, the 120 ,
Wolf, undressed, the piece,
Smalts, the hundred pounds,
Snuff, the pound
Soap, Hard, the hundred weight,
Spars. See Wood

Starch, the hundred weight, -
Stavesacre, the hundred weight, 8

Steel, Gad, the hundred weight,
Steel, Long, the hundred weight,
Stock Fish, the hundred and 1 ,
Stones, Basons, Tables, Mortars, and other polished marble, the superficial foot,
Blocks of Marble, the solid foot,
Dog, not exceeding four feet in diameter, above six inches, and under twelve inches in thickness, the last, containing three pair,
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 \\ 0 & 4\end{array}$
Emery, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Grave, of marble, polished, the foot square, supericial measure,
of marble, unpolished, the foot square, superficial measure,
not of marble, the foot square, superficial measure,
0
Mill, above four feet in diameter, or, if twelve inches in thickness, or upwards, the piece,
Paving, of marble, rough or polished, the foot square, superficial measure,
not of marble, the hundred feet square, superficial measure,
Pumice, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Quern, large, three feet, and not above four feet in diameter, and not exceeding six inches in thickness, the last, containing three pair,
Quern, small, under three feet in diameter, and not exceeding six inches in thickness, the last, containing three pair
Slates, in frames, the dozen,
Whetstones, the hundred,
Storax Calamita, the pound,
Storax Liquidd, the pound,
Sturgeon, the keg,
Succades, the pound
Succades, tiquoritix, the hundred weight,
Tails, Martens', undressed, the hundred,
Tallow, the hundred weight


Tar, the last, containing twelve barrels, each barrel not exceeding thirty-one and a half gallons,
Terras, the bushel,
Thread, Bridge's, the dozen pounds,
Thread, Sisters', the pound,
Timber. See Wood
Tobacco, the hundred pounds,

Tow, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight, - $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 0139$
Trays, of wood. See Wood.
Treenails. See Wood.
Truffles, the pound,
Tubs, of wood. See Wood.
Turmeric, the hundred
Turpentine, common, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,

Table A-Continued. Inwards.
Twist, for band strings, the dozen knots, -
Euty. 0
Valonia, the hundred weight
Varnish, the hundred weight,
Yerdigris, common, the hundred pounds,
Verdisris, chrystalized, the hundred pounds,
Vermillion, the pound,
Vinegar, the ton, containing 252 gallons,
Vinelloes, the pound,
Umber, the hundred weight,
Wainscot logs. See Wood.
Walnuts, the bushel,
Water, Pyrmont, the dozen bottles, or flasks, not exceeding three pints,
Wax, Bees, white, or manufactured, the hundred weight,
Wax, Bees, unmanufactured, the hundred weight,
Weld, the hundred weight,
Whale fins, the hundred weight,
Wine, French, the ton, containing 252 gallons,
Madeira, the ton, containing 252 gallons,
Rhenish, German, Hungary, the ton, containing 252 gallons,
Spanish, Portugal, and all other Wines, not otherwise enumerated, the ton, 252 gallons,
Wire, Brass or Copper, the hundred weight,
Wire, Virginal, of Brass or Copper, the hundred weight,
Wire, Virginal, of Iron, the hundred weight,
Woad, green, the hundred weight,
Woad, Thoulouse, the hundred weight,
Wood, Anchor Stocks, imported from any part of Europe, the piece,
Balks, imported from any part of Europe, five inches square, and under eight inches square, or, if
twenty-four feet in length, or upwards, the 120, twenty-four feet in length, or upwards, the 120 , -

1110
under five inches square, and under twenty-four feet in length, the 120,
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 9\end{array}$
Battens, imported from any part of Europe, eight feet in length, and not exceeding twenty feet in length, not above seven inches in, width, and not exceeding $2 \frac{\pi}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120 ,
exceeding twenty feet in length, not above seven inches in width, or, if exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120 ,
Batten Ends, imported from any part of Europe, under eight feet in length, not above seven inches in width, and not exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120 ,
under eight feet in length, not above seven inches in width, and exceeding $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120 ,
Beech Quarters, imported from any part of Europe, under five inches square, and under twenty-four feet in length, the 120, under eight inches square, the 120 ,
Boards imported from any part of Europe, Clap, not exceeding five feet three inches in length, and
Oak, under two inches in thickness, and under fifteen feet in length, the $12 \overline{-}$, under two inches in thickness, and if fifteen feet in length or upwards, the 120,
Paling, hewed on one side, and not exceeding seven feet in length, the 120 ,
hewed on one side, and exceeding seven feet in length, the 120 ,
Pipe, above five feet three inches in length, and not exceeding eight feet in length, and under eight inches square, the 120,

Brazil, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Brazilletto, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Cam, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Deals imported from añy part of Europe, above seven inches in width, exceeding 20 feet in length, and not exceeding four inches in thickness, the 120,
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 7\end{array}$
00
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 4\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrl}0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 19 & 3\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 19 & 3 \\ 2 & 17 & 6\end{array}$
0103
1134
above seven inches in width, exceeding twenty feet in length, and exceeding four inches in thickness, the 120 ,

2150
above seven inches in width, being eight feet in length, and not above twenty feet in length, and not exceeding $3 \frac{2}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120,
notabove ten feet in length, and not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, the 120, $\quad-\quad 0 \quad 11 \quad 3$
Deal Ends, imported from any part of Europe, above seyen inches in width, being under eight feet in length, and not exceeding $3 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120,
above seven inches in width, being under eight feet in length, and exceeding $3 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120.

- 68

Ebony, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight, $\quad$ - 0129
Fire, imported from any part of Europe, the fathom, six feet wide, and six feet high, . - $0 \quad 0 \quad 7$
Fustic, the hundred weight,
Fustic, the hundred weight,
Handspikes, imported from any part of Europe, under seven $\bar{f}$ eet in length, the 120 , seven feet in length, or upwards, the 120,
Hoops, for coopers, imported from any part of Europe, the 1000, - -
Knees of Oak, imported from any part of Europe, five inches square, and under eight inches square, the 120,
-
0115
25
Lathwood, imported from any part of Europe, in pieces under five feet in length, the fathom, six feet vide, and six feet high,
in pieces five feet in length, or upwards, the fathom, six feet wide, and six feet high,
Lignumvitæ, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 6\end{array}$
Logwood, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 5 & 6\end{array}$
Mahogany, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
Masts imported from any part of Europe, six inches in diameter, and under eight inches, the mast, eight inches in diameter, and under twelve inches, the mast,

0130
twelve inches in diameter, or upwards, the load, containing fifty cubic feet, .. . - .
of the produce of, and imported from, any part of the United States of America, six inches in
diameter, and under eight inches, the mast,
0.08
ight inches in diameter, and under twelve inches, the mast
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 8\end{array}$

twelve inches in diameter, or upwards, the load, containing fifty cubic feet,
Nicaragua, the ton, containing twenty hundred weight,
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 7\end{array}$
Oak Plank imported from any part of Europe, two inches in thickness, or upwards, the load, containing fifty cubic feet,
Oars imported from any part of Europe, the 120,


## TABLE B.

A table of new and additional duties of customs payable on the goods, wares, and merchandise, therein cnumerated
or described, imported into Great Britain by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East
Indies.
$\qquad$


## Table C.

A table of new and additional duties of customs payable on the exportation from Great Britain of the goods, wares, and merchandise, therein enumerated or described.

| OUTWARDS. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DUTY. } \\ & \text { £. s. } d . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great Britain, (except such goods, wares, and merchandise, which by any special provision of this act are exempt from the duty hereby imposed) exported to any part of Europe, or to any port or place within the straits of Gibraltar, for every hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, | 0100 |
| Goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great Britain (except such goods, wares, and merchandise, which by any special provision in this act are exempt from the duty hereby imposed) exported to any port or place whatever, not being in Europe, or within the Straits of Gibraltar, or within the limits of the charters granted to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for every hundred pounds of the true and real value "thereof, | 100 |

## TABLE $\mathbf{D}$.

A table of Tonnage Duties payable on Ships and Vessels entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) in any port of Great Britain, to or from foreign parts.

| TONNAGE DUTY. | £. s. d. |
| :---: | :---: |
| For every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) to or from the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, Alderney, and Man, the Greenland seas, and the Southern whale fishery, | 0 0 6 |
| For every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) to or from any port or place within the straits of Gibraltar, | 10 |
| For every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) to or from any port or place in Russia, or within the Baltic sea, | 01 |
| For every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) to or from any other port or place in Europe, | 010 |
| For every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) to or from any port or place within the limits of the charters granted to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, | 030 |
| For every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) to or from the Cape of Good Hope, | 026 |
| For every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) to or from any port or place in Africa, not otherwise enumerated or described, | 010 |
| For every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) to or from the island of Newfoundland, the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, and the coast of Labrador, - | 00 |
| For every ton burthen of every ship or vessel entering outwards or inwards, (except in ballast) to or from any port or place in the United States of America, any British island, colony, or plantation, in America, or any other part of America not otherwise described, | 010 |

[^8] to the weight, tale, gauge, or measure, the duties granted by this act shall be estimated and charged in proportion upon any greater or less quantity than that specified.

An act for granting to his Majesty, during the present war, and until the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, additional duties on the importation and exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandise, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels in Great Britain.
[4th July, 1803.]

## Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, towards raising the supplies to defray the expenses of the just and necessary war in which your Majesty is engaged, have freely and voluntarily resolved to giye and grant to your Majesty the several new and additional duties hereinafter mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and conseut of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliamentassembled, and by the authority of the same, that, from and after the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and three, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in ready money, (except as hereinafter is provided) without any discount whatever, upon goods, wares, or merchandise, imported or brought into Great Britain from parts beyond the seas, and upon goods, wares, or merchandise, exported from Great Britain, and upon goods, wares, or merchandise, brought or carried coastwise, or from port to port, within Great Britain, and upon ships or vessels, according to the tonnage thereof, entering inwards or outwards, at any port within Great Britain, the several new and additional duties of customs as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth, in figures, in the tables hereunto annexed, marked A, B, and C; and that there shall also be paid or allowed, the several drawbacks of the said duties of customs, as the same are also respectively inserted, described, and set forth, in figures, in the said table, marked A; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.
2. Provided, also, and be it further enacted, 'That the new and additional duties of customs, granted by this act, shall not be charged or payable on any wine, on any tea, or on any fir timber, eight inches square and not exceeding ten inches square, of the growth of Norway, and imported directly from thence, nor on any deals above seven inches in width, being eight feet in length, and not above ten feet in length, and not exceeding one inch and a half in thickness, nor on any military stores exported by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies.
3. And be it further enacted, That the several and respective new and additional duties of customs, by this act granted on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be charged andlpayable on all goods, wares, and merchandise, (other than and except such as shall have been or shall be imported by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East lndies) which shall not have been entered, and on which the duties of customs due and payable thereon, on or before the said fifth day of July, shall not have been paid or secured by bond, notwithstanding such goods, wares, and merchandise, may have been imported into Great Britain on or before the said fifth day of July.
4. Provided, always, and be it further enacted, That the new and additional duties of customs, granted by this act, on the importation of any goods, wares, and merchandise. into Great Britain, (other than and except such as have been or shall be imported by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies) shall not be charged or payable on any such goods, wares, or merchandise, in case the whole of the duties of customs, due thereon at the time of importation, shall have been secured by bond on or before the said fifth day of July.
5. Provided, always, and be it further enacted, That the new and additional duties of customs, granted by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandise, (other than and except such as shall have beenimported by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies) shall be charged and payable on all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into Great Britain, which shall have been warehoused, and shall remain on the said fifth day of July in warehouses under his Majesty's locks, in pursuance or by the authority of any act or acts of Parliament in force on, orimmediately before, the said fifth day of July, although such goods, wares, or merchandise, may have been imported before the said fifth day of July: Provided, always, That such duties shall not be charged or payable on any such goods, wares, or merchandise, unless and until any such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be taken out of any such warehouse for the purpose of being used or consumed in Great Britain.
6. And be it further enacted, That the new and additional duties of customs, granted by this act, upon goods, wares, and merchandise, imported by the said united company of merchants of England trading to the East ludies, as the same are described and set forth in figures in the table hereunto annexed, marked $\mathbf{B}$, shall be due and payable upon all such goods, wares, and merchandise, (tea and wines excepted) as shall, from and after the said fifth day of July, be sold at the public sales of the said company; and shall be paid or secured in such manner, and at such times, and subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are prescribed and directed with respect to the payment of any former duties of customs upon such goods, wares, and merchandise, respectively: Provided, also, That the said new and additional duties of customs shall be due and payable on all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported by the said united company, which shall remain in the warehouses of the said company, on the said fifth day of July, and which shall not have been sold at the public sales of the said company, notwithstanding such goods, wares, and merchandise, may have been imported into Great Britain before the said fifth day of July.
7. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where the whole or any part of the duties of customs due on the importation or exportation of any goods, wares, and merchandise, are permitted to be secured by bond, by virtue of any act or acts of Parliament, in force at the time of such importation or exportation, the new and additional duties of customs, granted by this act, may, in like manner, and under the same rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions, be permitted to be secured by bond: Provided, always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge with the new or additional duties of customs, hereby granted, any bullion, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, exported from Great Britain to the Isle of Man, by virtue and under the authority of any licence which the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in England or Scotland, or any tiree or more of them, respectively, are or may be by law authorized and empowered to grant, nor any cotton yarn, or other cotton manufacture, being of the manufacture of Great Britain, nor any refined sugar or molasses, nor any sort of craft, food, victuals, clothing, or implements or materials fit and necessary for the British fisheries established in the island of Newfoundland, or in any of his Majesty's colonies, islands, or plantations, in North America, exported from Great Britain riz the said colonies, islands, or plantations.
8. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said tifth day of July, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several duties on ships and vessels, according to the tonnage thereof, entering inwards or outwards at any port within Great Britain from or to foreign parts, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth, in figures, in the table hereunto annexed marked C , (except as in this act is provided.)
9. And be it further enacted, That the several duties of tonnage on ships and vessels entering inwards or out wards from or to foreign parts, by this act granted, shall be paid to the proper officer appointed to receive the same, each and every voyage any such ship or vessel shall so enter inwards or outwards at any port within Great Britain; and that the tonnage of every such ship or vessel, being British built or British owned, shall be computed and taken according to the register thereof, under the provisions of an act, passed in the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigations" and that the tonnage of every other ship or vessel, in case of any doubt or dispute relative thereto, shall be ascertained by admeasurement, in the mode and manner prescribed and directed by the said act: Provided, always, That the said new and additional duties of tonnage on ships and vessels entering inwards, in any port of Great Britain, shall be due and payable on every such ship or vessel, the report of which shall not have been duly made at any custom house in Great Britain, on or before the said fifth day of July, notwithstanding such ship or vessel may have arrived within the limits of any port in Great Britain before the said fifth day of July.
10. Provided, always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge the duties of tonnage, by this act granted, on any ship or vessel employed in the fisheries on the coast of Great Britain, and not entering, outwards for foreign parts: Provided, also, That nothing in this act contained
shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge the duties of tonnage, hereby granted, on any British built ship or vessel, or any ship or vessel owned by British subjects, which is not required to be registered by any act or acts of Parliament in force on, or immediately before, the said fifth day of July, oron any ship or vessel whatever which shall enter inwards or outwards, in ballast only.
11. And whereas it is expedient that an additional bounty should be paid and allowed on the exportation from Great Britain of refined sugar, produced from sugar of the British plantations, or from sugar imported by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and on which sugar the duties of customs payable thereon shall have been duly paid: Be it therefore enacted, That there shall be paid and allowed on the exportation from Great Britain of any such refined sugar, an additional bounty, to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty pounds for every one hundred pounds in money on the produce and amount of whatever bounty may be due and payable on any such refined sugars, respectively, by any act or acts of Parliament in force at the time of the exportation thereof: Provided, always, That all additional bounty shall not be paid and allowed, unless all the rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions, required by law, with respect to bounties, due and payable on any refined sugar, shall have been fully and duly complied with.
12. And be it further enacted, That such of the new and additional duties of customs, and of the duties of tonnage, by this act granted, as shall arise in that part of Great Britain called England, shall be under the mannagement of the commissioners of the customs in England, for the time being; and such thereof as shall arise in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in Scotpart of Great Britain cal
13. And be it further enacted, That the several duties respectively inserted, described, and set forth, in figures, in the said tables, hereunto annexed, marked A, B, and C, as the new and additional duties of customs, whether charged and payable on the several goods, wares, and merchandise, specified therein, according to the value thereof, or othervise, and the drawbacks of the duties of customs upon, for, or in respect of, such goods, wares, and merchandise, or as the duties on ships or vessels, according to the tonnage thereof, may and shall respectively be ascertained, managed, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed, except where any alteration is expressly made by this act, in such and the like manner, and by the same means, ways, or methods, as former duties of customs and drawbacks of duties of customs upon goods, wares, or merchandise, in general, and also by any such special means, ways, or methods, respectively, as former duties of customs, and drawbacks of duties of customs, upon goods, wares, or merchandise, of the same sorts or kinds, or duties on ships or vessels, according to the tonnage thereof, respectively, were or might be ascertained, managed, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed, and the goods, wares, or merchandise, whereon duties of customs are by this act charged, and drawbacks of duties of customs allowed upon the importation thereof into, or exportation thereof from, Great Britain, or on any other account whatever, and all ships and vessels whereon any duties are charged or payable, accordingto the tonnage thereof, shall be, and the same are hereby, made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, seizures, and forfeitures, to which goods, wares, or merchandise, in general, and also all and every the special conditions, rules, regulations, restrictions, seizures, sales, and forfeitures, respectively, to which the like goods, wares, or merchandise, or ships or vessels whereon any duties are chargeable or payable, according to the tonnage thereof, respectively, were subject and liable by any act or acts of Parliament, in force on, and immediately before, the said fifth day of July, respecting the revenue of customs, or such tonnage duties as aforesaid, except where any alteration is expressly made by this act, and all pains, penalties, fines, and forfeitures, of whatever nature or kind the same may be, as well pains of death as others, for any offence whatever committed against, or in breach of, any act or acts of Parliament in force on, and immediately before, the said fifth day of July, made for securing the revenue of customs, or such tonnage duties as aforesaid, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers, provisions, and directions, contained in any such act or acts, shall (unless where expressly altered by this act) and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution, for and in respect of the several duties of customs, and drawbacks of duties of customs, hereby charged and allowed, in as full and ample manner, to all intents and parposes, whatsoever, as if all and every the said acts, clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties, or forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act, and made part thereof
14. Ind be it further enacted, That every act of Parliament in force on, and immediately before, the said fifth day of July, by which any rules, regulations, conditions, or restrictions, were made, established, or directed, for the ascertaining the value of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or for the allowing of any deduction of any duties on account of damage, or for the better securing the revenue of customs, or for the regular importation into, or exportation from, Great Britain, or the bringing or carrying coastwise, or from port to port, within Great Britain, or the entering, lading, or shipping of any goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever, (except where any alteration is expressly made by this act) and all provisions, clauses, matters, and things, relating thereto, shall, and are hereby declared to be and remain in full force and effect, and shall be applied to the subject of this act, and for carrying the same into execution, as fully and effectually as if they had been repeated and re-enacted in this act.
15. And be it further enacted, That all the moneys arising by the new and additional duties of customs, and the duties of tonnage granted by this act (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted, shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's excheguer, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the public revenues; and that there shall be provided and kept, in the office of the auditor of the said receipt of exchequer, a book or books, in which all the moneys arising from the said respective duties, and paid into the said receipt as aforesaid, shall be entered, separate and apart from all other moneys paid and payable to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon any account whatever.
16. And be it further enacted, That all the moneys arising by the said duties, (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted) shall, from time to time, be paid into the recejpt of his Majesty's exchequer, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the public revenues; and that there shall be provided and kept. in the office of the auditor of the said receipt of exchequer, a book or books, in which all the moneys arising from the said respective duties, and paid into the said receipt as aforesaid, shall be entered, separate and apart from all other moneys paid or payable to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon any account whatever; and the said moneys, so paid into the said receipt, shall, from time"to time, as the same shall be paid into the said receipt, be issued and applied to such services as shall then have been voted by the Commons ot the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in this present session of Parliament, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and three, or shall be voted by the said Commons for the service of any subsequent year; and the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, now or for the time being, or any three or more of them, or the high treasurer for the time being, are or is hereby athorized and empowered to issue and apply the same accordingly.
17. And be it further enacted, That, if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be commenced within three calendar months nextatter the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be laid in the county or place where the cause of complaint did arise, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon; and if the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit; or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall de nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or suit, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if, upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath in any other cases to recover costs by law.
18. And be it further enacted, That the duties granted by this act shall continue in force during the present war, and for six months after the expiration thereof, by the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.
19. And be it further enacted, That this act, or any of the provisions thereof, may be varied, altered, or repealed, by any act or acts to be made in this present session of Parliament.

## SCHEDULE TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.

TABLE A.
A Table of new and additional duties of customs, payable on the importation, into Great Britain, of the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, therein enumerated or described, not being.imported by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies:
Also, of new and additional duties of customs, payable on the exportation, from Great Britain, of the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, therein enumerated or described:
Likewise, of new and additional duties of customs, payable on the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, therein enumerated or described, brought or carried coastwise, or from port to port, within Great Britain.
Copper, unwrought, viz.
Copper Bricks, Rose Copper, and all Cast Copper, the cwt. an additional
duty of

## OUTWARDS.

Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, not being of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great Britain, for every $£ 100$ of the produce and amount of the duties of customs due and payable on the exportation thereof, an additional duty of $\overline{-}^{-} \overline{-}^{-}$- ${ }^{-}$- or manafacture, of Great Britain, (except as
Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great Britain, (except as hereinafter menery $£ 100$ of the true and real value thereof, an additional duty of -
Gibraltar, for every 2100 or the true and real value thereor, an additional duty of - Briain, (except as
Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of to any port or place whatever, not being in Europe, or within the hereinafter mentioned) exported to any port or place whatever, not being in Europe, or within the Straits of Gibraltar, or within the limits of the charters granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for every $£ 100$ of the true and real value thereof, an additional
duty of $\quad \overline{\text { of }}$ - Merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great Britain, except as hereinafter mentioned) exported to any port or place whatever, being within the limits of the charters granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for every £100 of granted to the the true and real value thereof,
Except,
Bullion.
Cotion Yarn, or other Cotton manufactures, being of the manufacture of Great Britain.
Sugar refined in loaf complete and whole, or lump duly refined, and all refined sugar called bastard, and ground or powdered sugar, and refined loaf sugar broke in pieces, and all sugar called candy and molasses.
Any sort of Craft, Food, Victuals, Clothing, or Implements, or Materials, fit and necessary for the British fisheries, established in the island of Newfoundland, or in any of his majesty's colonies, islands, or plantations, in North America, exported from Great Britain to the said colonies, islands, or plantatations.
Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, exported from Great Britain to the Isle of Man, by virtue and under the authority of any licence which the commissioners of his majesty's customs in England or Scotland, or any three or more of them, respectively, are or may be by law authorized and empowered to grant.
Military Stores exported by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

## COASTWISE.

Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, brought or carried coastwise, or from port to port; within Great Britain, for every $£ 100$ of the produce and amount of the duties of customs due and payable thereon, an additional duty of -

## Table A-Continued.

## NOTE.

Coals, viz.
Brought coastwise, or from any port or place to any other port or place within Great Britain.
The additional duty on such coals may be secured by bond in like manner as the other duties on coals; and for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which those duties may be secured, see 27 Geo. III. Cap. 32.
Used for smelting copper and tin ores within the counties of Cornwall and Devon, or which shall be used in five engines for the draining water out of the mines of tin and copper within the county of Cornwall.
The additional duty on such coals shall be repaid in like manner as the other duties on coals so used; and for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which those duties shall be so repaid, See 9 Ann, Cap. 6, 14 Geo. II. Cap. 41.
Used in calcining or smelting copper and lead ores, within the Isle of Anglesey, or which shall be used in fire engines for draining water out of the mines of copper and lead, within the said Isle.
The additional duty on coals so used shall be repaid in like manner as the other duties on such coals are directed to be allowed by any act or acts of Parliament whatever; and for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which those duties shall be so repaid, see 26 Geo. III. Cap. 104.
Used for any purpose relating to carrying on the works for the manufacturing of tin plates, and for other purposes, at Pennygored in the county of Pembroke, called the Pennygored works.
In addition to the allowance of the other duties now repaid on coals so used, provided the amount of those duties shall not exceed $£ 1,000$ in any one year, the additional duty on such amount shall also be repaid in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations, and restrictions. See 35 Geo. III. Cap. 39.
Cinders, Coals, and Culm, shipped coastwise at any port in Great Britain, and delivered in any part beyond the seas, before the duties due on the exportation thereof shall have been paid.
The additional duty on such cinders, coals, and culm, shall be repaid in like manner as the other duties on cinders, coals, and culm, so shipped and delivered; and for the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, under which the said duties shall be so repaid, see 25 Geo. III. Cap. 54.

TABLE B.
A Table of new and additional duties of Customs, payable on the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, therein enumerated or described, imported into Great Britain by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies.


TABLE $c$.
A table ofnew and additional Tonnage Duties, payablè on ships and vessels entering invards or oútwards, (except in ballast) in any port of Great Britain, from or to foreign parts.


An account of the value, estimated at the current market price, of Goods the growth or manufacture of Ireland, exported to the United States of America, in the last three years. (lrish currency.)


Duty of one per cent, commenced 5th Jaly, 1802.
Duty of three per cent., additional, 14th July, 1803.
Eight and one-third per cent. on amount of said duties, commenced 20th July, 1804.

An account of the amount in value of such exports from Great Britain to the United States of America as have been subject to the one per cent. duty, under the $42 d$ of His Majesty, cap. 43, and to the three per cent. duty under the 43 d of His Majesty, cap. 70, in the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, with the amount of duty so paid.

| states. | 1802. |  |  |  | 1803. |  |  |  | 1804. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value of Goods. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Am't } \\ \text { of } \\ 1 \text { p.ct. } \\ \text { duty. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Total duties. | Value of Goods. | Am’t of 1 p. ct. duty. | Am't of 3 per cent. duty. | Total duties. | Value of Goods. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Am}^{\prime} \mathrm{t} \cdot \\ \text { of } \\ \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{ct} . \\ \text { duty. } \end{gathered}$ | Am't of 3 per cent. duty. | Total duties. |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |
| New England, - | 275,800 | 2,758 | 2,758 | 577,600 | 5,776 | 5,754 | 11,530 | 590,800 | 5,908 | 17,226 | 23,634 |
| New York, - | 528,100 | 5,281 | 5,281 | 999,700 | 9,997 | 13,575 | 23,572 | 897,700 | 8,977 | 26,892 | 35,869 |
| Pennsylvania, - | 322,100 | 3,221 | 3,221 | 669,800 | 6,698 | 6,258 | 12,956 | 542,600 | 5,426 | 16,278 | 21,704 |
| Maryland, - | 267,000 | 2,670 | 2,670 | 354,900 | 3,549 | 5,252 | 8,801 | 432,300 | 4,323 | 12,968 | 17,291 |
| Virginia, - - | 268,900 | 2,689 | 2,689 | 347,400 | 3,474 | 3,609 | 7,083 | 327,300 | 3,273 | 9,819 | 13,092 |
| N. Carolina, - | 19,400 | 194 | 194 | 31,900 | 319 | 479 | 798 | 17,100 | 171 | 513 | 684 |
| S. Carolina, - | 267,800 | 2,678 | 2,678 | 273,700 | 2,737 | 3,844 | 6,581 | 225,500 | 2,255 | 6,333 | 8,580 |
| Georgia, - - | 77,500 | 775 | 775 | 95,800 | 958 | 1,225 | 2,183 | 88,600 | 886 | 2,617 | 3,503 |
|  | 2,026,600 | 20,266 | 20,266 | 3,350,800 | 33,508 | 39,996 | 73,504 | 3,121,900 | 31,219 | 93,146 | 124,365 |

## PORT OF ENTRY AT NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.

## communioated to the house of representatives, feb. 10, 1806.

Mr. Crowninsureld, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of the 27 th December, directing them " to inquire into the propriety of erecting the port of New Cas-
tle, in the district of Delaware, into a port of entry," made the following report:
New Castle is a small but flourishing town, on the river Delaware, about forty miles below Philadelphia, and six miles from Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, to which it is annexed as a port of delivery. Several piers have been erected before the port, at the expense of the United States, for the protection of vessels navigating the river Delaware in the winter season, and the committee understand, with great satisfaction, that they have often afforded shelter to many vessels which would otherwise have been exposed to shipwreck, particularly at times when the ice has been running with swiftness in the river.

The commerce of New Castle, however, is very inconsiderable; it appears to possess few, if any, vessels, engaged in the foreign trade.

As the committee were desirous of obtaining all the information in their power, they applied to the Secretary of the Treasury, and an extract from his letter, of the 23d of January, addressed to the committee, is herewith submitted. "The great extent of coast of the United States renders it impracticable to make every harbor a port of entry. Either a certain portion of trade, or a very great distance from the nearest established port, has heretofore been considered a necessary requisite. Unless some other substantial reason can be adduced, it would seem that New Castle is not sufficiently remote from Wilmington to render it proper to erect it into a new district. It may be added that, if it should be thought proper to have another port of entry on the Delaware, Lewistown, or port Pern, would have the preference, not on account ofthe trade either of them possesses, but of the wrecks which take place, in their vicinity, almost every winter:" From a document, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the return of tonnage, for Wilmington district, for the last year, was $1638 \frac{33}{83}$ tons, registered tonnage, engaged in foreign voyages, and $5,706 \frac{75}{\frac{75}{5}}$ enrolled and licensed tonnage, employed, generally, in the coasting trade. The Secretary adds that "there are no documents in the treasury distinguishing the tonnage, respectively, belonging to the several ports or places of landing which form a district."

Considering there is little or no foreign trade carried on at New Castle, and that it is at an inconsiderable distance from Wilmington, to which it belongs as a port of delivery, and where vessels may enter and clear without difficulty, or any delay exceeding a few hours, the committee report their opinion that it is inexpedient to make New Castle into a port of entry.

Treasury Departnent, January 23d, 1806.
Sir:
I had the hoinor to receive your letter of the 20th instant, and enclose the returns of tonnage for the districts of New London, Newport, Wilmington, Delaware, and Brunswick, Georgia, to which the ports or landing places of Stonington, Pawcatuck, New Castle, and Darien, respectively belong. There are no documents in the treasury distinguishing the tonnage, respectively, belonging to the several ports or places of landing which form a district.

The great extent of coast of the United States renders it impracticable to make every harbor a port of entry. Either a certain portion of trade, or a very great distance from the nearest established port, has heretofore been considered a necessary requisite. Unless some other substantial reason can be adduced, it would seem that New Castle is not sufficiently remote from Wilmington, and that the whole tonnage belonging to the district of Brunswick, which includes Darien, is too inconsiderable to render it proper to erect either of those places into a new district. It may be added that, if it should be thought proper to have another port of entry on the Delaware, Lewistown or

Port Penn should have the preference, not on account of the trade either of them possesses, but of the wrecks which take place in their vicinity almost every winter.

Pawcatuck lies at a considerable distance from Newport, and the bay must, sometimes, render the communication difficult. Stonington is said to have some foreign trade, but I cannot say how extensive. Should it be thought proper to erect those two ports into a new district, Stonington would, of course, be the port of entry, and Pawcatuck a port of delivery; but, as, by the constitution, no vessels, bound to or from one State, can be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another, an option must be left with the owners and masters of vessels, bound to or from Pawcatuck, to continue to enter, clear, or pay duties, at Newport. The only instance, where ports of different States have been thus connected into one district, is that of the annexation of Kittery and Berwick, in Maine, to the district of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, for which I beg leave to refer to the 3d section of the act of February 25th, 1801.

If such a new district shall be erected, I think that it should include the town of Westerly, in the State of Rhode Island, and all that part of the district of New London which extends from the eastern boundary of the State of Connecticut to Mystic river, including, also, all the waters of said river.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Hon. Jacob Crowninshield,
Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

## Treasury Department, Register's Office, 21st January, 1806.

Sir:
I have the honor of transmitting the enclosed return of the tonnage of the districts of New London, Newport, Wilmington, Delaware, Brunswick, Georgia. I presume Darien must be attached to the district of Brunswick Georgia, because there is not any tonnage returned from the district of Sunbury, nor has there been any since the last quarter of 1800. By an examination of Mr. Bradley's map, with a recurrence to the act, (Herly's Digest, 177) designating those two districts, Darien, geographically, would appear to be within the limits of the district of Sunbury.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE.
Honorable Albert Gallatin

Returns of Tonnage for the following Districts, to the 30th September, 1805.

| DISTRICTS. |  | Permanent <br> Registered <br> Tonnage. | Temporary Registered Tonnage. | Permanent <br> Enrolled <br> Tonnage. | Temporary Enrolled Tonnage. | Licensed Tonnage under 20 tons. | Aggregate Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
| New London, - | - | 4,654.43 | 658.22 | 6,123.45 | 123.10 | 645.29 | 12,204.54 |
| New Port, | - | 9,087.37 | 726.73 | 3,572.21 | 28.00 | 328.38 | 13,742.74 |
| Wilmington, Delaware, - | - | 932.93 | 705.35 | 5,071.48 | 23.94 | 611.31 | 7,345.16 |
| Brunswick, Georgia, - | - | 597.47 |  | 217.48 |  | 82.45 | 897.45 |
|  |  | 15,272.30 | 2,090.35 | 14,984.67 | 175.09 | 1,667.48 | 34,189.94 |

The 30th September, 1805, is the latest period to which the returns have been received from the above mentioned districts.

Treasury Departient, Register's Office, 21st Januaty, 1806.

No. 105.
[Ist Session

## QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

communicated to the house of representatyes, february 17, 1806.
Treasurx Department, February 15th, 1806.
Sir:
I had the honor to receive your letter of the 9 th instant.
The memorial from Alexandria seems to contemplate three objects: 1st, the erection of stores for a quarantine establishment; 2dly, the support of the establishment itself, including the compensation of the health officer; 3 dly , the erection of a building for sick seamen.

As it relates to the last object, the collector of Alexandria is already authorized to expend the whole amount collected from seamen in the District of Columbia. The erection and support of a regular hospital would be much more expensive than the funds will allow; and as there are yet but three such establishments, at Boston, Norfolk, and Charleston, (the last of which is authorized but not yet erected) the application, considering the relative importance of other ports not yet provided for, seems rather premature.

On the second point, I will only observe, that the compensation of the health officer, and other expenses necessary to carry health laws into effect, are in every instance defrayed by the proper State or city, those which relate to
the storage of goods only excepted; and in relation to these, the price paid for storage defrays all the current expenses; so that the erection of stores and wharves is the only expense which has ever been incurred by the United States. Whether the peculiar situation of the District of Columbia renders an exception proper, seems to be a matter altogether of legislative discretion.

On the first point, viz. the propriety of erecting the necessary stores, I can only observe, that the only places where that expense has heretofore been incurred, are, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston; and if the committee shall think it expedient to comply with the application from Alexandria, in that respect, I beg leave respectfully to suggest the propriety of embracing, by an appropriation, sufficient for that purpose, such other ports, of greater importance and similar situation, as have not yet been provided for.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

## Hon. Jacob Crowninsmeld, <br> Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

## To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, the memo-

 vial and petition of the Common Council of Alexandria respectfully shows:That, ever since the town of Alexandria became subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, they have incurred very heavy expenses in supporting a quarantine establishment, and that application has been made to the proper department of the General Government, for the aid that has been extended by Congress to other seaport towns, and they have received for answer, that the provisions of the act of Congress could not be extended to the town of Alexandria, without legislative sanction, that act referring only to State laws, and not to the ordinances of a corporation, and also that, even waiving that question, the appropriations made to carry that act into effect had been exhausted. That the quarantine ground at Jones's point, (now the property of the United States) is well calculated for an establishment extending its protection to the City of Washington and Georgetown. That the finances of this town are altogether incompetent to carry into effect such regulations, concerning quarantine, as the importance of the measure, the safety of the inhabitants, and the due accommodation of the persons and property subjected to quarantine, urgently require; that it is essential to all these objects that the provisions of the 3 d section of the act, passed on the 25th February, 1799, entitled "An act respecting quarantines and health laws," should be extended, so as to give the same aid to the execution of the health laws of this district, as is by the same section provided for the health laws of the States; that, in addition to the warehouses and wharves, which are directed by that law to be built for the reception of goods and merchandise, humanity requires that there should be some necessary buildings for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen, and others, for the time they may be subjected to quarantine.

We finally pray, on behalf of our constituents, that Congress will pass a law for a general quarantine establishment, to be maintained at the expense of the United States; as one establishment at Jones's point, below Alexandria, suffices for the whole district, and the expenses attending the maintenance of it on a respectable footing, is a grievous burthen to the good people of this town.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Common Council of Alexandria, this 27th day of December, 1805.
HENRY ROSE, President Common Council.

## MARITIME REGULAiTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## communicated to the house of representatives, fed. 20, 1806.

At a meeting of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, assembled in consequence of the crisis to which the differences between this country and Great Britain have advanced, Loke Wheeler, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Artriur Lee appointed Secretary.

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the sentiments of our citizens in relation to Great Britain, and that this committee consist of William Wirt, Littleton W. Tazewell, Robert B. Taylor, Moses Myers, William Pennock, Theodoric Armistead, and John Granberry, who, after a short retirement, reported the following resolutions; which were read, and unanimously agreed to:

1. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the law of nations, founded on the eternal principles of equal and reciprocal justice, and on the consent of nations, cannot be abrogated or altered at the mere will and pleasure of any one nation.
2. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That Great Britain, in the selection and adoption of her maritime regulations, appears to make but a single inquiry, and that is, whether those regulations be conducive to her own interest; totally regardless whether they encroach, or not, on the rights of other nations, equally sovereign and independent with herself.
3. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the interest of Great Britain and the law of nations are not convertible terms; and that a measure, although highly expedient for her, although calculated to produce the effect of a general blockade on the nation with which she is at war, although tending to constrain to her own ports the commerce of neutrals, and to give her a monopoly of the commerce of the world, may, nevertheless, be a direct and palpable breach of national law, and an invasion of the rights, the independence, and suvereignty, of other nations.
4. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That of this description is that principle, generated in the British cabinet, which imposes a new restraint on the commerce of neutrals, which closes against them the ports of a belligerent, although such ports be avowedly free from blockade, although the neutral vessels contain no article of contraband, and although the nation to which such ports belong, open them, and invite the commerce of neutrals.
5. Resolved, That Great Britain, by impressing our citizens into her service, and compelling them to fight her battles and to contribute to the capture and plunder of their own countrymen; by her various abuses of the law of blockade; by the new principle which she hath prescribed as a part of the law of nations, and by which she effectually blockades the whole of every nation with which she is at war; by all these restraints and oppressions imposed and practised by her on the liberty of our citizens, the freedom of our commerce, and the sovereignty of our nation, hath given evidences of a hostile temper towards the United States, so strong, that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient for our Government to adopt such measures as, to their wisdom, may seem best calculated to assert and maintain our rights, and to redress the injuries we have sustained.
6. Resolved, That we have an unshaken confidence in the wisdom and firmness of our national councils; and that we will, with our lives and fortunes, support whatever measures they may take to maintain the honor and independence of our nation inviolate.
7. Resolved, That the Chairman be instructed to transmit the said resolutions to Thomas Newton, Esquire, our representative in Congress, to be by him laid before that body.

Test, Arthur Lee, Secretary.
Norfole, 12th February, 1806.

No. 107.
[1st Session.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1804.

COMMUNIGATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 21, 1806.
Treasury Departaient, February 20, 1806.
SIR:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the District Tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1804; together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

It appears, from those documents, that the actual tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1804, might be estimated at about 983,100 tons, viz:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tons. 95ths. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Registered tonnage, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 672,500.00 |
| Enrolled tonnage, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 252,800.00 |
| Fishing tonnage, |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 57,800.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 983,100.00 |

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALILATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Departaent, Register's Office, Februay 18, 1806.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31st December, 1804, of the District Tonnage of the United States.


The tonnage on which duties were collected, during the same year, amounted as follows:
Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty,
252,890.00
Fishing vessels the same,
Amounting to
1,443,456.00
The registered tonnage having been corrected according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, and as stated in the communication made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, the 27th of February, 1802, is considered the true amount, as near as may be, of that description of tonnage,

The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1804, on that description of tonnage, as being most correct, and may be considered nearly | the true amount, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The fishing vessels the same, | - | - | - | - | - |

672,530.18

The district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1804, is stated at - - 983,277.18
Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as above stated, to $672,530.18$, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whale fishery,
$\therefore \quad-\quad-$

Amounting to
12,339.16
It appears, by the collectors' abstracts, that 103,753.91 tons new vessels were ibuilt in the year 1804, whereof 73,649.39 tons were registered, and $30,104.52$ tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Honorable Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.
2-


ABSTRAC'T—Continued.


## ABSTRACT OF TONNAGE, \&c.-Continued.

REGISTERED TONNAGE.
Tons. 95ths.
The registered vessels which were employed in Foreign Trade, and the amount of registered tonnage of the United States, at the close of the year 1804, was
(a.) $672,530.18$

## ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.

The enrolled vessels employed in the Coasting Trade, at the close of the year 1804, was 286,840.01
The licensed do. under twenty tons, employed in ditto, was - $\quad$.
$\xrightarrow{30,696.56} 317,536.57$
FISHING VESSELS.
The enrolled vessels licensed for the whale fishery, amounted to
323.40 Do. do. for the cod fishery, do.

| - | - | 323.40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | - 43,088.08 |
| - | - | - 8,925.73 |

52,33خ̀. 26
Aggregate amount of tonnage at the close of the year 1804,
1,042,404.06
(a.) The total amount of registered tonnage employed other than in the whale fishery, during the
year 1804, was: $\quad-\quad{ }^{-}$- $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad$ - $\quad-660,514.42$ The amount employed in the whale fishery, - - - - - - - $\quad$ - $12,015.71$

As above, - 672,530.18
Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 23, 1806.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered to the Treasury, by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1804.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1804.

communicated to the house of representatives, february 26, 1806.
Treasury Department, Februayy 25th, 1806.
Sir: In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations, in American and Foreign vessels, commencing the 1st of October,1803, and ending on the 30th September, 1804.

I have the honor' to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.



| FROM WHENCE LMPORTED. | allticles payina specteio nuties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tubacco man-ufactured, otherthan Snuff. | Snuff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | caxdles. |  | Checse. | Soap. | Tallow. | spices. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tallow. | Wax or Spermaceti. |  |  |  | Mace. | Nutmegs; | Cinnamon. | Cloves.' | Pepper. | Pimento. | Chinese Cassia. |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - | 7,089 | - | - | 142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - - - |  |  | 181 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swieden, - - - | - | - | 122 |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | 973 |  | - | 29 |
| Swedish West Indies, - - | - | - | - | -. | $\cdots$ | - |  | - | - | - | 973 | - | - |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - Danisi West Indies, |  | 20 | - | - | - | - | 24 |  | - |  | - | - | 1,203 | 48 |
| United Netherlands, - - - | - 5 | 210 | 64,522 | -588 | - | - | 24 |  | - | 108 |  | - | 636 |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, - |  | -. | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | - | - |  |  | - |  |  | 3,300 | - | 1,648 | 33 |
| Dutch East Indies, - - |  | - 181 | 54,926 | - ${ }_{16,302}$ | - | - 488 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,656 } \\ \hline 232\end{array}$ | - | 1,159 | 4,583,357 ${ }_{273}$ |  | - | 124 | 222 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | - | 181 | 54,926 10 | 16,302 | - | - | -232 | $\because$ | - | _ ${ }^{273}$ | $\underline{-}$ | - | 124 | 2 |
| Scotand, - - - - | -37 | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 37 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British African Ports, - - - British East Indies, |  | 86 | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | - | 552,584 | - | - | 7,146 |  |
| British West Indies, -- | 367 | - | - | 3,846 | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | 96,514 | - | 1,645 |  |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 546 | 9 | - | 2,093 | 662 |
| British American colonies, Hamburs, Bremen, \&c. - - | 786 | 190 | 137 | 6,040. | - | - | $-{ }^{2}$ | 2 | 2 | 546 | 9 | - | 2,093 | 14,670 |
| French European Ports on the Atlantic, - | 26 | 1,438 | 7,842 | 9,595 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 |  |
| Do. do. do. do. Mediterranean, | 12,304 |  | 9,946 | 98,943 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, - | - | 12 | 65 | 1,339 | - | - | - | - | 2,753 | 1,47,575 | - |  | 1,132 | 64 |
| Bourbon and Matritius, - - - | -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7:367 | 1,479,953 | - | 6,473 |  |  |
| Spanish European Ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | 91 656 | $\underline{23,024}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 14,248 | - | - | - | 104 |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manilla and Plitippine Islands, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,770 | - | 27,118 |  |  |
| Floridas, - - - | - | - | - | $\because$ | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 2,291 |  |
| Louisiana, - - - | 69 | ~ | 10 | 288 |  | - | - | - | - | 39 | - |  |  | , |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, | - |  | - | - | 950 8,599 |  | - | $\sim$ | - | 408 | 23,796 | - | 58,046 | 13 |
| Spanish West indies and American colonies, - Portugal, |  | 222 | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 27,948 |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 1 |
| Fayal and other Azores, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, ${ }^{-}$- ${ }^{-}$- ${ }^{-}$ |  | 226 | 1,158 | 173,542 756,958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian Ports on the Adriatic |  |  |  | 756, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morocco and Barbary States, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16,903 |  |  |
| Chim, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | -357,551 | - | 16,903 |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | 225,567 |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe, generally, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 20,683 | 2,595 | 139,666 | 1,090,607 | 9,549 | 488 | 5,914 | 51 | 11,281 | 7,283,848 | 124,592 | 50,494 | 76,149 | $\underline{ }$ |



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | articlis patina specific dutics. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cheese. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Coffee. | Cocor. | Choco. late. | suasrs. |  |  | Almonds. | frutrs. |  |  |  | casmizs. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Brown. | White, \&c. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Candy, Loaf, } \\ \text { other Refined } \\ \text { and Lump. } \end{array}$ |  | Prunes and Plums. | Figs. | Raising in jars, \&c. | All other Raisins. | Tallow. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Wax or } \\ \text { Spermacti. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - | 160,292 | 11,681 | - | 657,312 | 5,221 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, Danish West Indies, | 150,025 | 15,598 |  | 711,434 | 24,073 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands, - - - | - | - | - | - |  | 373 | - | - | - | - | - | 523 | - 6 | 5,791 |
| Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - | ${ }^{302,886}$ |  | - | 681,042 74,280 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Englard, Man, and Berwick, - - | - | - | = | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | - | 1,868 |
| Srotand, こ こ - | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 544 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\text {Gibraltar, }}$ British Afran Ports, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - |  | 8 | 20 | 170,494 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,501,036 | 164,378 | 20 | 3,835,808 | 71,749 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, Do. on the Mediterianean, | - | - | 5 | - | - | E | 3,432 | 6,596 | $-_{42}$ | 152 | E | 16, $\overline{3} 50$ | 1,369 | 6,995 |
|  | 2,257,616 | $\overline{151,010}$ |  | 3,939,201 | 367,046 | - | 550 | - | - | - | - | 11,232 |  | 65 |
| French West Indies and Americar colonies, Spanish European ports on the Allantic, |  |  | 48 | 3,35,201 | - | - | = | - | - | - | 129 |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, ${ }^{\text {orem }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas, - - - | - | - | 110 | 44,954 | 6,269 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | - | 131,213 652 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies and American colonies, | 782,275 | 71,054 | 306 | 3,508,329 | 2937,937 | 100 |  | - | - | - | - | - | 35 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Madeira, }}{\text { Prortagal, }}$ - $\quad$ - | - | - | - 32 | 17,994 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayai and the other Azores, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, ${ }^{-}$- |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ytaly, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | 520 | - | - | - | - | - | 813 |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - = |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - | - | - | - | 89,807 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa, generaliy, Southi Seas, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 5,155,163 | 413,721 | 521 | 13,862,520 | 3,412,933 | 473 | 4,082 | 7,116 | 42 | 152 | 673 | 28,130 | 1,422 | 15,988 |



| $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | Quicksil- | paints. |  |  |  | Lead, and tures of Lead. | Seines. | compas. |  | Steel. | Hemp. | Twine and Packthread | Glauber Salts. | Salt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Oclire. |  | SpanishBrown. | White and Red Lead. |  |  | Tarred. | Untarred. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Yellow, in Oil. | Dry Yellow. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  |  |  | Pourds. | Bushels. |
| $\Rightarrow$ |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 254 | - | 2 |  |  |  |
| Prusiin, Sweden, - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,753 | - | - | - | 47 | - | - | - | - | 2,259 |
| Denmark and Norway, - - | - | - | - | - |  | 21,753 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | 16 | - | - | - | - | 50 | - | 1,232 | - | 186 | - | - | - | - ' | 8 |
| Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch East Indies, ${ }_{\text {England, Man, }}$ |  | - | - |  | 560 | 149,729 | - | - | ${ }_{8}^{336}$ | 131 | - | ${ }_{11}^{11}$ | 8 | 3,916,595 | 111,931 12,380 |
| Scotland, - - - | - | - | - | 448 | 9,165 | 7,112 | - | - | ${ }^{8,512}$ |  | Z | 10 |  |  |  |
| Ireland, ${ }_{\text {Guernsey, }}$ Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - | - | - | - | - | - | $\square$ | こ | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 114,606 |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British African Ports, - - |  |  |  | - | - |  | - | - | 13,979 | - | 111 | 117 |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,611 | - | - | - | Z | - | - | - | 2,026,052 | 66,248 1,805 |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, | - | E | - | - | - | 1,232 | 56 | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | 10,255 |
| Britigh American Colonies, Hamburg, Bremen, 8 . | - |  | - | - | - | 1,562 |  | 4,928 | - | 5 | 239 |  | - | ${ }^{452,592}$ |  |
| - French European Ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | 8,654 | - | - | , | - |  | - | 15 |  | 1 | - | 211,438 | 16,677 |
| Ditto ditto on the Meediterranean, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 50,320 |  |
| French Weit Indies and American colonies, - Spanish European Ports on the Atlantic, | - | 490 | - | - | = |  | $=$ | - | - | - | - | $\pm$ | = | 1,429,913 $1,049,039$ | 25,694 |
| Ditto ditto on the Mediterranean, | - | - | - | $\underline{\square}$ | - | - | Z | - | - | - | E | E | $\bar{\square}$ | 1, 26 |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - | - | - | - | - | - | 884 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houduras, Campeacliy, and Musquito Shore, |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 217 |
| ${ }_{\text {Portugal, }}$ Spanish, | = | - | - | - | - | $-$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,198,896 | 32,898 |
| Madeira, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 206,696 | 12,744 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, }}^{\text {Italy }}$ - $\quad-\quad-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | - |  |
| China, - - |  |  |  | * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West ${ }^{\text {a ndies, }}$ Africa, generally, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 684 |  |
| South Seas, - - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 16 | 490 | 8,654 | 448 | 9,725 | 198,665 | 56 | 6,160 | 22,827 | 642 | 350 | 145 | 8 | 15,982,739 | $\xrightarrow{293,991}$ |

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


## SURVEY OF THE SHOALS OF CAPE HATTERAS, CAPE LOOKOUT, AND THE FRYING PAN.

communicated to the house of representatives, febrdary 27, 1806.
Mr. Crowninshiteld, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred a resolution of the House, of the 5 th instant, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a survey to be made of the shoals of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and the Frying Pan, and to have such an examination made of them, respectively, as will ascertain the practicability of erecting a light house, lighted beacon, or buoy, on or near the extreme points of them, or either of them," made the following report:
'Ihe shoals of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and the Frying Pan, are known to be dangerous, especially those lying off the former Cape, which have been long a terror to navigators. With the exception of Nantucket shoals, it is supposed there is no part of the American coast, where vessels are more exposed to shipwreck, than they are in passing along the shores of North Carolina, in the neighborhood of these shoals. The Gult stream certainly approaches very near the American coast in this quarter; indeed, experienced navigators assert; that it touches Cape Hatteras shoals in its progress to the northeast, out of the Mexican gulf, and, as it runs with great rapidity hereabouts, they can place very little dependence on the ship's reckoning. Their estimated distance from land, therefore, is often found to be very erroneous, and, as no soundings are to be procured within a short distance from the outer part of the shoals, it too frequently happens that shipwrecks take place; and hardly a season passes that does not afford the melancholy spectacle of stranded ships, and a great destruction of property is sure to follow; and it is fortunate, indeed, if the friendless mariner escapes with his life.

There are only two or three considerable openings in the coast of North Carolina, in its whole extent, between Cape Hatterasand Cape Fear-a distance of from 45 to 50 leagues. One entrance is at Ocracock inlet, and the other principal ones at Beaufort and New inlet; and even these afford but an incomplete protection for vessels of considerable tonnage. They cannot be safely entered by vessels drawing more than twelve or thirteen feet of water; larger vessels, therefore, are compelled to seek shelter in other harbors. While on a dangerous coast, in an inclement season of the year, and in times of peril-and distress, if the mariner could be directed in his course to the true point of his destination, few losses would happen at sea, and voyages would more generally be brought to a successful termination; and light houses, beacons, and buoys, placed in proper situations, on or near rocky shores, or on coasts surrounded with shoals, certainly hold out the best means of guiding the ship to a place of safety, or of enabling her to shun the dangers which encircle her. If this part of North Carolina is destitute of harbors for large ships, it surely affords convenient openings in the coast, for vessels of an easy draught of water, and numerous vessels of this description are continually passing along these shores. If their safety can be assured, or their passage be rendered more secure, it is hoped the Government of the United States will never hesitate in granting aid to effect objects so important and desirable. Light houses have been already erected at Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, and one is now erecting on Cape Lookout, but the shoals lay off so far from the shore, that vessels ati empting to pass without them cannot always discern the lights. The outer part of Cape Hatteras shoal is supposed to be at least fifteen miles from land, that of Cape Lookout about the same distance, and the Frying Pan is near twenty miles from Cape Fear; the soundings on all of them are very unequal, and are so incorrectly reported on all the charts extant, that little or no reliance can be placed on any of them.

The committee are fully apprised of the importance of having accurate surveys of the whole American coast, and they ardently hope that Congress will, at the next session, direct a complete examination to be made of it, from the St. Croix to the Mississippi, and to the extreme southwestern part of Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico, including all our valuable harbors, bays, and inlets. Such a survey is much wanted, and we ought not any longer to rely on foreign charts for a knowledge of our own coast, when errors and omissions of great magnitude are known to exist in by far the greater part of them; and when, too, it is considered that corrections are seldom made in the *American copies, it is presumed there can be no doubt of the propriety of directing the earliest attention to this interesting subject. But the committee are bound to confine their remarks to the examination of the points contained in the resolution immediately referred to them, and here they beg leave to state that a correct survey ought to be made, during the next summer, of the coast of North Carolina, from Cape Hatteras to the Frying Pan shoals. The soundings should be reported with the greatest exactness, every shoal should be particularly and carefully examined, and the latitude and longitude nicely ascertained. Intelligent persons ought to be employed in the survey, (officers from the navy, who are not immediately engaged in other service, might be selected in preference) and it should be their duty to report on "the practicability of erecting a light house, lighted beacon, or buoy, on or near the extreme points of the shoals, or of either of them." It may be unnecessary for the committee to give an opinion on the practicability of erecting a light house on either of these shoals, in the present stage of the business; they will, however, just observe that, if the piers can be fixed so as to raise the shoal above the edge of the water, it is probable a light house may be secured, so as to stand the attacks of the sea; and they are of opinion no reasonable expense ought to be refused, to secure an object of such importance to the commerce of the United States. Other nations have not withheld the payment of immense sums, for similar establishments, in situations equally exposed. The Cordovan light, at the entrance of the River Gironde, in France, and the Edistone light in England, reflect honor on their respective founders. Perhaps millions of property, and thouands of valuable lives, have been preserved by the wise and humane exertions of the Governments who directed these establishments.:

The United States may have it in their power to accomplish an object equally honorable and praiseworthy; at any rate, in the opinion of the committee, it is richly worth the trial, and the expense ought not to influence the determination of Congress. The committee, therefore, have conceived it proper to report a bill embracing a provision for completing a survey of the coast of North Carolina, within the lines marked out in the resolution, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a report to be made at the next session of Congress, on the practicability of erecting a light house, lighted beacon, or buoy, on either of the shoals mentioned therein; which bill the committee ask leave to present with this report.

# COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND HER DEPENDENCIES, AND ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. 

## communicated to the house of representatives, march 3, 1806.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obediesce to the resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the third, fifth, and seventh instant, respectfully submits the following report and statements:
The annesed statements, A to A 4, exhibit the quantity and value of the several articles exported from the United States to the dominions of Great Britain, in Europe, in the East Indies, and in America, respectively, during each of the years ending on the 30th day of September, 1802, 1803, and 1804, distinguishing the articles of donestic produce from foreign merchandise.

The statements B to B 4 show the quantity and value of the importations from Great Britain and her several dependencies, into the United States, during each of the same years, and, also, the gross amount of duties annually collected on each species of merchandise thus imported.

The statement $\mathbf{C}$ exhibits, in detail, for each of the same years, the quantity and value of the importations into the United States, from the dominions of Great Britain, and from every other country, respectively; and the gross amount of duties respectively collected on each species of merchandise imported from each country; and shows, also, the quantity and value of each species of merchandise re-exported during each of the calendar years 1802, 1803, and 1804, and the amount of.drawbacks on such re-exportations. The table $\mathbf{C} 2$ is a summary of the particular statement $C$, calculated on the average of the three years.

The statements $\mathbf{D}$ and $\mathbf{D} 2$ exhibit, also, in a summary manner, the value of the exports of the United States to all parts of the world, for each of the same years.

The following general results, taking the average of the three years, are deduced from those statements:

## commerce with great britain and her dependencies.

I. With the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, (Gibraltar excepted.)

The annual exports are estimated at about $15,690,000$ dollars, viz:
Domestic Produce.


Foreign Merchandise, .
And the annual imports, at $27,400,000$ dollars, viz:


In merchandise paying duties on its value, and embracing, with inconsiderable excep-
tions, all the woollen, cotton, linen, silk, metal, earthen, glass, and paper manu-
All the articles paying specific duties, and consisting, principally; of salt, steel, lead,
nails, and porter, . . . . . . . . 1,340,000
Balance in favor of Great Britain,
\$11,710,000
On the exports to the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, it may be observed, that the tobacco is supposed to exceed the amount wanted for their own consumption; that, as the laws of Great Britain do not permit, for home consumption, the importation of the greater part of the articles of foreign merchandise, in American vessels, those which appear to have been shipped from the United States, have, generally, been either cleared for England and a market, or, when landed, warehoused for re-exportation; and, that flour and wheat, which are nota permanent article of exportation to Great Britain, constituted more than two-thirds of the value of the provisions exported to that country in 1802 and 1803. Although the quantity of cotton exported to Great Britain is increasing, and its value amounted, in 1804, to near $\$ 6,200,000$, yet, the total value of the exports to that country did not, in that year, exceed, in articles both of domestic and foreign produce, $\$ 13,200,000$; whilst the importations amounted to $\$ 27,600,000 ;$ making a balance in favor of Great Britain, of $\$ 14,200,000$,

As that balance must necessarily be paid out of the proceeds of the exports of the United States to other countries, it follows that, on the value of those exports depends the ability to pay for British manufactures to that extent; and, that the quantity imported, either for home consumption or re-exportation, must be affected by every obstruction to the commerce of the United States with other countries.

## II. With the British East Indies.

The annual exports amount only to 130,000 dollars, viz:
In articles of domestic produce,
$\$ 47,000$
In articles of foreign produce,

And the annual imports to $3,530,000$ dollars, viz:
In merchandise paying duties on its value, and consisting, principally, of white cotton
In all other articles, consisting, principally, of sugar, pepper, and cotton,
$\$ 2,950,000$

The balance is paid principally in specie, exported either diractly from the United States, or, circuitously, from other countries; and the resources necessary to discharge it, arise, also, from the proceeds of the exports of the United States to such countries.

## III. With the Northern British Colonies in America.*

The annual exports consist of the following articles:


In goods paying duty ad valorem, and consisting principally of merchandise for the Indian trade, and of fish,
\$480,000
60,000

But it must be observed, 1st, That the value of the plaister of paris, which is one of the principal articles im ported from those colonies, and pays no duty, is not included in that sum. 2dly, That the skins and furs, stated amongst the exports of the United States to the said colonies, are the proceeds of the Indian trade, carried on by the Canada merchants, in the United States and Louisiana, by the way of Michillimackinac and Detroit.

## IV. With the British West Indies.

The exports consist of the following articles, viz:


Foreign Merchandise,
And the imports are as followeth, viz:
\$6,480,000

\$4,570,000
The apparent balance in favor of the United States, which is paid partly in specie, but principally in bills on England, arises from the regulations by which the exportation of sugar and coffee, from those colonies, in American vessels, is generally prohibited.

## IMPORTATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The annual value of imports from all parts of the world, calculated on the average of the same three years, amounts to

Of which, the value imported from the dominions of Great Britain, amounts to .
And that imported from all other countries is as followeth, viz:
From the Northern Powers, Prussia, and Germany, . . . $\$ 7,094,000$
From the dominions of Holland, France, Spain, and Italy, . . . . . 25,475,000
From the dominions of Portugal, . . . . . 1,083,000

From all other countries, including also some articles not particularly discriminated, $\qquad$
$\$ 75,316,000$
The value of the several species of merchandise, thus imported, may be arranged as followeth; 1st. Articles principally imported from the dominions of Great Britain, viz:

Merchandise paying duties on its value,
Salt, nails, lead, steel, beer, cheese, shoes, and coals,
1,917,000
3,881,000
$45,287,000$
Of which are imported from the dominions of Great Britain,
$\$ 33,461,000$
And from all other countries, .
11,826,000
$\$ 45,287,000$
2d. Articles principally imported from other countries, viz.

| Coffee, | . . - . | \$8,373,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar, | . . | .7,794,000 |
| Molasses, | - - | 1,930,000 |
| Cotton, cocoa, indigo, pepper, and pimento, . | , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,257,000 |
| Hemp, soap, candles, and all other articles, (wines, teas, | and brandy, excepted) | 1,600,000 |
| Of which are imported from the dominions of Great Britain, | $\therefore \quad . \$ 2,476,000$ | 000 |
| And from all other countries, . . . | - 19,478,000 |  |
|  | \$21,954,000 | . |

3d. Articles only incidentally imported from Great Britain, viz:
Brandy and geneva, • . . . . $\$ 2,753,000$
Wines, $\quad$. $\quad$. $\quad . \quad$. $2,962,000$

Of which are imported from the dominions of Great Britain,
$\$ 33,000$
From all other countries,
8,042,000
$\$ 8,075,000$
\$75,316,000
*New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada, and Newfoundland.

## EXPORTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## I. Domestic Produce.

The annual value of the articles of domestic produce, exported to all parts of the world, calculated on the average of the same three years, is computed at
$\$ 39,928,000$
Of which the amount exported to the dominions of Great Britain, is

- $\$ 20,653,000$

And that to all other parts of the world, viz:
To the Northern Powers, Prussia, and Germany
Italy
To the dominions of Portugal
To all other countries, including also some articles not particularly discriminated,.
$\$ 2,918,000$
$12,183,000$
$1,925,000$

2,249,000

Considered in relation to the several quarters of the globe, and without reference to the dominions of any particular Power, those exports are distributed in the following manner, viz:
Exported to Europe

- •
to the. West Indies and other American colonies, . . . . 15,607,000
to Asia, Africa, and the South seas
- $1,364,000$
$\$ 39,928,000$
And the several articles of which these exports consist, are respectively valued as followeth, viz
Provisions. Flour, wheat, corn, rice, and every other species of vegetable food,

| Flour, wheat, corn, rice, and every | er species of vegetable food, | \$13,040,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dried and pickled fish, . |  | - 2,848,000 |
| Beef, pork, butter, cheese, and every | ther species of animal food, | - 3,728,000 |
| Cotton, . . | - | - 6,940,000 |
| Tobacco, - | $\because \quad . \quad$. | - 6,143,000 |
| Lumber, naval stores, and pot ashes, | . . . | - 4,387,000 |
| All other articles, | - . . - | 2,842,000 |
|  |  | \$39,928,000 |

## II. Foreign Produce.

It has been stated that the annual value of importations amounted to $\quad . \$ 75,316,000$
It also appears, by the statement $\mathbf{C}$, that the amount re-exported, and entitled to drawback, was : 19,370,000
Leaving for the amount on which the nett duties were collected,

- $\$ 55,946,000$

But, as the amount of drawbacks is calculated on the average of the three calendar years 1802, 1803, and 1804, instead of the years-ending on the 30th day of September; as a considerable quantity of merchandise is re-exported, which is not entitled to drawback; and as the articles re-exported, being worth more in the United States than at the places from which they had been imported, ought accordingly to be rated higher; the value of the annual exports of foreign produce, as returned by the collectors, and exhibited in the statement $\mathbf{D} 2$, though perhaps somewhat overrated, aftords, in that respect, more correct results than can be derived fron the accounts of drawbacks.

It appears from that statement, $\mathbf{D} 2$,
That the annual value of the articles of foreign produce, re-exported to all parts of the world, calcu-
lated on the average of the same three years, is estimated at
$\$ 28,533,000$

Of which the amount exported to the dominions of Great Britain, is
And that to all other parts of the world, is, viz.
To the Northern Powers, Prussia, and Germany,
To the dominions of Holland, France, Spain, and Italy,
To the dominions of Portugal,
To all other countries, including also some articles not particularly dis
criminated,

- $\$ 3,054,000$
\$5,051,000
18,495,000
396,000
1,537,000

25,479,000

- $\mathbf{~ 2 2 8 , 5 3 3 , 0 0 0}$

That, considered in relation to the several quarters of the globe, and without reference to the dominions of any particular Power, those exports are distributed in the following manner, viz:


And that the several articles of which those exports consist, are respectively valued as followeth, viz: Merchandise paying ad valorem duties,
$\$ 9,772,000$
Merchandise paying ad vaiorem duties,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Cotton, cocoa, indigo, pimento, and pepper,
7,302,000
5,775,000
Teas,
2,490,000
Wines, $-\quad$.
1,304,000
1,108,000
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Spirits of every description, } \quad . & . & . & . & . & . \\ \text { All other articles,- }\end{array}$
All other articles,- -

GENERALBALANCE.
\$28,533,000

The annual value of importations being stated at $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad 39,928,000 \quad \$ 75,316,000$ And that of exports of domestic produce at . . . . . . $\$ 39,928,000$
of foreign do. . . . . . . . 28,533,000
Amounting together to

Leaves an apparent balance against the United States, of near seven millions of dollars. But it mustbe observed, that the value of the importations having been computed, upon all the articles, on the same principle on which the duties ad valorem are calculated, that is to say, by adding from 10 to 20 per cent. to the prime cost and charges at the places from which the articles are imported; and it being ascertained that the portion imported in foreign vessels, on which alone the freight is paid to foreign nations, amounts, in value, to less than one-tenth part of the total value of importations; the United States pay to foreign nations, on the other nine tenths, no more than the prime costs and charges at the places from which the merchandise is imported, or, in the whole, no more than about sisty-seven millions of dollars, instead of $\$ 75,316,000$. And although the exports are probably rated by the collectors, as has been stated, above their value in America, yet they are certainly valued below the price obtained by the United States, in the foreign countries to which they are exported. The real balance may, therefore, be confidently considered as in favor of the United States, although its true amount cannot be correctly ascertained.

DU'TIES.
The gross amount of duties annually collected on merchandise imported, amounts, for the same three years, (exclusively of the additional duties which constitute the Mediterranean fund) to . . $\$ 16,195,000$ The annual amount of drawbacks averages
$4,645,000$
Leaving, for the annual amount of nett duties,
\$11,550,000

## I. Nett duties collected on the importations from Great Brituin and other countries, respectively.

The nett duties collected upon each species of merchandise imported, is correctly ascertained, and, on the principal articles, amounts to the following sums, viz:


The amount of nett duties, collected on the importatious from Great Britain and other countries, respectively, could not have been ascertained without causing great delay; and the following estimate is formed on the supposition that the re-exportations of similar articles, imported from different, countries, are in the same ratio as the gross amounts of the same articles imported from such countries.


As the duties, which constitute the Mediterranean fund, have not been noticed in these statements, it will be sufficient to observe that the annual amount of that fund, calculated on the average of the same three years, would
Of which the portion arising from importations from Great Britain may be computed at - $\$ 780 ; 000$ - $\$ 877,000$ And that from importations from all other countries, at
\$780;000
97,000
$\$ 877,000$

## II. Duties collected on articles re-exported.

These, which may be considered as the revenue derived from the carrying trade, consist of three items, viz: 1st. The three and a half per cent. retained on all drawbacks, have amounted, during the three years 1802, 1803, and 1804, to the following sums, viz:


Making, on the average of those years, an annual amount of near
2 dly . Ten per cent. on the duty upon such goods, imported in foreign vessels, as are re-exported, estimated at
3dly. The duties paid on such articles, as are, for various causes, re-exported, without being entitled to drawback, cannot be ascertained with precision, particularly as relates to merchandise paying duties ad valorem.
By an estimate, however, which is considered as nearly correct, it appears that the annual value of all other articles, thus exported, amounts, for the three years above mentioned, to near $\$ 650,000$, the duties on the importation of which did not fall short of
$\$ 130,000$
The annual amount of merchandise, paying duties ad valorem, which was re-exported during the same years, amounts, by the collectors' returns, to $\$ 9,772,000$. The annual value of the same species of merchandise, on which the drawback was allowed, during the three calendar years 1802 , 1803, and 1804, amounted precisely to $\$ 4,411,000$, but, on account of the difference between the exportations of the last quarters of the years 1801 and 1804 may, for the three years, commencing on the 1st of October, 1801, and ending on the 30th of September, 1804 , be estimated at $\$ 4,700,000$, leaving still a difference of more than five millions of dollars between the total amount exported, as valued in the collectors' returns, and the true value of the amount on which the drawback was allowed. Supposing the value in the collectors' returns to have been over-rated 12 per cent. there would still remain an amount of near four millions of dollars exported, without the drawback having been allowed, and the duties on which may be estimated at

Making, altogether, eighthundred and fifty thousand dollars, for duties not paid by consumers, within the United States, but derived directly from the carrying trade. Measures were taken last year to obtain more correct data on that subject, the result of which will appear in the annual report of exports for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1805.

All which is respectfully submitted.

- Treasury Department, February 28, 1806.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

## (A 1)

Exports to the Dominions of Great Britain, in Europe, for each of the years ending 30th of Septemb̈er, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

|  |  | quantity. |  |  | ue in dolla |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Articles of domestic produce. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| Cotton, - - lbs. | 21,015,006 | 27,760,574 | 25,770,748 | 4,693,301 | 6,107,326 | 6,184,979 |
| Tobacco, - - hlids. | 31,063 | 50,274 | 27,419 | 2,795,670 | 4,524,660 | 2,358,034 |
| Flour, - -- bbls. | 208,744 | 203,702 | 7,390 | $\} 2,076,199$ | 1,981,420 | 59,120 |
| Wheat, - - ${ }^{\text {R }}$ - tierces, - | 201, 29.385 | 234,536 26,681 | 14,419 | 881,550 | 800,430 | 432,570 |
| Beef and pork, - bbls. - | 2,549 | 8,522 | 9,923 | 33,137 | 102,264 | 119,076 |
| Pot and pearl ashes, tons, | 3,324 | 4,782 | 3,524 | 498,600 | 717,300 | 528,600 |
| Staves and heading, M. | 4,295 | 9,563 | 9,802 |  |  |  |
| Boards, plank, and scant- ${ }_{\text {cher }}$ M.ft. - | 1,350 | 2,666 | 3,202 | ¢ 266,238 | 526,550 | 523,150 |
| Timber, - - tons. - | 9,611 | 10,404 | 12,848 |  |  |  |
| Dye woods, - ${ }^{-}$value, - |  |  |  | 92,881 | 198,772 | 60,470 |
| Pitch, tar, rosin, \&c. bbls. - | 52,926 | 137,165 | 117,056 | 185,241 | 480,077 | 468,224 |
| Flasseed, - - bushls. - | 154,252 | 311,075 | 280,666 | 269,941 | 544,381 | 491,515 |
| Skins and furs, *All other articles, - $\quad$ value, - ${ }_{\text {do. }}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 152,180 \\ & 191,583 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196,745 \\ & 279,339 \end{aligned}$ | 416,576 |
| Total value, | - | - | - | 12,066,521 | 16,459,264 | 11,787,659 |
| 2. Articles of forcign produce. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise paying duties ad valorem, - - value, - |  |  |  | 1,106,066 | 597,248 | 669,889 |
| Indigo, .- - lbs. - | 158,368 | 8,851 | 8,675 | 1,277,144 | 13,177 | 17,340 |
| Sugar, - - do. | 5,354,807 | 2,100,172 | 1,412,733 | 535,480 | 210,016 | 148,742 |
| Cotton, - - do. | 2,458,919 | 764,366 | 1,470,660 | 614,630 | 152,873 | 338,251 |
| Coffee, - - do. | 4,386,744 | 647, 273 | 861,770 | 1,140,553 | 161,818 | 241,295 |
| Teas, - - do. | 268,717 | 167,032 |  | 229,429 | 95,562 |  |
| Wines, - - galls. | 1,691 | 3,564 | 1,092 | 1,798 | 6,130 | 2,184 |
| Pepper, tAll other articles, value, - | 427,244 - | 499,974 | - | 89,721 22,208 | 89,995 15,271 | 1,141 |
| Total value, - <br> Value of domestic produce as above, |  | - |  | 4,017,029 | 1,342,090 | 1,418,842 |
|  |  | - - | - - | 12,066,521 | 16,459,264 | 11,787,659 |
| Total, | - - | - - | - - | 16,083,550 | 17,801,354 | 13,206,501 |

(A 2.$)$
Exports to the Dominions of Great Britain, in the East Indies, for each of the years eriding 30th September, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

|  |  | dantity. |  |  | E in dol |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Articles of domestic produce. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| Ginseng, - - lbs. |  | 125,122 |  | - | 37,536 |  |
| Boards, plank, \&c. M.ft. - | 74 | 253 | - | \} 6,763 | 12,212 |  |
| All other wood, \&c. value, - |  |  |  | $\}$ 6,763 |  | 3,414 |
| Beef and pork,    <br> Bacan and lard, - - bbls. <br> lbs. -   | 144 | 160 83,691 | 679 | $\}$. 1,444 | 10,771 | 7,866 |
| Flour, - - bbls. | 100 | ${ }_{660}$ | 130 | 800 | 5,280 | 1,170 |
| Butter and cheese, - lbs. | 5,000 | 23,388 | - | 600 | 4,520 |  |
| Soap and candles, - do. | 1,145 | 53,452 | - | 687 | 13,686 |  |
| $\ddagger$ All other articles, - value, |  |  | - | 5,411 | 23,296 | 4,002 |
| Total value, | - | -- | - | 15,645 | 107,301 | 16,452 |
| 2. Articles of foreign produce. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise paying duties ad valorem, - - value, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { lorem, } \\ & \text { Spirits, } \end{aligned} \quad-\quad=\quad \text { value, - }$ | 12,007 | 23,020 | 45,191 | 31,747 <br> 12,007 | 26,172 <br> 23,020 | 35,949 45,191 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| §All other articles, - value, | 9,998 | 11,890 | 10,054 | 14,672 9,418 | 12,984 5,797 | 19,021 13,659 |
| Total value, <br> Value of domestic produce as above, <br> Total, |  |  |  | 67,844 | 67973 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 15,645 | 107,301 | 16,452 |
|  |  |  |  | 83,489 | 175,274 | 130,272 |

[^9](A 3.)
Exports to the Dominions of Great Britain, on the continent of North America and Newfoundland, for each of the years ending 30th September, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

|  | quantity. |  |  | value in dollars. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Articles of domestic produce. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| Flour, - - bbls. | 35,418 | 49,701 | 40,813 |  |  |  |
| Bread and biscuit, - do. | 13,578 | 13,961 | 11,484 | $\} 326,681$ | 421,662 | 338,319 |
| Wheat, - - bshls. - | 19,554 | 10,931 | -6,692 |  |  |  |
| Indian corn, ${ }^{\text {Indian and rye meal, bbls. - }}$ | 38,509 1,084 | 94,821 8,064 | 52,396 5 5,596 | \} 32,135 | 79,666 | 61,681 |
| Beef and pork, - do. | 5,861 | 11,142 | 5,027 | \} 65.793 |  |  |
| Bacon and lard, - do. | 13,222 | 30,153 | 33,259 | $\} \quad 65,793$ | 126,077 | 58,622 |
| Butter and cheese, - do. | 24,680 | 148,750 | 185,838 | 2,770 | 20,772 | 25,151 |
| Staves and heading, M. - | 74 |  | 384 |  |  |  |
| Boards, plank, \&c. - M. ft. - | 201 80 | 1,004 | 3,048 | ¢ 4,493 | 43,128 | 72,581 |
| Shingles, - - M. | - | 8,269 | 6,518 | J. |  |  |
| Pot ashes, - - do. | 163 | 220 | 342 | $\cdots 24,450$ | 33,000 | 47,880 |
| Pitch, tar, rosin, \&c. bbls. | 3,989 | 4,065 | 5,402 | 13,961 | 14,227 | 16,206 |
| Skins and furs, - value, |  |  | , | 13,01 | 210,050 | 269,305 |
| *All other articles, do. | - | - | - | 42,278 | 57,264 | 93,561 |
| Total ralue, | - | - | - | 512,561 | 1,005,846 | 983,306 |
| 2. Articles of foreign produce. |  | . |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise paying duties ad valorem, - - value, - |  |  |  | 63,182 | 34,268 |  |
| Teas, - - lbs. - | 54,845 | 71,544 | 72,740 | 54,015 | 65,868 | 44,579 |
| Wines, - - galls. | 24,506 | 4,817 | 2,277 | 19,186 | 5,013 | 2,343 |
| Spirits, - - do. | 9,619 | 6,603 | 20,310 | 9,619 | 6,603 | 20,310 |
| Molasses, - - do. | 15,985 | 15,928 | 20,138 | 7,992 | 7,964 | 10,069 |
| $\dagger$ All other articles, - value, - | - | - |  | 18,319 | 34,731 | 16,401 |
| Total value, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value of domestic produce | above, |  | - | 512,561. | 1,005,846 | $\begin{aligned} & 143,929,29 \\ & 983,306 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, |  | - - | - | 684,874 | 1,160,293 | 1,127,235 |

[^10](A 4.)
Exports to the Dominions of Great Britain, in the West Indies, for each of the years ending 30th September, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

|  |  | duantity. |  | val | In dolla |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Auticles of domestic produce | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| Flour, - - bbls. - | 245,708 | 260,555 | 220,586 |  |  |  |
| Bread and biscuit, - kegs, do. - | 69,438 | 75,673 | 71,776 | $\} 1,942,223$ | 2,063,099 | 1,875,747 |
| Indian corn, - bshls. - | 630,705 | 815,191 | 446,498 | \} 557,419 |  | 620,812 |
| Rye and Indian meal, bbls. - | 28,130 | 74,071 6,525 | 63,542 10,566 | S 557,419 | 195,750 | 62, |
| Rice, ${ }^{\text {Oats, peas, beans, - }{ }^{\text {and }} \text { tierces. }}$ | 8,008 | 6,525 | 10,566 |  | 195,750 | 316,980 |
| Oats, peas, beans, and potatoes, - bshls. | 159,769 | 120,404 | 136,035 | 104,771 | 78,018 | 80,910 |
| Beef and pork, - bbls. - Bacon and lard, - | 51,088 784,594 | 52,087 782,938 | 93,582 $1,141,748$ | $\} 665,074$ | 601,314 | 1,163,350 |
| Bacon and lard, - Butter and cheese, - los. | -786,455 | 826,319 | 1,902,430 | 113,584 | $\cdot 106,625$ | 119,348 |
| Fish, dried, - ${ }^{\text {Do. pickled, bbls. \& quint. - }}$ | 92,679 | 71,495 | 76,822 37,095 | $\} 550,083$ | 484,103 | 529,858 |
| Do. pickled, bbls. \& kegs, - 33,788 29,523 37,095 5   <br> Horned cattle, hogs, and       <br> sheep, -       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horses and mules, - No. - | .4,727 | 2,797 | 3,187 | 230,900 | 139,596 | 156,300 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boards, plank, \&c. - M. ft. - | 42,831 | 42,206 | 35,499 | $\succ_{1,216,107}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other wood, - value, - | - |  | - |  |  |  |
| Tobacco, - -  <br> Soap and candes, <br> kAll other articles, hhds. -- <br> lbs. value, | 1,398 609 | 1,335 | 1,378 |  | 93,450 | 96,460 |
|  | 609,196 | 367,772 | 970,619 | 104,231 195,132 | r - 68,131 $-134,590$ | 154,424 145,093 |
| Total value, - | - | - | - | 6,228,464 | 5,624,647 | 6,315,667 |
| 2. Articles of fortign produce. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise paying duties ad va- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lorem, - - value, - |  | 6514 | 89.848 | - 369,298 | 67,724 | 469,307 |
| Spririts, - - galls. | 20,235 | 6,514 | 89,848 | 20,235 | 6,514. | 89,848 |
| Wines, - - do. | 61,130 | 6,899 | 168,022 | 59,119 | 7,768 | 138,243 |
| 'Peas, fAll other articles, - - lbs. value, - | 7,330 | 4,204 | 7,303 | 8,055 | 4,933 | 9,751 |
| $\dagger$ All other articles, - value, - | - | - | - | 4,319. | 4,034 | 24,842 |
| Total value, Value of domestic produce, as above, |  |  | - | 461,026 |  |  |
|  |  | - - | - | 6,228,464 | 5,624,647 | 6,315,667 |
| Total, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 6,689,490 | 5,715,620 | 7,047,858 |

[^11]Importations into the Urited States, from the British Dominions in Europe, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

| goods paying duties ad valorem, \&c. | Quantity. - |  |  | Value. |  |  | Rate of duty. | Amount of duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1802. | - 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | Cents. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| At twelve and a half per cent. .. value, |  | - | - | '19,102,534 00 | 20,003,381 00 | 19,977,733 00 | - | 2,387,816 75 | 2,500,422 62 | 2,497,216 62 |
| At fifteen per cent. - - do. |  |  | $\cdots$ | 6,428,880 00 | 6,123,455 00 | 5,916,436 00 | - | 964,332 00 | 918,518 25 | 887,465 40 |
| At twenty per cent. - . mo. |  |  |  | 198,666 00 | 191,122 00 | 245,909 00 | - | 39,733 20 | 38,224 40 | 49,18180 |
| Salt, - - - bushels; | 1,242,309 | 1,423,882 | 1,261,234 | 248,461 80 | 284,776 40 | 252,246 80 | - 20 | 248,461 80 | 284,776 40 | 252,246 80 |
| Nails, and spikes, - - pounds, | 3,051,782 | 3,839,297 | 3,935,051 | 370,954 04 | 466,149 82 | 476,652 65 | 1 to 2 | 58,698 15 | 73,727 65 | 75,316 86 |
| Lead and manufactures of lead, - do. | 1,227,452 | 1,991,867 | 3,298,727 | 110,470 68 | 179,268 03 | 296,885 43 | 10 | 12,274 52 | 19,918 67 | 32,987 27 |
| Steel, - - - cwt. | 5,538 | 5,335 | 5,578 | 83,07000 | 80,02500 | 83,67000 | 100 | 5,538 00 | 5,335 00 | 5,578 00 |
| Beer, ale, and porter, - - gallons, | 161,698 | 222,327 | 108,131 | 71,147 12 | 97,82388 | 47,577 64 | 8 | 12,935 84 | 17,786 16 | 8,650 48 |
| Cheese, - - - pounds, | 139,578 | 83,679 | 57,220 | 34,894 50 | 20,91975 | 14,305 00 | 75 | 9,770 46 | 5,857 53 | 4,005 40 |
| Boots and shoes, - - - pairs, | 64,757 | 55,783 | 43,390 | 82,226 25 | 72,79525 | 55,577 75 | 10 to 75 | 12,29000 | 10,851 30 | 8,304 45 |
| Coal, - - . bushels, | 359,468 | 479,401 | 300,059 | 32,352 12 | 43,146 09 | 27,005 31 | - | 17,973 40 | 23,970 05 | 15,002 95 |
| * All other articles, - - value, | , |  |  | 104,54078 | 150,680 65 | 224,998 50 | - | 19,425 23 | 35,309 91 | 41,725 83 |
| Total, | - | - | - | 26,868,197 29 | 27,713,542 87 | 27,618,997 08 | '. | 3,789,249 35 | 3,934,697 94 | 3,877,681 86 |

* Consisting, principally, of wines, spirits, molasess, sugar, soap, pepper, snuff, cotton, cordage, twine, glauber salts, playing cards, \&c.
(B2.)
Importations into the United States; from the British East Indies, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 , and 1804.

| goods paying duties ad valorem, \&c. | Quantity. |  |  | Value. |  |  | Rate of duty. | Amount of duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1802. | - 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | Cents. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| At twelve and a half per cent. - value, | - | - | - | 2,906,478 00 | 2,286,622 00 | 3,585,985 00 | - | 363,309 75 | 285,827 75 | 448,248 12 |
| At fifteen per cent. - . - do. | - | - | - | 7,107 00 | 25,239 00 | 47,597 00 | - | 1,066 05 | 3,785 85 | 7,139 55 |
| At twenty per cent. - - do. | - - | 980 | 0 |  | 1200 | - - | $\bar{\square}$ | - | 240 |  |
| Sugar, - - - pounds, | 3,633,072 | 5,998,631 | 8,403,342 | 217,984 32 | 359,917 86 | 504,200 52 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 90,826 80 | 149,965 77 | 210,083 55 |
| Cotton, - - - do. | 88,758 | 540,401 | 255,442 | 22,189 50 | 135,100 25 | 63,860 50 | 3 | 2,662 74 | 16,212 03 | 7,663 26 |
| Pepper, - - - do. | 651,314 | 417,705 | 564,047 | 71,644 104 10493 | 45,94755 45,77850 | 62,045 89,594 | 6 | 39,078 84 | 25,06230 7,56680 | 33,84282 15,319 |
| Total, | - | - | - | 3,329,797 35 | 2,898,617 16 | 4,353,282 19 | - | 518,064 24 | 488,422 90 | 722,296 58 |

Importations into the United States, from the Dominions of Greal Britain, on the contincint of North America and Newfoundlund, for cach of the years ending $30 t h$ September, 1802,1803 , and 1804.

| goods paying duties ad valorem, \&c. | Quantity. |  |  | Value. |  |  | Rate of duty. | Amount of duty, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | Cents. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| At twelve and a half per cent., - value, | -- |  | - - | 368,826 00 | 328,830 00 | 603,855 00 | - - | 46,103 25 | 41,103 75 | 75,481 87 |
| At fitteen per cent., - - do. |  |  | - - | 42,72400 | 38,406 00 | 59,034 00 | - - | 6,408 60 | 5,760 90 | 8,855 10 |
| At twenty per cent., - - do.. | - | , | - ${ }^{-}$ | 1,067 00 | 80400 | 1,403 00 | - - | 21340 | 16080 | 28060 |
| Salt, - - - - bushels, | 4,608 | 12,689 | 28,005 | 1,152 00 | 3,172 25 | 7,001 25 | 20 | 92160 | 2,537 80 | 5,601 00 |
| Coal, - - - - do. | 6,538 | 4,898 | 10,873 | ${ }^{588} 42$ | +44082 | ${ }^{1} 97857$ | 5 | 32690 | 84490 | 54365 |
| *All other articles, - - value, | - |  | - | 23,591 05 | 30,132 55 | 119,447 85 | - - | 8,180 23 | 8,416 55 | 20,815 29 |
| Total, | - - | - - | - - | 437,948 47 | 401,785 62 | 791,719 67 | - - | 62,153 98 | 58,224 70 | 111,577 51 |

* Consisting, principally, of wines, spirits, beer, teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, pimento, tobacco, snuff, nails, lead, steel, twine, shoes, playing cards, \&c.
(B 4.)
Importations into the United States, from the British West Indies, for cach of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

| goods raying dutites ad falonem, \&c. | Quantity. |  |  | . Value. |  |  | Rate of duty. | Amount of duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | Cents. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| At twelve and a half per cent. - value, |  | - - | - - | 79,564 00 | 42,613 00 | 43,292 00 | - - | 9,945 50 | 5,326 62 | 5,411 50 |
| At fifteen per cent. - - do. | - . |  |  | 73,543 00 | 73,61400 | 66,653.00 |  | 11,031 45 | 11,042 10 | 9,997 95 |
| At twenty per cent. - - do. | - |  |  | 53200 | 13600 | 1,384 00 | - - | 10640 | 2720 | - 27680 |
| Spirits, - - - yallons, | 4,212,792 | 3,627,838 | 4,356,290 | 2,527,675 20 | 2,176,702 80 | 2,613,714 00 | 25 a 46 | 1,248,611 67 | 1,063,537 57 | 1,295,999 72 |
| Salt, - - - bushels, | 801,803 | 758,422 | 801,249 | 200,450 75 | 189,605 50 | 200,312 25 | - 20 | 160,360 60 | 151,684 40 | 160,24980 |
| - Sugar, - - . - pounds, | 10,783,925 | 14,900,910 | 11,961,375 | 862,714 00 | 1,192,072 80 | 956,910 00 | $2 \frac{1}{2} a 3$ | 271,465 92 | 372,948 25 | 300,369 83 |
| Coffee, - - . - do. | 1,764,391 | 1,909,734 | 1,997,162 | 441,097 75 | - 477,43350 | 499,290 50 | 5 | 88,219 55 | 95,486 70 | 99,85810 |
| Molasses, - - - gallons, | -569,823 | 1598,799 | 626,360 | 170,946 90 | 179,639 70 | 187,908 00 | 5 | 28,491 15 | 29,939 95 | 31,318 00 |
| Pimento, - - - - pounds, | 219,647 | - 721,094 | 518,498 | - 26,357 64 | 86,531 23 | 62,219 76 | 4 | 8,785 88 | 28,843 76 | 20,739 92 |
| Cotton, - - - do. | 65,193 | 59,436 | 11,534 | 16,298 25 | 14,859 00 | 2,883 50 | 3 | 1,955 79 | 1,783 08 | 34602 |
| tAll other articles, - - value, | , |  | - | 87,711 37 | 59,654 39 | 104,619 01 | - - | 15,467 78 | 10,031 18 | 15,291 48 |
| Total, | - - | - - | - - | 4,486,890 86 | 4,492,861 97 | 4,739,186 02 | - - | 1,844,441 69 | 1,770,650 81 | 1,939,859 12 |

C.

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

| COUNTRIES. <br> 1. Merchandise paying $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. aD valorem. | value. |  |  | Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| Grent Britain and dominions, - -  <br> Russia, do. do. - - <br> Prussia, do. do. - <br> Sweden, do. do. - <br> Denmark, do. do. - <br> Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports of -   <br> Germany, - -  | 22,457,402 | 22,661,446 | 24,210,865 | 2,807,175 25 | 2,832,680 75 | 3,026,358 12 |
|  | 1,130,155 | 1,050,937 | 1,626,604 | 141,269 38 | 131,367 13 | 203,325 50 |
|  | 27,796 | 1,935 | 290,826 | 3,474 50 | 24187 | 36,353 25 |
|  | 130,052 | 111,989 | 258,750 | 16,256 50 | 13,998 63 | 32,343 75 |
|  | 197,783 | 238,749 | 606,541 | 24,722 87 | 29,843 62 | 75,817 63 |
|  | 2,926,174 | 1,019,111 | 468,437 | 365,771 75 | 127,388 88 | 58,554 62 |
| United Netherlands and dominions,   <br> France, do. do. - <br> Spain, do. do. do. <br> Portugal, -  <br> Italy and Trieste, do. - <br> China and other native Asiatic Powers,   <br> All other countries.   | 744,859 | 464,703 | 1,083,581 | 93,107 38 | 58,087 87 | 135,447 63 |
|  | 1,000,478 | 687,615 | -866,342 | 125,059 75 | 85,951 88 | 108,292 75 |
|  | 432,308 | 204,809 | 109,547 | 54,038 50 | 25,601 12 | 13,693 37 |
|  | 143,059 | 33,015 | 37,412 | 17,882 37 | 4,12687 | 4,67650 |
|  | 165,029 | 72,016 | 392,071 | 20,628 63 | 9,002 00 | 49,008 88 |
|  | 2,230,240 | 2,053,302 | 2,002,187 | 278,780 00 | 256,662 75 | 250,273 37 |
|  | 27,129 | 7,868 | 23,086 | 3,391 12 | $\bigcirc 98350$ | 2,885 75 |
| Total, Exported, | 31,612,464 | 28,607,495 | 31,976,249 | 3,951,558 00 | 3,575,936 87 | 3,997,031 12 |
|  | 5,084,080 | 2,226,090 | 4,537,003 | 613,267 00 | 268,522 00 | 589,171 00 |
|  | 26,528,384 | 26,381,405 | 27,439,246 | 3,338,291 00 | 3,307,414 87 | 3,407,860 12 |
| 2. Merchandise paying 15 per cent. ad valorem. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain and dominions, | 6,552,254 | 6,260,714 | 6,089,720 | 982,838 10 | 939,107 10 | 913,458 00 |
| Russia, do. do. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - 22,952 | 19,258 | 55,129 | 3,442 80 | 2,888 70 | 8,269 35 |
| Prussia, do. do. | 5,637 | 6,533 | 5,143 | 84555 | 97995 | 77145 |
| Sweden, do. do. | 3,836 | 3,728 | 27,384 | 57540 | 55920 | 4,107 60 |
| Denmark, do. do. | 25,267 | 28,826 | 39,884 | 3,790 05 | 4,323 90 | 5,982 60 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Netherlands and dominions, | 206,110 | 210,525 | 377,524 | 30,916 50 | 31,578 75 | 56,628 60 |
| France, do. do. | 711,463 | 461,086 | 712,951 | 106,719 45 | 69,162 90 | 106,942 65 |
| Spain, - do. do. | 390,065 | 299,952 | 239,511 | 58,509 75 | 44,99280 | 35,926 65 |
| Portugal, do. do. | 97,807 | 92,945 | 58,528 | 14,671, 05 | 13,941 75 | 8,779 20 |
| Italy and Trieste, | 155,844 | 89,261 | 219,406 | 23,376 60 | 13,389 15 | 32,910 90 |
| China, \&c. | 182,496 | 297,153 | 166,401 | 27,374 40 | 44,572 95 | 24,960 15 |
| All other countries, | 28,845 | 25,669 | 118,597 | 4,326 75 | 3,850 35 | 17,789 55 |
|  | 8,709,235 | 8,046,963 | 8,155,113 | 1,306,385 25 |  | $1,223,26695$ |
|  | 526,393 | 201,867 | 578,050 | 76,196 00 | 29,221 00 | $.88_{2} 72100$ |
|  | 8,182,842 | 7,845,096 | 7,57\%,063 | 1,230,189 25 | 1,177,823 45 | 1,134,545 95 |
|  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |
| 3. Merchandise paying 20 per cent. AD VALorem. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain and dominions, | 200,265 | 192,074 | 248,696 | 40,053 00 | 38,414.80 | 49,739 20 |
| Russia, , do. do. | - 425 | 488 | 705 | 8500 | 97*60 | 14100 |
| Prussia, do. do. | . 987 |  | 5,359 | 19740 |  | 1,071 80 |
| Sweden, do. do. | 1,678 | 26 | 11,462 | 33560 | 520 | 2,292 40 |
| Denmark, do. do. | 4,554 | 1,798 | 19,169 | 91080 | 35960 | 3,833 80 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports of Germany, | 192,471 | 132,538 | 35,731 | 38,494 20 | 26,507 60 | 7,146 20 |
| United Netherlands and dominions, | 104,775 | 51,099 | 87,887 | 20,955 00 | 10,219 80 | 17,577 40 |
| France, do. do. | 18,661 | 14,245 | 15,066 | 3,732 80 | 2,849 00 | 3,01320 |
| Spain, do. do. | -3,869 | 1,540 | 945 | 77380 | 30800 | 18900 |
| Portugal, do. do. | 280 | 2,369 | 711 | 5600 | 47380 | 14220 |
| Italy and Trieste, | 2,755 | 724 | 4,684 | 55100 | 14480 | 93680 |
| China, \&c. |  | 1,823 | 322 | 400 | 36460 | 6440 |
| All other countries, | 82 | 881 | 88 | 1640 | 17620 | 1760 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 530,825 \\ 41,980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 399,605 \\ 11,290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 430,825 \\ 27.242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106,16500 \\ 8,10200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,92100 \\ \quad 2,17900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 86,165 & 00 \\ 5,465 & 00 \end{array}$ |
|  | 488,845 | 388,315 | 403,583 | 98,063 00 | 77,74200 | 80,700 00 |

STATEMENT C-Continued.

| COUNTRIES. | Quantity. |  |  | Value. |  |  | Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4. Nails and spires, paying a duty of tho and one OENTS PER POUND. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| Great Britain and dominions, | 3,121,362 | ,3,851,192. | 3,942,349 | 379,651 53 | 467,577 22 | 477,560 40 | 60,089 75 | 73,959 55 | 75,461 82 |
| Prussia, and do. - | 10,016 |  |  | 1,25200 15138 |  | $874 \stackrel{\square}{50}$ | 20022 24 24 |  |  |
| Sweden, and do. - | 1,211 | 11,927 24,169 | - 6,996 | 15138 33019 | 1,48633 2,141 | -874 50 | 2422 4438 | 23753 28780 | 13992 |
| Hambure, Bremen, and other ports of Germany, - | 11,734 | 51,628 | 885 | 1,466 75 | 5,858 46 | 11063 | 23468 | 90033 | 1770 |
| United Netherlands and dominions, - - | 169,900 | 136,944 | 193,896 | 21,237 50 | 16,743 82 | 24,201 72 | 3,398 00 | 2,655 73 | 3,870 08 |
| France and dominions, - - | 53,464 | 101,622 | 43,393 | 6,479 06 | 12,487 47 | 5,374 35 | 1,023 96 | 1,984 60. | 85680 |
| Spain and do. - | 76,756 | 11,136 | 5,103 | 9,594 50 | 1,392 00 | 63788 | 1,535 12 | 22272 | 10206 |
| All other conntries, | - | 3,932 | 177 | - | 49150 | 2212 | , | 7864 | 354 |
| 'Total, Exported, | $\begin{array}{r} 3,448,171 \\ 338,200 \end{array}$ | $4,192,550$ 162,000 | $4,192,799$ 349,792 | $\begin{array}{r} 420,16291 \\ 41,280 \quad 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 508,17782 \\ 20,10150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 508,78160 \\ 43,56546 \end{array}$ | 66,550 6,314 60 | 80,32690 3,095 | $\begin{array}{r} 80,45192 \\ 6,71700 \end{array}$ |
|  | 3,109,971 | 4,030,550 | 3,843,007 | 378,882 41 | . 488,07632 | 465,216 14 | 60,236 33 | 77,231 90 | 73,734 92 |
| 5. Lead, and manufactures of read, paying a duty of one cent per pound. |  |  |  | ; |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain and dominions, - | 1,310,276 | 2,052,498 | 3,343,876 | 117,924 84 | 185,090 88 | $\begin{array}{r}300,94884 \\ 2,521 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 13,102 76 | 20,52498 19 | $\begin{array}{r}33,43876 \\ 280 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ |
| Denmark and do. -- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  | 1,927 485 | 28,013 1,562 | 7,992 ${ }^{4} 95$ | 17343 -4365 | 2,521 140 | 88803 |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports of Germany, | 88,803 1,474 | .21,164 | 26,772 | -132 66 | 1,904 76 | 2,409 48 | 148 | 21164 | ${ }^{167} 72$ |
| United Netherlands and dominions, - ${ }_{\text {do }}$ and ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,496 | 14,889 | 85,637. | 39564 | 1,340 01 | 7,707 33 | 4396 | 14889 | 85637 |
| Spain and do. | 210,179 | 154,693 | - 59,638 | 18,916 11 | 13,922 37 | 5,367 42 | 2,101 79 | 1,546 93 | 59638 |
| China, \&c. - |  | 155,268 |  |  | 13,974 12 |  |  | 1,552 68 |  |
| All other countries, | 111 | 938 | - - | 999 | 8442 | - - | 111 | 938 |  |
| Total, - | 1,615,294 | 2,401,862 | 3,545,498 | 145,376 46 | 216,533 64 | 319,094 82 | 16,152 94 | 24,018 62 | 35,454 98 |
| . Exported, | 272,400. | 72,100 | 80,518 | 24,516 00 | 6,489 00 | 7,246 62 | 2,629 00 | 69600 | 77700 |
| ' | 1,342,894 | 2,329,762 | 3,464,980 | 120,860 46 | 210,044 64 | 311,848 20 | 13,523 94 | 23,322 62 | 34,677 98 |

7. Beer, ale, and porter, paying a duty of eight OENTS PER GALLON.

Great Britain and dominions, All other countries,

Total, Exported,


STATEMENT C-Continued


STATEMENT C-Continued.


STATEMENT C-Continued.

| COUNTHLES. | Quantity. |  |  | Value. |  |  | Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12. Spirits, paying a duty of from 25 to 50 oentsper gal- lon, viz: | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
|  | 18,101 | 515 | 34,858 |  | 30900 | 20,91480 | 5,478 38 |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. | 25,945 | 11,512 | -7,445 | 10,860 15,567 00 | 6,907 20 | 20,914 4,467 00 | 5,47838 8,51792 | 14420 3,499 | 9,83465 2,08460 |
| United Netherlands, . | 692,012 | 869,144 | 1,617,466 | 415,207 20 | 521,486 40 | 970,479 60 | 195,769 55 | 247,682 22 | 458,008 69 |
| All other countries, | 20,243 | 32,358 | 47,652 | 12,1.15 80 | 19,354 80 | 28,591 20 | 7,196 17 | 10,304 30 | 14,234 34 |
| Total, | 756,301 69,343 | 913,429 73,563 | $1,707,421$ 312,509 | $\begin{array}{r} 453,78060 \\ 41,60580 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 548,05740 \\ 44,13780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,024,45260 \\ 187,50540 \end{array}$ | 216,962 18,584 02 | $\begin{array}{r} 261,63032 \\ 19,715 \end{array}$ | 481,162 85,354 800 |
|  | 686,958 | 839,860 | 1,394,912 | 412,174 80 | 503,919 60 | 836,947 20 | 198,378 02 | 241,915 32 | 398,808 28 |
| 2d. Distilled from Molasses, (being principally imported from the West Indies) or Rum. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British and American colonies, | 4,216,186 | 3,631,519 | 4,360,847 | 2,529,711 60 | 2,178,911 40 | 2,616,508 20 | 1,249,799 11 | 1,064,658 60 | 1,297,442 71 |
| Swedish, • • - | 68,004 | 77,166 | 83,598 | 40,802 40 | 46,299 60 | 50,158 80 | 19,340 72 | 21,515 78 | 22,525 70 |
| Danish, | 1,271,592 | 1,097,810 | 1,227,180 | 762,955 20 | 658,686 00 | 736,308 00 | 358,759 88 | 306,332 35 | 338,25893 |
| Dutch, | 318,038 | 436,607 | 447,126 | 190,822 80 | 261,964 20 | 268,275 60 | 83,711 03 | 113,318 52 | 116,229 07 |
| French, ${ }^{\text {S }}$, $\dot{\square}$ | 603,069 | 739,514 | 602,373 | 361,841 40 | 443,708 40 | 361,423 80 | 164,464 58 | 198,444 70 | 158,472 55 |
| Spanish, and American colonies, All other, and do. | 57,554 1,296 | 21,744 | 141,189 $-\quad 34$ | 34,532 40 | 14,846 40 | 84,71340 2040 | 17,291 387 11 | -6,659 11 | 38,06368 850 |
|  | 6,535,739 | 6,007,360 | 6,862,347 | 3,921,443 40 | 3,604,416 00 | 4,117,408 20 | 1,893,753 44 | 1,710,929 06 | 1,971,001 14 |
| 3d. Distilled from Wine (being principally imported from Europe) or Brandy. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eunore. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France, Spain, Italy and Trieste, All other parts of, East Indies and Africa, | 478,579 | 1,039,222 | 2,073,809 | 478,579 00 | 1,039,222 00 | 2,073,809 00 | 139,447 15 | 309,105 15 | 627,874 33 |
|  | 518,918 | 681,851 | 850,654 | 518,918 00 | . 681,85100 | -850,654 00 | 164,689. 34 | 216,879 10 | 269,460 40 |
|  | 102,404 | 124,540 | 289,610 | 102,404 00 | 124,540 00 | 289,610 00 | -31,191 90 | 37,127 99 | 91,254 74 |
|  | 1,727 | 43,887 | - 8,736 | 1,727 00 | 43,887 00 | 8,736 00 | 43175 | 11,908 57 | 2,351 84 |
|  | 2,487 | 14,110 | 2,270 | 2,487 00 | 14,110 00 | 2,270 00 | 65135 | 3,527 50 | 58510 |
| Brandy, total, | 1,104,115 | 1,903,610 | 3,225,079 | 1,104,115 00 | 1,903,610 00 | 3,225,079 00 | 336,411 49 | 578,548 31 | 991,526 41 |
| Rum, do. | 6,535,739 | 6,007,360 | 6,862,347 | 3,921,443 40 | 3,604,416 00 | 4,117,408 20 | 1,893,753 44 | 1,710,929 06 | 1,971,001 14 |
| Total, . | 7,639,854 | 7,910,970 | 10,087,426 | 5,025,558 40 | 5,508,026 00 | 7,342,487 20 | 2,230,164 93 | 2,289,477 37 | 2,962,527 55 |
| Exported, | 388,313 | 317,018 | 864,263 | 326,182 92 | 266,295 12 | 725,980 92 | 104,068 00 | 84,961 00 | 248,572 00 |
| Nett consumed, | 7,251,541 | 7,593,952 | 9,223,163 | 4,699,375 48 | 5,241,730 88 | 6,616,506 28 | 2,126,096 93 | 2,204,516 37 | 2,713,955 55 |

STATEMEN'I C-Continued.
13. Molasses, paying a duty of 5 cents per gallon.


All other countries,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total, } \\
& \text { Exported, }
\end{aligned}
$$

14. Pimiento, paying a duty of 4 cents per pound.


|  | Quantity. |  |  | Value. |  |  | Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| $\cdots$ | 569,823 | 598,799 | 626,360 | 170,946 90 | 179,639 70 | 187,908 00 | 28,491 15 | 29,939 95 | 31,318 00 |
| - | 19,972 | 18,249 | - 16,701 | 5,991 60 | 5,474 70 | 5,010 30 | 98860 | 91245 | 83505 |
| - | 82,904 | 777,895 | - 42,719 | 24,871 20 | 23,368 50 | 12,815 70 | 4,145 20 | 3,894 75 | 2,135 95 |
| - | 552,040 | 617,936 | 705,366 | 165,612 00 | 185,380 80 | 211,609 80 | 27;602 00 | 30,896 80 | 35,268 30 |
| - | 3,145,386 | 3,200,995 | 1,450,404 | 943,615 $80{ }^{\circ}$ | 960,298 50 | 525,121 20 | 157,269 30 | 160,049 75 | 87,520 20 |
| - | 2,451,960 | 2,188,283 | 2,601,792 | 735,588 00 | 656,484 90 | 780,537 60 | 122,598 00 | 109,414 15 | 130,089 60 |
| - | - 11,176 | 23,243 | 3,914 | 3,352 80 | 6,972 90 | 1,174 20 | 55880 | 1,162 15 | 19570 |
| - | 6,833,261 | 6,725,400 | 5,747,256 | 2,049,978 30 | 2,017,620 00 | 1,724,176 80 | 341,663 05 | 336,270 00 | 287,362 80 |
|  | 35,360 | 13,040 | 32,725 | 10,608 00 | 3,912 00 | -9,817 50 | 1,706 00 | 629 00 | 1,579 00 |
|  | 6,797,901 | 6,712,360 | 5,714,531 | 2,039,370 30 | 2,013,708 00 | 1,714,359 30 | 339,957 05 | 335,641 00 | 285,783 80 |
| - | $\begin{array}{r} 226,338 \\ 11,290 \\ 141,914 \\ 516 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 743,095 \\ 2,434 \\ \hline 7,534 \\ 419 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 518,507 \\ 46,427 \\ 41,290 \\ 56,451 \\ 973 \end{array}$ | 27,16056 90,49142 <br> - 29208 <br> 15480 - <br> 17,02968 904 <br> 61 92 <br>   <br>  50 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 62,22084 \\ 5,57124 \\ 4,95480 \\ 6,77412 \\ 116 \quad 76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,05352 \\ -\quad 5160 \\ 5,67656 \\ 20.64 \end{array}$ | 29,7238097 | 20,740 28 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  | 1,857 08 |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,651 60 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  | 30136 |  | 2,258 04 |
| - |  | $\begin{aligned} & 753,482 \\ & 363,775 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 663,648 \\ & 464,819 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,40696 \\ 6,24900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91,73786 \\ & 43,65300 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 79,63776 \\ & 55,77828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,80232 \\ 2,01000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,139 \\ & 14,042 \\ & 14,00 \end{aligned}$ | 26,545 <br> 17,942 <br> 18 |
|  | 52,075 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 317,983 | 389,707 | 198,829 | 38,157 96 | 48,084 86 |  | 23,859 48 | 12,702 32 | 16,097 28 | 8,603 92 |

STATEMENT C-Continued.
15. Cocon, paying a duty of $\mathfrak{2}$ oents per pound.

British West Indies and American colonies Swedish West Indies, -


Spanish do.
All other countries,
16. Indigo, paying a duty of 25 cents per yound.


| Quantity. |  |  | Value. |  |  | Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| 229,746 | 112,099 | 505,457 | 34,461 90 | 22,419 80 | 75,818 55 | 4,594 92 | 2,241 98 | 10,109 14 |
| 38,884 | 30,781 | 101,042 | 5,832 60 | 4,617 15 | 15,156 30 | 77768 | 61562 | 2,020 84 |
| 98,860 | 12,606 | 130,861 | 14,829 00 | 1,890 90 | 19,629 15 | 1,977 20 | 25212 | 2,617 22 |
| 364,911 | 11,808 | 219,686 | 54,736 65 | 1,771 20 | 32,952 90 | 7,298 22 | 23616 | 4,393 72 |
| 835,150 | 722,329 | 426,167 | 125,272 50 | 108,349 35 | 63,925 05 | 16,703 00 | 14,446 58 | 8,523 34 |
| 2,173,963 | 13,639 | 74,936 | 326,094 45 | 2,045 85 | 11,240 40 | 43,479 26 | 27278 | 1,498 72 |
| 51,763 | - | 23,415 | 7,764 30 |  | 3,512 25 | 1,035 24 |  | ${ }_{468} 30$ |
| 3,793,276 | 903,262 | 1,481,564 | 568,991 40 | 141,094 25 | 222,234 60 | 75,865 52 | 18,065 24 | 29,631 28 |
| 1,455,750 | 609,050 | 580,981 | 218,362 50 | 91,357 50 | 87,147 60 | 28,096 00 | 11,755 00 | 11,213 00 |
| 2,337,526 | 291,212 | 900,580 | 350,628 90 | 49,736 75 | 135,087 00 | 47,769 52 | 6,310 24 | 18,418 28 |
| 658 | 10,828 | 48,557 | 98700 | 16,242 00 | 72,835 50 | 16450 | 2,707 00 | 12,139 25 |
| 1,778 | 15,280 | 24,711 | 2,667 00 | 22,920 00 | 37,066 50 | 44450 | 3,820 00 | 6,177 75 |
| 345,012 | 65,873 | 112,387 | 517,518 00 | 98,809 50 | 168,580 50 | 86,253 00 | 16,468 25 | 28,096 75 |
|  | 18,532 | 20,391 | 1,419 00 | 27;798 00 | 30,586 50 | 23650 | 4,633 00 | 5,097 75 |
| 41,646 | 104 | 46,977 | 62,469 00 | 15600 | 70,465 50 | 10,411 50 | 2600 | 11,744 25 |
| 64,079 |  | 18,614 | 96,118 50 | 5700 | 27,921 00 | 16,019 75 | 950 | 4,653 50 |
| 4,651 | 21,955 | 10,866 | 6,976 50 | 32,932 50 | 16,299 00 | 1,162 75 | 5,488 75 | 2,716 50 |
| 458,770 | 132,610 | 282,503 | 688,155 00 | 198,915 00 | 423,754 50 | 114,692 50 | 33,152 50 | 70,625 75 |
| 379,036 | 14,640 | 164,866 | 568,554 00 | 21,960 00 | 247,299 00. | 91,442 00 | 3,532 00 | 39,774 00 |
| 79,734 | 117,970 | 117,637 | 119,601 00 | 176,955 00 | 176,455 50 | 23,250 50 | 29,620 50 | 30,851 75 |

STATEMENT C-Continued.

| COUNTRIES. <br> 17. Coffee, paying a duty of 5 cents per pound. West Indies. |  |  |  | Quantity. |  |  | Value. |  |  | Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| British and American Colonies, - - |  |  |  | 1,765,541 | 1,920,772 | 2,001,116 | 441,385 25 | 480,193 00 | 500,279 00 | 88,277 05 | 96,038 60 | 100,055 80 |
| Swedish, - | - | - | - | 53,496 | 327,384 | 698,469 | 13,374 00 | 81,846 00 | 174,617 25 | 2,674 80 | 16,369 20 | 34,923 45 |
| Danish, - | - | - | - | 200,594 | 417,034 | 2,116,340 | 50,148 50 | 104,25850 | 529,085 00 | 10,029 70 | 20,851 70 | 105,817 00 |
| Dutch, |  |  |  | 1,388,881 | 723,501 | 7,979,613 | 347,220 25 | 180,875 25 | 1,994,903 25 | 69,444 05 | 36,175 05 | 398,980 65 |
| French, - |  | - | - | 25,870,126 | 8,658,088 | 19,605,955 | 5,174,025 20 | 1,731,617 60 | 3,921,191 00 | 1,293,506 30 | 432,90440 | 980,297 75 |
| Spanish and American Colonies, All other and Brazil, East Indies. |  |  |  | 1,244,566 | 480,517 | 4,264,513 | 336,141 50 | 120,129 25 | 1,066,128 25 | 67,22830 | 24,025 85 | 213,225 65 |
|  |  |  |  | 74,685 | 34,046 | 42,081 | 18,671 25 | 8,511 50 | 10,520 25 | 3,734 25 | 1,702 30 | 2,104 05 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British, - . . - - | - |  | - | 149,618 | 26,268 | 48,8,54 | 37,404 50 | 6,567 00 | 12,213 50 | 7,480 90 | 1,313 40 | 2,442 70 |
| Dutch and Cape of Good Hope, - | - - |  | - | 6,825,203 | 2,462,666 | 8,395,783 | 1,706,300 75 | 615,666 50 | 2,098,945 75 | 341,26015 | 123,133 30 | 419,78915 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - | - |  |  | 2,677,810 | 1,982,616 | 7,730,801 | 644,452 50 | 495,654 00 | 1,932,700 25 | 128,890 50 | 99,130 80 | 386,540 05 |
| China, \&c. | " | - |  | 621,042 | 74,947 | 390,734 | 155,260 50 | 18,736 75 | 97,683 50 | 31,052 10 | 3,747 35 | 19,536 70 |
| All other, - - - | - | - | - | 2,846 | . 40 | 1,688 | 71150 | 1000 | 42200 | 14230 | 200 | 8440 |
|  | - | - | - | 8,453 | - 30,614 | 2,082 | 2,113 25 | 7,653 50 | 52050 | 42265 | 1,530 70 | 10410 |
| Total, <br> Exported, |  | - | - | 40,882,861 | $17,138,493$ | 53,278,029 |  | \$3,851,718 85 | $\$ 12,339,20950$ | \$2,044,143 05 |  | \$2,663,901 45 |
|  |  | - |  | 26,619,200 | 10,347,180 | 53,920,124 | 6,015,939 20 | 2,338,462 68 | 12,185,948 02 | 1,284,376 00 | 499,251 00 | 2,601,646 00 |
| Excess of exportation, - |  |  | - | 14,263,661 | 6,791,313 |  | \$2,911,269 75 | \$1,513,256 17 | \$153,261 48 | \$759,767 05 | \$357,673 65 | \$62,255 45 |
|  | - - | - |  | - | - | 642,095 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STATEMENT C-Continued.

countries.
19. Cotton, payina A.duty of 3 oents per pound.

West Indies.
British and American colonies,


STATEMENT C-Continued.

|  | Quantity. |  |  | Value. |  |  | Duty. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ldots$ | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. |
| $\Rightarrow$ British East Indies, - - | 651,314 | 417,705 | 564,047 | 71,644 54 | 45,947 55 | 62,04517 | 39,078 84 | 25,062 30 | 33,842 82 |
| Dutch, do. - - | 5,275,937 | 2,112,897 | 4,946,284 | 580,3ゴ3 07 | 232,418 67 | 544,091 24 | 316,556 22 | 126,773 82 | 296,777 04 |
| Bourbon and Mauritins, - | 26,065 | 576,817 | 1,479,953 | 2,867 15 | 63,44987 | 162,794 83 | 1,563 90 | 34,609 02 | 88,797 18 |
| China, \&c. - |  | 757,814 | - 383,124 | $\bigcirc$ | 83,359 54 | 42,143 64 |  | 45,468 84 | 22,987 44 |
| All other countryes, - | 7,897 | 6,684 | 58,207 | 86867 | 73524 | 6,402 77 | 47382 | 40104 | 3,492 42 |
| 'Total, Exported, | $\begin{aligned} & 5,961,213 \\ & 5,790,300 \end{aligned}$ | $3,871,917$ $2,249,500$ | $7,431,615$ $5,934,283$ | $\begin{array}{r} 655,733.43 \\ 636,93300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 425,91087 \\ & 247,445 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | 817,477 <br> 652,771 <br> 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 357,672 \quad 78 \\ & 335,258 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232,315 \quad 02 \\ & 130,246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 445,89690 \\ & 343,59500 \end{aligned}$ |
| . | 170,913 | 1,622,417 | 1,497,332 | 18,800 43 | 178,465 87 | 164,706 52 | 12,414 78 | 102,069 02 | 102,301 90 |
| 21. Teas, paying a duty of trom 12 to 50 cents per pound. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - - - . - , - | - 43,938 | - 1,049 | 137 | 47,161 25 | 78675 | 17125 | 10,378 16 | 188.82 | 4384 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius; "F - - - | 13,770 | 30,636 | - | 13,045 98 | 14,311 14 |  | 4,348 66 | 4,770 38 |  |
| Manilla and other Philippine Islands, $\cdot \cdots \cdots$ | 707 | 15,556 |  | - 40308 | 5,999 04 | , | 13436 | 1,999 68 |  |
| Clina, \&c. - - | 4,158,182 | 6,355,006 | 3,185,145 | 2,131,836 24 | 2,935,760 46 | 1,905,072 12 | 710,612 08 | 978,586 82 | 635,024 04 |
| All other countries, | 17,779 | 9,287. | 5,546 | 13,902 27 | 7,120 23 | 5,952 00 | 4,634 09 | 2,373 41 | 1,984 00 |
| Total, | 4,234,376 | 6,411,534 | 3,190,828 | 2,206,348 82 | 2,963,977 62 | 1,911,195 37 | 730,107 35 | 987,919 11 | $637,05188{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Exported, | 1,857,145 | 2,879,149 | -979,722, | 1,051,112 94 | 1,263,323 31 | 574,647 66 | 338,118 00 | 406,369 00 | 184,845 00 |
|  | 2,377,231 | 3,532,385 | 2,211,106 | 1,155,235 88 | 1,700,654 31 | 1,336,547 71 | 391,989 35 | 581,550 11 | 452,206 88 |

STATEMENI C-Continued.


STATEMENT C-Continued.


- (C 2.)

A Statement showing the annual value of the several species of merchandise, respectively, imported into the United States, re-exported with allowance of diawback, and consumed within the said States, or re-exported without the said allowance; and also, the annual amount of duties levied, draubacks allowed, and nett duties collected, on the said merchandise; calculated on the average of the three years commencing on the 1 st day of October: 1801, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1804.

a. The value exported and amount of drawback calculated on the average of the three calendar years 1802, 1803, and 1804.
b. Including the allowances for fisheries, and bounties on salted provisions exported.
(D 1.)
Exports of Domestic Produce, for the years ending on 30th September, 1802, 1803, 1804.

(D2.)
Exports of Foreign Produce for the years ending on 30th September, 1802, 1803, and 1804.


## FURTHERENCOURAGEMENTTO FISHING VESSELS AT NANTUCKET.

communicated to the house of representatives, march 21, 1806.
Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, made the following report:
The inhabitants of Nantucket are extensively concerned in the whale fishery, and, having a barred harbor, their large vessels cannot eniter it, until a part of their cargoes have been taken out. The same difficulty occurs on the outward voyage, and they find themselves compelled to send their vessels to the neighbouring ports of Edgartown, Holmes's Hole, and Wood's Hole, to be lightened, or to complete their loading, and, in the inclement season of the year, the risk is considerable; and, in both cases, the expense falls peculiarly hard on the ship owners, and is a great discouragement to them in prosecuting their business. Add to this, the collectors of the customs charge the fees of office in each collection district, although the ships have no foreign goods on board, so that their whaling vessels are almost always compelled to pay double custom house expenses: for similar charges are made at their entrance and departure from the port of Nantucket. The memorialists eomplain of this additional expense, and request Consress would pass a law to relieve their commerce and fisheries from the payment in future.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures have seen, with much satisfaction, that the whale fishery of Nantucket has greatly increased within the last ten years. Their ships visit the most distant seas in search of the whale. They are found on the coast of Brazil, near Cape Horn, in the high southern latitudes, and in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. They return loaded with oil and whale bone. The fishery is profitable to those who carry it on. The United States derive from it two valuable articles of consumption, which otherwise would be imported from Europe, at higher prices than they now bear in the market; and, with the cod fishery, it may be considered as a nursery for the seamen of this country: and, in both branches it is estimated that a number of fishermen, probably exceeding seven thousand, are constantly employed; and the tonnage is supposed to amount to upwards of seventy thousand tons.

The commitee have not been furnished with any specification of the custom house charge, against which the memorialists urge their complaint. It cannot be very considerable; and, in the opinion of the committee, the payment of 'it cannot operate, in any essential degree, as a discouragement to carrying on the whaling business from Nantucket. It is the delay and expense of unloading, or refitting their vessels, in Edgartown, Holmes's Hole, \&c. which is injurious, and operates to the disadvantage of the petitioners, and not the payment of the trifling extra expeuse in entering and clearing at those ports. Besides, it would seem to be fair and reasonable, that the collectors of the customs should receive their regular fees in transacting all their official business.

To grant the prayer of the petitioners would be deviating from the invariable course of proceeding under the collection laws of the United States, and does not seem to be warranted by the existing state of things. If the charge was oppressive, or, indeed, if it could possibly injure the whale fishery, the committee most certainly would recommend a provision for the relief of the petitioners.

In relation to that part of the memorial where it is observed that their whale oil has sometimes been considered as foreign oil, and a duty charged thereon when it has been reshipped and imported on any other bottom than that in which the oil was originally taken, the committee entertain the opinion that it ought not to be subject to any duty whatever; it cannot, in any respect, be considered as foreign oil, however imported. A petition of Tristram Hussey, of Nantucket, praying to be exempt from the payment of the duty on a quantity of American whale oil, which had been charged to him, under similar circumstances as stated in this memorial, has been favorably reported on by the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures. It is, therefore, unnecessary for your committee to propose any other legislative provision on this subject.

It is respectfully proposed to the House, that the inhabitants of the town of Nantucket have leave to withdraw their memorial.

9th Congress.
No. 112.

- [1st Session.


## PROTECTION TO THE FISHERTES.

condonicated to the house of representatives, march .26, 1806.

## To the Honorable the Senate and Representatives of the United States' of America in Congress assernbled, the memorial of the subscribers respectfully shows:

That your memorialists are inhabitants of the counties of Barnstable and Plymouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and procure their livelihood by fishing; that your memorialists are much injured in the sale of their fish by our markets being crowded with English fish; that the English fishermen have a great advantage above your memorialists, by procuring salt where they please in our American ports, free from duty; of course the salt comes much higher to us; they live on the shores of the best fishing ground, which it takes us some weeks to reach, and can improve the season for making prime fish when we cannot; that the small duty on foreign fish gives them the greatest encouragement, and to our detriment. Your memorialists further state to your honors, that we feel ourselves greatly injured and abused by the English: if we fall in with their cruisers on our passage; going or coming, or if we pass through the Gut of Canso, as it shortens the distance to the fishing ground, they fire upon us, and make us bring to; impose on us, and make us pay to them what sums of money they please, some more and some less, and call it light money; many times impress our fishermen; if we anchor in their harbors, make us pay anchorage. This treatment, we conceive, is to frustrate our fishery and accumulate theirs. Should an additional duty of (say) one dollar and twenty-five cents on a quintal be imposed on foreign fish, it would be more than compensated by their local situation. Your memorialists conceive that the Americans can catch as manyffish as would be necessary to supply our own markets, and all foreign markets that the Americansare permited to trade at. Your memorialists ask the question, why should not a total prohibition on foreign fish take place, as the Americans are not permitted to trade at the English ports on the eastern shores of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland? As it is at present, it is ruinous to us. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that Congress would take the subject into their wise consideration, and afford their own fellow-citizens a decided preference. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

February 20, 1806.
. MULFORD HOWES, and others.

## MARINE HOSPITAL AT NATOHEZ.

comiunicated to the house of representatives, march $26,1806$.
Mr. Thomas M. Randolph, from the Committee to whom had been referred the memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi territory, and the petition of sundry inhabitants of said territory, made the following report:
That the scheme of creating an establishment in the city of Natchez, for the relief of indigent sick persons, ought, in their opinion, to excite the interest, and obtain the bounty of the nation. It is not to relieve the diseased poor of that place, for it is yet but a small town; or of the territory in its vicinity, for that is as yet thinly peopled; but to alford shelter, diet, and medicine, to distressed citizens of the different States, of a highly valuable class, the Mississippi boatmen, who fall sick, in great numbers, in its neighborhood, every year, on their return home on foot, from New Orleans to Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, and Pemsylvania. Those men having constitutions framed by nature for temperate climates, and passing abruptly into hot and unhealthful regions, as they descend the river in open boats, find themselves exposed to unusual and oppressive heats during the day, and heavy, chilling dews during the night. Intemperance, excited by toil and varied sufferings, and fomented by the uncommon plenty of the means which the cargoes afford, becomes almost general, and frequently excessive, among them. The health of a number of them gets soimpaired, that, by the time they have travelled a few days homeward, on foot, and have reached the neighborhood of Natchez, they become the prey of disease, aggravated by fatigue, and must either perish in the roads, or ask the charity of the country people near them, which cannot afford what is most necessary, medical aid, and cannot long continue, if it has not already ceased to be, equal to the burthen. Without- an establishment of the kind contemplated, che necessary enterprise of transporting the produce of the best parts of the Union to market, mustannually occasion the sacrifice of many lives of valuable laboring citizens. The fiberality of individuals in the Mississippi territory and elsewhere, and the generosity of the physicians of Natchez, who have offered their constant services, without reward, to the institution, have done much towards the success of the undertaking; but it is too great for such means, unaided by the General Government, to accomplish fully. A small tax upon boats descending the river would be the most proper aid to bestow; but that has been already imposed for the benefit of such an institution, in the city of New Orleans, which the Government itself thought proper to establish.

One only resource remains. The Committee, therefore, recommends the following resolution:
Resolved, That twenty-four sections, making 15,360 acres of land, be granted to the hospital establishment of Natchez, as incorporated by act of the Legislature of the Mississippi terititory, bearing date January 18th, 1804; and that the Governor of the said territory.be empowered to locate so much for that purpose, within the limits thereof: Provided, such location be not made in more than four distinot townships or places; that is to say, not in smaller parcels than six sections together.

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER $30,1805$.

## communicated to the house of representatives, april 9, 1806.

Treasury Defartment, April 8, 1806.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1805, and amounting to $95,566,021$ dollars. The goods, wares, and-merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at

Those foreign goods may be divided into three classes, viz.
1st.' Articles, on the importation of which no duty had been collected, they being free of duty by the laws of the United States, and amounting to
\$1,641,725
2d. Articles liable to duty, and which were, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback, - $\$ 42,119,498$
3d. Articles hiable to duty, but which were not, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback,

The duties collected on the importation of the articles of the 3d class, and which, not being. paid by consumers within the United States, are derived directly from the carrying trade, amount to $1,531,618$, dollars exclusively of the additional duties, which constitute the Mediterranean fund.

It appears by the additional statement, A, that the articles of domestic growth or manufacture, exported during the period aforesaid, may be averaged under the following heads, viz.
Produce of the Sea,


The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statentent of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st of October, 1804, and ending the 30th September, 1805.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

| species of merchandise. | Quantity or Value. | SPECIES Of MERCHANDISE. | Quantity or Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beer, Porter, and Cider, in |  | Iron, Pig, - . - tons, | 365 |
| bottles, - - - dozens, | 7,070 | Do. Bar, - - - do. | 927 |
| -octs, - - - pairs, | 10,128 | Do. Nails, - - - pounds, | 278,051 |
| Shoes, Silk, - - - ${ }_{\text {Do. }}$ Leather, - | 1,120 | Do. Castings, - - - dollars, | 25,821 |
| Candles, Tallow, - - pounds, | ${ }_{981,446}^{1018}$ | Iron and Steel, - do. | 40,559 |
| Do. Wax, - - do. | 3,091 | Spirits, from molasses, - - gallons, | 929,658 |
| Soap, - - - do. | 1,815,775 | Sugar refined, - - - pounds, | 138,618 |
| Starch, - - - do. | 4,990 | Chocolate, - - - do. | 5,008 |
| Hair Powder, - - do. | 1,326 | Gunpowder, - - - do. | 349,300 |
| Snuff, - - - do. | 23,531 | Copper or Brass, and Copper ma- |  |
| Tobbacco manufactured, - ${ }_{\text {Leather, - }}$ - do. | 404,929 | nufactured, Medicinal Druss | 12,977 |
| Lead, - - - - do. | 803,231 | Merchandise, and all other arti- | 13,644 |
| Maple and other brown Sugar, do. | 251,827 | cles not enumerated, manu- |  |
| Bricks, - - - M. | 1,043 | factured, - - do. | 225,410 |
| Spirits, from grain, - - gallons, | 67,092 9690 | Merchandise and other articles |  |
| Spirits of Turpentine, - - do. | 9,690 26,247 | not enumerated, raw produce, do. | 155,415 |
| Canvass and Sail Cloth, - pieces, | 100 | 'Total value of the foregoing state- |  |
| Cables and cordage, - - cwt. | 3,010 | ment, - Dollars, | 2,387,002 |

Statement of Exports, the produce and mañufacture of foreign countries, commencing the 1st October, 1804, and ending the 30 th September, 1805.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


## A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statement.



A Summary of the Value of Exports from each State.


Treasurx Department, Register's Office, March 29th, 1805.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## A.

A Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1805.


A-Continued.

B.

A Statement of the duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported, without being entitled to drawback.


## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1805.

condunioated to the house of representatives, deoember 24, 1806.
'Treasury Department, December 22, 1806.
Srr:
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th,1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st of October, 1804, and ending on the 30th of September, 1805.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House Representatives.

| FROM WHENCE MMPORTED. | goons pating muties ad valorim. |  |  | articlis payina specific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 per cent. | 17\% pericent. | $\begin{gathered} 221 \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | wines. |  |  |  | spinits. |  |  | Molasses. | Beer, Ale,and Porter,in casks \&bottles. | teas. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Madeira. | Burgundy, | Sherry. | All other. | Foreign, from Grain. | Foreign, from other materials. | U.S. from Domestic produce. |  |  | Bohea. | Souchong. |
|  | Dollars. |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds. |  |
| Russia,   <br> Prussia, - - | $1,424,716$ 35,479 | 27,028 | 1,936 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - - - - | 35,479 378,024 | 171 8,628 |  | - | - | 32 | 51 | - | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - | -5,029 | 8,628 1,156 | 4,365 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - | 726,182 | 22,511 | 14,700 | $-4$ | - | - | - | - | 65,449 | - | 26,906 |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - | 55,993 | 8,598 | 1,660 | 1,161 | 89 |  |  | 1,811 | 7,505 $1,280,366$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies, and American -olonies, | $1,840,578$ 5,202 | 316,919 5,438 | 108,608 68 | 1,161 | 2,427 | $\overline{151}$ | 10,170 | 678,139 | $1,280,366$ 1,108 | - | 134,844 |  | 3 | 81 |
| Dutch East Indies, - - | 5,202 55,740 | 5,438 19,997 | 68 17 | 1,166 | - | 427 | 707 | 1,105 | 289,936 | - | 835,452 |  |  | 81 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | 22,996,855 | 5,407,326 | 157,829 | 247 218 | - | 4 | 110 2159 | 2,951 | -82 | - | 83, 25 | 98 | - | 15,540 |
| Scotland, - - - | 2,053,168 | 202,331 | 1,289 | 218 | - | 4 | 2,159 | 1,385 | 493 71 | - | - 58 | 115,118 | - | 2 |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Saris, and Alderney, | 750,668 21,568 | 6,382 295 | 20,816 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 1,028 | - | 528 | 5,804 9,229 |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - | 21, 125 | 295 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British African ports, - - | 1264. | -162 | - | - | - | - | 28,270 | - | 1,442 |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - - | 1,965,401 | 13,118 | - 5 | $\overline{555}$ | - | - | 956 129 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, | 18,486 | 25,537 | 383 | 1,219 | - | 3,406 | 1,528 | 3,269 | 4,255,906 | 1,230 | 855,359 | 27 |  |  |
| British American colonies, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hramburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, \&c. - | 682,850 | 57,031 5,066 | 4,7506 | 377 | 38 | - | 1,364 20 | 4,597 | 4,532 | - | - | 2,302 |  |  |
| French European por's on the Atlantic, - | $1,517,710$ 49,045 | 60, 5 ,527 | 13,399 | - | 798 | - 57 | 2,455,812 | - | 1,122,076 |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies and American colonies, - | 49,045 60,606 | 45,480 30,344 | 297 944 | 10,542 | 60 | 14 | - 329,107 | - | 1,124,900 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mourbon and Mauritius, - | 19,193 | 30,344 9,767 | 944 | 10,542 24. | - | - | 3,854 | 896 | 147,680 | 115 | 3,484,925 | - | - | 266 |
| Spanish Curopeian ports on the Atlantic, - | 61,811 | 17,698 | 252 | 24. | - | 384,749 | 273 24,813 | 5,756 | 1 869 | - | , | - | - | 91,103 |
| Teneriffe and other Canaries, Mediterranean, | 28,120 | 3,969 | 109 | - | - | - 18863 | -24,8159 | - | 869 516,011 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manilla and Philippine Islands, - - | 2,318 | 851 | 10 | 72 | - | 14. | 381,421 | - | 2,592 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas, - - - | 2,453 | 869 | 1 | -9 | - | , - | - 15 | 556 |  | - | - |  | 6,439 |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, | 102 | 212 | 1 | 9 | - | - | 15 496 | 556 | 17 | - | - | 13 |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies and American Colonies, | 43,220 | 94,326 | 909 | 241 | - |  | ${ }_{4}^{496}$ | - | 1,051 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | 8,558 | 411,335 | 281 | 603 | - | 3, $\overline{680}{ }^{\prime}$ | 4,631 288,697 | - | 146,103 | - | 2,996,453 |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | 646 2,047 | 2,623 6,098 | - | 288,761 | - | 3,080 | 16,913 | - | 7,220 | - |  | - | - | 11 |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - -. - | 2,047 6,303 | 6,098 968 | $\overline{-}_{66}$ | 110 | - | - | 24,580 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, - - - - - - - - - - | 236,286 | - 242,398 | 1,966 888 | 580 | - | - | 3,434 | 2,177 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste \& other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | - 38,950 | 24,041 | 7,346 | - | - | = | 262,579 1,108 |  | 74,423 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, Egypt, and Mocha, - | 9,395 | 5,130 | 7,346 | - | - | - | 1,108 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - | 1,715,603 | 22,063 86,194 | 28 1,148 | ${ }_{7} 236$ | - | - | 26,868 | 160 |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - | 1,715,603 | 86,194 | 1,148 | 727 | - | - |  | 5 | 8 | - | 26 | - | $560,478$ | 1,884,396 |
| Africa, Northwest Coast of America, - - | 24,787 | 74 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 657 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northwest Coast of America, - - | 88 | 758 |  | -24 | - | - | - 58 | - | 424. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, . - | 37,137,596 | 7,350,692 | 345,569 | 306,876 | 3,412 | 394,387 | 4,447,983 | 702,807 | 8,164,603 | 1.345 | 8,334,493 |  |  |  |




STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Contínued.


| FHOM WHENCE IMPORTED. | Anticles payina specific gotixs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lead, and Manufactures of Lead. | Seines, | condsas. |  | Cables. | Steel. | Hemp, | Twine and Pack Thread. | Glauber Salts. | Salt. |  | Coal. | Foreign dried or smoked. | Piskled Salmon. |
|  |  |  | Tarred. | Untarred. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  | Cwt. |  |  |  | Pounds. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Quintals. | $\overline{\text { Batrels. }}$ |
|  |  | - | 494,318 | 466 | 19,212 | - | 86,197 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia,    <br> Prussia, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - - - - Sweden, - |  | - | - | - | - | 325 |  |  |  |  | 2,209 | 372 |  |  |
| Swredish West Indies, - - - | 338 | - |  | - | - | -27 |  | - | 1 | - |  | 480 |  |  |
| Benmark and Norway, - - - |  | - | 63,751 | - | - |  | 3,647 |  | - | 281,066 | 10,972 | 3,705 5,450 | 16 | 5 |
| Danish West Indies, United Netherlands, - | 3,842 9,629 | -500 | -4,328 | - | 13,076 | 3,723 |  | 225 | - | 581,720 | 1,053 7,387 | 5,450 4,577 | 16 | 5 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, - | 906 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  | - | S81,720 |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch East Indies, - - - | 3,414,395 |  | 1,652 | 31,739 | - | 5,410 | - | 2,251 | 397 | 21,098,675 | 777,859 | 218,269 40,436 | 2 |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, -- - | 3,414,928 | +456 | 3,513 | 284 | - | - 22 | - | 88 | 2 |  | 426 | 40,436 43,898 | 1 |  |
| Ireland, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -207 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltat, - - - - - - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - 20 | - 330 | - | - | 2,877 |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - - |  | - |  | 13,823 290 |  | - 82 |  |  | - | 16,928,287 | 532,102 | 1,492 |  |  |
| British West Indies, Newfoundland and British fisheries, - | 17,544 | - | 985 | 290 | 5,100 | 82 |  |  | - |  | 6,801 | - | 278 | 67 |
| British American colonies, -- -- - - - | 33,194 | - | 3,650 | 1,223 | - | ${ }_{7}^{2}$ |  |  | 1 | 122,831 | 6,801 |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse 'Towns, \&c. | - 56 | - 110 | - | $\overline{4,585}$ | - |  |  |  | - | 996,804 | 52,992 | - | 6 |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, Do. on the Mediterranean, |  | 119 | - | 4,585 |  |  |  |  | 3 | 151,088 | 1,531 |  |  |  |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, - | 5,160 | 350 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 3 | 151,088 | 9,786 |  |  |  |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, |  | - | - | $\overline{1,272}$ | - | -102 | - | 3 | - | 12,733,906 | 275,452 | 162 |  |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - | $-^{1,131}$ | - | - | 1,272 576 | - | - | - |  | - | 1,982,884 | 22,291 2,685 |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manilla and Philippine Islands, - - |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 364 |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas, - ${ }^{-}$- - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, Spanish West Indies and American Colonies, | 306 | - | - | 1,171 | - | - - | 4 | - | - | 264,548 | 126,129 |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - - |  | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 5,264,581 | 30,074 |  |  |  |
| Madeira, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $-450$ |  |  | 1 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, Cape de Yerd Islands, - | 300 |  | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 11,404,970 | 235,230 |  |  |  |
| Italy, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | - | 10 |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | - | - . | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, Egypt, and Mocha, - |  |  |  | - 140 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - - | - 470 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa, - - - - - - | -1,133 | - | 546 |  | 131 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northwest Coast of America, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 303 | 72 |
| , Total, | 3,500,337 | 5,494 | 572,743 | 55,569 | 37,519 | 9,796 | 90,857 | 3,029 | 404 | 71,968,754 | 1,917,412 | 318,841 |  |  |

STATEMENT OF MPORTS-Continued


A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchundise, imported into the United States, in Forcign Vessels, from the 1st day of October, 1804, to the 30th September, 1805.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.

| from whence imported. |  |  |  |  | stoans. |  | Almonds. | miutrs. |  |  |  | candies. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Coffee. | cocoa. | Chocolate: | Brown. | White, Powdered. | All other, and Candy. |  | Prunes and Plums. | Figs. | Raisins in jars, \&c. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All other } \\ & \text { Raisins. } \end{aligned}$ | Tallow. | Wax or Spermaceti. |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - - - - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Sweden, }}{\text { Swedish }}$ West Indies, - - - | 83,546 | 40,411 | - | 844,013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deumark and Norway, - - |  |  | - | 693,747 |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | 776 |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - |  |  |  |  | 8 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11,504 | 31 | 418,984 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch East Indies, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Englard, Man, and Berwick, - - | 31,658 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - - |  |  |  | 3,315 | - | - | 567 | - | - | 1,890 | , |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British African Ports, - - - |  |  | - | 381,641 |  |  |  | - | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { British }}{\substack{\text { East Indies, } \\ \text { British West } \\ \text { Indies, } \\ \text { a }}}$ - - | 1,109,691 | 183,625, | - | 2,135,931 | 77,217 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| Neewfiundland and Britith fisheries, - | 23,488 | 14,588 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 312 | - |  |  | 414 |
| British American Colonies, ${ }^{\text {Hamburg, Bremen, }}$ (ther Hanse Towns, \&c. |  |  | . 6 | - | - | - | 2,846 | 9,183 | $\overline{9} 5$ |  |  | $\stackrel{2,695}{-}$ |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, | - | - | . 6 | - ${ }^{-}$ | - 149 | - | 15,517 | 242 | 958 | 2,634 | - |  | 12 |
| Do. ${ }^{\text {Do }}$ on the Meditersanean, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, - | 5,441,530 | 21,184 | - | 5,218,228 | 61,149 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, - | 1,596,499 | - | - | ${ }^{-7}$ | - | - | 1,391 |  |  | 3,219 24,443 | 60,011 |  |  |
| Spanisil ${ }_{\text {Do }}$ European ports on the Alantic, - on the Mediterranean, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 714 | 37 | ,680 |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - | 28,895 | - | - | 14,302 | 2,949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { 288,879 }}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras, , Campeacly, and Musquito Shore, Spanish West Indies and American colonies, | 997,436 | 441,198 | ${ }^{779}$ | 4,082,302 | 3,718,738 | - | - | 28 | 403 | 76 |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 166 | 50 |  |  |  |
| Madeira, Fayal and the other Azores, - | - | - | - , | - | - | - | - | - | $\underline{-}$ | 94 |  |  |  |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - - - - - - - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, | - |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | 44,869 | 2,675 7,689 | $\underset{\substack{\text { 58,702 } \\ 7,471}}{ }$ |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, Egypt, and Mocha, - | 46,992 | - | - | $\stackrel{-7395}{ }$ |  |  | 840 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Africa, }}{\text { Cape of Good Hope, - }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norlhwest Coast of Amerioa, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total - - | 1,361,500 | 736,065 | 816 | 14,900,085 | 3,860,061 | 31 | 21,875 | 9,490 | 49,411 | 42,770 | 126,184 | 3,471 |  |




STATEMENT OF IMPOR'TS-Continued.


[^12]

No. 116.
[2d Session.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1805.

communicated to the house of representatives, january 13, 1807.
Treasury Department, January 12, 1807.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1805; together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

It appears from those documents, that the actual tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1805, might be estimated at about $1,084,900$ tons, viz:


I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speafer of the House of Representatives.

## ALBERT GALLATIN.

## Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 10th, 1807.

Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31 st December, 1805 , of the district tonnage of the United States.


The tonnage on which duties were collected during the same year, amounted as follows:


The registered tonnage having been corrected according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, and as stated in the communication made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, the 27th of February, 1802, is considered the true amount, as near as may be, of that description of ton nage, The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1805, on that description of tonnage, as being most correct, and may be considered nearly the true amount, . . . . . . . . . . . .

The fishing vessels, the same, . . . . . . . . . $276,209.00$
The district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1805, is stated at 59,445.00

Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as above stated, to $749,341.22$, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whale fishery, 1,084,995.22

Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery,
Amounting to

$$
6,015.47
$$

It appears, by the collectors' abstracts, that $128,507.03$ tons new vessels were built in the year 1805 , whereof $97,973.57$ tons were registered, and $30,533.41$ tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Honorable Aubert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Abstrait of the Tonnage of the Shipping of the several Districts of the United States, on the last day of December, 1805.


ABSTRACT—Continued.

| DISTRICTS. |  |  |  |  | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | Licensed under 20 tons. |  | Aggregate Tonnage of each District. | Proportions of the Enrolled and Li-censed Tonnage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Permanent. | Temporary. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coasting Trade | Cod Fishery. |  | Coasting Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths, | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths, |
| Wilmington, Delaware, ${ }^{1-}$ | - | - | - | - | 852.53 | 862,63 | 5,115.68 | 112.94 | 637.29 | * | 7,581.22 | 5,228.67 |  |  |
| Baltimore, Maryland, - | - | - | - | - | 54,248.30 | 6,568,08 | 9,555.41 | - | 1,839.03 | - | 78.210.82 | 9,555.41 |  |  |
| Chester, - | - | - | - | - | -, | 6,50,0 | 2,458.48, | 53.12 | 909.79 | - | 3,421.44 | 2,511.60 |  |  |
| Oxford, | - |  | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | 8,564.25 | - | - 1,846.18 | - | 10,410.43 | 8,564.25 |  |  |
| Vienna, - | - |  | - | - | 673.56 | 241.80 | 7,594.27 | $\cdots$ | 1,740.52 | - | 10,250.25 | 7,594.27 |  |  |
| Havre de Grace, | - |  | - | - | 81.34 |  | 1,509.94 |  | 106.36 | - | 1,697.69 | 1,509.94 |  |  |
| Snow Hill, - | - |  | " | - | 54.28 | 11950 | 3,744.22 |  | 709.01 | - | 4,507.51 | 3,744.22 |  |  |
| Annapolis, - - | - | - | - | - | - | 112.50 | 1,593.85 | - | 492.21 61.50 | $\square$ | $2,198.61$ $1,502.43$ | 1,593.85 |  |  |
| Nanjemoy, - | . | - | - | - | .. | 24.92 | 1,566.25 | - | 249.34 | - | 1,840,56 | 1,566.25 |  |  |
| Georgetown, Columbia, | - | - | . | - | 472.29 | 257.08 | 1,037.09 | - | $344.33^{\circ}$ | - | 2,110.79 | 1,037.09 |  |  |
| Alexandria, | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 6,448,21 | 1,335.23 | 2,817.58 | 121.40 | 598.42 | - | 11,320.89 | 2,939.03 |  |  |
| Hampton, Virginia, | - | - | - | - | - | 53.79 | 577.49 | - | 192.86 | - | 824.24 | 577.49 |  |  |
| Norfolk, - | - | - | - | - | 23,207.37 | 9,609.28 | 6,699.27 | 1,456.22 | 2,313.70 | - | 43,285.89 | 8,155.49 |  |  |
| Petersburgh, - | - | - | - | - | 1,450.36 | 264.48 | 3,209.85 | 197.73 | 482.19 | - | 5,594.71 | 3,407.63 |  |  |
| Richmond, - - | - | - | - | - | 592.07 | 665.19 | 3,505.51 | 315.28 | 37.87 | - | 5,116.02 | 3,820.79 |  |  |
| York Town, - - - | - | - | - | - | 319.41 | - | 2,942.53 | - | 510.40 248.74 | - | 3,452.93 | 2,942.53 |  |  |
| East River, - - | - | - | - | - | 319.41 900.07 | - | 1,054.41 | $\stackrel{-}{314.44}$ | 248.74 615.32 | - | $1,622.61$ $4,980.34$ | $1,054.41$ $3,464.90$ |  |  |
| Yeocomico, - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 824.41 | , | 380.48 | - | 1,204.89 | 824.41 |  |  |
| Dumflies, - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | 732.25 | 21.00 | 257.45 | - | 1,010.70 | 753.25 |  |  |
| Folly Landing, - | - | - | - | - | . 549.02 | - | 928.83 | - | 1,075.45 | - | 2,553,35. | 928.83 |  |  |
| Cherrystone, - | * | - | - | - | 73.00 | . | 534.73 | - | 659.53 | - | 1,167.31 | 534.73 |  |  |
| Kentucky, | - | - | - | - | 675.52 | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{-}{4}$ | - | - | 675.52 |  |  |  |
| Wilmington, North Carolina. | - | - | " | - | 2,620.05 | 2,158.06 | 623,24 | 314.28 | - 129.87 | - | 5,845.55 | 937.52 |  |  |
| Newbern, - | - | - | - | - | 3,315.48 | 864.71 | 1,342.00 | - | 238.65 | - | 5,760.89 | 1,342.00 |  |  |
| Washington, | - | - | - | - | 2,393.05 | 1,238.93 | 1,280.45 | - | 395.49 | - | 5,308.02 | 1,280.45 |  |  |
| Camden, - | $\square$ | - | - | - | 4,588.63 | 1,516.04 | 3,203.69 | :- | 7775.34 | - | 10,083.75 | 3,203.69 |  |  |
| Camden, - | "- | - | - | - | $1,533.10$ 508.32 | $1,694.24$ 145.88 | 1,839.70 | - | 783.80 183.49 | - | $5,770.89$ $1,320.88$ | $1,839.70$ 483.14 |  |  |
| Georgetown, South Carolina, | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 229.78 | 150.76 | 858.11 | 129.40 | - | - | 1,368.15 | 987.51 |  | , |
| Charleston, - - | - | $=$ | - | - | 29,676.22 | 5,050.74 | 6,871.00 | 585.35 | 364.48 | - | 42,547.84 | 7,456.35 |  |  |
| Beaufort, - - | - | - | - | - | - . | - | 335.38 | -- | , - | - | 335.38 | 335.38 |  |  |
| Savannah, Georgia, | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 4,945.90 | 2,920.11 | 958.10 | 696.13 | - | - | 9,520.29 | 1,654.23 |  |  |
| Brunswick, - | - | , - | - | - | 579.47 | $\cdot$ - | 313.39 | -- | 82.45 | - | 975.36 | 313.39 |  |  |
| St. Mary's, | - | - | - | - | -100.73 | 147.24 | 161.38 | 120.78 | 27.92 | - | 457.36 | 282.15 |  |  |
| Marietta, | - | - | - | - | ' 169.73 | - |  | - 35 | - 90.17 | - | 169.73 |  |  |  |
| Natchez, - | - | - | - | - | 6,696.20 | 1,664,87 | 168.60 353.09 | 35.16 $:$ | 99.17 216.77 | - | 302.93 $8,931.03$ | 203.76 353.09 |  |  |
| Niagara, | - | - | - | - | 137.17 | 1, | - | - | 21 | - | 137.17 |  |  |  |
| - |  |  | - | - | 663,168.12 | 86,173.10 | 339,785.14 | 10,958.67 | 31,296. 73 | 8,986.37 | 1,140,368.23 | 304,366.38 | 898.13 | 48,479.30 |

## Recapitulation of the Tonnage of the United States for 1805.

 REGISTERED TONNAGE.The registered vessels which were employed in foreign trade, and the amount of registered tonnage of the United States, at the close of the year 1805, was

Tons. 95ths.
(a.) 749,341.22

## ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.

The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade, at the close of the year 1805, was

Tons. 95ths.

The licensed vessels; under 20 tons, employed in ditto, was ${ }^{\circ}$. $\quad$.

(a.) The total amount of registered tonnage employed other than in the whale fishery, during ${ }^{3}$ the year 1805 The amount employed in the whale fishery,

$$
744,223.83
$$

$$
5,117.34
$$

As above,
-749,341.22
Treasury Defartment, Register's Office, January 5, 1807.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered to the treasury by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1805.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## SURVEY OF THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA

## COMMUNIOATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARy 27, 1807.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the coast of North Carolina, between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, to be surveyed, , respectfully reports:
That, in conformity with the provisions of the above mentioned act, the coast, between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, together with the shoals lying off and between those Capes, hath been surveyed, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, who have made a chart, more correct than any extant, particularly of the shoals off Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear, as well as of the soundings between those shoals and the Gulf stream.

That, from the nature of those shoals, which are ascertained to consist of banks of loose and shifting sand, it does not appear practicable to erect a light house on either of them; and that, although the commissioners think that buoys fixed on some parts, and particularly near the channel which runs through the shoal called the "Fryingpan," would be useful, it is doubtful whether they could, in that situation, be moored in a permanent manner.

All which is respectfully submitted.
Treasury Department, January 25th, 1807.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
'Sir:
The Commissioners for surveying the coast of North Carolina have the honor to report:
That, on the 28th day of May last, they met at Shellcastle, district of Ocracock, and, agreeably to their instructions, commenced the survey, by first ascertaining the latitude and longitude of that place-the latter was ascertained by a series of lunar observations, taken both on the east and west sides of the sun, and a mean of the whole for the result, which gave the longitude $76^{\circ} 5^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.; the latitude is $35^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. With those data they proceeded to lay down the adjacent coasts of Ocracock and Portsmouth, the shoals in the vicinity of Shellcastle, and the bar. They were employed on that service till the 20th of June, when the cutter Governor Williams, Captain. Alexander Henderson, arrived from Newbern, and reported that the cutter was ready for sea.

On the 22d the commissioners embarked, and on the 24th put to sea and proceeded to Cape Hatteras, on which is a light house, situated in longitude $75^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., and latitude $35^{\circ}, 14^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$.

Cape Hatteras shoals extend twelve miles in a southeasterly direction, with ten and twelve fathoms on the extreme parts. The most dangerous shoal lies in latitude $35^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ N., the middle of which is ten miles distant from the light house, and has barely two fathoms water; between that and the Diamond shoal, which lies almost directly off the Cape, there is a good passage for small vessels, in moderate weather, or when the wind is off the land, but it would be always safest to go round the shoal, in ten and twelve fathoms. The light house can be seen all round in that water, if the weather is clear.

The Gulf stream lies twelve miles from the extreme part of the shoals, in a south east direction, and twentyfour miles from the land; the soundings were from twelve fathoms on the outer part of the shoal, to sixty fathoms close on the edge of the stream. The whole is faithfully laid down in their chart.

On the fourth of July they sailed for Cape Lookout, and from thence to Beaufort, where they met the Wilmington cutter Diligence, Captain James Brown, which had, for some time, been under the direction of the other commissioner.

Cape Lookout lies in latitude $34^{\circ} 34^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., and longitude $76^{\circ} 37^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., and the Cape Woods, where it is contemplated to build a light house, in latitude $34^{\circ} 36^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., and longitude $76^{\circ} 36^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. The shoals extend from the cape fitteen miles, in a south southeast direction, and the broken ground as far as latitude $34^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ N.; in that latitude, there are 14 and 15 fathoms water, and from thence to the Gulf stream the soundings are gradual to 95 fathoms water. The tracks of both cutters are faithfully laid down in their chart, together with all the soundings from the outer part of the shoal to the edge of the Gulf stream.

At Beaufort the longitude was determined in the same manner as at Ocracock, and from which Cape Lookout, the shoals, and all the coast, as far as Old Topsail inlet, are laid down.

On the 31st day of July, the commissioners took their departure from Beaufort, with both the cutters, and surveyed the coast from thence to Federal point, on New inlet, the entrance of Cape Fear. The latitudes and longitudes of all the inlets are carefully laid down in their charts, agreeably to the run of the Governor Williams from Beaufort bar, together with all the soundings.

At Cape Fear the commissioners proceeded as at the other two stations, and determined the longitude of the light house at Bald Head, on Smith's Island, to be $78^{\circ} 12^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., and the latitude $33^{\circ} 51^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. With these data, they commenced the survey of the Fryingpan shoals; the extreme southern part of them lies in latitude $33^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$; and, in that parrallel of latitude, the shoal runs twelve miles due east and west, with seven fathoms all along the southern edge. The commissioners, while surveying that shoal, discovered a very fine channel or slew, which runs through about the middle of the shoal, and ten miles from Cape Fear, with seven fathoms water on the north side, to four and five on the south, and more than a mile wide in the narrowest part, which, when generally known, will be of great importance to the navigation of Cape Fear; all the soundings, bearings, \&c. they have carefully laid down in their chart.

On the 22d of August, the cutter Governor Williams was dismasted, in consequence of a violent gale of wind at northeast, which drove every other vessel on shore. The Diligence cutter was then at Wilmington, and received no damage.

The commissioners, having finished the survey as far as Cape Fear and the Fryingpan shoals, they embarked or board the Diligence for Ocracock, where they safely arrived, the 31st of August, and, on the 2 d of September, experienced another gale, which wrecked 14 sail of vessels. The cutter Diligence did not receive much damage.

The commissioners being desirous to ascertain the fact whether any part of Hatteras shoals extended as far as Iatitude $34^{\circ} 48^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., and longitude $76^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$., as asserted in most of the popular books on navigation, Mr. Coles sailed in the Diligence on the 7th of September, and cruised over that ground in several directions, and could not perceive any thing like a shoal; but, on the contrary, from the bar to latitude $34^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$, there is from 15 to 18 fathoms, and deepens gradually from the land to that latitude. The soundings are carefully laid down in their chart.

The weather being fine, the Diligence sailed again on the 24th of September, in order to take the soundings off Hatteras shoals, to the northward, and to determine the real situation of the Wimble shoals; and, after performing that service, returned again on the 28 th, and at $6{ }^{\prime}$ 'clock P. M., was safely moored under :he lee of Shellcastle, the survey being completely finished. About midnight it blew a violent gale, or rather a hurricane, in which both the cutters were totally lost, and every vessel in the port wrecked. Mr. Coles was on board the Diligence when she sunk-consequently lost all his instruments, papers, and every article of clothing. The officers and crew, as well as himself, were, as early as possible, taken off the wreck by the humane exertions of the inhabitants of Shell castle. In that distressed situation, the officers and Mr. Coles, also as many of the crew as could possibly be accommodated, were comfortably lodged, and carefully provided with every comfort, by James Taylor, Esquire, collector at Ocracock, to whose generous atteutions Mr. Coles attributes the recovery of his health.

There was on board the Diligence, at the time she was lost, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars specie, together with other moneys and vouchers, to the amount of between sixty and seventy more-a part of the moneys destined for contingent expenses.

After the loss of the cutters, the commissioners prepared to leave the coast, and embarked on the 10th of October, with the officers and crews of the cutters, for Newbern.

The commissioners, by their instructions, are enjoined to report their opinion on the practicability of building light houses on the extreme point of the shoals; and if that should not be thought practicable, whether lighted beacons could not be established there.
'They are of opinion that it is impracticable to build light houses on the extreme point of the shoals, with any prospect of their standing. First, because the shoals appear to them to be formed of materials which are put in motion by every gale. Secondly, they are assured, as well from their own observation as from the best information they could procure from the inhabitants along the coast, that the several shoals are almost entirely a quicksand; but, admitting that a tolerable foundation could be found, the commissioners cannot conceive that any building situated 15 or 20 miles in the ocean, could possibly withstand the continual shock of the sea, impelled by the boisterous gale for three thousand miles.

The same reasons induce them to believe that floating beacons could not be maintained on the extreme point of the shoals, except, perhaps, during the summer months.

The light house at Cape Hatteras exhibits a fine light, when in order, and can be seen very plain in twelve fathoms water, on the outer part of the shoals, when only ten feet above the level of the sea, but from on board a large vessel, it might be seen in twenty or twenty-five fathoms.

While the commissioners were engaged in surveying the shoals off Lookout, the reffection was frequently forced upon them of the many lives that might be saved, and the great utility and advantage it would be to navigation, could a light house be established on that Cape-but it ought to be of the first magnitude: for the land is low, and cannot be seen more than three leagues, in the clearest weather, from on board a small vessel. The commissioners have often seen vessels, and among them a very fine ship, standing under full sail directiy for the centre of the breakers, and not any of them perceived their danger, until they were so near that it was with difficulty they were able to clear the weather part of the shoals; but, had a good light house been there, those vessels must have discoveredit, and thereby have known the danger of their situation in time to enable them to weather the shoals, even in stormy weather. The commissioners are fully of opinion that Cape Lookout shoals are more destructive to navigation than either Hatteras or Cape Fear shoals.

As the light house at Cape Fear cannot be seen' in the seven fathom slew, which runs through the Fryingpan shoals, the commissioners would recommend the establishment of a couple of floating beacons, one at each end of the passage: for it often happens that vessels, with a northeast wind, are caught too near the land to be able to weather away the outer part of the shoals, and, to save their lives, run their vessel on shore; but now they will avail themselves of the passage through the slew, and, when under the lea of the shoxl, might lay too with safety; there being drift enough for twelve hours, nothing is wanting to render it of general use, but some mark or other being established that would direct them to the entrance.

The commissioners decline giving directions for sailing into the ports of North Carolina, as all the harbors are barred, and those always subject to some alteration by every gale, particularly in the equinoctial storms; but the bars create only a part of the danger in sailing into those ports. It is the vast bed of shoals, that lies within the bars, with their innumerable small channels, which give to the tide so many different directions, that even the pilots, who live on the spot, find it difficult to carry a vessel in, without some accident.

The currents on the coast of North Carolina are governed mostly by the wind. During the summer months, the prevailing winds are southwesterly, and the current then sets in the direction of the coast, to the eastward; and when the southerly wind begins to cease blowing, it changes suddenly to the contrary direction, which is a sure precursor of a northeast wind.

The tide flows on all the bars and the shoals of Hatteras, Lookout, and Cape Fear, from four to five feet, accordingly as the winds prevail in the offing, and in easterly gales it runs several feet higher.

At Ocracock there is, at present, nearly 18 feet on the bar at high water, and at low water neap tides not more than two fathoms, but ordinarily 13 feet. It is high water there, at full and change of the moon, at $40^{\prime} \mathrm{clock}$; at Cape Hatteras shoals, at three o'clock and 45 minutes.

On the bar at Old Topsail inlet, Beaufort, there is always 13 feet at low water, and at spring tides, nineteen and twenty feet, but the harbor is much encumbered with shoals, some parts of which are dry at low water: It is high water on full and change of the moon, at $50^{\prime}$ clock, on the bar, and the variation is one degree forty minutes easterly; and at Cape Lookout shoals, it is high water at full and change at half past 40 oclock, where the variation is one degree and thirty minutes.

New Inlet, Cape Fear, has only nine feet on the bar at low water, and, at spring tides, there has been known fourteen feet. Cape Fear bar has fifteen feet water at neap tides; and, in what is termed good tides by the pilots, they can carry a vessel out drawing nineteen feet water. It is high water at the bar at 70 0 clock, and about the Fryingpan shoals at six hours and thirty minutes: the variation at Cape Fear is three degrees eastwardly.

The commissioners would do injustice to their own feelings, did they not embrace this opportunity to express their entire approbation of the officers commanding the revenue cutters, and all the gentlemen officers, for their steady and zealous attention to the duties of their several stations, during the whole survey; and their polite and friendly attentions to accommodate and render agreeable their situation, while on board the cutters, will always be remembered with gratitude.

The chart which the commissioners have now the honor to submit, has been effected with a vast deal of labor and personal hazard; indeed, the many difficulties which have attended their service, cannot be readily conceived; but they feel themselves in some measure compensated, by having it in their power to present a chart of the coast of North Carolina, which they cannot but flatter themselves will prove beneficial to the navigation of the United States, but more especially so to those gentlemen having command of vessels, who will be at the pains to avail themselves of all those means of ascertaining their latitude, which our great and beneficent Creator has been pleased to render truly within the reach of every one who will use the necessary means.

The commissioners have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,
THOMAS COLES, JONATHAN PRICE.
To the Honorable Albert Gallatin, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

## LIABILITY OF SHIP OWNERS FOR THE ACTS OF THEIR MASTERS.

communicated to the house of representatives, february $18,1807$.
Mr. Earlx, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, who were instructed, by aresolution of the House of Representatives, "to inquireinto the expediency of providing, by law, how far owners of ships shall be answerable for the acts of the masters and mariners," made the following report:
The subject thus submitted is considered by the committee to be one of great importance to the shipping interest of this country, and well entitled to the attentive consideration of the National Legislature. It has received from the committee all the examination which the short space of time since its commitment, and the circumscribed nature of the information possessed upon the subject, could admit. Prudence and sound policy forbid any definite arrangements in relation thereto, without more investigation than can be had during the present session. The committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the resolution directing "an inquiry into the expediency of providing, by law, how far owners of ships shall be answerable for the acts of masters and mariners," be postponed indefinitely.

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, $180 \%$.

communioated to the house of representatives, feb. 26, 1807.
Treasurx Departaent, February 24, 1807.
SIR:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1806, and amounting to 101,536,963 dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are esti| mated at |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| And those of foreign growth or manufacture, at | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$101,536,963

The exports from Savannah, which may be estimated at $2,250,000$ dollars, and consist almost altogether of domestic produce, not being included in this statement, the total amount of exports, for that year, may be estimated at near 104 millions of dollars, of which about forty-three millions and a half consisted of articles of domestic growth or manufacture.

The foreign goods may be divided into three classes, viz.
1st. Articles, on the importation of which no duty had been collected, they being free of duty by the laws of the United States, and amounting to
$\$ 2,383,910$
2d. Articles liable to duty, and which were, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback, - $\$ 49,334,739$
3d. Articles liable to duty, but which were not, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback,
$\begin{array}{r}8,564,587 \\ \hline \$ 60,283,236\end{array}$
The duties collected on the importation of the articles of the 3 d class, and which, not being paid by consumers within the United States, are derived directly from the carrying trade, amount to 1,297,535 dollars, exclusively of the additional duties which constitute the Mediterranean fund.

It appears by the additional statement, A, that the articles of domestic growth or manufacture, exported during the period aforesaid, may be arranged under the following heads, viz.
Produce of the Sea,

| - - - | \$3,116,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| - - | $4,86 \mathrm{~J}, 000$ |
| 30,125,000 |  |
| 2,250,000 |  |
| $\cdots 32,375,000$ |  |
| - - | 2,707,000 |
| - | 445,000 |
| \$43,504,000 |  |

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st of October, 1805, and ending the 30th September, 1806.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.

| SPECIES OF MEROHANDISE. | Quantity or Value. | SPECLES OF MERCHANDISE. |  | Quantity or Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beer, Porter, and Cider, in |  | Cards, Playing, | packs, | 171 |
| bottles, - - - dozens, | 9,831 | Iron, Pig, | tons, | 79 |
| Bocts, - - - pairs, | 8,985 | Do. Bar; |  | 307 |
| Shoes, Silk, - - - do. | 4,911 | Do. Nails, - | pounds, | 218,805 |
| Do. Leather, - - do. | 126,918 | Do. Castings, - - - | dollars, | 47,014 |
| Candles, Tallow, - - pounds, | 1,987,544 | Do. all manufactures of Tron, or |  |  |
| Do. Wax, - - do. | 2,271 | Iron and Steel, - - | do. | 29,700. |
| Soap, - - - - do. | 2,117,250 | Spirits, from molasses, - | gallons, | 1,259,360 |
| Starch, - - - - do. | 2,143 | Sugar refined, - | pounds, | 301,292 |
| Hair Powder, . - - - do. | 9,359 | Chocolate, - - - | do. | 8,886 |
| Snuff, - - - do. | 39,005 | Gunpowder, - - | do. | 139,703 |
| Tobbacco manufactured, - do. | 342,728 | Copper or Brass, and Copper ma- |  |  |
| Leather, - - - do. | 388,223 | nufactured, - - - | dollars, | 25,340 |
| Maple and other brown Sugar, do. | 209,286 | Medicinal Drugs, - |  | 53,074 |
| Bricks, - - - M. | 1,060 | Merchandise, and all other arti- |  |  |
| Spirits, from grain, - . - gallons, | 43,016 | cles not enumerated, manu- |  |  |
| Bark, Essence of -- - do. | 49 | factured, - - - |  | 256,322 |
| Linseed Oll, - - - do. | 20,967 29,514 | Merchandise and all other articles |  |  |
| Spirits of Turpentine, Canvass and Sail Cloth, | 29,514 , 100 | not enumerated, raw produce, | do. | 189,110 |
| Cables and cordage, - - cwt. | 6,359 | Total value of the foregoing state- |  |  |
| Cards, Wool and Cotton, . - dozens, | 3,999 | ment, - - | Dollars, | 41,253,727 |

Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing the 1st October, 1805, and ending the $30 t h$ Septernber, 1806.



A Summary of the Value and Destinution of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statement.


A Summary of the Value of the Exports from each State.


Note.-No returns have been received from the District of Savannah, in the State of Georgia.

A Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th september, 1806.


## STATEMENT-Continued.



A Statement of the duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported, without being. entitled to drawback

| sp | Amount of duty. |  | Amount of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollars. Cts. |  | Dollars. Cts. |
| Goods paying duties ad val. at $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per ct. | 638,712 50 | Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff |  |
| Goods pang do. | 123,901 20 | and cigars, - - - - | 2,133 00 |
| 20 do. | 14;078 20 | Snuff, - | 49160 |
| Wines, Malmsey Madeira and London |  | Indigo, | 13,024 25 |
| , particular, | 1,519 02 | Cotton, - - - | 11,591 61 |
| All other Madeira, | 14200 | Powder, Hair, - - - | 11, 2380 |
| Burgundy, Champaign, \&c. | 4950 |  | 76160 |
| Sherry and St. Lucar, - | 9,512 80 |  | 2124 |
| - Claret, \&c. in bottles or cases, ${ }^{\prime}$ | 7,334 25 | Pewter plates and dishes, | 2120 |
| Lishon, Oporto, \&c. - | 603 7 7 | Iron, Anchors and Sheet, | 1308 |
| Teneriffe, Fayal, \&c. | 7,967 68 | Slit and Hoop, - | 71604 |
| All other in casks, | 24,650 71 | Nails, . - | 2,190 92 |
| Spirits, from Grain - | 6,333 88 | Spikes, ${ }^{-}$- | 6603 |
| from other materials, | 61,450 48 | Paints, Ochre, Yellow, in Oil, | 20979 |
| Molasses, | 1,433 90: | Spanish Dry yellow, | 904 |
| Beer, Ale, and Porter, | 73080 | Spanish brown, - | 104 |
| Teas, Bohea, -- - | $\begin{array}{r}78696 \\ 17964 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - White and red lead, | 88368 |
| Souchong, and other Black, | 17,964 90 | Lead, - | 65932 |
| Hyson, Imperial, \&c. | 31,847 36 | Cordage, Tarred, - | 1,733 86 |
| Other Green, | 14,578 20 | Untarred, | $396{ }^{\circ} 00$ |
| Coffee, | 52,024 85 | Steel, - ${ }^{-}$ | 29700 |
| Cocoa, - | 10,582 28. | Twine and Packthread, | 37600 |
| Sugar, Brown, \&c. | 56,582 40 | Glauber Salts, | 9200 |
| White clayed, \&c. | 45,977 07 | Salt. - - | 1,013 20 |
| Loaf, | 15300 | Coal, - - - | 53580 |
| Almonds, -* | 43820 | Fish, foreign caught, dried, | 31,966 50 |
| Fruits, Currants, - - | 8790 | Pickled Salmon, - | 3,595 00 |
| Prunes and Plums, | 17080 | Mackerel, | 2,631 00 |
|  | 14798 | ( All other, - | 3,494 00 |
| Raisins, in jars, boxess, \& Muscadel; | 73026 | Glass, Black quart bottles, - - | 53220 |
| - ${ }^{\text {all other, - }}$ | 85111 | Window, not above 8 inches by 10, | 23200 |
| Candles, Tallow, - | 11096 | . not above 10 inches by 12, | 18200 |
| Wax or Spermaceti, | 6744 | Cimars All above 10 inches by 12, | - 2925 |
| Cheese, - - | 89278 | Cigars, -- - - - | 2,038 00 |
| Soap, | 1,04598 65070 | Shoots, ${ }^{\text {S }}$ - ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Tallow, -: | 65070 | Shoes and Slippers, Silk, - - | 1,080 50 |
| Spices, Mace, | 7,703 75 | Kid, Morocco, \&c. for men |  |
| Nutmegs, | 5,541 00 | women, - | 33750 |
| Cinnamon, | 46520 | Wll other for children, | 2030 |
| Cloves, | 4,792 00 | Cards, Wool and Cotton, | 2400 |
| Pepper, | 77,938 92 | Playing, - - | 2,401 50 |
| Pimento, | 5988 |  |  |
| Chinese Cassia, '- - | 95772 | Total, | 1,297,535 25 |

Treasury Departinent, Register's Office, February 23, 1807.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## DEFECTS IN THE NON-IMPORTATION ACT.

## communicated to the house oe representatives, on the 11 th of december, 1807.

Sin:
Treasury Department, December 5, 1807.
The want of precision in describing the prohibited articles in the non-importation act, will give rise to much perplexity and numerous suits, before the construction of the statute can be definitively settled. Amongst other inquiries or doubts which have arisen on the subject, permit me to mention the following:

1st. Packages, wrappers, or vessels, securing or containing articles not prohibited and imported according to law.

Will the articles be liable to forfeiture because such packages or vessels are amongst the prohibited articles? Hardware is wrapped with paper; cloths, and other permitted articles, are enclosed in linen packages, or secured with ropes or twine; boxes, in which many permitted articles are imported, must have nails; aqua fortis, and various other medicimes, and liquors, must necessarily be imported in glass bottles, \&c. \&c. Supposing the treasury to decide, which, particularly in the last mentioned case, would be a doubtful construction, that the prohibition shall not apply to such packages, wrappers, or vessels, as are absolutely necessary to contain or secure articles not prohibited, yet a difficulty would arise: for salt is often imported in linen bags, of equal or greater value than the salt itself; and salt may be, and is, oftener imported without such bags.

2 d. Articles, of which leather, silk, hemp, flax, tin, brass, are the materials of chief value.
Difficulties will arise in relation to a variety of articles, composed, partly, of non-prohibited materials; amongst which are mentioned manufactures of mixed metals, such as pewter, tutania, prince's metal, pinchbeck, bell metal, timned goods, gilt buttons, a great variety of articles of hardware, and more particularly articles in which labor and materials are so blended as to render a decision almost impossible. Thus, in patent floor cloths, must the article be prolibited, because the hemp or flax of the canvass is more valuable than the drugs used in the painting? or must it be admitted, because the painting, including labor, is more valuable than the canvass? Are printed books prohibited as paper, or because the flas of which the paper is made is more valuable than the quantity of ink used in printing? or are they admissible, because the printing itself is more valuable than the paper, or, at least, than the flax?

3d. Woollen cloths.
It is asked, first, whether manufactures, partly of wool, partly of cotton, or partly of wool, and partly of silk or flax, the silk or Hax being not, however, the material of chief value, are prohibited? Secondly, whether, by the word cloth, must be understood only that species of manufactures which, in common parlance, is so called, excluding cassimeres, coatings, and other similar manufactures? or, whether it means every thing which is woven, including shalloons, stuffs, carpets, \&c.?
4. It is also doubted whether silver watches are prohibited, under the denomination of silver wares? Whether the glass of a gold watch will forfeit the watch?. Whether tacks, brads, \&c. are prohibited as nails; cotton stockings as clothing ready made; manufactures of paper as paper, \&c.?

On all these points inquiries have already been made, and many other doubts may arise not yet foreseen. There are, also, some other parts of the act, not connected with the description of the articles, which require explanation, such as the mode of ascertaining the value of woollen cloth, when a suspicion arises that it is underrated, and a precise designation of the day when importation shall be considered, under the act, to have taken place, viz. whether the day of report and entry, as has heretofore been practised, orethe day of arrival into the United States, as will probably be claimed by the importers?

Upon the whole, it is desirable that the act may not be carried into effect previous to a revision: for, although no statute of this kind can, particularly at first, be altogether free from imperfections, yet the most obvious may easily be removed.

This.communication would have been sooner inade, had it not been expected that the amendatory bill. which was last year before Congress, would be taken up; or that the change of circumstances which had taken place since the act was first passed, would, before this time, have brought matters to such a crisis, as to supersede, in any event, the necessity of the act itself.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Honorable Thomas Newton, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1807.

COMmunicated to the house of representatives, december 24, $180 \%$.

## Treasury Departifent, December 23, 1807.

SIr:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1806; together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

It appears, from those documents, that the actual tonnage of the United States, on the 3Ist of December, 1806, might be estimated at about $1,248,000$ tons, viz:

Tons. 95ths.


I haye the honor to be, very respectfilly, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Departurent, Register's Office, December 22, 1807.
Sir:

- I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31st December, 1806, of the district tonnage of the United States:


The tonnage on which duties were collected, during the same year, amounted as follows:
Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,
Eegistered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,
Fishing vessels the same,
Note. Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the Amited States, engaged
in foreign trade, not registered, . . . . 86,602.12
Ditto, coasting trade, $\because \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad 507.22$

Total tonnage on which duties were collected,
1,397,265.67
The registered tonnage having been corrected according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, and as stated in the communication made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, the 27th of February, 1802, is considered as the true amount, as near as may. be, of that description of tonnage,

808,284.68
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1806, on that description of tonnage, as being most correct , and may be considered nearly the true amount,

The fishing vesssels the same,
66,351.31
The district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1806, is stated at
1,161,037.87
Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as above stated, to $808,284.68$, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whale fishery,

Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery,
Amounting to
10,506.38
It appears, by the collectors' abstracts, that $126,093.29$ tons new vessels were built in the year 1806, whereof 93,971 . 61 tons were registered, and $32,121.63$ tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Honorable Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury:

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$$

Abstract of the Tomage of the Shipping of the scvecal Distriets of the United States, on the last day of December, 1806.

| - DISTRICTS. |  |  |  |  | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | Licensed under twenty tons. |  | Aggregate tonnage of each district. | Proportions of the Enrolled and Licens. ed Tonnage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Permanent. | Temporary. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coast'g trade. | Cod Fishery. |  | Coast's Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fiskery. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tons. 95tbs. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 06ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths | Tons. 95ths. |
| Portsmouth, New Hampshire, | - | - |  |  | 19,390.90 | 1,215.34 | 3,406.58 | 87.87 | 72.68 | 273.84 |  |  |  |  |
| Newburyport, Massachusetts, | - | - |  |  | 25,291.32 | 1,982.72 | 4,422.17 | - | 36.64 | 208.38 | $24,447.41$ $31,941.33$ | 1,5688.16 | - | 1,933.34 |
| Gloucester, . . | - | - | . | - | 4,980.08 | $\underline{23.25}$ | 4,043.19 | 44.19 | $\stackrel{375.47}{ }$ | 2,977.33 | 12,343.56 | 1,541.48 | - | 2,734.41 |
| - Salem, | - | - |  |  | 30,163.79 | 573.71 | 10,929.50 | 34.04 |  | 89.27 | 41,790.41 | 6,805.94 | - | 4,157.55 |
| Marblehead, | - | - | - |  | 360.22 77663,93 | -87.41 | 598.93 11.818 .81 | 131.33 | 80.34 | 126.51 | 1,166.10 | 33.22 | $\cdots$ | 565.71 |
| Boston, | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | 82,857.06 | 16,371.74 | 11,818.81 | 2,398.41 | 306.57 | 156.88 592.89 | $19,858.51$ $118,474.49$ | $5,369.30$ $14,699.35$ | - | 6,580.84 |
| Plymouth, | - | - |  |  | 10,100.30 | $16,315.11$ -415 | $15,9818.64$ $7,804.26$ | 2,398.41 | 306.57 38.21 | 592.89 67.66 | $118,474.49$ $18,593.83$ | $14,699.35$ $3,049.28$ | - | $3,646.73$ $4,923.22$ |
| Barnstable, | . | . |  |  | 1,230.62 | 122.56 | 15,163.59 | 129.31 | 277.24 | 237.94 | 17,161.41 | 5,444.83 | 100.94 | 4,923.22 |
| Nantuoket, | - | . | . |  | 12,964.04 | 30.58 | 3,944.13 | 242.13 | 84.02 |  | 17,264.90 | 3,676.85 | 128.87 | 9,780.08 |
| Edgartown, | - | . | - |  | 148.08 | - | 798.08 | - | 104.61 | - | 1,050.77 | 754.13 | 12.87 | 43.90 |
| New Bedford, - | - | - | - |  | 20,055.61 | 24.60 277 | 6,378.71 | 44.20 | 139.05 | - | 26,642.27 | 5,639.55 | - | 783.36 |
| Yoik, | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | - | - |  | $3,087.46$ $1,291.13$ | 277.84 255.08 | 4,093.38 | 165.91 | 160.22 | - | 7,619.00 | 3,873.75 | - | 219.58 |
| Kennebunk, | - | - |  |  | 6,321.21 | 255.08 | 1,069.89 | 165.91 | 144.81 | 1114.10 | 3,041.07 | 1,021.50 | - | 214.35 |
| Biddeford, | $\because$ | - | . |  | 4,272.18 | 91.91 | 1,732.08 | - | 14.84 | 179.66 29.84 | 7,084.43 | 401.87 $1,403.79$ | - | 166.70 |
| Portland, | - | - | . |  | 30,271.47 | 765.94 | 7,804.39 | " | ${ }_{462.03}$ | 697.51 | 40,001.44 | 1,403.79 $6,059.06$ | - | 328.24 $1,745.33$ |
| Bath, | - | . | . |  | 13,980.46 | 2,337.54 | 2,915.91 | 87.60 | 143.03 | 233.34 | 19,698.03 | 2,512.31 | - | 1,461.25 |
| Wiscasset, | - | - | - |  | 10,499.31 | ${ }^{7} 741.63$ | 2,483.59 | 8 | 131.05 | 678.71 | 14,534.39 | 2,215.27 | . | 268.32 |
| Penobscot, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | - |  | 5,545.33 | 1,496.44 | 10,287.83 | - | 94.90 | 789.84 | 18,214.49 | 9,699.32 |  | 588.51 |
| Frenchman's Bay, | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | : |  | $3,351.08$ 640.25 | 328.19 | 8,630.82 | - | 168.03 | 613.55 | 13,091.72 | 7,781.51 | $\cdots$ | 849.31 |
| Machins, | - | - | - |  | 539.29 | 176.20 | $4,063.07$ $1,308.54$ | - | 380.92 | 183.57 | 5,267.86 | 3,100.21 | - | 962.81 |
| Passamaquoddy, | : | . | - |  | 405.37 | 3,952.93 | $1,381.36$ 581 | 1,784.86 | 22.56 204.33 | 113.51 | 2,160.20 | $1,139.16$ $1,951.22$ | - | 169.38 415.05 |
| Vermont, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | - | . | - |  | 301.27 | 3, | 581.6 | 1,784.86 | 204.33 | - | $6,929.00$ 301.27 | 1,951.22 | - | 415.05 |
| Newport, Rhode Island, | - | - | , |  | 9,714.18 | 551.24 | 3,040.19 | 28.00 | 316.41 | - | 13,650.07 | 2,282.41 | - | 785.73 |
| Providence, : $\quad$ - | - | - |  |  | 5,451.31 | 250.32 | 1,008.70 | - | 30.85 | - | 6,741.28 | 1,008.70 |  |  |
| New London, Connecticut, | $\bullet$ | $\square$ | - | - | $12,482.44$ $6,356.32$ | 167.60 | 2,475.31 | - | 71.77 | - | 15,197.22 | 2,475.31 |  |  |
| Middletown, . | $\vdots$ | $\because$ | $\bullet$ |  | 6,3568.34 | 545.20 222.71 | 5,789.82 | - | 267.88 | 409.69 | 13,369.06 | 1,247. 68 | 498.59 | 4,043.50 |
| New Haven, - | - | - | - |  | 7,279.77 | 202.71 203.34 | 5,493.33 | 11780 | 577.84 | 19.73 | 16,142.70 | 5,332.89 | - | 160.39 |
| Fairfield, . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | . |  | - |  | 1,589.89 | 203.64 | 5,259.71 | 117.80 | 221.02 | $\bigcirc$ | 11,081.74 | 3,354.31 | - | 23.25 |
| Lake Champlain, New Yorls, | - | . | . | - | 1,57.08 | - | 5,359.30 | " | 93.27 | " | 7,042.51 | 5,301.28 | - | 58.02 |
| Hudson, - . | - | - | - |  | 1,940.38 | - | 1,518.48 | 79.11 | 44.45 | - | 3,582.47 |  |  |  |
| New York, | - | . | - | - | 120,508.88 | 16,357.01 | 67,198.05 | 121.71 | 3,320.53 |  | 207,506.28 | 67,319.76 |  |  |
| Perth Amboy, New Jersey, | - | - | - | - | 2,185.52 | - | 2,158.63 | - | 136.02 | 35.17 | 4,515.39 | 1,308.28 | - * | 850.35 |
| Little Egg Harbor, | - | - |  |  | 593.08 |  | 6,789.03 | - | 598.41 | - | 7,980.52 | 6,789.03 |  |  |
| Burlington, | - | - |  | - |  |  | 1,418.24 | - | 63.39 | - | 1,481.63 | 1,418.24 |  |  |
| Bridgetown, - | - |  |  |  | 208.24 |  | 7,055.43 | - | 184.82 | - | - 1,496.38 | 1,311.61 |  |  |
| Great Egg Harbor, | . |  |  |  | - 90.52 | - | 3,080.11 | - | 1,293.41 | - | 8,557.13 | 7,055.43 |  |  |
| Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, | - | - | - |  | 81,498.03 | 5,130.12 | 8,281.27 | 971.39 | 1,043.73 | - | $3,372.85$ $96,924.59$ | $3,080.11$ |  |  |
| Wresque isie, Dilmington, Delaware, | - | - | - | - | 100.20 | 5, | - | 971.39 |  | - | $96,924.59$ 100.20 | 9,252.66 |  |  |
| Whming, Delaware, | - | - |  |  | 696.7\% | 376.47 | 5,563.73 | 23.94 | 615.19 | - | 7,276.25 | 5,587.72 |  |  |

ABSTRBCT-Continued.


## Recapitulation of the Tonnage of the Onited States for the year 1806.

## REGISTERED TONNAGE.

Tons. 95ths.
The registered vessels which were employed in foreign trade, and the amount of registered tonnage of the United States, at the close of the year 1806, was

## ENROLLED AND IICENSED TONNAGE.

The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade, at the close of the year 1806 , was $309,977.05$
The licensed do. under twenty tons, employed in ditto, was - - $\quad 30,562.54$

FISHING VESSELS.
The enrolled vessels licensed for the whale fishery, amounted to
728.50

Do. do. for the cod fishery, - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $0,353.20$
The licensed vessels under twenty tons, for do. do. $\quad$ - 8,829.57
59,911.32
Aggregate amount of tonnage at the close of the year 1806, was $\quad-\quad$ 1,208,735.64
(a.) The total amount of registered tonnage employed other than in the whale fishery, during the

As above, - 808,284.68

Treasury Defartment, Register's Office, December 22, 1807.
Ido hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true extract from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1806.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
[1st Session.

## EMBARGO.

communicated to the house of representatives, january 11, 1808.
Mr. Newton, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, made the following report:
The committee entertain no doubts that the facts are justly and correctly stated in the memorial. The object the memorialists have in view is to obtain permission for their vessels to proceed or their respective voyages. The cargoes consist principally of flaxseed-an article depending on a speedy exportation, to ensure its value. The memorialists place great reliance, to obtain the permission sought, on the hardship of their cases, and also on the ground of having procured clearances for their vessels, from the custom house, to proceed on their voyages, previous to the passage of the act laying an embargo.

While the committee view, with becoming sensibility, the distressing situation in which the memorialists are placed; while with them they deplore and deprecate the events which have brought to a pause the commercial intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; they cannot give their assent to the opinion, that the cases of the memorialists are entitled to exemption from the inconveniences and hardships, if not the losses, which result from a general embargo. The committee cannot see any reason why the cases now under consideration ought to be discriminated from those of other citizens. They cannot perceive how the mere compliance with the usual form of taking out clearances, for vessels to proceed on their voyages, can invest the memorialists with any distinguished privilege. From the distressing condition of the American commerce, liable, in its peaceful and inoffensive pursuits, to aggressions and outrages from the belligerent nations of Europe, it became the indispensable duty of Congress to inhibit, by an embargo, the departure, on foreign voyages, of our seamen, our vessels and merchandise. The republic feels vitally those injuries which arise from the impoverishment of its citizens, and from the deprivation, by illegal impressments and detentions, of its mariners. The strength of a republic resides in the citizens it can number, and in their patriotism and valor. Impotent and inefficient would that government be, without the investiture of powers, in extraordinary crises, to control and restrain the persons or pursuits of the citizens. Such a government, destitute of that natural and irresistible impetus and enersy, indispensable to its preservation, would crouch to, and sink under, the first blow that should be aimed at it. The enlightened and virtuous patriots who framed the constitution, foreseeing the trials and conflicts the United States would have, in their political progress, to encounter, infused into that instrument all the vigor essential to the accomplishment of the end for which it was designed-the happiness and salvation of the nation. That the extraordinary powers here spoken of, and contended for, are given to Congress by the constitution, cannot be denied. The acts of Congress, recorded in the statute book, long acquiesced in by every description of citizens, afford a conclusive argument in support of the right to exercise those powers. The acts alluded to are the embargo, laid in 1799, and the several laws passed the 28th of February, 1806, and 1807, to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo

The embargo laid in 1794 operated alike on all, vessels, whether they were, or were not, cleared out prior to the time it was enforced; nor has such a distinction ever received the sanction of any nation, the peculiarity of whose situation imposed an embargo as an act of imperious necessity. With equal grace, and the same justice, could the farmer and planter, the mechanic and manufacturer, put in their claim to exemption from the sacrifices which they are offering on the altar of patriotism, assigning as a reason for the exemption, that the products and articles of their respective vocations were the acquisitions of their skill and industry, previous to the existence of the act laying an embargo, and that they have the right, if they should think proper to exercise it, to export those products and articles to toreign markets. If the position of the memorialists be sound, it would be absurd in the extremeever to lay an embargo; as it never could be brought into action at the time when all the energies of such a measure were required for the public safety and welfare.

Were vessels permitted to proceed on foreign voyages, Congress would deservedly merit censure for inconsistency, and for wanting dignified stability and firmness in the day of trial. The committee can never be induced to recommend a policy, nerveless and without a character, while they maintain a due regard and devotion to national honor and to national interest.
The attention of the committee having been directed to the memorial of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, by an order of the House of Representatives, they feel themselves constrained, in deciding on the embargo cases before them, to take a transient view of the causes which led to that measure, and to express their opinion of the necessity imposed on the United States of adhering to it, until proper assurances are given, that their neutral rights shall be respected. Those who have bestowed any thoughts on the state of affairs in Europe, must have contemplated as probable a measure of this kind on the pressure of inauspicious events.
The love of domination, and the cupidity of commercial monopoly, have regularly and undeviatingly been producing and maturing this extraordinary crisis, in which, without their accord, the United States are unhappily involved. If a wise and prudent policy, tolerating and countenancing no measures or practices, which could compromit the peace or interrupt the harmony of the United States with any of the belligerent nations of Europe, could have preserved to them the advantages of an honest and impartial neutrality, our citizens and merchants would not now be lamenting that langour and inactivity produced by a suspension of commerce. Congress had it in its option either to permit the continuance of commerce, or to resort to the secure and precautionary measure of an embargo. If the continuance of commerce had been preferred, Congress, from the existing state of things, would have been compelled, with an inadequate marine force, to afford some sort of protection to it, or to allow private ships to arm for their defence. If such a step had been taken, war must have ensued; if resistance to the execution of the decree of France, bearing date the 21st November, 1806, or of such orders as should be issued by the British cabinet, in conformity to the retaliating power contended for in the note of Iord Howeck to Mr. Monroe, of the 10th January, 1807, and of the proclamation of the 16 th of October, 1807, could produce it. In this state of affairs between the United States and the nations of Europe, a permission to arm private ships would be tantamount to a declaration of war. Individuals who had been injured by either of the nations, or who might be influenced by narrow prejudices, or short-sighted views, would have it in their power to plunge the United States, without their consent, into a war with one of the belligerent nations, and to pave the way to an alliance with the other. From these considerations a preference was given to the embargo. On the 18th of December, 1807, the President of the United States addressed a confidential message, since published to the Senate and House of Representatives, as followeth:
" 6 . The communications now made, showing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen and merchandise, are threatened, on the high seas and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe, and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress, who will doubtless perceive all the advantages which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the United States." This message from the Executive magistrate, whose province it is to preside over our foreign relations, received from Congress that immediate and prompt attention which was due to its importance.

The evidences of dispositions manifested, and of measures adopted and in execution, by the belligerent nations, left no doubt on the mind, of the certain prostration of neutral commerce. The embargo was laid as being the safest course: it was considered as the best means that could be resorted to, for the protection of our citizens, and for the preservation of our vessels and merchandise. It was a measure that resulted from much deliberation. That it is the best which Congress could devise or adopt, is the solemn and profound conviction of the committee, on a review of the whole ground. No charge of partiality can be brought against it, as all nations are placed on an equal foot-ing-their vessels being at liberty to enter our ports and to depart at pleasure. The embargoes laid in Europe, since the year 1793, never excepted from detention American vessels. The belligerent nations cannot raise the voice of complaint, as their injustice has made this precautionary measure an act of necessity. Should the embargo be rigidly persevered in, the advantages to be derived from its adoption will amply repay all the sacrifices made to obtain them. New and important treasures, heretofore neglected, will be brought to light, and, what is more important, into use. The United States, regenerated by their own energies, will acquire a confidence in, and a reliance on, their own resources, without which it is in vain to endeavor to give effectual and commanding protection to the rights of the citizens and those of the republic. The embargo, by teaching foreign nations the value of American commerce and productions, will inspire them with dispositions to practice justice. They depend on this country for articles of the first necessity, and for raw materials to supply their manufactories. The embargo will have no inconsiderable influence in breaking those municipal fetters which circumscribe the motions and liberty of commerce.

The committee are persuaded that the National Legislature has endeavored sedulously to perform the duties assigned to it by the constitution, in a manner to comport with the honor and welfare of a great and free People. The staud which a deliberate and dispassionate judgment recommended and approved, has been taken. The issue is in the hands of that God, who has never ceased pre-eminently to manifest his love to these United States; and whatever may be that destiny which his all-wise and superintending providence has allotted for them-whether it is to be their happy lot to arrive at that destiny under the guidance and auspices of peace, or whether it is decreed that they shall pierce through war to reach it-to acquiesce with dignity and firmness becomes a duty. Despair can never dwell in the bosom of liberty. That God who led the United States victorious to independence, has given strength and inspired them with courage to maintain and perpetuate it.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following rosolution:
Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists, merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted.

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER $30,1806$.

## COMDUNICATED TO THE House of Representatives, february $2,1808$.

Treasury Department, January 30, 1808.
Sir:
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st of October, 1805, and ending on the 30th of September, 1806.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speamer of the House of Representatives.


STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | abticies patino smectic duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | candles. |  | Cheese. | Soap. | Tallow. | srxess. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tobacco Manufactured, other than Snuff and Cigars. | Snuff. |
|  | Tallow. | Wax, \&c. |  |  |  | Mace. | Nutmegs. | Cinnamon. | Cloves. | Pepper. | Pimento. | Chinese Cassia. |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - | 63,890 | - | - | - | 202,914 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |  |  |
| Prussia, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | - | - | - | 6,141 | 42,056 3,875 |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | - | - | - | 6,141 | 3,875 | $\underline{-}$ | - | - | - | 34,658 | - | 338 | - | 257 |
| Danish East Indies, - - - - Holland, | - 52 | -33 | 432,898 | 30 | - | - | - | -38 | -264 | 34,658 | - | - | 7,584 | 637 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 15,454 | - 5 | 192 22,092 | 822 $1,859,922$ | - | - | - | 9 |
| Dutch East Indies, - - - | - | 144 | 62,213 | 84,539 | - | 13,498 541 | 15,454 | 2,717 | 22,092 1 | 1,859,922 | - | - | - | 200 |
| Scotland, - - - |  | - | 354 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | 3,163 | - | 122 | 9,076 | - | - | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Gibraltar, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - - - - - - - - | 60 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 1,907 | 5,868 | 40 | 354,893 |  | - | 1,039 | 280 |
| British West Indies, - - | 79 | 192 | 94 | - 564 | - | 582 | 463 |  | - | 2,811 | 3,270 | - |  | 957 |
| British American colonies, - . | 168 | 126 | 66 | 5,225 | 250 | - | . 1 | - | - | 176 | - | - | 593 | 434 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. - | - | 481 | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |  |
| French European Ports on the Atlantic, -- Do. do. do. on the Mediterranean, | 8,626 37,767 | 458 | 6,366 $-\quad 581$ | 2,056 107,493 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,823 |
| French west Inclies and American Colonies, | $\stackrel{3}{-}$ | - | S81 | 107, | - | - | - | 27 | 4,544 | 101 | - | - - | - | 794 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - | 5,397 | - | - | 6.111 | 29,383 | - | - | 10,534 | 3,445 | 170,677 |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish European Ports on the Atlantic, - Do. do. do. do. Mediterranean, | -500 | - | - | 66,111 |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1,511 |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manilla and the Philippine islands, - - | - | - | 13 | 53 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | , | - | 206 |  |
| Honduras, Campeacly, and Musquito Shore, | - | - | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 1,654 |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indics, and American Colonies, | - | 342 | 16 | 1,286 | 602,516 | - | - | $\sim$ | - | - | 18,059 | - | - | 4,248 |
| Portugal, - - - - | - | - | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape de Verd Yslands, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies, <br> Italy, | 153,799 | - | $\overline{1,184}$ | 986,393 | 56,871 | - . | - | - | - | - | - | - | 388 |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian Ports on the Adriatic, | , | 2,967 | 444 | 988,860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | $-3$ | 1 409 | - |  |  | - | 260,813 |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, - - - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 409 | - | 3,973 | - |  | 197 |  |  |
| Africa, generally, - - | . - | - | - | 114 | - | .- | - | - | - | 16,737 |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 273,501 | 4,743 | 504,351 | 2,365,355 | 937,865 | 14,634 | 18,460 | 19,189 | 34,551 | 2,441,075 | 22,983 | 262,872 | 9,644 | 9,646 |


| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | Amticles paying specifio deties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Indigo. | Cotton. | powden. |  | Starch. | Glue. | Pewter Plates and Dishes. | mon. |  |  | Quicksilver | Pativs. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hair. | Gun. |  |  |  | Anchors \& |  |  |  |  | re. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sheet. | Hoop. | Spikes. |  | Yellow, in Oil. | Dry Yellow. | Spanish Brown. | White and lied Lead. |
| Russia, | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, -. - - - |  | - | 32 | - | 2,973 | 12,457 | - | 2,088 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - Denmark and Norway, - | - | 14,136 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,086 | - | - |  | - | 548 |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - - |  | 56,839 | - | - | 11 | - | - | 9,246 | - | 3,943 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danish East Indies, - - - | 57,578 | 56,839 | . | - | 11 | - | - | 494 | - | 9,700 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American colonies, ${ }^{-}$ |  |  | 129 | 16,013 | 221 | 4,193 | - | 1,323 | 6,951 | 529,158 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch East Indies, - - - | 21,109 | 29,510 | - |  | - | 3 | - | 138 | 6,951 | 529,158 | 1,464 | 11,706 | 1,066 | 750 | 108,447 |
| Scotland, Man, and Berwick, - - | 219 | - | 424 | 305,402 | 2,842 | 25,858 | 71,247 | 759,665 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - - | - | - | - | - | , | 25,854 84, | 7,227 | 759,65 | 205,474 | $3,887,274$ 1,070 | 5 | 14,773 | 79,401 | 648,545 224 | $2,378,403$ 22,931 |
| Gibraltar, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,593 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22,931 |
| British African Ports, - - - British East Indies, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - - | 97,341 | 98,024 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American colonies, - - | 1103 | 30,227 | - | 3,400 | 447 | - |  | 9,851 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French Eurg, Bremen, \&c. - - | 403 | - | - | 22,420 | 38 | - | 78 | 628 | 1,073 | 2,760 |  | - |  | 56 | 312 |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, -- | - | - | 8,791 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,390 57,544 | 141 | - | 77,305 | 5 | 20 |
| French West Indies and American colonies, | 1,941 | 720,307 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish Europearin ports on the Atlatic, - | 34,585 | 511,331 |  | - | 54 | - | - | 1,065 | - | 2,286 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, | - | -271 | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 24,746 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, | - | 271 | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |
| Manilla and the Philippine Islands, - | 116,204 |  | - |  |  | - | - | 10,273 | - |  | - |  | - | - | 11,060 784 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Musquito Shore, ${ }^{-}$ |  | 22,763 | - | 406 | - | - | 16 |  | - | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies and American colonies, | 61,391 |  |  | - | -775 | - | 16 | 1,200 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | 61,391 360 | -304,284 | 343 | - | 375 | - | - | 3,802 | - |  | 450 |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - ${ }^{-105}$ | 10,793 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape de Verd Jslands, - - - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,405 | 2,417 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, | - 15 |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 74 | - | 139 | 104 |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 59,280 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - - | - | - | - | $\overline{-}$ | - | 2,979 | - | - | - | 476 | 95,481 |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - | 1,974, | - |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 194 |  |  |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope,  <br> West Indies, generally, - - | 2,851 | 25,038 |  |  | - |  |  | - | - |  |  | - | - | - | 1,167 |
| Africa, generally, - - | - | 762 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 428,910 | 1,813,492 | 9,719 | 347,645 | 6,961 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 67,164 | 71,341 | 802,745 | 219,903 | 4,594,867 | 105,298 | 26,553 | 154,320 | 649,714 | 2,523,228 |

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.



Treasury Department, Register's Office, Jonuary 27, 1808.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{goods pating duties ad vaiorem.} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{antiches faying bredific deties.} \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15\$ per cent.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(16 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{192 per cent.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\(24 \frac{3}{4}\) per cent.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{wincs.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{spmits.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Molasses.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Beer, Ale, and Porter.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{teas.} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Madeira. \& Burgundy, \& Sherry. \& All other. \& From Grain. \& From other materials. \& \& \& Bohea. \& Souchong. \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Dollars.} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Gallons.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Pounds.} \\
\hline Prussia, - - - \& -. \& \(\begin{array}{r}575 \\ 88 \\ \hline 819\end{array}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Sweden,
Swedish West Indies, - - - \& - \& 88,819
579 \& 7,908 \& 12,209
14 \& 11,150 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 17,584. \& 1,254 \& \& \& \\
\hline Denmark and Norway, - . - - \& - \& 322,211 \& 6,931 \& 17,031 \& \& 3 \& - \& 232 \& 1,042 \& 17,584 \& 1,25 \& \& \& \\
\hline Danish West Indies, - - - \& - \& - 346 \& 1,863 \& \& - \& - \& - \& 36 \& 1, \& 31,524, \& 3,187 \& \& \& \\
\hline Holland, - - - \& - \& 19,976 \& 8,481 \& 8,047 \& \& 10 \& - \& 49 \& 4,835 \& \({ }_{1} 1\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - \& - \& 4,202 \& 327 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 20 \& - \& 1,038 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Dutch East Indies, - - - - \& - \& 230
39,659 \& 469
70,411 \& 11,596 \& - \& - \& - \& 20
4,688 \& - \& \({ }^{5}\) - \& - \& 2,117 \& \& \\
\hline Scotland, - - - \& - \& 39,295 \& 1,673 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Ireland, - - - \& - \& 41,705 \& 309
938 \& 227 \& - \& - \& - \& 11,348 \& \& \& \& \& . \& \\
\hline Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - \& - \& 700
77 \& 938 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 2,905
438 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline British African Ports, - . - - \& - \& 101 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline British East Indies, - . - - \& 105,773 \& 31,687 \& 566 \& -745 \& 850 \& - \& - \& , \& 34 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline British West Indies, -- - \& \& 48,679 \& 29,015 \& 745 \& . 992 \& - \& - \& 12,010 \& - \& 234,169 \& 86,327 \& 1,784 \& \& \\
\hline Newfoundland and British Fisheries, - \& - \& \({ }^{48} 4777\) \& \(3,670^{-}\)
15,852 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{lll} 
British American Colonies, \\
Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. \& - \& - \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& - \& 28,377
599,533 \& \(\begin{array}{r}15,852 \\ \hline 8,957\end{array}\) \& 729
16,339 \& - \& 1
96 \& - \& 68,748
3,713 \& \(\overline{346}\) \& 1,528
1,145 \& - \& 48 \& - \& 7,122 \\
\hline Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. \({ }_{\text {Fench }}\) European Ports on the Atlantic, - \& - \& 599,533
59,794 \& 8,957

41,425 \& 16,339
1,687 \& - \& $\begin{array}{r}96 \\ 200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\overline{435}$ \& 38,713
387,798 \& ${ }^{346}$ \& 1,145
32,766 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Ditto ditto on the Mediterranean, \& - \& 11,457 \& 5,628 \& 66 \& - \& - \& - \& 28,431 \& - - \& 14,385 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline French West Indies and-American colonies, - \& - \& 1,054 \& 4,495 \& 85 \& 162 \& - . \& - \& 780 \& - \& 7,430 \& 51,391 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bourbon and Mauritius, -- - - - - \& 6,406 \& 12,632 \& 24,006 \& 4 \& 151 \& - \& $\overline{7}$ \& 429 \& 20 \& -8 \& - \& - \& 18,151 \& 18,961 <br>
\hline Spanish European Ports on the Atlantic, Ditto ditto on the Mediterianean, \& - \& 2,334
2,028 \& 1,549
3,472 \& _ 61 \& - \& - \& 9,739 \& 45,981
38,000 \& - \& 4,960
422 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - \& - \& 1,219 \& ${ }^{1} 340$ \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 12,917 \& - \& 3,513 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Floridas, - - - - \& - \& 2,433 \& - 1,459 \& 220 \& - \& - \& - \& 4,744 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, \& - - \& 1,753 \& 2,231 \& 33 \& - \& - \& - \& \& - \& - ${ }^{4}$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Spanish West Indies and American colonies, \& - \& 26,881
2,627 \& 39,448
3,439 \& $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ -\quad 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& - \& - \& - \& - 10 \& -79 \& 30,939 \& 248,724 \& \& . \& <br>
\hline Portugal, - - - -
Madeira,

- \& -: \& 2,627 \& 3,439
178 \& $-32$ \& 2,108 . \& \& - \& 26,149 \& 79 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fayal and the other Azores, - - \& - \& 17,810 \& 3,643 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cape de Verd tslands, - - - \& - . \& 33 \& - \& - \& 101 \& - - \& - \& 1,795 \& \& \& \& - \& \& <br>
\hline Italy, - - - - \& - \& 3,764 \& 13,633 \& 58 \& - \& - \& - \& 21,289 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, \& - \& -1,784. \& 199 \& 22 \& \& \& \& '716 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Turkey, Levant, and Egypt $\quad-$ \& - \& 3,041 \& 25,184 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& \& $\underline{-}$ \& 271 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline China, - - - - \& - \& 1,076
15,908 \& 283
2,653 \& \& \& - \& \& - \& - \& -652. \& \& - \& - \& 30 <br>
\hline South Seas, - - - \& - \& - \& 5,569 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, - \& 112,179 \& 1,434,856 \& 336,736 \& 69,215 \& 15,515 \& 310 \& 10,174. \& 673,226 \& 6,556 \& 382,442 \& 390,883 \& 3,949 \& 18,151 \& 26,113 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}





STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.

| FROM WHENCE IMPORTED. | antroles pating specifio dutils. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lead, and Manufactures of Lead. | Seines. | cordage. |  | Cables. | Steel. | Hemp, | Twine and Pack Thread. | Glauber Salts. | Salt. |  | Coal. | misir. |
|  |  |  | Tarred. | Untarred. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Foreign caught, dried |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  |  |  | Pounds. | Bushels. |  | Bushels. | Quintals. |
| Prussia, - - - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - - | - | - | 20,398 | - | - | - | 811 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - - Denmark and Norway, - | - | - | $\stackrel{-}{24,535}$ | - | 13,923 | - | 15 | -1 | $\overline{2}$ |  | 2,910 |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | 70 | - | 24,53, | - | 13,023 | - | - |  | 2 | - | 4 |  |  |
| Holland, - - - | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |  |  | - | 35 |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, - | 324 | $-$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,852 | 1,900 |  |  |
| Dutch East Indies, - - - | 1,006,835 | - |  |  | - | 4.57 | - | - | 3 | 5,428,773 | 82,291 |  |  |
| Scotland, - - . - | 1,006,835 | - | - | - | - |  | - | . - | - . | - |  | 39,357 |  |
| Ireland, - - - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | 305,444 | - | 884 |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British African Ports, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Indies, - - - | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - - | 861 | - | 5,420 | - | - | 26 | - | - | - | 1,318,261 | 23,454 | 408 | 2 |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, - | - | - |  | , - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 303 | 101,637 |
| British American colónies, - - | - 1,518 | - | - | - | - | $\overline{4}$ | - | - | $\overline{1}$ | 794101 | - | 834 | 51,780 |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, -- | 47,053 | , 362 | -7,038 | $\overline{164}$ | $\overline{1,600}$ | 44 3 | 283 | - ${ }_{2}$ | . 1 | 794,101 718,872 | 26,694 |  |  |
| Do. on the Mediterranean, |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, - | 493 | * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. on the Mediterranean, | - | - | - | - | - | = | - | - | - | 262,048 | 6,449 |  |  |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,166 |  |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeacly, and Musquito Shore, Spanish West Indies and American Colonies, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | , | - | - | 4,778,918 | 19,122 |  |  |
| Madeira, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | , - | - |  | 1,425 |  |  |
| Cape de Verd Islands, - - - - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 1,220 | - | - | - | - | - | 176,500 960,094 | 29,953 |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | - | $\cdots$ |  | 1,220 | - | - | - |  | - | 960,094. |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | - . |  |  | . |  |  |
| China, ${ }_{\text {Africa, generally, }}^{\text {C }}$ - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | - |  |
| South Seas, - - - | - |  |  |  |  | - |  | 1 |  |  | 187 |  |  |
| Total, - | 1,057,166 | 362 | 53,391 | 1,384 | 15,523 | 530 | 987 | 10 | 6 | 15,609,093 | 194,389 | 78,852 | 153,419 |

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS-Continued.


## NON-INTERCOURSE WITHET. DOMINGO.

## communicated to the senate, febrdary $10,1808$.

Mr. Adars, from the committee to whom was referred, on the 16 th of January liast, the memorial of Joseph Chase and Jared Gardner, agents to and on behalf of the owners of the ship Manilla and cargo, made the following report:

The material facts stated in the memorial appear to be these:
That the act of Congress, suspending the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo, passed the 28th of February, 1806, and expired by its own limitation in one year from that day.

That, by an act passed on the ${ }_{4}^{-24 t h}$ of February, 1807, this suspension was continued until the present session of Congress.
That, by a provision in the first of these acts, its operation was to commence from and after notice of its passage to the several collectors; which provision was omitted in the second.

That, on the 7th of March, 1807, after the expiration of the act first abovementioned, and before the renewal of the suspension was known to the memorialists or to the coilector of the customs in the island of Nantucket, they obtained from him a resular clearance for the ship Manilla and her cargo, for Gonaives, in the said island of St. Domingo, in pursuance of which the vessel sailed, and was, by the latest advices, lying at Port au Prince, laden, and waiting for orders from the owners, who are desirous of ordering her to proceed for some port in the United States, with her cargo.

That complaint having been made to the collector of the port of Nantucket, he had noted his intention to seize the vessel and cargo, on lier return from the voyage, for the purpose of having them condemned, as forfeited for infraction of the last mentioned act of 24 th February, 1807.

That, after notice of this complaint, the memorialists petitioned the district judge for the district of Massachusetts, who examined and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, a statement of the facts, with the application of the memorialists, for the exercise of the mitigating power vested by law in him.

That the Secretary of the Treasury declined interfering until the lav should have had its full operation, on a doubt entertained by him whether the renewal of the suspension was not really known, in the island of Nantucket, at the time of the clearance and departure of the vessel; which fact, he supposed, would best be ascertained upon the trial after the seizure should take place.

Under these circumstances, the memorialists have applied to Congress for relief. And your committee, highly approving the vigilance and caution which governed the Secretary of the Treasury, in his determination on the case, are, however, of opinion, that the request of the memorialists is reasonable and ought to be granted.

They observe, that the collector of Nantucket, in his affidayit, exhibited before the district judge of Massachusetts, declares, upon oath, that, at the time when the Manilla cleared out, he had no knowledge of the act by which the suspension of the trade with St. Domingo was continued; and that he has no reason to believe that the memorialists had any knowledge of it. To corroborate this evidence, the committee remark that it was scarcely possible it should have been known there, even by any extraordinary course of conveyance, in so short a time, and at that particular season of the year.

As the option of ordering their ship to the United States must, at all events, remain with the memorialists, they might, with some reason, hesitate in their decisicn, if they should have reason to expect that still more decisive proof of a negative kind will be required on the trial, to redeem them from the penalties of the forfeiture. Nor does it appear just or necessary to expose them to the necessity of exhibiting such proofs, and incurring the expenses and trouble of a trial, at a distance from their own residence, if they should find their interest in ordering the vessel to return to a port in some other district of the United States than their own.

With these impressions, the committee request leave to report a bill for the relief of the memorialists, and conformable to the prayer of their petition.

# EXTENSION OF CREDIT FOR DUTIES ON IMPORTS, AND ALTERATIONS IN THE EMBARGO LAWS. 

## communicated to the house of representatives, february 11, 1808.

## Treasurx Department, Januay 16th, 1808.

Sir:
I had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th instant, requesting to be informed whether any inconvenience can arise from an extension of credit for duties on imported goods, as contemplated by the resolution referred, on the 7th instant, by the House of Representatives, to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

If it was practicable to confine the extension of credit to those articles which would have been exported, had not the embargo taken place, no inconvenience could arise to the revenue from such extension. But, if the indulgence is intended to apply to all the articles which might have been exported, the revenue will be sensibly affected.

As it is impossible to ascertain what articles would actually have been' exported, I do not perceive any other practicable mode of granting relief than that which was adopted during the embargo of 1794, viz: a selection of those imported articles only, the greater portion of which is usually re-exported. These are, coffee, pepper, sugar, indigo, and cocoa; to which French wines might be added, were they not of so perishable a nature that the deposite would not secure the duties.

It will also be necessary that the deposite should be to the full amount of the goods for the duties on which an extension of credit is asked, and that the duties should be paid, from time to time, on any parcel taken, by the owner, from the public stores.

As connected with this subject, permit me to mention the numerous cases of foreign goods actually put on board of yessels which have been detained by the embargo. It appears to me that, on the one hand, it would be improper to issue debentures and pay drawback on goods which have not been, and may never be, exported; whilst, on the other, it would be unjust to require, and, perhaps, difficult to recover, the immediate payment of duties which may
be due on the importation of such goods. The extension of credit proposed for coffee, sugar, and pepper, might, without any inconvenience, be granted, in all those cases, whatever the species of the goods might be, and the merchandise, at the option of the owner, either be deposited in the public stores, or remain on board the vessels, under the special care of an inspector.

An examination of the embargo acts induces me to believe that there are some defects, which might be provided for, and which I embrace this opportunity of mentioning.

1. Vessels not registered nor licensed, and having no sea letters, such as all vessels under five tons, ought, I think, to give a permanent bond, in the manner provided for licensed vessels, by the proviso of the second section of the supplementary act. This is particularly necessary, in order to prevent infractions of the law on those waters which divide the United States from the British or Spanish colonies.
2. A term should be fixed, by law, for relanding, within the United States, the cargoes of vessels clearing from one port to another, making the penalty of the bond to attach, if proof of such landing be not given within such term.
3. It will be very difficult to prove infractions of the law by vessels employed in the fisheries; nor do I perceive any better means to guard against a part of their fishing fare being sold on the banks, and only a part being brought into the United States, than the oath of the master and mate, on the return of the vessel.

That other defects will be discovered, and difficulties experienced, which are not now foreseen, cannot be doubted. But those three points seem to require immediate attention.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
Hon. Thomas Newton,
Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER $30,180 \%$.

communioated to the house of representatives, march $1,1808$.
Treasury Department, Febuuary 27, 1808.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1807, and amounting to 108,343,150 dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are esti-
 And those of foreign growth or manufacture, at - $\quad$ - $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 59,643,558$
\$108,343,150
The foreign goods may be divided into three classes, viz.
1st. Articles, on the importation of which no duty had been collected; they being free of duty by
 2d. Articles liable to duty, and which were, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback, - $48,205,943$
3d. Articles liable to duty, but which were not, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback, -

The duties collected on the importation of the articles of the 3 d class, and which, not being paid by consumers within the United States, are derived directly from the carrying trade, amount to $1,393,877$ dollars, exclusively of the additional duties designated by the name of "Mediterranean fund."

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture, exported during the period aforesaid, may be arranged under the following heads, viz:


| Sea, | - | * |  | - |  | - | - | \$2,804,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forest, | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 5,476,000 |
| Agriculture, - | - | - | - | - |  |  | - | 37,832,000 |
| Manufactures, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,409,000 |
| Uncertain, | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 179,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$48,700,000 |

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
'The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st of October, 1806, and ending the 30th September, 1807


Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing the 1st October, 1806, and ending the 30th September, 1807.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statement.


A Summary of the Value of the Exports fiom each State.


A Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1807.


[^13]STATEMENT-Continued.


## REGISTERED SEAMEN FOR THE YEARS 1806 And 1807.

communtcated to the house of representatives, march $1,1808$.
Departhent of State, Februaiy 29, 1808.
Sir:
In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9 th ultimo, I have the honor to lay before them the enclosed abstract of seamen registered in the several collection districts of the United States, for the years 1806 and 1807, in pursuance of the act for the relief and protection of American seamen.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
JAMES MADISON.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Abstract of Registered Seamen for the years 1806 and 1807.


ABSTRACT-Continued.


First quarter,
Second do.
Third do.
Fourth do.

## District of Gloucester.

First quarter,
Second do.
Third do.
Fourth do.

District of New Bedford.
First quarter,
Second do.
Third do.
Fourth do.

District of New Haven.
For the year.
District of Dighton.
First quarter,
Third do.

## District of Providence.

Second quarter,
Third do.
Fourth do.

District of Bristol.
First quarter,
Second do.
Third do.
Fourth do.

District of Newport.
First quarter,
Second do.
Third do.
Fourth do.

## District of York.

First quarter,
Fourth do.


ABSTRACT-Continued.


## SLAVE TRADE.

communicated to the house of representatives, april 18, 1808.

- The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom was referred the petition of Elias De Butts, William Combs, and others, praying compensation for damages sustained by the seizure and detention of a vessel and cargo, libelled on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, and afterwards acquitted and restored to them, respectfully submits the following report:
The Schooner Sally, of Norfolk, sixty tons burthen, and with a crew of six or seven men, arrived in the river Patuxent in the month of November, 1801, without any papers whatever on board, the master, Elias De Butts, having, as was stated by the crew, ordered her to that port, and proceeded himself to Baltimore. Under those circumstances, the collector of Nottingham took possession of the vessel on the seventeenth of November, and caused the cargo to be landed. On the 27th of the same month Captain De Butts made his appearance, and produed the papers of the vessel. By these it appeared that she was the property of William Combs, of Norfolk, and that she had cleared on the 10th of October from Charleston, S. C. for Cape de Verd Islands. From distress of weather on the voyage, and having sprung a leak, she had put in to the Chesapeake. The cargo consisted of 20 hhds- of tobacco, 6 do. of rum, 20 bbls. flour, 36 do. bread, 25 kegs crackers, 34 pair oars, 937 feet inch plank, 241 feet scantling, 54 pair hand cuffs, and sundry chains, bolts, staples, and long bars, a small box glass beads, and 37 shaken hogsheads. The three last articles were omitted in the manifest. The collector, under all the circumstances of the case, inferred that the vessel was intended for the slave trade, and applied to the treasury for instructions. After consulting the attorney general, it was decided that the vessel should be libelled, under the acts prohibiting the slave trade; and the grounds on which that decision was made vill appear from the following extracts of letters from the Secretary of the Treasury to the collector of Nottingham, and to the Comptroller of the Treasury, both under date of 30 th November, 101.


## The letter to the Collector was as followeth:

"Upon a fullview of the circumstances stated in your letter, and of those which appear on a comparative view of the actual cargo, and that entered in the manifest of the Schooner Sally, late from Charleston, the presumptive evidence that she was intended for the slave trade is such as to make it the duty of the Executive to have a prosecution instituted, leaving it to the ordinary course of law to decide whether the equipment of the vessel was actually for that purpose or not.
${ }^{6}$ 'The reasons which induce that determination are, that certain parts of the cargo, viz. hand-cuffs, \&c. could be intended only for the slave trade; that other parts of the cargo were essentially necessary for the same object, viz. principally the scantling and planks for partition; and the 35 shaken hogsheads to be filled with the necessary water for the return voyage; that the cargo itself, though not; if considered alone, a subject of suspicion, affords corroborating proof of intention, inasmuch as it was precisely such as was calculated for the trade, viz. rum, tobacco, beads, and provisions, and that those parts of the cargo which, from their nature, were most likely to disclose the object, viz. the hand-cuffs, shaken hogsheads, and beads, were omitted in the manifest. To'these may be"added the conduct of the captain, when forced by stress of weather into the Chesapeake, viz. passing by Norfolk, where the vessel belongs, ordering her to as private a place as he could devise, and going himself to Baltimore with the vessel's papers.
"'The district attorney will receive instructions to institute the proper suits, and, until you shall hear from him, you will be pleased to detain the vessel and cargo, taking, however, such steps as may be essentially necessary for the preservation of both.
${ }^{\prime}$ The manifest, clearance, \&c. are fowarded to the district attorney. The temporary register remains with the captain. A circumstance, though not necessarily connected with the intended prosecution, appears rather mysterious. The vessel belongs to a Mr. Combs, of Norfolk; Captain De Butts, who seems to have acted for him, chartered the vessel, as he says, for himself and two other persons in New York or Charleston. Neither his authority from the owner, nor the charter party, nor any articles of agreement between the co-partners for the yoyage, are produced; it seems that, if every thing was fair, and the object of the voyage innocent, those papers would have been exhibited in proof thereof."

## The letter to the Comptroller was in the following words:

"I have the honor to enclose a letter from the collector of Nottingham, together with the papers of the schooner Sally, therein mentioned; also a copy of my answer to the collector. The attorney general agrees that the prima facie evidence is so strong that the Executive must take the proper steps for instituting a suit.
"I will thank you, therefore, to write to the district attorney, and to give him the proper instructions, pointing out to him those sections of the two acts which appear applicable to the present case. The most doubtful point is what relates to the liability of the cargo. This point should be attentively considered by the district attorney, in order that no steps may be taken which are not strictly justifiable by law."

The vessel and cargo were accordingly libelled by the districtattorney of Maryland; but no other proofs appearing on trial, they were acquitted by the district judge, on the 7th of January following; and on the 11 th of the same month the collector was served with the order for restoring, which was accordingly complied with. The appeal filed by the district attorney did not prevent the restoration of the vessel and cargo, and was intended merely to settle a point of law, viz. whether such prosecutions should, as admiralty suits, be decided by the court or be tried by a jury. The question has been decided, contrary to the opinion of the district attorriey, in favor of the jurisdiction of the court without the intervention of a jury.

Subsequent to the restoration of the vessel and cargo to Captain De Butts, the owner, William Combs, who is one of the petitioners, came to Nottingham in pursuit of his vessel, which he stated to have been kept by the captain contrary to his wish, and the intended yoyage to Africa to have commenced without his knowledge. He executed, on the 26 th Jan. 1802, an instrument of writing, exonerating the custom house officers from any damages that might arise in consequence of the seizure of the vessel; and he made, at the same time, an affidavit, stating, amongst other things, that when Captain De Butts took the command of his vessel, in March, 1801, no hand-cuffs, chains, bolts, bars, orlocks, were on board, and that he verily believed those articles to have been taken on board at Charleston, on her intended voyage for Africa. This was intended to rebut the assertion that those suspicious articles were merely iron ballast which had been on board previous to Captain De Butts taking command of the vessel.

Mr. Combs failed in his attempt to regain possession of the schooner. Captain De Butts took her to Baltimore. where, having signed accounts for wages to the seamen, she was libelled by them, and sold on that account. That was altogether a proceeding of the parties, and how the matter was settled between the owner and captain is not known.

In estimating the damages actually arising from the seizure and subsequent proceedings, it will be recollected that the detention of the vessel, from the 17th November to the end of that month, was solely owing to the conduct of the captain in going to Baltimore, and carrying the papers with him. From the first day of December, 1801, to the 11th day of January following, a period of 42 days, the vessel and cargo were detained by reason of the seizure and prosecution instituted by order of Government; and to that extentinjury and actual damages have been sustained by the parties.

Whether they are entitled to remuneration on that account, is a question which must depend on the evidence on which the seizure was made. That point did not, and could not, come before the court. The decree merely states that it appears to the court that the schooner was not fitted, equipped, \&c. for the purpose of carrying on a trade and traffic in slaves; but not, as is stated in the petition, that there appeared no evidence to justify the seizure. All the facts, as they were at the time stated, and on which Government proceeded, appear in this report, and will be found more at large in the correspondence and papers hereto annexed.

From these, a correct opinion on the question of compensation by Government may be formed. But it is proper to add, that, if the proceedings were instituted on erroneous or insufficient grounds, there was not at least any wish to oppress the parties. For, by the absence of the captain on the arrival of the vessel, and consequent omission to make report and entry, within the time limited by law, there being distilled spirits on board, a forfeiture of the rum, and two penalties, of five hundred and one thousand dollars, had unquestionably been incurred: for neither of which was any prosecution instituted. The vessel and cargo having been libelled for what was considered the greater of fence, it was thought that the loss of the whole property, in' case of condemnation, would be a sufficient punishment for all the offences, and that, in case of accquittal, which presupposed innocence of being concerned in the slave trade, it would be oppressive to add a rigid recovery of the other penalties to the injuiry caused by the unavoidable detention of the vessel and cargo.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, April 12, 1808.

## EMBARGO.

## COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 21, 1808.

Mr. ADAms, from the committee to whom was referrred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Boston, praying liberty to export a quantity of dry and pickled fish, which they have on hand, made the following report:
The petitioners represent that they have on hand a large quantity of dry and pickled fish, which, unless exported before the summer heats, will be liable to perish. And they state the peouliar hardships to which they will be liable, under the operation of the embargo, by the necessary destruction of their property, while the rest of the.community will be affected only so far as to interrupt their customary commerce.

The committee perceive, and regret, the extraordinary pressure with which this important national measure must operate on those citizens who hold perishable articles, for exportation. But, as this is not exclusively the case with the petitioners, but extends to many other classes of citizens, and to other articles of exportation, and as both Houses of Congress have recently manifested the determination of adhering to the general policy of the embargo, for the present, as the only remaining hopes of the nation, for averting the more aggravated evils of war, the committee do not perceive any admissible principle upon which the prayer of the petitioners can be granted.

As, however, a conditional power of suspending the embargo, in whole or in part, and under such restrictions as may be found necessary, has been given to the President of the United States, to be exercised during the recess of Congress, the committee believe that, if any circumstance should occur, which can justify a relaxation of the embargo, in any respect, the case of the petitioners will be among the first entitled to consideration and relief.

## EXTENSION OF CREDIT ON DUTY BONDS

communicated to the house of representatives, on the 18th november, 1808.
Treasury Department, Comptroller's Offiee, November 17, 1808.
SIR:
Enclosed you will receive an extract of my letter to Mr. Steele, on the subject of yours, of yesterday's date, to me. It contains briefly the reasons of my decision, in which the Secretary of the Treasury concurred. Without doubt, importers of merchandise subsequent to the 10 th of March, are equally entitled to indulgence with those who imported their goods prior to that day; but the Legislature alone is competent to grant the indulgence. If the contemplated indulgence should be authorized, a suspension of executions on judgments obtained for duties, which have accrued on importations since the 10th of March, will be a measure of course.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
Thomas Newton, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.
G. DUVALL.

## Extract of aletter from the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States to John Steele, Esq. Collector Philadelphia, dated September 17, 1808.

Sur:
Your letter of the 13 th is received; the decision communicated in my letter of the 2nd of August, referrred to by you, will not be departed from. The law is free from ambiguity. It is begging the question to say that it was the intention of the Legislature to extend the indulgence, provided by the 2nd section of the act of the 10th March last, to all cases of importation, subsequent to the passage of the act during the continuance of the embargo. We can only judge of the intention of the law-maker by the language used in the law; and when the law grants an extension of credit on bonds heretofore given for duties, it can receive no other construction than that the extension of credit is confined to cases of bonds given before the passage of the act. It excludes the idea that credit can be extended to cases of importation, subsequent to the passage of the act. To say that the Legislature, when they used the word heretofore, which has reference tot itime past, intended to use a word which refers to time to come, is paying a poor compliment to their understanding. Such a construction may suit the convenience of an interested person, but it can never be made to quadrate with the principles of reason and common sense. It is my duty to expound, not to make the law.

The law may have been misconstrued at some ports, but generally it has been rightly understood. I shall give no instructions to put a bond in suit, during the continuance of the embargo, which is made payable when the act laying an embargo shall no longer be in force

# INSTRUCTIONS OF MASSACHÜSETTS TO HER DELEGATION IN CONGRESS TO PROCURE A REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO LAWS. 

## communicated to the senate, november 25, 1808.

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACBUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, November 15, 1808.
The committee appointed to consider " whether it will be expedient for this Legislature to adopt any measures with a vievy to procure a repeal of the laws of the United States interdicting to the citizens all foreign commerce, and imposing vexatious embarrassments on the coasting trade; to relieve the people of this Commonwealth from their present distressed state, and to arrest the progress of that ruin which threatens to involve all classes of the community," beg leave to report:
That the committee perceive; with the most serious regret, that the distresses occasioned by the several laws imposing an embargo, have borne with extreme and increasing pressure upon the People, and every day's experience justifies a belief that a continuance of these laws must soon become intolerable. As measures of coercion, they are now acknowledged to be altogether impotent. They afford satisfaction to France, and are regarded as ineffectual demonstrations of a hostile disposition by Great Britain. Upon our own country, their effects are becoming daily and palpably more injurious. The produce of our agriculture, of our forests, and of our fisheries, is excluded, altogether, from every foreign market; our merchants and mechanics are deprived of employment; our coasting trade is interrupted, and harassed by grevious embarrassments, and our foreign trade is becoming diverted into channels, from which there is no prospect of its return. The sources of our revenue are dried up, and Government must soon resort to direct taxation. Our sailors are forced to expatriate themselves. Strong temptations are afforded to systematical evasions of the laws, which tend to corrupt the spirit of honorable commerce, and will materially injure the public morals. In fact, the evils which are menaced by the continuance of this policy, are so enormous and deplorable; the suspension of commerce is so contrary to the habits of our people, and so repugnant to their feelings and interests, that they must soon become intolerable, and endanger our domestic peace, and the union of these States. As the embargo laws have been the cause of the public distress, your committee are of opinion that no equal, permanent, or effectual relief can be afforded to the citizens of this Commonwealth, but by the repeal of these laws. They persuade themselves that the Congress of the United States must be fully impressed with a sense of the total inefficiency of these laws for any valuable purpose, and of their direct tendency to the most serious consequences. Your committee, therefore, trust that Congress will not fail to repeal them. In this confidence, therefore, your committee are of opinion, that, upon this subject, the Legislature should, in its present session, confine itself to a repeated disapprobation of the laws interdicting foreign commerce, and to instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use their utmost exertions to procure their repeal.

Your committee might probably have contented themselves with the preceding remarks, had not the late message of the President of the United States excited the most serious alarm; which, in the present critical state of
the country, they conceive it a duty to express. They perceive, with the most painful regret, that, in the estimation of the President, our country is now presented with the only alternative of a continued embargo, or a ruinous war; but they cannot hesitate to express their confident belief that the wisdom of the Government may yet find means to avoid the necessity of electing between these great public calamities. If, however, this severe necessity exists in regard to Great Britain, they are led by the message to presume it results, in a great mieasure, if not entirely, from the determination of the Executive to adhere to the proclamation of July, 1807 , interdicting all British ships of war from the waters of the United States; which has been, and, as we infer from the message, is still, deened, by the British Government, a measure so inhospitable and oppressive, if not hostile in its character, as to form an insuperable obstacle to amicable adjustment.

Upon this delicate and important subject, the committee are far from asserting that the attack on the frigate Chesapeake did not justify the original issuing of this proclamation, and enforcing it so long as the injury might be presumed to have the sanction of the British Government. But, as this violation of neutral riglits was promptly and explicitly disavowed by the sovereign of the aggressor, before the remonstrances or measures of our Government could be known; as the right to search our national ships was expressly disclaimed, and a special envoy deputed for the professed object of making to our Government a full, satisfactory, and public reparation, on the simple condition of a previous revocation of this proclamation; your committee are constrained to declare their opinion, that such a revocation, under such circumstances, would not have involved any dishonorable concession, or an abandonment of any just right or pretension, but would have been a fair, reasonable, and magnanimous pledge of the sincerity of the wishes of the American Government to restore the accustomed relations of peace and amity between the two countries. This course must have compelled the British envoy to have offered that ample and honorable reparation, which would. have been deemed by our own nation and by the world, an adequate atonement for the outrage; or have justified, in the event of its refusal, not only the renewal of the proclamation, but the adoption of measures of the most rigorous and hostile description.

But, even on the presumption that the course adopted by the Government, in refusing to revoke the proclamation as a preliminary to the adjustment of that controversy, be sanctioned by the usages of nations, and the justice of our claims; your committee are still of opinion that a punctilious adherence to diplomatic forms and precedents should not be maintained, at the risk of war, by a nation whose genius and policy are pacific; and which, while justly jealous of the national honor and independence, looks principally to the substantial security of those blessings, and regards as insignificant those petty contentions which, originating in courtly pride and vanity, frequently terminate in bloody wars. And they, therefore, think, that this proclamation ought not, in the present situation of Europe and this country, to remain as the only, or even as the principal barrier to the restoration of our amicable relations with the British nation.

Your committee, therefore, ask leave to report the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the Senators of this Commonwealth in Congress be instructed, and the Representatives thereof requested, to use their most strenuous exertions to procure an immediate repeal of the various laws imposing an embargo on the ships and vessels of the United States, as the only equal and effectual means of affording permanent relief to the citizens of this Commonwealth, from the aggravated evils which they now experience.

Resolved, That, although this Legislature would cheerfully support the General Government in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, yet they cannot perceive the necessity, intimated in the message of the President to Congress, of continuing the embargo, or resorting to war; that it is not the policy of the United States to engage in a controversy with any nation, upon points of diplomatic usage, or equivocal right, provided substantial reparation for injuries can be obtained; and that the revocation of the proclamation interdicting the British ships of war from our waters, ought not, in the opinion of this Legisiature, to be deemed an inadmissible preliminary, which should obstruct the adjustment of the $r$ introversy between the United States and Great Britain.

- In the House of Representiatives, November 15, 1808.

Read and accepted-Sent up for concurrence.
TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker.
Read and concurred.
In Senate, November 16, 1808.

## H. G. OTIS, President.

## commonwealte of massactudette.

In Senate, November 16, 1808.
Ordered, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to transmit to each Senator and Representative from this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, an attested copy of the report of the committee and resolutions of the Legislature, passed at the present session, respecting the expediency of the existing embargo, and of other subjects connected therewith.

## Sent down for concurrence.

In the House of Representatives, November 17, 1808.
Read and concurred. -
SIR:
In conformity to the foregoing order, we have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the resolutions therein alluded to, and are, respectfully,

Your most obedient servants,
H. G. OTIS.
TIMOTHY BIGELOW.

November 18, 1808.

## EMBARGO LAWS.

## communicated to the senate, december 8, 1808.

Mr. Giles, from the committee appointed on the Ilth of November last, on that part of the message of the President of the United States which relates to the embargo laws, reported, in part, the following letters to, and communication, from the Secretary, of the Treasury; also, (in part) a bill making further provision for enforcing the embargo.

## Committee Chamber, November 12th, 1808.

Dear Sir:
Under instructions from the committee appointed to consider the several embargo laws, I have to request the favor of your attendance in the committee chamber of the Senate, at 100 'clock on Monday morning next, prepared to give such information to the committee as your department affords, respecting the subjects embraced by the enclosed resolution

Be pleased, sir, to accept assurances of my high consideration and regard.
The Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.
WM. B. GILES.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to the several embargo laws, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to examine and report whether any further measures are now necessary to enforce due observance thereof during their continuance; and, also, whether any further modification thereof be expedient at this time; and that such committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

## Committee Chamber, November 14th, 1808.

Dear Sir:
I am instructed by the committee appointed to consider the several embargo laws, \&c. to request you to lay before them, with as little delay as possible, such information as your department affords, upon the following questions:

First. What measures would be most effectual in preventing the violations or evasions of the several embargo laws, and enforcing a due observance thereof?

Second. Can any of the inconveniences of the present system be remedied by further modifications; and what modifications would effect that object?

Be pleased, sir, to accept assurances of my high consideration and regard.
Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

WM. B. GILES, Chärman.

Treasury Department, November 24th, 1808.
Sir:
Indisposition has prevented an earlier answer to your letter of the 14 th instant.
For better preventing coasting vessels, regularly cleared, from violating the embargo, two measures appear necessary-

Ist. That the amount of the bond should be increased.
2d. That neither capture, distress, or any other accident, should be admitted as a plea, or be given in evidence on trial.

By the first regulation the temptation of going to a foreign port, in hopes that the profit on the sale of the cargo will indemnify for the forfeiture of the penalty, will be done away. By the second, every expectation of escaping the payment of the penalty, under fraudulent pretences, will be disappointed, and the power of remitting the penalties in the few cases of unavoidable accident which may occur, will remain as heretofore, and as in other cases, with the Treasury.

As the object of those two regulations will be to make the bond a sufficient and complete security, they will have a tendency to relieve, in a considerable degree, the coasting trade from the inconvenience resulting from detentions.

The sufficiency of the bond will, in many doubtful cases, remove the necessity of detaining vessels, or, what amounts to the same, of informing the owners that, unless they reduce the amount of their cargoes, they will be detained.

I would also submit the propriety of placing under the control of the President, that power of detention vested in the collectors by the act of 25 th of April last. That subject has been a constant source of complaint and difficulty. It has been the uniform practice, from the establishment of the Government of the United States, to give positive in structions to the collectors, respecting the execution of the laws, and which they were bound to obey, unless a different construction should be established by a legal decision. This indeed was essentially necessary, in order to secure an uniform construction and execution of the laws. . But the provision now alluded to makes the detention to rest on the opinion of each collector, and this must, necessarily, produce a great diversity in the manner in which the power should be executed. All has been done that could be done to obviate that evil; and the President being authorized to decide on the letentions when made, the opportunity was taken to inform the collectors of what, in his opinion, should be a proper cause of detention. This, however, could be given only as opinion, and operate as a recommendation, and not as an order. Nor does it appear practicable to establish uniformity and to prevent partiality, and either laxity or too great severity in practice, unless the power of prescribing general rules in that respect, by which the collectors will be bound to abide, be vested in the President.

I am aware that there is another mode of eqasion by regular coasting vessels, which will not be prevented by either of the preceding provisions. Either whilst in port, or on their way down our rivers and bays, coasting vessels may receive articles not entered in their manifest, which they put on board other vessels, lying off the coast for that purpose.

But it is not perceived that any legal provision can prevent that infraction, nor that any other remedy can be found than the vigilance of the officers. Another general regulationy will, however, be suggested, perhaps useful 'as a permanent measure, but which would, at all events, under existing circumstances, give additional security for the observance of the laws, and afford some relief to our own seamen, to wit: a prohibition to employ any aliens, either as masters, or a part of the crew, of any coasting vessel.

It is still more difficult to guard against violations by vessels departing without clearance in open defiance of the laws. The following provisions, on mature consideration, appear the most efficient that can be devised against infractions, which it is the more necessary to repress, as they may be daily expected to increase, and threaten to prostrate the law and government itself.

1st. To forbid expressly, under pain of forfeiture, (the penalty now being only implied) the lading of any vessel without the permission of the collector, and without the bond for a coasting voyage being previously given; authorizing the collectors to refuse permission, unless the object be that of a lawful coasting or fishing voyage. The great number of vessels now laden, and in a state of readiness to depart, shows the necessity of this provision. If there be cases, in which the indulgence of converting vessels into warehouses, ought to be granted, there will be no hardship, where the intention is fair, to require a bond similar to that given for a coasting yoyage. And the collectors should likewise, in such cases, be expressly authorized to take such efficient precautions as will put it out of the power of such vessels to sail without warning.

2d. In order to prevent those fraudulent sales of vessels by which ostensible owners of no responsibility are substituted to those from whom penalties might be recovered, it is necessary to provide, that those owners of vessels whose names appear on the register or licence, should continue to be reputed as such, and liable to the penalties, in case of intraction of the laws, until the register or licence shall have been actually surrendered, and new papers shall have been regularly granted by the collector to the purchaser. And, in every such case of purchase, a sufficient bond that the embargo shall not be infringed, to be previously required.

3d. The power to sieze unusual deposites, now vested in the collectors of districts adjacent to the territories of foreign nations, should, as was contemplated in the bill passed by the House of Representatives, be extended to all the districts. That this is an arbitrary power, which nothing but the unremitted efforts, in some places, to evade the law, can possibly justify, cannot be denied; and it should, like that of detention, be placed under the control of the President, and be executed only in conformity with such general rules as he would prescribe.

4 th. Exclusively of the assistance which may be derived from gun boats and from the armed vessels of the United States, it would be advisable to authorize the President to add ten or twelve cutters to the present establishment fast sailing vessels, of easy draft of water, and requiring only from fifteen to thirty men each, are mostly wanted, and would, for the object contemplated, be as useful as the largest frigates.

5th. It is with regret that the necessity of authorizing, on the application of the collector, an immediate call for the local physical force of the country, must also be stated. But such partial acts of violence as have taken place in some of the sea ports, cannot be prevented by the circuitous mannerin which the public force must now be brought out in support of the laws. And no doubt exists that the mass of the citizens, whether they approve or disapprove of the embargo, would, in every port, instantaneously suppress any such outrage, provided they can be called upon to act in a legal manner.

Some other provisions appear also necessary for the purpose of carrying the laws more completely into effect along our land frontier.

1. The exportation of specie by land should be expressly prohibited.
2. The power of detaining deposites should be so expressed as to leave no doubt of the authority to detain wagons and other carriages laden and actually on their way to a foreign territory. Although I cannot perceive any reason for the distinction, it has been supposed, in one of the districts, that the law, which authorized the detention of flour, beef, or pot ash, deposited in a warehouse, did not extend to the case of their being deposited in a wagon, although evidently on its way to Canada.
3. The offence now punishable by law is that of exportation. Thisis not consummated till after the property has been actually carried beyond the lines, where, being in a foreign jurisdiction, it cannot be seized; so that forfeiture, which is the most efficient penalty, can never apply to exportations by land; and no bond being required, as in the case of vessels, the only remedy is the uncertain one of recovering penalties against apparent offenders, who either abscond or have no property. How far it may be practicable to make the act of preparing the means of exportation punishable, or to provide some other remedy, is submitted to the committee.

But it must also be observed, that every degree of opposition to the laws, which falls short of treason, is now with but few exceptions, an offence undefined, and unprovided for, by the laws of the United States; whence it follows, that such offences remain unpunished, when the State authorities do not interfere. The necessity of defining those offences by law as misdemeanors, and of providing an adequate punishment, appears obvious.

I will beg leave here to add, that it does not appear necessary to continue any longer the indulgence granted to the British merchants to import, for the use of the Indians, articles of which the importation is generally prohibited by law; as that privilege is liable to great abuse, and affords just ground of dissatisfaction to American citizens. Whether it be advisable to continue the permission given to those Indian traders to export furs and peltry, is a question to be decided by political considerations.

The last branch of the subject to which I wish, at present, to call the attention of the committee, relates to interruptions and certain injurious proceedings attempted under color of law.
lst. Vexatious suits are brought against collectors, which not only perplex faithful officers, but have the effect of intimidating others, and prevent an energetic performance of their duties. The only provisions which have occurred to me on that subject, are, to enable the collectors who may be sued, always to remove the cause before a court of the United States; to make a certificate, issued by the proper authority, that there was reasonable cause of detention protect them against damages in cases of detentions, in the same manner as is now provided in case of seizures; and to provide for the safe keeping, and restoring, when proper, and on security being given, the vessels and property which may be detained.

2d. Attempts have, in several instances, been made, to wrest from the collectors, by writs of replevin, issued by State courts or officers, property detained or seized by said collectors, or which, in any other manner, is in their pos'session, in conformity with some law of the United States. It is evident that such attempts, if submitted to would defeat, not only the embargo, but, also, the revenue laws of the United States; that, whenever property is, by virtue of a law of the United States, in the possession of a collector, marshal, or any other of their officers, no process, in rem, which will take the property away, whether of replevin, attachment, or any other, can be legally issued by a State authority; and that the sheriff, or other person executing the same, must be considered as a mere trespasser, and be resisted accordingly. But there is no other way at present to resist such illegal process, but actual force. And it appears necessary that another remedy should be afforded, by providing a summary mode of superseding any such process through the interference of the courts and judges of the United States; and by making it penal for any sheriff, or other person, to execute the same, or in any manner to attempt to take property, which, by virtue of any law of the United States, is in the collector's possession.

3d. In some instances where vessels and cargoes libelled for infractions of the embargo have been restored to the owners on their giving security for the appraised value, the valuations have been so low as to reduce the forfeit ure to an inconsiderable sum, thereby defeating altogether the law. It is suggested that this might be prevented by a provision authorizing and directing the district judges to set aside, on motion of the district atorney, such valuations, whenever, in their opinion, falling short of the true value.

4th. On the subject of mandamus, I will only observe, that, in the only instance which has taken place, the court, supposing they had jurisdiction, could not, from the manner in which the question was brought before them, have decided otherwise than they did; but thatit is desirable that the question of jurisdiction, as it relates either to the courts in whom the power ought to be vested, or to the cases to which it should extend, should be precisely defined by law.

I have not, in this communication, taken into consideration the technical defects of the existing embargo laws, because prosecutions do not fall within my immediate cognizance, and I do not feel competent to the task of pointing out the necessary alterations. Measures have, however, been taken to procure, on that subject, and from the proper sources, information which will, hereafter, be laid before the committee.

To the remaining inquiry of the committee, whether the inconveniences of the present system may not, in some degree, be removed? I can only answer generally, that a law which lays such extensive restrictions as the embargo, cannot be carried into effect without imposing serious inconveniences, even on the domestic intercourse of the United States; and that these must, necessarily, be increased in proportion to the opposition and efforts to evade or violate the law. It has already been stated, that provisions, which will render the bond given by coasting ves-
sels a complete security against violations by them, will diminish the necessity and extent of more arbitrary restrictions. An authority to permit, on proper security being given, such vessels, when they arrive in port, to keep their cargoes on board, would afford some relief. And I think that the credit on duties accruing on the importation of certain articles, which was allowed by the act of 10 th March last, should be extended to all importations of the same articles, made after the passing of the act; those made in vessels which sailed under special permission, only excepted. With respect to this last class of importations, as they were permitted by special indulgence, as it is understood that it has been impossible, in many cases, to prevent its being abused, and as, in almost all, the parties having a species of exclusive privilege, have made sufficiently profitable. voyages, the propriety, parícularly in the existing situation of the revenue, of allowing them, also, the advantage of an extended credit on duties, is not perceived.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
Honorable Wx: B. Giles, Chairman of a Committee of the Senate.
albert gallatin.

No. 133.
[2d Session.

TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1807.
comidunicated to the house of representatives, december 27, 1808.
Treasury Departhent, December 26, 1808.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1807; together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury

It appears, from those documents, that the actual tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1807, might be estimated at about $1,268,000$ tons, viz:


The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Defartment, Register's Office, December 13, 1808.
SIR:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31st December, 1807, of the district tonnage of the United States.


The tonnage on which duties were collected, during the same year, amounted as follows: Registered tomnage, paying duty on each voyage,
Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty, Fishing vessels the same,

284,374.47
75,743.58
Note. Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the Amounting to
United States, engaged
in foreign trade, not registered, ${ }^{-} \quad$.
Ditto, coasting trade, . . . . . . . 591.24

## Total tonnage on which duties were collected,

$\underline{\underline{1,450,585.33}}$
The registered tonnage being corrected according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, and as stated in the communication made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, the 27th of February, 1802, is considered as the true amount, as near as may be, of that description of tonnage,
near as may be, of that description of tonnage, the amount upon which the annual duty was col-
$848,306.85$ lected in 1807, on that description of tonnage, as being most correct, and may be considered nearly the true amount,

284,374.47
The fishing vessels the same,
75,743.58
The district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1807, is stated at
1,208,425.00
Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as above stated, to $848,306.85$, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whale fishery

Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery,
Amounting to
9,051.42
It appears, by the collectors' abstracts, that 99,783.92 tons new vessels were built in the year 1807, whereof $71,175.85$ tons were registered, and $28,608.07$ tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Honorable Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Abstract of the Tomnage of the Shipping of the scveral Districts of the United States, on the last day of Dccember, $180 \%$.


 dered by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for 1807.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1808.

communicated to the house of representatives, december 27, 1808.
Treasury Departaient, December 26, 1800.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, nominally, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1808 , but, in fact, during the three last months of the year 1807, subsequent exportations having been prevented by the embargo.

The goods, wares, and merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are esti-- $\quad \$ 9,433,546$
And those of foreign growth or manufacture, at - $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-12,997,414$

Amounting together to - - . . . . . . . . $\quad$ - $\$ 22,430,960$
The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz:


The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st of October, 1808, and ending the 30th of September, 1808.

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quantity or } \\ & \text { Value. } \end{aligned}$ | SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. | Quantity or Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fish, dried or smoked, - .. quintals, | 155,808 | Indigo, - - - - pounds, | 1,000 |
| Pickled, - - barrels, | 18,957 | Cotton, Sea Island, - - do. | 949,051 |
| Ditto, - - - kegs, | 3,036 | other, - - - do. | 9,681,394 |
| Oil, Spermaceti, - - gallons, | 612 | Tobacco, - - hhds. | 9,576 |
| Whale and other fish, - do. | 198,019 | Flax, - - - pounds, | 187 |
| Whalebone, - - - pounds, | 8,660 | Flaxseed, - - - bushels, | 102,930 |
| Spermaceti Candles, - - do. | 45,130 | Hops, - - . pounds, | 20,697 |
| Wood, Staves, and Heading, - M. | 10,003 | Mustard, - - - do. | 55 |
| - Shingles, - - do. | 17,512 | Wax, - - - do. | 93,770 |
| Hoops and Poles, - do. | 2,186 | Household Furniture, - - dollars, | 34,231 |
| Boards, Plank, and Scant- |  | Coaches and other Carriages, - do. | 4,243 |
| ling, - - M. feet, | 25,845 | Hats, - - - do. | 9,399 |
| Hewn Timber, - tons, | 7,412 | Saddlery, - - - do | 1,328 |
| Lumber of all kinds, - dollars, | 21,740 | Lead, - - - pounds, | 40,583 |
| Masts and Spars, - do. | 2,088 | Beer, Porter, and Cider, in casks, gallons, | 17,587 |
| Oak Bark and other Dye, do. | 5,136 | in bottles, dozens, | 2,524 |
| All manufactures of, - do. | 44,311 | Boots, - - - pairs, | 914 |
| Naval Stores, Tar, - - barrels, | 18,764 | Shoes, Silk, - - - do. | 44 |
| Pitch, - - do. | 624 | Leather, - - do. | 16,430 |
| Rosin, - . do. | 800 | Candles, tallow, - - pounds, | 289,151 |
| - Turpentine, - do. | 17,061 | Soap, - - - - do. | 417,949 |
| Ashes, Poit, '-. - - tons, | 1,464 | Starch, - - - do. | 8,916 |
| : Pearl, - - - do. | 867 | Hair Powder, - - 」 do. | 996 |
| Skins and Furs, - - dollars, | 161,216 | Snuff, - - - do. | 12,836 |
| Beef, -- . - barrels, | 20,101 | Tobacco, manufactured, - do. | 23,496 |
| Pork, - - - - do. | 15,478 | Leather, - - - do. | 87,316 |
| Hams and Bacon, - . - pounds, | 258,418 | Maple and other brown Sugar, - do. | 12,420 |
| Tallow, - - - do. | 4,985 | Bricks, - - - M. | 892 |
| Butter, - - - - do. | 894,152 | Spirits from grain, - - gallons, | 6,696 |
| Cheese, - - - - do. | 316,876 | Linseed Oil, - - - do. | 279 |
| Lard, - - - - do. | 585,173 | Spirits of Turpentine, - - do. | 1,530 |
| Horned Cattle, - - . - number, | 2,050 | Cables and Cordage, - - cwt. | 1,521 |
| Horses, - . - - do. | 1,800 | Cards, wool and cotton, - dozens, | 276 |
| Mules, - - . - . do. | 173 | Iron, Pig, - - tons, | 9 |
| Sheep, - - - - do. | 1,531 | Bar, - - - do. | 67 |
| Hogs, - - - - do. | 1,956 | Nails, - - - pounds, | 30,237 |
| Poultry, - - . - - dozens; | 737 | Castings, - - - dollars, | 4,165 |
| Wheat, - - - - bushels, | 87,330 | ' All other manufactures of |  |
| Indian Corn, - - - do. | 249,532 | - iron, or iron and steel, - do. | 5,899 |
| Rye, - - - - do. | 530 | Spirits from molasses, - - gallons, | 31,120 |
| Oats, - - - - do. | 23,698 | Sugar refined; - - pounds, | 7,942 |
| Barley, - . - . do. | 173 | Chocolate, - - - do. | 3,000 |
| Beans, - - - - do. | 11,312 | Gunpowder, - - - do. | 29,300 |
| Peas, - - - do. | 14,335 | Copper or ${ }^{\text {Brass, }}$ and Copper ma- |  |
| Potatoes, - - . do. i | 36,316 | nufactured, - - - dollars, | 4,031 |
| Apples, - - - barrels, | 3,880 | Medicinal drugs, - - - do. | 4,328 |
| Flour, - . - - - do. | 263,813 | Merchandise, and other articles |  |
| Meal, Rye, - - - do. | 6,167 | notenumerated, manufactured, do. | 67,479 |
| 'Indian, - - - do. | 30,818 | , Raw produce, do. | 45,027 |
| Buckwheat, is -- do. |  |  |  |
| Biscuit or ship Bread, - - do. | 21,579 | Total value of the foregoing state- |  |
| Do. do. Do. - - kegs, | 6,628 | ment, - Dollurs; | 9,433,546 |
| Rice, - - - - tierces, | 9,228 | , . . . |  |

Statement of Exports the produce and manufacture offoreign countries, commencing the 1st of October, 1807, and erding the 30 th of September, 1808.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


A summary of thevalue and destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.


A Summary of the value of Exports from each State.

$\ddagger$ No returns have been received from the District of Savannah.
A Surnmary Statement of the value of the Exports of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, during the period comprehended in. the preceding statements.

1. Fisheries.

THE SEA- $\$ 832,000$.
Dried fish, or cod fishery,
Pickled fish, or river fishery, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,
Whale (common) oil and bone,
Spermaceti oil and candles,
the forest-1,399,000.
2. Skins and furs,
3. Product of Wood.

Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts, \&c.
Oak bark and other dyes,
Naval stores, (tar, turpentine, pitch, rosin, \&c.) - -
Ashes, pot and pearl,

> AGRICULTURE-6,746,000.

1. Product of Anirmals.

Beef, tallow, hides, (live cattle,)
Butter and cheese, -
Pork, pickled, bacon, (live hogs)
Horses and mules,
Sheep,
5. Vegetable Food.

Wheat, flour, and biscuit,


[^14]STATEMENT—Continued.


A Statement of the Duties collected on the importation of articles which weie afterwards re-exported, without being entitled to drawback.

| spectes of merchandise. | Amount of duty. | species of merchandise. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount of } \\ & \text { duty. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollars. Cts. |  | Dollars. Cts. |
| Goods paying duties ad val. at $12 \frac{1}{21}$ per ct. | 136,822 00 | Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff |  |
| . ${ }_{20}^{15}$ do. | $\begin{array}{r}50,279 \\ 2,684 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | and cigars, - . . | 10902 |
| Wines, Malmsey Madeira and Loudon | 2,684 80 | Snuff, - . . $\quad$ Indigo, | 4060 1,72925 |
| $\cdots$ particular, | 8816 | Cotton, | 1,74864 |
| - Burgundy and Champaign, | 17010 | Powder, Hair, | 4000 |
| Sherry and St. Lucar, Claret, \& in cases or bottles, | $\begin{array}{r} 30080 \\ 4.0320 \end{array}$ | Iron, anchors and sheet, | 3700 6471 |
| Cisbon, Oporto, \&c. | 4,032 890 | Iron, anchors and sheet, | 6471 7808 |
| Tenerifte, Fayal, \&c. | 2,359 84 | Nails, . . | 1,583 80 |
| All other in casks, | 24,559 86 | Spikes, | - 336 |
| Spirits, from grain, from other materials, | $\begin{array}{r}1,05056 \\ 14,953 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | Paints, Oclire, dry yellow, | 1400 |
| Molasses, from other materials, | $\begin{array}{r}14,95396 \\ 39 \\ \hline 90\end{array}$ | Wpanish brown, ${ }_{\text {White and red }}$ | 3346 31686 |
| Teas, Bohea, | 10152 | Lead and manufactures of lead, ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1686 2883 |
| Souchong and other black, | 67284 | Cordage, tarred, . . | 22400 |
| Hyson, imperial, \&c. | 93920 | Steel, . . | 1400 |
| Other green, | 76100 | Hemp, | 6000 |
| Coffee, | 42,63785 | Twine and packthread, | 800 |
| Cocoa, ${ }_{\text {Sugar, }}$ Brown, \&c. ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,693 \\ \hline \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Glauber salts, | 400 11820 |
| Sugar, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brown, \&c. } \\ & \text { White, clayed, \&c. }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,726,57 . \\ & 20,8046 \end{aligned}$ | Solt, | 11820 1055 |
| Almonds, | 150804 386 | Fish, foreign caught, dried, | - 1055 |
| Fruits, Currants, | 26622 | Pickled, Salmon, | 92500 |
| Prunes and plums, | 2792 | , Mackerel, | 41640 |
| Raisins, in jars, boxes, \& Muscadel, | 42768 | A- All oth | 86080 |
| des all other, - | 1743 | Glass, black quart bottles, | 2460 |
| Candles, Tallow, | $\stackrel{20}{ }$ | Window, not above 8 inches by 10, | 1440 |
| Cheese, | 26775 | Cigars 7 . All above 10 inches by 12, | $\begin{array}{r}675 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ |
| Toap, | 11630 -2971 | Cigars, 7 <br> Shoes and Slippers, Silk | 14200 1500 |
| Spices, ${ }^{\text {Talow, }}$ Nutmegs, | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 29 } \\ -\quad 41 \\ \hline 450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Shoes and Slippers, Silk, Kid, morocco, \&c. for | 1500 |
| Cinnamon, | 8140 | men and women, . | 4230 |
| Cloves, | 55680 | All other for children, | 1560 |
| Pepper, Pimento, | $\begin{array}{r} 21,53004 \\ 14256 \end{array}$ | Total, | 383,948 11 |
| Chinese cassia, | 17520 |  | 38,048 11 |

Treasury Departhent, Register's Office, December 2, 1808.

## SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

communicated to the house of representatives, yanuary $5,1809$.
Treasury Department, December 29, 1808.
Sir:
Whilst the fund for supporting sick and disabled seamen has, during this year, been considerably diminished, the expenses are actually increasing: for the fund, consisting of the deduction of twenty cents per month from the wages of seamen, must necessarily decrease in the same ratio as the number of seamen actually employed; and, on the other hand, the number itself of those who are confined at home and deprived of employment, produces an increase of applications for relief.

All that had, by frugality in the expenditure, been saved during former years, will be inadequate to supply the deficiency of the ensuing year, unless orders be immediately given to reduce, by some general and harsh rules, the number of persons heretofore admitted. I cannot believe that this would be consistent with the intention of the Legislature, and think it my duty to state the fact, in order that a proper remedy may be applied.

Upon due consideration of the subject, it appears to me that the most simple and equitable plan would be to appropriate, for the year 1809, in aid of the fund, an additional sum of about two hundred thousand dollars; such sum to be applied as the fund itself, under the general directions of the President, but to be expended in the several ports, in proportion to the amount actually collected in each, on that account, during the year 1807, and to be applicable to the relief, not only of sick and disabled, but also of distressed seamen.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Thomas Newron, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

10th Congress.]
No. 136.
[1st Session.
SALT.
COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 13, 1809.

## Treasury Department, January 7, 1809.

SIR:
I had the honor to receive your letter of 27th ultimo, requesting such information, as I may possess, respecting the means of obtaining immediate and permanent supplies of salt, from the establishments within the United States.

The annexed statement A shews the annual consumption of imported salt, for each of the calendar. years 1802 -1807, after deducting the quantities used for the cod fishery, and also for pickled fish and salted provisions exported from the United States.

The annual average is almost three millions of bushels, weighing, each, 56 lbs . equal to 75,000 tons, and requiring, in fact, 125,000 tons of shipping for its importation. It must, also, be observed, that the deductions abovementioned, being calculated by the allowances on fishery and drawbacks, and the allowance being, in fact, greater than the amount of duty on salt employed in the cod fishery, the quantity of imported salt, actually consumed in the United States, is greater than appears by the statement.

The statement B is intended to show the gross amount of salt annually imported for the years 1802-1807, and the countries from which imported. The manner in which the accounts are kept at the treasury has rendered it more convenient to give the amount, in this instance, for the years ending the 30th September, than for calendar years.

It will be perceived by the statement $A$ that the domestic establishments have not increased, even in the same ratio as the population of the United States: for the average of their consumption of imported salt is greater for the last than for the first years of the statement. Considering, also, the regularity of the importations, and the well known fact that the article has been principally imported as ballast from England, there is reason to believe that the quantity of salt now in the country is very inadequate to the supply of the present year; and $I$ am confident that there can be no reasonable expectation of the deficiency being supplied for that year from internal resources.

I am, therefore, clearly of opinion, that every encouragement should be given to immediate importations, and that measures should, at the same time, be adopted for the purpose of ensuring, for the succeeding years, a supply from domestic establishments.

The only means of promoting immediate importations appear to be, 1st. Either to except salt from the operation of the non-intercouse act, or to put off the general operation of that act till the 1st of July next; which last alternative appears, in every respect, the most eligible. 2 dly . To authorize the President to permit American vessels to proceed, during the continuance of the embargo, to such foreign ports as may be designated by law, for the sole purpose of bringing in cargoes of salt.

The internal resources must be drawn from either the salt springs in various parts of the Western States, from the Onondaga springs, in the State of New York, or from the Atlantic shores.

Thehigh price of salt, in the Western States, does not arise from the actual expense incurred in manufacturing the article: for it does not cost more than 75 cents per bushel at the Indiana or Wabash 'saline, and yet its market price has not been less than two dollars. It follows, that the price is kept up by reason of the quantity made being much less than the actual demand, and, therefore, that no considerable addition can be expected from that quarter; none, certainly, beyond the wants of that part of the country.

The quantity of salt made at the Onondaga springs may certainly be considerably increased. I have been informed that about 300,000 bushels are now annually made; and that the amount might, perhaps, be increased to six hundred thousand. On that subject, however, I cannot form a positive opinion; but am satisfied that the most sanguine calculations fall very short of the annual consumption of the United States; and that the principal resource to be relied on is the increase of establishments on the sea shore. These may be multiplied in numerous places, from Massachusetts to Georgia; and, although the repeal of the law laying a duty on importation has checked their progress, experience has proven that capital may be advantageously employed in that manufacture. I think that nothing
more is necessary to induce, at present, the application of a capital sufficient, in a short time, to produce an adequate supply, than the certainty of not being ruined by the competition of large importations at reduced prices. But it is doubtful whether it would be most eligible to effect that object by a bounty on the domestic manufacture, or by a renewal of the duty on the importation, to take place after the 1st of January, 1810, aṇd to continue for years. A combination of both would, perhaps, be best calculated to ensure success, and also most equitable. But a duty on importation alone is the easiest to execute, and is not liable to any constitutional objections.

The encouragement thus given to domestic establishments, may, indeed, during the number of years to which the duty or bounty would be limited, increase the price of salt. But that temporary inconvenience should be cheerfully submitted to, if an adequate supply of that necessary article may, thereby, be ever after ensured on reasonable terms, and from internal resources, not liable to be affected by war, or by any other interruption of commerce.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
Honorable William A. Burwell, Chairman, \&c. in Congress.

## ALBERT GALLATIN.

## A.

A Statement showing the quantities of Salt imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 31st of December, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, and 1807; exhibiting also the quantities re-exported, the allowance made for salt used in the curing of fish and salted provisions, and the quantities actually paying duty for said period.

B.

Statement showing the quantities of Salt imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th September, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, and 1807.

(a.) Including both the saltactually exported and the allowances for salt used in curing fish and provisions.

## BONDS REQUIRED FOR ENROLLEDOR IACENSED VESSELS.

## communicated to the house of representatives, january 25, 1809.

Treasury Department, January 25, 1809.
Sin:
I had the honor to receive your letter of 17 th instant, requesting information on the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives, which directs an inquiry into the propriety of amending the laws relative to bonds which may be required for enrolled or licensed vessels.

The district court for Virginia has lately decided that the forms of the bonds prescribed in the year 1793, both for licences and enrolments, were not warranted by law, and therefore void.

Copies of the forms, A and B, are enclosed, the words underscored being those which the court has adjudged not to be warranted by law.

I understand that the variation in the licence bond $A$ is unimportant. The Comptroller has prepared a new form, $\mathbf{C}$, which comports with the decision of the court, and may be substitated without any alteration in the law.

But I think that the existing law should be amended so as to render the form of bond, heretofore prescribed by the treasury, for enrolment, legal. By the 8th section of the coasting act, every vessel enrolled or licensed, which proceeds on a foreign voyage, without first giving up her enrolment and licence, and being duly registered, is, with her return cargo, forfeited. But, although this has been made a condition of the bond $\mathcal{B}$, so as to recover the penalty, if the vessel did not return, such condition is not authorized by the act, which, in relation to enrolment bonds, only refers generally to the requisites and proceedings necessary for registering vessels.

In order, therefore, that the persons violating the provisions of the 8 th section may be punished, in case the vessel should, by not returning, escape the forfeiture, it is necessary to provide, by law, that no vessel shall be enrolled or licensed, unless bond shall have previously been given that she shall not proceed to a foreign voyage, \&c. in the words now used in the enrolment bond $B$, but which have been adjudged not warranted by the existing law.: And it may be further enacted, that, instead of a new bond, this should, as heretofore practised, be made a condition of the enrolment bond.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALRERT GALLATIN.
Thos. Newton, Esq. Chairman of Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.
A.

Form of a bond on granting a licence for carrying on the Coasting Trade, Whale Fishery, or Cod Fishery, as required by the fourth section of the act, entitled 'o An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same."
Know all men by these presents, that we, $A B$, husbandor managing owner, and $C D$, master of the ———, of full , and $E F$, all of ——, in , are held and stand firmly bound to the United States of America, in the full and just sum of - for the which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and adminisirators, jointly and severally, firmly, by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated -.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that, whereas_, collector for the district of - , has, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," issued and granted tor the $\quad$, called the _ , of the -, burthen $\quad$, whereof licence is dated , is at present master, a licence for carrying on the - , and numbered for one year from the from the date hereof, that the said ——, and numbered has, during the time For whicr the said inall appear, within two years remain in force been employed in any tade whe the said LICENEE IS GRANTED or shall then the said obligation shall be good, and remain in full force; but otherwise, it shall be void and of no effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of - .

## B.

Form of a bond to be given before recciving a certificate of enrolment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same."
Know all men by these presents, that we,_,_, are held and firmly bound to the United States of America, in the full and just sum of and adninistrators, jointly and severally, by these presents. Witness our hands and seals, this $\longrightarrow$ day of $-\ldots$, one thousand seven hundred and

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that, whereas,- , collector for the district of $\quad$ __, has issued and granted a certificate of enrolment, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled 'An act for envolling and licensing ships or vessels, to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," for the $\longrightarrow$, called the ——, burthen $\longrightarrow$, whereof $\longrightarrow$ is at present master, which certificate is dated - , and numbered -:

Now, therefore, if the said certificate of enrolment shall be solely used for the said $\longrightarrow$, for which it has been granted, and shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of, to any person or persons whomsoever, and in case the said $\qquad$ shall be lost or taken by an enemy, burnt, or broken up, or shall be otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs; if the said certificate (ifpreserved) shall, within eight days atter the arrival of the master, or person having the charge or command of the said __, within any disfrict of the United States, be delivered up to the collector of such district; or if any foreigner, or any person or persons, for the use and benefit of such foreigner, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole or any part or share of, or interest in, the said - the same being within a district of the United States, if the said certificate shall, within seven days after such purchase, change, or transfer of property, be delivered up.to the collector of the said district; or if such purchase, change, or transfer of property, shall happen when the said __ shall be at sea, if the master or person having the charge or command thereof shall, within eight days after his arrival within any district of the United States, deliver up the said certificate to the collector of such district; or if the said-_ shall not proceed on a voyage to any foreign port or place, without being duly licensed according to law, for carrying on the cod or whale fishery, and without obtaining' a permit to touch and trade at a foreign port or place, during such voyage, or without previously surrendering said certificate of envolment to the collector of the district from which such fortign voyage shall be proposed to be made, then the said obligation shall be void, and of no effect; but otherwise, shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of

## C.

Form of a bond on granting. a licence for carrying on the Coasting. Trade, Whale Fishery, or Cod Fishery, as required by the fouth section of the act, entitled 's. An act for enralling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same."
Know all men by these presents, that we $A B$, husband or manarins owner, and $C D$ master, of the -_, of and $E F$, all of $\longrightarrow$, in , are held and stand firmly bound to the United States of America, in the full and just sum of ,_, for the which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly, by these presents. Sealed with our seals, date $\qquad$ , has, in The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that, whereas $\rightarrow$, collector for the district of $\rightarrow$, has, in coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," issued and granted for the $\qquad$ called the
$\qquad$ cor the - of , burthen __, whereof———is at present master, a licence for carrying on the $\qquad$ or one year from the
$\qquad$ which licence is dated $\qquad$ , and numbered : Now, therefore, if it shall appear, within two years from the date hereof, that the said $\qquad$ has, during the time the licence granted to said vessel remained in force, been employed in any trade, whereby the revenue of the United States shall have been defrauded, then the said obligation shall be good, and remain in full force; but otherwise, it shall be void, and of no effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of

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:
10th Congress.]

No. 138.
[2d SEssion.

## NATURALIZED SEAMEN REGISTERED.

## communicated to the house oe representatives, febroary 4, 1809.

The Secretary of State, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the ninth ultimo, directing him ' to lay before the House a statement of the whole number of persons born in foreign countries, and legally admitted citizens of the United States, by naturalization, who have been registered as American seamen, and returned as such to the Department of State, according to the lists transmitted by the collectors of the customs, in pursuance of the law relative to the relief and protection of American seamen," has the honor to state, that, upon an examination of the returns of registered seamen which have been received at this office, since the date of the above recited law, to wit, the 28th of May, 1796, and up to this time, it appears, by the abstract hereunto annexed, that, of the whole number of persons registered as American seamen, and so reported to this department, four hundred and forty-nine are designated as naturalized citizens. It is necessary, however, to remark, that there are not full returns from all the custom houses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Department of State, February, 2, 1809.
JAMES MADISON.

Abstract of the naturalized citizens who have been registered as American seamen at the different custom houses, since the year 1796, to wit:

| In the year | 1796, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1797, | - | - | - | $-$ | - | - | - | 91 |
| 66 | 1798, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| " 6 | 1799, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| 6 | 1800, | - | - | - | estimated at | - | - | - | 34 |
| 66 | 1801, | - | - | - | .. | - | - | - | 16 |
| 66 | 1802, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| -66 | 1803, | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 71 |
| 66 | 1804, | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 33 |
| 66 | 1805, | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | 24 |
| 66 | 1806, | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 22 |
| 6 | 1807, | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 35 |
| 6 | 1808, | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  | To | al |  |  | 449 |

Note.-The returns for the year 1800 havingbeen mislaid, an average estimate is made for that year, it being thought better to do so, than longer to delay the report.

10th Congress.]

$$
\text { No. } 139 .
$$

[2d Session.

## EMBARGO.

coninunicated to the hodie of representatives, february 6, 1809.
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, the memorial and remonstrance of a meeting of citizens of the third ward of the city of New York, assembled in pursuance of public notice, respectfully showeth:
That, in the exercise of the undoubted right of freemen, your memorialists approach the Legislature of the Union, to remonstrate against certain provisions of the late act for enforcing the embargo. At the same time, your memorialists offer to Congress a solemn assurance of their readiness to defend the rights of their country, not only against subjugation from abroad, but against usurpation and despotism at home. They are firmly attached to the constitution and union of these United States; and whenever no other alternative shall remain, they will be ready to vindicate, in arms, the cause of their country and of its liberties.

Until now, it has been the boast of those who love this country and its political institutions, that we have a Government of laws, not of men; that our citizens are liable to punishment only upon judicial conviction of offences, not on suspicion; that no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; that the right of being secure against unreasonable searches, cannot be violated; that warrants cannot issue but upon proba-
ble cause, supported by oath or affirmation; and as the great bulwark of defence for all these rights, that the trial by jury shall be preserved. If principles, in their nature so original, and so necessarily interwoven with the fabric of every free government, can need a formal sanction, it will be found in the letter of the fourth, fifth, and seventh amendments to the constitution, and in the spirit of every part of that instrument.

In the act against which your memorialists remonstrate, they see direct and palpable violations of these principles, in the following, among other particulars:

That, by this act, a citizen may be deprived of his property without process of law:
That, by this act, a citizen may be deprived of his property at the caprice of individuals, not only when innocent of any offence, but of the intent to commit any:

That, by this act, a citizen may be deprived of his property without an offence committed, without proof, without trial, without judgment, without the benefit of a legal appeal against the injustice, and without remedy:

That, by this act, our property is subjected to instructions from the President, which may be kept secret; which may be different for different classes of men; which may proceed from misinformation, or worse causes; and which may be partial, arbitrary, and oppressive:

That, by this act, our property is placed under the discretion of officers of the revenue, with more than judicial powers, who, yet, are not sworn as judges, nor liable to impeachment as such; nor independent in office, nor presumed to be learned in the laws, nor bound to examine facts, or hear the accused:

That, by this act, our property is subjected to seizures, which may proceed, not only from mistake or false information, but from private malice, party animosity, or other corrupt motives:

That, by this act, the military power is introduced into the execution of municipal law before any resistance made, and when there is neither rebellion, war, nor danger of invasion:

That, by this act, we are subjected to vexatious searches and intrusions, without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation:

That, by this act, belief of guilt is taken for guilt itself, and, without the forms of law, is punished accordingly:
That, by this act, we are subjected to secret and odious inquisitions, inasmuch as, when informed against, we have no means of knowing the accusation, or of being confronted with the witnesses, or of having a public trial:

That, by this act, new conditions are annexed to bonds already given, and some of these conditions impossible to be performed:

That this act appears intended to bar the legal remedies for seizures, and other wrongs which may be most oppressive; and, instead of the law of the land, our undoubted and hitherto undisputed birth right, it refers us, for redress, to a petition, a summary hearing, and the final discretion of a district judge:

That, by this act, the legislative, judicial, and executive powers, are vested in one man; which is despotism.
The intention of your memorialists has been to confine themselves, in this remonstrance, chiefly to the objections of unconstitutionality; but they presume to notice some of the other particulars in which they conceive the act to be oppressive to the citizens, and dangerous to public liberty.

The excessive security required for vessels and cargoes, (being six times their value) is productive of various vexations and oppressions upon almost every class of the community. Upon the small trader and boatman, when unable to find security, the act operates as a total prohibition of the use of his property. It increases the expenses and risks of those engaged in transportation; it thus diminishes competition and supplies; and, without benefitting the farmer, enhances the prices of fuel and provisions in the cities, at a time, in other respects. sufficiently calamitous.

The great number and amount of bonds will also involve almost the whole mercantile community in responsibilities to Government, to an amount equal to that of their property, and perhaps superior. In case of suits, therefore, it may be impossible tor them to procure competent bail; and thus the liberty of a great portion of the citizens may be held at the mercy of the prosecuting officers of Government.

Another effect, not less to be deplored, is, that this act, like all arbitrary powers, is calculated to infest society with spies and informers. It will multiply fees, and the exactions of office, encourage prosecutions, and enrich a host, not only of spies and informers, but of collectors, surveyors, tide-waiters, and other custom house officers, district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and their subordinate agents, who will fatten upon the public distress.

If another case was wanting to show the possible oppressions and despotic tendencies of the act, we might notice its application to our own city.

The city of New York receives its supplies of provisions and necessaries by boats and water craft. By this act, those vessels must have a general or special permission, which the collectors may refuse, for certain reasons, and the President may direct them to refuse without any reason whatever. We presume New York is the only city on earth, where, according to a public and formal law, the people may be starved at the mere will of a single.individual.

Such an act is not more a violation of the express words, and whole scope of our written constitution, than it is an attack upon those fundamental principles of civil liberty, which, anterior to all charters of rights and powers, form the basis of every social compact.

But the alarm which these provisions are calculated to inspire, is, if possible, increased, when we find the act defended on the recent precedent exhibited at New Orleans. If, indeed, this act shall as soon be made the precedent for another similar step, there may be scarcely time for the people to awaken before the name of American liberty will be remembered only as a dream.

The occasion does not require your memorialists to discuss the delicate question, how far, in all cases, the application and effect of laws may be constitutionally subjected to the instructions of Executive officers; but we can readily discern an extreme case when this cannot be done. No law could give the President power to issue instructions for taking our lives by military execution, without offence, accusation, proof, trial, or sentence, upon the collector's mere belief of our intention to violate the embargo. Yet liberty and property are guarded by sanctions as strong as life, and the violation of one is no more a wound to the constitution than of the other.

To hardships, deprivations, and oppressions, such as this act may impose, it scarcely can be expected that the freemen of this country will submit.

They can never submit to military government:
They can never surrender the trial by jury:
They can never consent to hold their property subject to the arbitrary control of any man.
They can never surrender those other essential rights of freemen which are guarantied by the State and general constitutions, which their fathers fought to maintain, and which, when the occasion calls for it, they will also know how to defend.

Remote as we are from the seat of the General Government, we well know that Congress and the Executive have been assailed and deceived by interested individuals and intriguers for office. Such persons are seeking a momentary profit in measures which may ruin their country. Nor can the suggestion, that these are the opinions of a factious few, or of party animosity, be otherwise than injurious. It cannot long be concealed, that, in this and the neighboring States, the act has excited a spirit which is rapidly uniting all real friends of the country in a common sentiment of disapprobation. We deplore the fact, that Congress should remain ignorant of the -strength of this sentiment, or be regardless of its expressions. We solemnly forewarn our Government of the dangers which may ensue from an attempt to array its powers against the rights of the citizens, or to enforce an act which can never be executed against the will of a tree people.

And we respectfully pray Congress that the act aforesaid may be immediately repealed.
Signed, on behalf of themselves, and of the citizens assembled, by
JONATHAN LITTLLE, Chairman.
E. DUNSCOMB, Secretary.

## MARINE HOSPITAL FUND

commungeated to the senate, on the 14 tif febrvary, 1809.
A.

Dr.
General Account of the Marine Hospital Fund, from 1st July, 1802, to 31st December, $180 \%$.
tors on the 30 th June, 1802 , and the amount collected during the third and fourth quarters of that year, per statement herewith,

| $\$ 109,95456$ <br> 54,933 <br> 58,210 <br> 58,005 <br> 66,820 <br> 61,474 <br> 17 |
| :---: |
| \$409,861 89 |

Estimate of the Marine Hospital Fund for the year 1808.

To amount of expenditures during the year 1808 , by accounts settled at the treasury, comprising the first and second quarters principally, and the third and fourth partially, $-\overline{\text { E }}$, $-\overline{\text { - }}$ -
 from the Navy Department for deductions belonging to this fund, made from the wages of seamen in the public service. Out of this balance, the sum of $\$ 20,000$ is pledged for the erection of a hospital at Charleston, whenever the corporation of that city shall procure a suitable lot of ground for the purpose,

By balance brought down, (at the end of the year 1807,) - $\$ 92,60454$ Amount collected in the year 1808, estimated at -

31,50000
\$124,104 54

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Porrs.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Amount collected in the 3d \& 4th quart's of 1802, including balance in Collectors hanas
on 30th June, 1802 .} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{anount collected in} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ports.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Amount collected in the 3d \& 4th quart'rs of 1802, including
baiance in Collectors' hands on 30th June, 1802.} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{amount coliected xa} \\
\hline \& \& 1803. \& 1804. \& 1805. \& 1806. \& 1807. \& \& \& 1803. \& 1804. \& 1805. \& 1806. \& 1807. \\
\hline \& - \& \$579 14 \& \$646 15 \& \$556 53 \& \$635 64 \& \$636 46 \& Oxford, - \& \$156 87 \& \$84 15 \& \$51 61 \& \({ }^{\$ 40} 16\) \& \[
\$ 9118
\] \& \({ }_{308} 15\) \\
\hline Portsmouth, \& \({ }_{2}, 68852\) \& 92337 \& \({ }^{936} 39\) \& 1,231 \({ }_{2} 11\) \& 895
882
98
98 \& 993
269
264 \& Vienna, \(\overline{-1}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,002 \\ 437 \\ \hline 89\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}40282 \\ 99 \\ \hline 88\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}14239 \\ 99 \\ \hline 72\end{array}\) \& 52595
10359 \& +31544 \& \(\begin{array}{r}30335 \\ 97 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Gloucester, - \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \text { 960 } \\ 58 \\ \hline 8013\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}39070 \\ 2,277 \\ \hline 68\end{array}\) \& 2,279 \({ }^{4.26} 6\) \& 3,004 43 \& 2,713 85 \& 3,166 65 \& Snow Hill, -- \& 34245 \& 15730 \& \& 30169 \& \& 2270 \\
\hline Salem, \& 5,801 1047 \& \({ }^{2,2657}\) \& 2294. \& , 3064 \& \({ }_{29} 20\) \& 1614 \& Annapolis, - - \& 31352 \& 9828 \& 8959 \& 12777 \& 8999 \& 14806 \\
\hline Ipswich,
Marblehead, \& 18642 \& 1,275 47 \& 38087 \& 41175 \& 51884 \& 56423 \& Nottingham, - \& 22634 \& \(\begin{array}{r}7837 \\ \hline 9602\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{r}
69 \\
\hline 988 \\
378
\end{tabular} \& 6558 \& 7690 \& 8561 \\
\hline \& 18,030 22 \& 6,055 48 \& 7,373 85 \& 7,545 40 \& 7,585 20 \& 7,640 54 \& Nanjemoy, - - \& 3690 \& -9602 \& \& 120

79
90
98 \& \& <br>
\hline Plymouth, - \& 1060.5 \& 1,204 65 \& 30537 \& 36100 \& 505 53 \& 46687 \& Georgetown, Co. \& 14060 \& 70630 \& $\begin{array}{r}745 \\ 740 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 7999
609 \& 63642 \& ${ }_{578}{ }^{143}$ <br>
\hline Barnstable, - \& 1,601 25 \& ${ }_{171} 5170$ \& 51997
12822

128 \& | 50853 |
| :--- |
| 360 |
| 46 | \& 645

272
32 \& ${ }_{393} 77$ \& Alexandira, \& 10267 \& 6970 \& 8538 \& 7647 \& 7276 \& 10400 <br>
\hline Nantucket, - \& 52864.
16133 \& $\begin{array}{r}1748 \\ 84 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 14449 \& 10523 \& 11955 \& 7008 \& Norroik, - \& 99455 \& 4,652 21 \& 2,29594 \& 2,954 03 \& 3,186 41 \& 2,224 70 <br>
\hline Edgartown, ${ }^{\text {dew }}$ Bedford \& 16133
1,14380 \& $\begin{array}{r}8185 \\ 270 \\ \hline 86\end{array}$ \& 30209 \& 41973 \& 45046 \& 51767 \& Petersburg, \& 49220 \& \& 39263 \& 30732 \& 39264 \& <br>
\hline New Bedfora, \& 1,14982

7438 \& 21543 \& 22421 \& 20626 \& 23448 \& 22840 \& Richmond, \& 45667 \& | 253 |
| :--- |
| 144 |
| 142 | \& 15613 \& 19145 \& 17964 \& ${ }^{186} 96$ <br>

\hline York, - - \& 14244 \& 8127 \& 5701 \& 54. 83 \& 5074 \& 7493 \& Yorktown, \& 241
42
12 \& 14780 \& 8207 \& ${ }_{93} 03$ \& 9207 \& <br>
\hline Kennebunk, \& 57742 \& 22522 \& $\begin{array}{r}160 \\ 149 \\ \hline 67\end{array}$ \& 1724. 94 \& 144. 46 \& 13519 \& Tappalannuock, \& 47836 \& 21484 \& 17831 \& 20642 \& 24393 \& 24380 <br>
\hline Biddeford, - \& 657 50 \& \& 1,271 79 \& 1,458 27 \& 1,504 87 \& 1,321 85 \& Yeocomico, \& 194.44 \& 3696 \& 7527 \& 6673 \& 8232 \& 8233 <br>
\hline Portland, - \& 4,174
489
489 \& 26714 \& 1,215 01 \& $\bigcirc$ \& -285 28 \& 283 49 \& Dumfries, - \& 9859 \& 3509 \& 2805 \& 4806 \& \& 34. 16 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Wiscisset, }}{ }_{\text {Bath, }}$ \& 61251. \& 15611 \& 14940 \& 13408 \& $\begin{array}{r}133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 23038
415

87 \& Folly Lancling, - \& | 13368 |
| :--- |
| 169 | \& $\begin{array}{r}7160 \\ 39864 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 7055

174.48 \& 80444
19416 \& 9710
14417 \& ${ }_{133}^{136}$ <br>

\hline Waldoborough, \& 1,041 52 \& | 327 |
| :--- |
| 310 |
| 315 |
| 25 | \& $\begin{array}{r}31060 \\ 800 \\ 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}32841 \\ 357 \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}35340 \\ 398 \\ \hline 73\end{array}$ \& | 454 |
| :--- |
| 494 |
| 1 | \& Cherrystone, \& ${ }_{266}$ \& 117 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Penobscot, ${ }^{-}{ }^{-}{ }^{-}$ \& \& 4850 \& 4094 \& 54.71 \& 7091 \& 7614 \& Wilmington, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{C}$. \& ${ }_{614} 72$ \& $\begin{array}{r}53318 \\ \hline 367 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ \& 38283 \& 47173 \& 59151 \& 68864 <br>
\hline Frenchman's Bay, \& $\begin{array}{r}118 \\ 4768 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{30} 58$ \& 2119 \& 2929 \& 4253 \& 41168 \& Newbern, - - \& 1,159 65 \& 36765 \& 23917 \& 29141 \& 27970 \& 21560 <br>
\hline Maschias, ${ }^{\text {Pasaquoddy, - }}$ \& 25795 \& 12751 \& 8659 \& 13813 \& 18351 \& 6317 \& Washington, \& +454, 58 \& ${ }_{417}^{152} 69$ \& 23382 \& ${ }_{396} 114$ \& ${ }_{372} 1812$ \& 17878
34368 <br>
\hline Newport, - \& 64208 \& 687
213
123
07 \& 697
439
41
4 \& 1,068 854 \& 1,083 567 \& 1,096 290 \& Edenton,
Camden, \& ${ }_{791} 34$ \& ${ }_{268} 32$ \& ${ }_{265} 69$ \& 22708 \& 26108 \& 27172 <br>
\hline Bristol, ${ }^{\text {Promid }}$ - \& - $\begin{array}{r}\text {-338 } \\ 1,66011 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ \& 1,384 18 \& 1,146 73 \& 1,041 28 \& 1,126 09 \& 1,160 99 \& Beaufort, N. C. -- \& \& - \& 6964 \& 4227 \& 7282 \& 51.17 <br>
\hline Providence, - \& 2,125 03 \& ${ }^{5411} 96$ \& 574.38 \& ${ }^{6} 67318$ \& 77097 \& -83577 \& Ocracock, - ${ }^{-}$ \& \& 7371 \& 795 \& 5745 \& $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 84 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 1270 <br>

\hline Middletown, \& 1,629 31 \& | 63859 |
| :--- |
| 68898 |
| 8 | \& 49935

70270 \& | 43682 |
| :--- |
| 57244 | \& ${ }_{611}^{4888} 81$ \& 385

477
47 \& Georgetown, S. C.
Charleston,
do. \& 1,166 40 \& 2,033 09 \& 3,851 48 \& 1,312 28 \& 4,523 82 \& 1,828 96 <br>
\hline New Haven, \& 1,743 878 \& ${ }_{279} 88$ \& 30735 \& 29460 \& 29565 \& ${ }_{326} 13$ \& Beaufort, ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do. \& 135 \& \& \& 466 \& 1823 \& 2736 <br>
\hline Fairfield, ${ }^{\text {Buffalo }}$ Creek, \& \& \& \& 4.60 \& 287 \& 1319 \& Savannah, - - \& 7055 \& 55812 \& 40311 \& 35818 \& 23401 \& 1,334 77 <br>
\hline Hudson, \& 24800 \& $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ 00 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ \& 130
11,312
72 \& 12,571 71 \& $\begin{array}{r}92 \\ 139 \\ \hline 895 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ \& - 9072 \& Sunbury, ${ }_{\text {Bramswick, }}{ }^{-}$ \& 3111 \& 4767 \& 2771 \& 3730 \& \& 3870 <br>
\hline New York, - \& 650654
313 \& 10,189
129
89 \& 11, 143.40 \& 12,128 22 \& 13,985 91 \& -110 19 \& Saint Mary's, - \& 16068 \& 6070 \& 3788 \& 3346 \& 5325 \& 6055 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Sage }}^{\text {Sagg Harbor, }}$ Perth Amboy, \& 790.21 \& 52612 \& 58315 \& 54795 \& 59309 \& 49505 \& Hardwicke, - \& 4. 06 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Litle Egg Harbor, \& 20190 \& $\begin{array}{r}8481 \\ 14035 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 95
12641
126 \& 98
120
129
29 \& 118
122

128 \& | 115 |
| :--- |
| 124 |
| 24 | \& ${ }_{\text {Massac, }}^{\text {Palmyra, }}$ - \& \& 26 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{\text {Burlington, }}$ - \& | 34231 |
| :--- |
| 987 |
| 14 | \& \& ${ }_{367} 71$ \& 39234 \& 40664 \& 40324 \& Natchez, - \& \& 38302 \& 4342 \& 36287 \& 19797 \& 169 <br>

\hline ${ }_{\text {Breat }}^{\text {Bridgetown, }}$ Ggr Harbor, \& 93145 \& 7826 \& 6593 \& 7535 \& 44.26 \& 6340 \& Fort Adams, \& - \& \& -45 69 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Priladelphia, - \& 20,786 89 \& 5,048 48 \& 5,421 81 \& 4,606 74. \& $\begin{array}{r}7,84830 \\ \hline 230 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ \& 6,394 51 \& New Orleans, - \& \& \& \& 1,230 07 \& 1,427 14 \& 1,504, ${ }_{2}^{47}$ <br>
\hline  \& 2,178 26 \& 92 \& 88882 \& 96626 \& 55102 \& 62220 \& Detroit, \& 2210 \& 619 \& \& 829 \& 74 \& <br>
\hline Baltimore, - - \& 2,287 997 \& $3,34983$.

7939 \& $\begin{array}{r}5,718 \\ 87 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& $$
4,44937
$$ \& 5,222 04 \& 4,504 02 \& Michillimackinack, \& - \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline ester, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \$109,954 56 \& 54,933 21 \& ,210 \& ,005 \& 6,820 \& 1,474 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

C.

Statement of the expenditures for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, by the several agents of the Marine Hospital, from 1 st July, 1802, to 31st December, 1807.


In addition to the above, the following sums have been paid at the treasury, viz:
For amount expended for relief of sick seamen at New Orleans, before it was annexed to

| Do. | do. | at Newport, for second quarter of 1802, beyond the receip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do. | do. | at Norfolk, beyond the receipts, to the 30th June, 1802, | Do. do. at Charleston, beyond receipts, to 30th June, 1802, (including - a sum paid to the surgeon in 1806,).

\$3,620 34 the United States.

And the sum of $\$ 20,000$ is plegdged to be applied to the erection of a hospital at Charleston, whenever the corporation of that city shall procure a suitable lot of ground for the purpose.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1807.

comminicated to the house of representatives, february 22, 1809.
Treasury Department, February 20, 1809.
SIR:
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations in American and foreign vessels, commencing the Ist of October, 1806, and ending on the 30th of September, 1807.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
albert gallatin.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, in American Tessels, cormencing on the 1st day of October, 1806, and ending on the 30th September, 1807.
IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

$\xrightarrow{1}$

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE-Continued:

| FROM | as paying stecific nuties: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cocoa. | Choco. late. | sugar. |  |  | Almonds. | fnuris. |  |  |  |  | candies. |  | Cheese. | Soap. | Tallow. |
|  |  |  | Brown. | Clayed. | Candy, and all other. |  | Currants. | Prunes and Plums. | Figs. | Raisins in jars, and muscadel. | All nther Raisins. | Tallow. | Wax, or Spermaceti. |  |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - - | - | 233,300 | 864 | 100 | 664 | 733,206 |
| Sweden, . - - - | - | - | 214 | - | - | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 462 | 14 |  |  |  |
| Holland, - - - - | - | 736 | 183 | 152 | 186 | 364 | - | 40 | - | - | - | 1,221 | 52 | 910,839 |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - . - | 52 | - | - | - | 155,544 | - | 3,644 | - | - | 226 | - | - | 100 | 76,553 | 37,026 |  |
| Scotland, - - - - - | :- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 366 |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16,712 |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - | - | - | 165 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,312 | - | - | - | 33,478 | 137 | - | - | - | 38,398 |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports of Germany, | - | - | - | - | 915 | - | - | 3,836 | - | - | - | - | 86 | 9,542 |  |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | 3 | - | 237 | - | 47,905 | - | 96,229 | 1,914 | 1,429 | - | 62 | 1,013 | 12,202 |  |  |
| Do. . do. on the Mediterranean, - | - | - | - | - 535 | m | 99,886 | - 6,665 | 2,710 | 19,706 | 13,811 | 80,000 | 78,019 | 46 | 6,025 | 46,674 |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | 78 | - | - | - | 1,761 | 1,976 | - | 18,081 | 25,728 | 1,374 | - | - | - | 1,264 |  |
| Do. . , do. on the Mediterranean, - | - | - | - | - | - | 288,484 | 16,553 | 386 | 95,157 | 783,239 | 2,667,767 | - | 48 | 836 | 154,122 |  |
| Portugul, - - - - | - | $\stackrel{ }{ }$ | 8.52 | - | - | 70,265 | - | - | . 50,150 | 93 | 60 | - | 58 | 283 | 49 |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, - - - | -- | - | - | - | - | 60,918 | 242,739 | 385 | 321 | 1,227 | 100,705 | 188,856 | - | 8,825 | 1,094,924 | 23,130 |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | - | - | $=$ | - | - | 3,225 | 157,844 | - | 117 | - | - | - | 159 | 1,372 | 528,650 |  |
| Total, - | 52 | 812 | 1,414 | 924 | 156,645 | 575,320 | 429,421 | 103,586 | 185,466 | 859,231 | 2,850,043 | 501,920 | 2,440 | 1,026,943 | 1,918,483 | 756,336 |

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE-Continued.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ant | OLES Pay | nata spec | \%io nu'ril |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | strox |  |  |  | Tobacco, manu- |  |  |  | row | der. |  |  |  |  |  |
| FROM | Mace. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nut- } \\ & \text { megs. } \end{aligned}$ | Cinnamon. | Cloves. | Pepper. | Chinese Cassia. | than Snuff and Cigars. | Snuff. | Indigo. | Cotton. | Hair. | Gun. | Starch. | Glue. | Pewter Plates \& Dishes. | Anchors \& sheet. | slit and Hoop. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | unds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,094 | - | 13,381 | 39,712 | - | 2,160 | 22,473 |
| Sweden, - - - - |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 237 | - | - | 797 |
| Holland, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | 6,704 | 12 | - | 626 | - | - | 212 | 3,606 | - | 15,794 | 21,393 |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 2 | 3 | 4,254 | 1 | 100 | - | 3 | 264 | - | - | 889 | 162,034 | 4,410 | 18,164 | 59,639 | 668,582 | 21,393 |
| Scotland, - . - . - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |  | - | - | 12,034 13,850 | 4,410 | 18,164 | 59,639 | 668,582 | 700,765 |
| Ireland, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 104 | 13,850 2,900 | - | - | 182 - | 149 |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports of Germany, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 494 | - | - | - | 1,316 | - | 1,200 |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | - | 495 | 18 | 409 | 2,396 | - | - | 1,316 117 | - | 1,200 |  |
| Do. do, on the Mediterranean, | . | - | - | - | - - | - |  | 40. | - | - | 381 |  |  |  |  | 10,178 |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 616 |  |  |  |  |
| Do. do. on the Mediterranean, | - | - | - | - | - | 188 | - | -' | 947 | 2,300 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | - | - | - |  | - |  | - . | - | - | 272 |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - <br> Italy, <br> Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * |  |  | . |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 2 | 3 | 4,254 | 1 | 100 | 214 | 6,709 | 818 | 965 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 818 |  |  | 4,864 | 178,784 | 18,619 | 109,796 | 59,821 | 698,063 | 745,428 |


importations from europe-Continued.



IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA.
importations from asia-Continued.



IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIA ISLANDS, \&c.-Continued.

| FROM | - |  |  |  |  | articles paxing brecifio duties. |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Coal. | Fisa. |  |  |  | alass. |  | Cigars. | Lime. | Boots. | shoes and slippers. |  |  | canns. |  |
|  |  | Foreign Caught, Dried. | Pickled <br> Salmon. | Mackerel. | All other Pickled. | BlackQuari Bottles. | Window, not above 8 by 10. |  |  |  | Silk. | Morocco, \&c. for Men \& Women. | Children. | Wool and Cotton. | Playing. |
|  | Bushels. | Quintals. | Barrels. |  |  | Groce. | 100 sq . ft. | M. | Casks. | Pairs. |  |  |  | Dozens. | Packs. |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | 240 | - | - | 250 |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies and American colonies, | $\overline{626}$ | - | - | - | 8 | 25 | - | 18 3,869 | - | - | 579 | 632 | 212 | - | 288 |
| Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - | 62 | 1 | - | - | 4. |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | - | 288 |
| British American colonies, - - | - | 797 | 172 | 4 | 960 | - 14 | 12 | - | 383 | 4 | $\overline{-}$ | 381 | 29 | - | 61 |
| French West Indies and American colonies, | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - 85 | - | 68 | - | 11 | 300 | 714 | 36 |  |  |
| Floridas, -- - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 8 | 2 | - | - | 7 36 | - | 4 | 10 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, Spanish West Indies and American colonies, |  |  | - | - | -78 |  | - |  | - | - | - | 36 25 | 148 | - | 48 |
| Coast of Brazil, \&c. <br> Uncertain ports and West Indies, generally, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, ' - | 1,286 | 802 | 172 | 7 | 1,050 | 231 | 12 | 23,299 | 385 | 15 | 1,129 | 1,795 | 425 | 4 | 407 |

RECAPI'TULATION-Continued.

RECAPITULATION-Continued.


> mportations from europe.

|  | aoons raxi | na muxixs An | dosionemr. |  |  |  |  |  | antrous | patreg | criti d | virss. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | axue of aoom |  |  | waxrs. |  | fonzic | s spmirs. |  |  |  |  |  | maurs. |  | cas | xrs. |
| FROM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At } 16 \frac{1}{2} \text { per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { At } 19+\text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } 24 \frac{3}{3} \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Burgun- } \\ \text { dy. } \end{gathered}$ | Sherry | All other than Madeira. | From Grain. | From other materials. | Beer, Ale, and Porter. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sour } \\ \text { chong } \\ \text { Tea. } \end{gathered}$ | Chocolate, | Almonds. | Figs. | Raisins, in jars and Muscade | All other Raising. | Tallow. | Wax and Spermaceti. |
|  |  | Dollars. |  |  |  | Gallons. |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  | ounds. |  |  |  |
| Russin, - | 174,316 | 52 | . - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44,745 |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - | 19,483 | 5,748 | 3,563 | - | - | - | 4,051 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland, - - | 38,842 | 18,126 | 8,183 | 64. | - | 1 | 30,393 | 12 | - | 53 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Bervick, - ` | 28,136 | 54,908 | 5,096 | - | - | 216 |  | - | 589 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - | 48,625 | 2,719 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 162 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - . | 2,028 | 103 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 236 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - | 34 | 189 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Ports of Germany, | 278,000 | 7,286 | ; ,743 | 184 | - | 1,021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| French European Ports on the Atlantic, -- | 62,385 | 33,409 | 1,695 | 66 | - | 172,713 | - | 97,700 | - | - | - | 2,476 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. do. do. do. Mediterranean, | 279 | 2,874 | - | - | - | 54,120 | - | 11,340 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| Spanish Europenn Ports on the Atlantic, - | 5,995. | 5,735 | - | - | 4,888 | 412 | - | 14,015 | - | - | 70 | 138 | 339 | 121 |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | 929 | 2,601 | - | - | - | 63,796 | - | - | - | - | - | 5,424 | 912 | - | 310 |  |  |
| Fayal and the other'Azores, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, - - - | 1,325 | 7,042 | 85 | - | - | 3,160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adrintic, | 12,529 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 'Total, | 672,906 | 140,792 | 24,365 | 314 | 4,888 | 295,439 | 34,444 | 123,067 | 987 | 53 | 70 | 8,038 | 1,251 | 121 | 310 | 44,745 | 40 |

| FROM | . | antiches payina spectife deties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cheese. | Soap. | Tallow. | Tobacco manufactured, other than Snuff and Cigars. | Snuff. | Gun Powder. | Glue. | mon. |  | Nails and Spikes. | Quicksilver. | minsts. |  |  |  | Lead and manufactures of Lead. | comdage. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Anchors \& Sheet. | slit and Hoop. |  |  | Yellow Ochre, in Oil. | Yellow Ochre, Dry. | Spanish Brown. | White and Red Lead. |  | Tarred. | Untar red. |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | - | 6,630 | 218,785 | - | - | - | 4,670 | 1,925 | 18,083 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 761,973 | 6,843 |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,208 |  |
| Holland, - - - | 70 | - | - | 50 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | 46,378 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 1,235 | 30 | - | - | - | 7,450 | - | 16,001 | 7,892 | 20,862 | - | 3,311 | 2,204 | 9,970 | 105,180 | 6,944 | 26,709 |  |
| Scotland, - - - | 51 | 10,143 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,311 | 15,598 | 2,227 |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other Ports of Germany, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14,848 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, Do. do. on the Mediterranean, | - | - | - | - | 245 | - |  | - | - | 13,831 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,902 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | 70. |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, - - - - | - |  | - | - . | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,038 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | - | 113,892 |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 1,426 | 130,695 | 218,785 | 50 | 245 | 7,450 | 4,670 | 32,774 | 25,975 | 86,973 | 2,038 | 3,311 | 2,204 | 13,281 | 120,778 | 9,171 | 791,890 | 6,843 |



IMPORTATIONS FROM AFRICA.


IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA.



| FROM | atticles paying speitifio diditis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rowner. |  | Starch. | Glue. | Anchors and Sheet Iron. | Nails and Spikes. | Lead and manufactures of Lead. | Tarred Cordage. | Steel. | Glauber Salts. | satit. |  |
|  | Hair. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighing more than 56 lb . per bushel. | Weighing 56 lb . or less per bushel. |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  | Pounds. | Bushels. |
| Swedish West Indies, - <br> Danish West Indies, <br> Dutch West Indies and American Colonies, British West Indies, <br> Newfoundland and British Fisheries, <br> British American Colonjes, <br> French West Indies and American Colonies, Floridas, <br> Hondurns, Campeaciy, and Musquito Shore, Spanish West Indies and American Colonies, Uncertain ports and West Indies, generally, - <br> Total, | $\overline{-}$ |  |  |  | --12,366-$\overline{-}$4,509 | 21,716-809 | - | E- |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 208,279 \\ 43,253 \\ 1,723,667 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,584 \\ 6,548 \\ 16,165 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | E |  |  |
|  |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 498 |  | 266 |  | 22,637 | 490 220 | - | - | - | - | 679 |
|  |  | - | 609 | - |  | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 612 |
|  |  | - | 274 |  |  | - | - | 1,064 | - | 1 | 72,504 |  |
|  | 12 | 498 | 883 | 266 | 16,875 | 44,862 | 1,646 | 1,064 | 6 | 1 | 2,047,703 | 25,588 |
|  |  |  | , | $\stackrel{\square}{ }$ | A | troles patina | apecific dut |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | Fİ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oess And smippei | pens. |  |
| FROM | Coal. | Foreign caught, | Pickled | Pickled | All other, | Black Qua Bottles. | Cigars. |  | Silk. | Morocco, \&c. for Men and | c. Children's. | Playing Cards. |
| - |  |  | Salmon. | Mackerel. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bushels. | , Quintals. |  | Barrels. |  | Groce. | M. |  |  | airs. |  | Packs. |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
|  | 1,680. | -30 | 2106 | 3 |  | 3 | 1,175 | - | 12 | - | - - | 24 |
| Newfoundland and British Fisheries, - |  | 172,935 | 2,196 | -321 | ${ }_{15,615}^{258}$ |  | 1 |  |  |  | 672 |  |
| British American Colonies, - - | 3,566 | 60,074 | 4,757 | 15,770 | 15,615 |  |  |  | 204. | 986 | 672 |  |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore, |  |  |  |  | - . | 2 |  |  | , |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies and American Colonies, Uncertain ports and West Indies, generally, |  |  |  | - |  |  | 871 |  | - |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 5,246 | 233,039 | 6,953 | 16,091 | 15,873 | 36 | 2,109 | 1 | 216 | 986 | 672 | 24 |


antroces paxing gofectero duties.


A Statement of the preceding Importations, showing the aggregate from each nation and its dependencies.


| - FROM | antiches paying stecifie duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | teas. |  | Coffee. | Cocoa. | Chocolate. | sugat. |  |  | Almonds. | fritis. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hyson. | Other green. |  |  |  | Brown, \&c. | Clayed, 8c. | Candy and Refined. |  | Currants. | Prunes and Plums. | Figs. | Raisins in jars, boxes, and Muscadel: | All other lkaisins. |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - |  | 4 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, - - | - | - | 1,705,670 | 106,037 | - | 2,746,213 | 6,413 | - | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and 'ditto, - - | 356 | 2,058 | 10,966,411 | 1,972,118 | 26 | 21,112,812 | 89,782 | 6 | 331 | 86 | - | 749 | 1,416 |  |
| Holland and ditto, - - - | 21,832 | 2,411 | 10,247,767 | 669,775 | 820 | 9,765,993 | 12,651 | 885 | 364 | - | 40 |  |  |  |
| England and ditto, - - - | 13,427 | 15,373 | 2,746,871 | 1,110,826 | 139 | 17,935,191 | 328,400 | 156,594 | 3,672 | 3,644 | - | - | 33,961 | 371 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports of Germany, | 1 | - | - | - .n | - | - | - | 915 | - | - | 3,836 |  |  |  |
| France and dependencies, , - - | 20,342 | 178,631 | 20,932,324 | 990,932 | 199 | 76,984,941 | 1,896,592 | $\dot{133}$ | 150,267 | 8,889 | 98,939 | 21,6\% ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 15,352 | 80,000 |
| Spain and ditto, - - | 182 | 10 | 9,795,720 | 4,318,656 | 2,456 | 46,175,309 | 42,527,177 | 651 | 300,235 | - 22,604 | 386 | 119,335 | 810,260 | 2,677,786 |
| Portugal and ditto, - - | - | - | 18,303 | - | - | 23,319 | -62,067 | - | 83,185 | - | - | 51,300 | 93 | 370 |
| Italy, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | 60,918 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 242,739 | 385 | 321 | 1,227 | 100,705 |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,225 | 157,844 | - | 117 |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - - | _- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,036 | 243 | - | 89,901 | 2,110 | 58,841 |
| Mocha, Aden, and other ports on the Red Sea, | -. | - | 1,709,533 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - | 1,194,698 | 2,623,768 | 592,072 | - | - | 1,623 | 35,267 |  | - | - | 14 |  |  |  |
| All other countries, - , - | 529 | 762 | 110,130 | 23,500 | - | . 365,218 | 440,145 | - | 78,967 | - | 166 |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 1,251,367 | 2,823, 017 | 58,824,811 | 9,191,844 | 3,640 | 175,110,619 | 45,398,494 | 159,986 | 685,400 | 436,049 | 103,766 | 283,353 | 864,419 | 2,918,073 |


| FROM | anticies ratina siectict duties |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | cand | dies. |  |  |  |  | - |  | spices. |  |  |  | Tobacco, |  |
|  | Tallow. | Wax and Spermaceti. | Cheese. | Soap. | Tallow. . | Mace. | Nutmegs. | Cinna- mon. | Cloves. | Pepper. | Pimento. | Chinese Cassia. | the t Snuff and Cigars. | Snuff. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
| Russia, - - . - - | 278,045 | 864 | 100 | $\cdot 7,294$ | 951,991 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, - . - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark do. .. $-\quad=$ | 462 | 14. | 255 | - | 12,667 | , ".. | 3 | 10 | 2,361 | 31,282 | 409,254 | - | 146 | 107 |
| Hollanid - do. - - | 1,371 | 244 | 911,605 | - | - | 1,882 | 3,175 | - | 6,610 | 2,508,897 | - | 6,405 | 6,754 | 20 |
| England do. - - | 299, | . 100 | 78,507 | 131,069 | - | 2 | .$^{\circ}$ | 4,827 | 1 | 750,506 | 512,300 | 2 | 3,324 | 3,473 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports of Germany, | - | 86 | -9,542 |  | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |  |
| France and dependencies, : - -: | 78,081 | 1,099 | 18,247 | 46,697 | . 26,728 | 24 | - | 265 | 38,663 | 208,658 | - | 1,362 | 20 | 838 |
| Spain - do. - - | 432 | $\therefore 378$ | - ${ }^{\text {c }} 83{ }^{-1}$ | 167,550 | 717,040 | 199 | - | 606 | 812 | 52 | 265,047 | 456 | 15 | 52,564 |
| Portugal do. . - - | - | 1,468 | 353 | 49 | 18,723 | -. | - | - | 79 | 38 |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, - - - - | 188,856 | - | 8,825 | 1,094,924 | 23,130 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, | - | 159 | 1,372 | 642,542 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, -- - | , - | - | - | - | - , | - | - | 3,368 |  |  |  | . |  |  |
| Mocha, Aden, and other ports on the Red Sea, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - - | - | - | $\sim$ | - | - | 88 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 133,123 |  |  |
| All other countries, - - - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | $=$ | - | - | 9,638 |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 547,546 | 4,412 | 1,029,642 | 2,090,125 | 1,750,279 | 2,195 | 3,182 | 9,076 | 48,526 | 3,499,433 | 1,196,239 | 141,348 | 10,261 | 57,002 |


| ¢ FROM | anticles patina specifio duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Indigo. | Cotton. | powner. |  | Starch. | Glue. | Pewter Plates and Dishes. | mox. |  |  | Quick. silver. | paints. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hair. | Gun. |  |  |  | Anchors \& sheet. | Slit and Hoop. | Nails and Spikes. |  | Ochre, Yellow, in Oil. | Ochre, Dry Yellow. | Spanish <br> Brown. | White and Red Lead. |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | - | - | 1,094 | - | 13,381 | 44,382 | - | 4,085 | 40,556 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, - - | 2,688 | 30,879 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 988 |  |  |
| Denmark do. - - | 111,400 | 72,497 | - | - | 35 | 237 | - | 1,973 | 797 | 4.5,180 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland, do. - - | 67,638 | 200,975 | - | - | 236 | 3,606 | - | 18,207 | 21,393 | 728,166 | - | 550 | 2,224 | 1,618 | 58,130 |
| England do. - - | 366,260 | 796,214 | 1,155 | 208,082 | 8,132 | 65,074 | 59,875 | 711,677 | 710,271 | 3,883,105 | 2 | 31,855 | 56,003 | 826,750 | 2,725,128 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports of Germany, | - | 494 | - | - | - | 1,316 | - | 16,048 | - | 14,458 |  |  |  |  |  |
| France and dependencies, - - | 112,845 | 1,880,681 | 2,844 | - | 1,026 | 117 | - | 10,178 | - | 145,138 | 3,326 | - | 51,046 |  |  |
| Spain do. - - | 311,447 | 358,371 | 6 | 591 | 3,399 | - | 4. | 19,185 | - | 132,396 | 3,798 | 185 | - | - | 19 |
| Portugal do. - - | 1,486 | 17,320 | - | - | - | - | - | 522 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, - - - | - | '- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,901 | - | 12,199 | - | 5,597. |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - - | 5,224 | - . | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | 184 |  |  |  |  |
| Mocha, Aden, and other ports on the Red Sea, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - | 12,803 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,218 |
| All oher countries, - - | 18,881 | 20,439 | - | 3,075 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - - | 1,010,672 | 3,337,870 | 5,099 | 211,748 | 26,209 | 114,732 | 59,879 | 781,875 | 773,017 | 4,948,443 | 17,211 | 32,590 | 122,460 | 828,368 | 2,804,092 |


| FROM | amiticies paying speotyic duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lend, and manufactures of Lead. | Seines. | CORD | age. | Cables. | Steel. | Hemp. | Twine. | Glauber Salts. | ssity. |  | Coal. | Fish, Foreign, caught, dried. |
|  |  |  | Tarred. | Untarred. |  |  |  |  |  | Weighing more than 56 lbs. pr. bshl. | Weighing less than 56 lbs. pro bshl. |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  |  |  | Pounds. | Bushels. |  | Quintals. |
| Russia, - - - | - | - | 1,007,780 | 6,843 | 57,579 | 10 | 135,775 | 10 |  |  |  | - |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, - - | 63 | - | - | - | - | 209 | - | - | - | 657 | 597 |  |  |
| Denmark and do. - - | 5,705 | - | 5,785 | - | 861 | - | 4,316 | 61 | - | 292,933 | 8,621 |  |  |
| Holland and do. - - | 2,954 | - | 24,515 | 1,966 | - | 7,394 | - | 491 | 10 | 625,017 | 49,586 | 5,712 | 16 |
| England and do. - - - | 1,962,941 | 10,084 | 28,720 | 48,158 | 9,280 | 5,244 | - | 3,583 | 142 | 83,755,485 | 1,654,859 | 449,880 | 233,882 - |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other norts of Germany, | - | - | 465 | - | - | 123 | 848 | 10 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| France and dependericies, - - | - 4,377 | - | - | 238 | - | - | 10 | 93 | - | 1,639,782 | 53,483 | 3 | 3 |
| Spain and do. - - | 436,229 | - | 1,064 |  | - | 816 | - | - | 1 | 12,049,129 | 208,063 | 657 | 1 |
| Portugal and do. - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 182 | - | 5 | - | 24,541,899 | 400,020 | 684 |  |
| Italy, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,034 | - | - | - | 3,268,152 | 43,309 |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian Ports on the Adriatic, | 19,984 | - | - | - | - | 803 | 158 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mocha, Aden, and other ports on the Red Sea, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - | 23,631, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other countries, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Total, - | 2,455,884 | 10,089 | 1,068,329 | 57,210 | 67,720 | 15,815 | 141,107 | 4,253 | '157 | 126,173,054 | 2,418,538 | 456,936 | 233,902 |



# REMONSTRANCEOFMASSACHUSETTS AGAINST THE EMBARGOLAWS. 

## commonioated to the senate, february 27, 1809.

## To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the memorial and vemonstrance of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

When the government of a free people is felt to be oppressive on the community; when its measures appear to originate in imperfect conceptions of the interests of the whole, or inattention to the important concerns of any considerable portion; a decent respect for the opinions of their fellow-citizens, and a just sense of their own rights, require of that part of the society which feels oppressed or alarmed, a prompt and explicit declaration of their opinions. Such a course of proceeding, by producing early and frequent public discussions, is calculated to support all such measures as are wise and expedient, and on the other hand it furnishes a seasonable opportunity to the Government to abandor all such as are found to be impracticable or injurious: it is calculated at once to silence the murmurs of the people if they are unfounded, and to remove all their just causes' of complaint.

The citizens of Massachusetts are firm and zealous in the vindication of their rights; but their habits and their principles equally forbid a resort topiolent, disorderly, or unconstitutional means for that purpose. They indulge a pride in the belief, that the constitutions of Government, under which they live, are so framed, as to afford a peaceable remedy for every grievance to which they may be subjected. They have accordingly, by petitions from various parts of the State, expressed to the President of the United States their sentiments on the oppressive operation and destructive tendency of the embargo laid on their ships and vessels in December, 1807. This Legislature, also, in the same spirit, have heretofore endeavored, through their Senators and Representatives, to communicate to the Govermment of the United States, their opinions and views of the system of policy lately adopted and pursued by the administration. They have seen with regret that these peaceable and respectful efforts have not produced any relaxation of the rigorous measures complained of; but that, on the contrary, it has been thought proper to enforce the embargo, by a late act, exceeding in severity all that preceded it-an act which, if continued in operation, will, as we apprehend, not only complete the destruction of the commercial prosperity, but prove highly dangerous to the public liberty and domestic peace of this people. This Legislature have also felt the most serious alarm from perceiving the other measures lately proposed and contemplated in the Congress of the United States. At this awful and momentous crisis, we ought not to affect ignorance of those events, which, on ordinary occasions, a sense of decorum might forbid our noticing. It would be a base dereliction of duty if, at such a moment as the present, we should permit a too scrupulous regard for mere forms, to prevent our attempting every thing possible for the security of our constituents, and for the peace and happiness of our common country. This Legislature, therefore, with the plainness and sincerity which become the representatives of a free people, and with all the respect which is due to the honorable body which they address, do present this their solemn remonstrance against the course of measures which is now oppressing this part of the United States.

Commerce has been one of the chief employments of the people of New England, from the first settlement of the country, and their success has promoted and abundantly rewarded the labors of agriculture. This latter in its turn has extended and encouraged commerce, and from the joint operation of these causes, New England, without any great staple, and without any peculiar local advantages, has constantly and rapidly increased in wealth, prosperity, and power. If, however, the advantages of commerce were less obvious and less important, yet the habits of the country, so long and firmly established, could nut be suddenly changed, without producing consequences the most distressing and destructive. Our husbandmen and mariners cannot, by an act of Government, be converted into manufacturers; nor will our merchants and mechanics ever consent to abandon their cities, and retire from the sea shore, to clear up and cultivate the wilderness. The history of the world has demonstrated, that even the most despotic Governments have hardly ever succeeded in changing the habits of a great people; and most certainly in a free country it cannot be attempted with any prospect of success. The measures adopted by the British Government to interdict or control our commerce, were among the most powerful causes of the Revolution. The power of establishing commerce is enumerated, in the declaration of our independence, among the essential rights of sovereignty; and in the articles of confederation, trade, religion, and the sovereignty of the States, are mentioned as the three principal objects which that compact was intended to protect. In the present constitution of the United States, while the Government are entrusted with a greater and more adequate power for the protection and extension of commerce, the caution and jealousy of the people have imposed various restrictions on that power. The Government are prohibited from imposing any tax or duty whatever on exports, lest, in virtue of that authority, they might in any degree embarrass the exportation of our produce. The people have manifested a similar disposition in other articles of the constitution; and if, at the time of framing and adopting that instrument, any question had arisen as to the extent of the power; or the duty of the Government in this particular, there can be no doubt that a clause would have been inserted, most explicitly declaring the interests of commerce to be one of the principal inducements for forming the Union, and its encouragement and defence to be among the first duties of the Government; while the right to annihilate or obstruct it would have been explicitly denied. For a long time after the establishment of this Government, the fisheries, navigation, and trade of the country were protected and widely extended. They furnished almost the whole revenue of the United States, and encouraged universal industry. When, in the year 1794 the commercial rights of the nation were assailed by Great Britain, the immortal Washington, by dignified, fair, and impartial negotiation, procured for his country ample compensation for past injuries, and security against future aggressions. In the year 1798, our Government, under similar circumstances, attempted, in the same manner, to obtain from France indemnity for outrages, and a.recognition of our rights; and when fair negotiation was found to be fruitless, they did not hesitate immediately to adopt measures of defence becoming an independent and powerful people. The success of these wise and patriotic measures, and the universal satisfaction manifested by the people, in their effects, seemed to have decided forever the true policy of the United States. But, in the year 1806, when our commercial rights were again attacked by the same nation, which had but imperfectly atoned for her injuries in 1798, and in a manner more unwarrantable, insolent, and outrageous than before, the people expected that the Government would have recourse to the same policy which had formerly been crowned with such signal success. Instead of prompt and vigorous measures of defence, they have seen the Government retiring from the conflict, and by annih, + ing their whole forejgn commerce, tacitly confess that they are unwilling or unable to protect it. This apparent inability or indisposition to resist aggression has furnished a pretence to another prince to retaliate on his enemy through our unprotected rights. Thus the United States are placed in a situation unprecedented, it is believed, in the history of the world, being involved at the same moment in serious controversies with two most powerful nations, who are themselves at war with each other.

The interdiction of foreign commerce, for an indefinite period, by perpetual laws, is justly considered as a total annihilation of it. The people of this country are not accustomed to class among their rights such enjoyments and privileges as depend on the sill of any set of men whatever; under such circumstances they would cease to be the rights of a free people. Yet it is obvious, that the acts laying an embargo have suspended their commercial rights, and, if those acts are constitutional, these rights can never be restored without a concurrent act of all the branclies of the Federal Government. The events now passing at the seat of Government strongly exemplify the force of this remark. If one branch of the Legislature should be unanimously inclined to remove the embargo, and even if the other branch should concur, yet the President ot the United States may prevent the passing of an act for such a
purpose; and if afterwards only twelve members of the Senate should adopt his policy, and unite in supporting his measures, the embargo must remain in force. Most certainly the people of this country never intended to subject to the discretionary power of thirteen men one of their most essential and invaluable rights. If the existence or the apprehension of war would justify a temporary embargo, the spirit of the constitution would demand that it should be imposed for a short and definite period; so as to require from time to time the same concurrence of opinion to continue it which is now required for its removal.

In the act of Congress, passed on the ninth day of January last, for enforcing the preceding embargo acts, this Lesislature see with extreme pain a preseverance in the system which has proved so injurious to the country. But they are still more alarmed from examining some of the provisions of this act, which appear to them hostile to the dignity and independence of this Commonwealth, and subversive of the civil liberty and constitutional rights of its citizens. They see there, the rights of individuals subjected to the arbitrary will of an executive officer, instead of being defined and secured by standing laws; secret and variable instructions and orders of the President entitled to equal respect with the laws of the land; an indefinite and almost unlimited authority given to the officers of the customs, without any warrant from a civil magistrate to search for, and seize, the property of the citizens; excessive sureties required of men who are not even charged with any offence, and excessive fines and penalties imposed; individuals exposed to losses and penalties, for actions which were lawful at the time of committing them; and the benefits of a trial by jury in many cases virtually denied. If any citizen, who is aggrieved, should apply for redress to the laws and judicial courts of the Commonwealth, their processes may be impeded, their officers resisted, and their authority put at defiance, by the standing army of the United States, under the command of any inferior officer empowered by the President. Thus, whenerer a petty officer shall be found hardy and adventurous enough to exercise the authority conferred by this act, the sovereignty and independence of the State will be humbled in the dust, or its Government must vindicate by force its dignity and its honor, and may be consequently involved in a civil war.

This Legislature cannot review, without the most painful emotions, the measures of the General Government which they have here been considering. They cannot, without the most gloomy apprehensions, contemplate the probable consequences of a perseverance in such measures. They are constrained respectfully, but most unequivocally, to declare their conviction, that the several laws before referred to, which interdict the foreign commerce of the United States, and which have imposed numerous embarrassments on the coasting trade, must have originated in a misconstruction of the Federal Constitution; that they are contrary to the spirit and intention of that instrument, and are not warranted by any of the powers therein given by the People to the Congress of the United States. In the hope of preverting any further evil consequences from these measures, and with the most ardent desire to preserve inviolate the constitution of these States, and to remove every source of discontent and jealousy among the different members of the Union, this Legislature do solemnly remonstrate against the several acts of Congress for imposing and enforcing the embargo, and do earnestly request your honorable body to take the same into your most serious consideration; and by repealing them, to restore this People to their former enviable state of freedom, prosperity, and happiness.

It is impossible to contemplate the repeal of the several acts relating to the embargo, without considering the various substitutes for this measure which have been proposed, and which are now before the public. This Legislature feel bound to express the strong and decided opinion they entertain on this subject before any of these proposed measures shall be adopted. The expression of this opinion is required by a just sense of their own rights and those of the State which they represent, and also by a due regard to the sentiments and feelings of their constituents, which are well known to the individuals of this Legislature, and which are so strongly displayed in the numerous petitions and memorials daily arriving from all parts of the Commonwealth.

The prohibition of all intercourse with France and Great Britain, and their respective dependencies, would probably prove fruitless and inefficient, from the extreme difficulty of enforcing its observance; and would thus serve to bring into contempt the laws and the Government of the country: or, if enforced, it would impose embarrassments on commerce nearly as fatal as the obstructions created by the present embargo. It would soon become a restriction only on the orderly and well disposed part of the community, and would furnish opportunities and inducements to the officers of Government, by occasional indulgence and connivance, to promote the interest of their personal and political friends. But, in another view of this measure, it appears still more serious and alarming. It is obvious that, if the embargo was removed, our citizens would have but little intercourse with France or her dependencies. The total disregard of the laws of nations, and the obligation of treaties, manifested by that Government; the seizure and detention of neutral property in all parts of her dominions; the unprecedented decrees against neutral commerce, promulgated at Berlin, at Milan, and at Bayonne, would deter our citizens from adventuring in commerce with her subjects. The proposed non-intercourse, therefore, would in effectapply solely to Great Britain. The natural tendency of this measure, which is undoubtedly foreseen, if not intended, by some of its advocates, would be to involve the nation in war with Great Britain-a measure which would necessarily produce a fatal alliance with France.

The project of arming our merchantmen to resist seizures by either of the belligerents, appears to manifest a spirit which, when excited in a just cause, will always be warmly approved, and vigorously supported by the people of Massachusetts. They cannot cease to lament, that some portion of this spirit had not been exhibited in resisting the first outrage on our rights, by the Berlin decree of November, 1806. If our Government had at that time expressed a strong sense of this outrage on the nation, and a firm resolution to vindicate and maintain its rights, they would have been most cordially and zealously supported by men of all political parties. This project, if adopted now without limitation, however it may be intended by those who propose it, would speedily and inevitably lead to a war with Great Britain. France has comparatively few cruisers on the ocean, which is covered by the ships of her enemy.. Our vessels would be seldom encountered by those of the former Power, while hardly one vould escape those of the latter. All our actual collisions would necessarily be with Great Britain, who would thus be made to appear the only aggressor; and when the public sensibility was excited by these causes, the dictates of reason, of juscice, and sound policy, would cease to be regarded. It cannot be too often repeated, that such a war would necessarily involve a destructive alliance with France-an alliance which experience has shown to be more fatal than any war, and which is universally dreaded, throughout this part of the United States, as highly dangerous to the independence of the nation, and hostile to the liberties of the world.

The Legislature of Massachusetts express without reserve their sentiments on the conduct of the two belligerent Powers of Europe. They cannot be restrained by the audacious and unfounded insinuation, that the people of New England are influenced by undue partiality to either of those Powers. They repel with indignation this slanderous aspersion, which cannot be believed even by those who propagate it. It is refuted by the well known spirit and patriotism of this people; it is disproved by the annals of our revolutionary war, and by our whole history to the present day. This state was among the first to resist the encroachments of the British Government at that time; her citizens still retain the same spirit to oppose unjust aggressions, from whatever quarter they may be attempted. While they cultivate this spirit, the pledge of their liberties and their independence, they cherish also those moral habits and religious principles which distinguished their ancestors, the tirst settlers of this country. While vindicating their own rights, they are admonished candidly to examine, and religiously to respect, the rights of others. They can never cordially engage in any contest which does not appear to them necessary to the honor and the essential interests of their country; nor can they appeal with confidence to the God of armies, in a war which does not appear to them to be jusr.

With these impressions, the Legislature of Massachusetts have deliberately examined the several documents respecting the foreign relations of the Unite'l States, which were published by Congress for the information of the people. They have impartially weighed and considered the dates and the contents of the maritime decrees and orders of France and Great Britain, affecting the commerce of the United States, and the dispositions of those two Governments, as manifested in their correspondence with our public ministers. The numerous and repeated aggressions on the part of France, displayed in these cocuments, are as injurious to the honor of the nation as to the
interests of the citizens-violating at once the obligations of our treaty with that Government and the established principles of the law of nations. The remonstrances and complaints of our minister appear to have been treated with contemptuous silence, or answered only with new outrages; and he seems at last to have abandoned all hope and expectation of influencing that Government by diplomatic representations, and to have left to the wisdom and the spirit of the United States to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to cause their rights to be respected. While France shall maintain this contemptuous indifference, and these hostile dispositions, it appears hardly possible to attempt any accommodation with her which shall not tarnish the honor and endanger the independence of our country.

On the part of Great Britain there appears, from those documents, to be a disposition to cultivate a good understanding with this country. They have manifested a strong desire to make atonement and compensation for injuries that were even unauthorized and unintentional, and to adjust the respective rights and claims of the two nations on such a basis as shall prevent future collisions. If these dispositions on her part are sincere, and we do not see in these documents any reason to question their sincerity, they should undoubtedly be met by a correspondent disposition on our part. They certainly furnish an opportunity to attempt a negotiation, without any sacrifice of honorable sentiment or independent feelings, and this Legislature have great confidence that such a negotiation, conducted in a fair, impartial, and candid manner, would speedily restore harmony between the two countries. In considering the different decrees and orders of France and Great Britain, it is obvious that those of the former have been uniformly first in order of time, and most injurious in their nature. But even if those nations were, as has been sometimes asserted, on the most perfect equality in this respect, and if the conduct of each furnished such a cause of war as would leave only the choice of our adversary, every motive of policy would induce the United States to select France for her enemy. Without condescending to calculate, with precision, the comparative ability of those two nations to injure and annoy this country, the present state of the world should decide our choice. In one event we should have the satisfaction of aiding in that glorious struggle now carried on in Europe against the tyranny of France, and of assisting to maintain the cause of that brave and gallant nation which has lately thrown off the yoke of her oppressor, and which was among the first to promote our exertions in a like cause. In the other case we should be immediately arrayed on the side of France; we should necessarily aid the gigantic strides of her emperor towards universal domination, and assist in annihilating the independence of nations and the freedom of the world.

In Senate, February 17, 1809.
Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.
H. G. OTIS, Ṕ resident.

Read and concurred.
In the House of Representatives, February 18, 1809.
TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker.
A true copy.
Attest, Nathaniel Coffin, Clerk of Senute.

11th Congress.]
No. 143.
[1stSEssion.

## EMBARGO.

communicated to the house of representatives, may 25, 1809.

## Sir: <br> Treasury Department, May 23d, 1809.

The act laying an embargo, passed on the 22d of December. 1807, has, in conformity with the expressions used in the 12th section of the non-intercourse acts been considered as still in force, so far as related to foreign vessels. Such vessels have, therefore, been permitted to depart only in ballast, or with the cargo on board, when notified of the embargo. That construction of the law necessarily flowed from the expressions alluded to, which limit the repeal of so much of the embargo acts as related to the departure of vessels, to vessels owred by citizens of the United States-expressions which would have been altogether inoperative, had a different construction been adopted. Nor was the Executive vested with any discretion to make a distinction in favor of vessels belonging to those nations with which commercial intercourse was permitted by the act, however consistent with the presumed intention of the Legislature such distinction might have been.

Without dwelling on the inconveniences which have resulted, it is only necessary to add that the expressions used in the 11th section of the non-intercourse act, by virtue of which the commercial intercourse with Great Britain will again be permitted after the 10th day of June, are such as certainly to repeal every restriction laid by the embargo laws on British vessels. It follows that, after that day, those vessels will, in the ports of the United States, be permitted to take on board cargoes, and to depart with the same for any permitted foreign port, whilst foreign vessels, belonging to the other nations with which commercial intercourse is permitted, will still be forbidden to depart with such cargoes on board. As it is presumable that a bill intended to correct that defect would be altogether unobjectionable, and as there are now in the ports of the. United States many foreign vessels belonging to friendly nations, which are detained only on that account, permit me respectfully to submit the propriety of acting immediately on the subject, and without waiting for a decision on the more complex modifications of the non-intercourse act which the late change in our foreign relations may render necessary.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,
The Honorable the Chairman of the Commitee of Commerce and Manufactures.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

# COLLECTORS CREDITED FOR ALLOWANCES TO FISHING VESSELS. 

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OE REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 31, 1809.

Sin:
Treasury Department, January 16, 1809.
I have the honor to return the petitions on the subject of the allowances to fishing vessels. The enclosed copy of a letter from the comptroller will show the grounds on which he decided. I think the construction correct; but that the petitioners, particularly the collectors who paid the full allowances, are entitled to legislative relief. The enclosed statement will show the total amount of claims if they are allowed.

Two similar petitions having been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, permit me to request that you will communicate this letter and its enclosures to the chairman of that committee.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

## ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. Thomas Newton, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Mfanufactures.

Treasury Department, Comptrollet's Office, January 13, 1809.
Sir:
I return the petitions Iaid before you by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by the chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with the grounds on which the decision was made at the treasury, which gave rise to the petitions.

The collectors of the customs in Massachusetts generally continued to pay the full bounty allowed, by different acts of Congress, to the owners and crews of fishing vessels, until the first day of January, 1808, notwithstanding the additional bounty granted by the act of 8th of July, 1797, was made, by the act of 12th April, 1800, to depend for its continuance upon the existence of the act laying an additional duty upon salt, which was repealed after the 30 th of June, 1807, by the act of the 3d of March, 1807.

The reasons which governed the collectors in their construction of the laws, are stated in the petitions, the principal of which is, that the salt used by them was imported and purchased prior to the 30th of June, 1807, after which the additional duty was repealed.

It is admitted that the acts referred to are not free from ambiguity; and it is more than probable, that the greater part of the salt used by the petitioners was imported and purchased by them prior to the 1st July, 1807 But it is conceived that the decision of the question does not depend upon the fact, whether the additional duty was paid on the salt used or not. If it did, it would be decided differently in reference to different claimants, because it is not even alleged that all the salt used had paid the additional duty. How far the equity of the claim entitles the petitioners to the relief prayed, must rest with the Legislature.

Upon a consideration of the question, it occurred to me as the correct construction, that the proviso in the second section of the act, of the 12 th April, 1800 , was in full force, and was not repealed by the act of 3 d March, 1807; that the proviso in the second section of the act last mentioned relates to bounties or allowances other than the additional allowance, which, by a distinct, special, and negative provision, was limited in its duration to the continuance of the additional duty on salt, which was repealed after the 30th of June, 1807.

When two statutes differ, the first must give way to the last; and this upon a principle of universal law, that leges posteriores priores contrarius abrogant. But this is to be understood only when the last is couched in negative terms, or when its matter is so clearly repugnant that it necessarily implies a negative. But, if both acts be merely affirmative, and the substance such that both may stand together, then the latter does not repeal the former, but they both may have a concurrent efficacy. It is deemed unnecessary to enlarge.

The schedule which has been prepared, and is now transmitted, will show the extent of the additional allowance if admitted.

Albert Gallatin, Esq.
I have the honor to be, \&c.

Schedule of the sums charged by Collectors for allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, during the season of *1807, above the rate admitted at the Treasury.

| Collectors. |  |  |  | Ports. |  |  |  | Amount. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B. Lincoln, | - |  |  | Boston, - | $-$ | - | - | \$3,094 74 |  |
| J. Wingate, | - | - | - | Bath, - | - |  |  | 32796 |  |
| J. O till , - | $\because$ | - | - | Biddeford, | - | - | - | 483 93 9,814 00 |  |
| c. Collins, | - | - | - | Barnstable, | - | - | - | 9,814 00 | 11542 |
| H. Baylies, | - | - | - | Dighton, | - | - | - | 12311 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {J. Pease, - }}$ | - |  |  | Edgartown, - | - | - |  | 42889 |  |
| M. Jordan, | - |  | - | Frenchman's Bay, | - | - |  | 909 45 |  |
| J. Kittredge, | - |  | - | Gloucester, - | - | - | - | 2,163 76 |  |
| Jonas Clarke, | - |  |  | Kennebunk, | - | - | - | 46518 11255 |  |
| James Wilson, | . |  |  | Marblehead, | - | - |  | 6,392 60 |  |
| A. Wolcott, | - |  |  | Middletown, | - | - | - | 27200 |  |
| R. Cross, | - | - |  | Newburyport, - | - | - | - | 2,541 80 |  |
| Asa Andrews, | - |  |  | Ipswich, ${ }^{\text {New }}$ Bedford, - | - | - | - | 69980 82048 |  |
| A. Bishop, | - |  |  | New Haven, - | - | - |  | 30603 |  |
| Jed. Huntington, | - |  |  | New London, - | - | - | - | 2,526 67 |  |
| D. Gelston, | - |  |  | New York, | - | - | - | 11575 |  |
| Wm. Ellery, | - |  |  | Newport, | - | - | - |  | 76264 |
| I. Ilsley, | - | - | - | Portland, | - | - |  | 1,826 2626 268 |  |
| James Hook, | - |  |  | Portsmouth, - | $=$ | - |  | 1,275 20 |  |
| L.F. Delesdernier, |  | - |  | Passamaquoddy, | - |  |  |  | 12640 |
| Jer. Olney, - | - | - |  | Providence, - | - | - |  | 8518 |  |
| H. Warren, | - | - |  | Plymouth, | - |  |  | 4,698 00 |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { H. }}{\text { W. }}$ P. R. Dering, | - |  |  | Sagg Harbor, |  |  |  | -395 16 |  |
| F. Cook, | - | - |  | Wiscasset, |  |  |  | -49908 |  |
| J. Farley, | - |  |  | Waldoborough, - |  |  |  | ${ }^{461} 64$ |  |
| Jer. Clarke, | - |  |  | York, - - | - | - |  | 33680 |  |
| To which add the amount of the sums entered in the last column, as they will be claimed, should the others be allowed, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46,574 86 | 1,004 46 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,004 46 |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$47,579 32 |  |

Collins and Ellery have charged and paid at the reduced rate. Delesdernier states that $\$ 12640$ is claimed: he has not paid.

No. 145.
[2d Session.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1808.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 12, 1809.

Treasury Department, December 8, 1809,

Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1808; together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.
It appears from those documents, that the actual tonnage of the United States, including sea letter vessels, might, on that day, be estimated at about $1,227,000$ tons, viz:

| Registered tonnage, employed in foreign trade, | - | 765,251 tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Licensed do. do. in coasting trade, | - | 352,239 |
| Registered and licensed, employed in cod and whale fisheries, | . | 55,212 |
| Sea-letter vessels, (estimated actual tonnage, | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,172,702 \\ 54,228 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1,227,000 |

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Departnent, Register's Office, December 8th, 1809.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31st December, 1808, of the district tonnage of the United States.


The tonnage on which duties were collected the same year, amounted as follows:


- The registered tonnage being corrected according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, and as stated in the communication made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, the 27 th of February, 1802, is considered as the true amount, as near as may be, of that description of tonnage,
amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1808 on that description of tonnage, as being the most correct, and may be considered as nearly the true amount,


Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as above stated, to 769,053.54, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whale fishery, $\quad 3,802.43$ Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery,
Amounting to . . . 4,526.63

It appears, by the collectors' abstracts, that $31,755.34$ tons new vessels were built in the year 1808, whereof 11,776.45 tons were registered, and 19,978.34 tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Honorable Albert Gailatin, Secretary of the Treasury.


ABSTRACT-Continued.


## Recapitulation of the Tonnage of the United States for 1808. REGISTERED TONNAGE.

The registered vessels which were employed in foreign trade, and the amount of the registered tonnage of the United States, at the close of the year 1808, was .. -

Tons. 95ths,
769,053.54
ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.
The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade, at the close of the year 1808, The licensed do. under twenty tons, employed in ditto,

387,684.43
33,135.33
420,819.76
FISHING VESSELS.
The enrolled vessels licensed for the whale fishery, amounted to
$\begin{gathered}\text { Do. } \\ \text { do. }\end{gathered}$ for the cod fishery,
do.

| Do. | do. | for the cod fishery, | do. | - | - | $-43,597.40$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The licensed vessels under twenty tons, for | do. | do. | - | - | - | $8,400.22$ |

1,242,595.22
The total amount of registered tonnage employed other than in the whale fishery, during the

year 1808, was | year 1808, was |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The amount employed in the whale fishery, | - | - | - | - | - | $-765,251.11$ | $\underline{769,053.54}$

Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 8, 1809.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true extract from ${ }_{s}^{\text {t }}$ the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for 1808.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1808.

 communicated to the house of representatives, january 5 , 1810.Treasury Department, January 3, 1810.
Sir:
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st of October, 1807, and ending on the 30th of September, 1808.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

| FROM | goons paying dutirs an vatomem. |  |  | articues paxing specteio dutize. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 per cent. | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | 222 per cent. | wxsxs. |  |  |  | sprutrs. |  | Beer, Ale, and Porter. | teas. |  |  | Coffee. |
|  |  |  |  | Malmsey Madeira, Madeira \&c. | Burgundy, <br> Champaign <br> \&c.$\|$ | Sherry, St. Lucar, \&c. | All other. | From Grain. | From other materials. |  | Souchong. | Hyson. | Other Green. |  |
|  | Dollars. |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | 760,460 | 3,450 | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - | 33,258 | 25,222 | 1,498 | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | 981,410 | 28,174 | 54,840 | - | 10 | - | 148 | 2,338 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland, - - - | 462,995 | 58,672 | 39,065 | - | 716 | - | 252 | 451,349 | 559 | - | 52 |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 11,869,476 | 2,845,618 | 78,175 | 21 | - | 22 | 1,643 | 313 | 19,203 | 58,580 | 12 | 9 | - | 59 |
| Scotland, - - | 660,207 | 70,601 | 514 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 786 |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | 135,504 | 1,680 | / 8,120 | - | - | - | 691 | 10,096 | - | 585 |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - . - - | 133 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -. | - | - | - | 2,094 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, and other German ports, - | 31,236 | 41 | 4,132 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, - | 795,732 | 368,493 | 12,692 | - | 2,202. | - | 1,073,574 | - | 386,274 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. do. on the Mediterranean; - | 348,815 | 163,597 | 2,402 | - | 267 | - | 397,748 | - | 108,266 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Allantic, - | 8,188 | 30,758 | 182 | - | 12 | 265,013 | 20,337 | - | 223 | 4, 4,656 |  |  |  | . |
| Do. do. on the Mediterranean, - | 25,909 | 19,282 | $\checkmark$ - 72 | 32 | - | 33,587 | 466,078 | - | 207,132 | - | 285 | - | 825 |  |
| Portugal, - - - | 16,422. | 7,465 | 157 | - | - | - | 218,237 | - | 365 |  |  | , |  |  |
| Fayal and other Azores, - | 6,415 | - 4,349 | - 665 | 1,956 | - | - | 6,426 | 2,833 |  | . |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, Malta, \&c. - | 245,660 | 227,608 | 136 | - | - | - | 164,937 | - | 23,188 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports, | 199,880 | 8,482 | 4,100 | - | - | - | 141 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | 16,581,700 | 3,863,524 | 206,807 | 2,009 | 3,207 | 298,622 | 2,350,212 | 466,929 | 745,212 | 64,607 | 349 | 16 | 825 | 2,153 |

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE-Continued.

| FROM | $\therefore$. |  |  |  |  | amtiches paxina spectific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cocoa. | Choco. late. | suask. |  |  | Almonds. | fruits. |  |  |  |  | candies. |  | Cheese. | Soap. | Tallow. |
|  |  |  |  | Clayed \&c | Candy, |  | Currants |  |  | - mats | ins. | Tallow. | Wax, or |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Bron, | Clajed, 8. | and other refined. |  | Ounans. | Plums. | Fig. | Muscadel, <br> Jar, \& Box. | All other. |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sperma- } \\ \text { ceti. }}}{ }$ |  |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33,470 | 1,095 | - | 10,764 | 278,096 |
| Sweden, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 619 |  |  |  |  |
| Holland, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 609 | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - 20 | 158,281 | 2 |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, -. | - | 3 | 291 | 40 | 98,655 | 209 | 20 | - | - | ${ }_{4} 23$ | - | - | 400 | 14,051 | 32,849 |  |
| Scotland, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 220 | 28 |  |
| Ireland, - - - - | 164 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - , - - | - | - | 194,030 | 211,494 | - | - | - | - | 72 | 1,901 | 1,550 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,900 | - | 56,075 | 25 | 45 | - | - | 99 | 4,672 |  |  |
| Do. do. on the Mediterranean, | - | - | 359 | - | - | 34,080 | - | 1,213 | 2,196 | 28,596 | 65,490 | 67,870 | 5,871 | 8,14.1 | . 17,188 |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 46,593 | - | - | 165 | 2,432 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. do. on the Mediterranean, | - | - |  | - | - | 146,146 | - | - | 80,292 | 585,736 | 1,142,295 | - | - | - | 79,219 |  |
| Portugal, ,- - - | - | 69 | 755 | - | - | 60 | - | - | 298 | 20 | - | - | - | - | 1,289 |  |
| Fayal and other Azores, - - | - | - | 24,656 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, Malta, \&c. - - - - | - | - | 195 | - | - | 46,320 | 91,286 | - | 128 | - | 152,883 | 41,941 | - | 2,017 | 292,977 | 22,869 |
| Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,017 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 79 | 107,630 |  |
| Total, - | 164 | 76 | 220,286 | 211,534 | 98,655 | 287,308 | 97,323 | 57,897 | 83,176 | 618,753 | 1,362,318 | 143,900 | 7,485 | 187,461 | 541,946 | 300,965 |

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE-Continued.

| FROM | artiours ratina smieific dotims. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sprees. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Tobanceo } \\ \text { manuanclured, } \\ \text { other than } \\ \text { Snuff and } \\ \text { Cigars. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Snuff. | Indigo. | Cotton. | rowden. |  | Starch. | Glue. | PewterPlates andDishes. | mon. |  |  | Quicksilver. |
|  | Pepper. | Chinese Cassia. |  |  |  |  | Hair. | Gun. |  |  |  | Anchors \& Sheet. | slit and Hoop. | Nails and Spikes. |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 317 | - | 2,267 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | - | - | 138 | 60 | - | - | - | 10 | 1,044 | 1 | - | - | - | 6,800 | 3,955 |
| Holland, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - - - | - | - | - | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 448,997 |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 316 | 3,714 | 114 | 179 | 42 | 2,056 | 126 | 149,804 | 56 | 9,718 | 28,996 | 342,927 | 681,138 | 767,362 |  |
| Scotland, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | 4,103 |  |
| Ireland, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,885 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - . | - | - | - | - | 11,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. - - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | - | 408. | - | - | 1,477 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 43,787 |  |
| Do. do. on the Mediterranean, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,605 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43,564 |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | - | 3 | - | $\square$ | - | - | - | - | - | 10,386 | - | 3,666 |  |
| Do. do. on the Mediterranean, | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | - | - | - | 2,729 |  |  |  |
| Fayal and other Azores, ' - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
| Italy, Malta, \&c. - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,421 |
| Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic Ports, - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,211 |
| Total, - | 316 | 3,714 | 252 | 740 | 11,792 | 2,056 | 4,525 | .150,042 | 3,367 | 23,640 | 28,996 | 356,042 | 681,138 | 1,318,279 | 19,587 |

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE-Continued.

| FROM | antycies pating spheific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | paints. - . |  |  |  | Lead and Manufactures of Lead. | Seines. | comdage. |  | Cables. | Steel. | Hemp. | Untarred | Twine and Packthread. | Glauber Salts. |
|  | Ochre, YelLow, in Oil. | Ochre, Dry Yellow. | Spanish Brown. | White and Red Lead. |  |  | Tarred. | Untarred. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  |  |  |  |
| Rưssia, - - - - | 100 | -. | - | - | ~ | - | 272,535 | - | 21,000 | - | 57,014 | - | 17 |  |
| Sweden, - - - | - | 375 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - . | 85 | 392 |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | - | - | - | - | 240 | - | 1,861 | - | - | 11 | - | - | 6 |  |
| Holland, - - | 3,826 | - | - | 65,490 | 4,571 | - | - | - | - | 1,235 | - | - | 64. |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 5,484 | 30,156 | 588,674 | 1,783,485 | 2,146,363 | 4,125 | - | 25,406 | - | 2,994 | - | 2 | 537 | 15 |
| Scotland, - - - | - | - | 448 | 448 | 1,120 | - | - | 1,194 | - | 3 | - | - | 14. | 1 |
| Ircland, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg; Bremen, \&c. - - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | 142,322 | - | , 1,258 | 3,267 | - | - . | - | - | 2 | - | - | 59 |  |
| Do. do. - on the Mediterranean, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. do. on the Mediterramean, | - | - | - | - | 5,311 | - | - | - | - | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, . - . - . - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |  |
| Fayal and other Azores, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, Malta, \&c. - - - | - - | - | - - | 35,773 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports, - | - | - | - | - | 73,671 | - | - | - | - | 2,055 | 6 |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 9,410 | 172,853 | 589,122 | 1,886,454 | 2,234,543 | 4,125 | 274,396 | 26,600 | 21,000 | 6,405 | 57,412 | 2 | 698 | 16 |

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE-Continued.



Importations in American Vessels from . Asia.

| FROM |  |  | goons fating duties ad valorem. |  |  | alticles paying specifid duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 15 per cent. | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | $\begin{aligned} & 223 \text { per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | wines. |  |  | fonexgn spimits. |  | Molasses. | teas. |  |  |  | Coffee. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Malmsey Madeira, \&c. | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Burgundy, } \\ \text { Champaign, } \\ \text { \&c. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | All other than Sherry \&c. | From Grain. | From other Materials. |  | Bohea. | Souchong. | Hyson. | Other Green. |  |
|  |  |  | Dollars. |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch East Indies, British East Indies, Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, Mucha, Aden, \&c. China, | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 17,526 \\ 4,164,975 \end{array}$ | 9,056 54,684 | 69 66 | 845 5,851 |  | 628 193 | 249 22 | 72 39 | 10 | 13,033 5,874 | 48,715 2,982 | 17,214 2,943 | 29,303 1,113 | $12,401,243$ 101,740 |
|  | - | - | - | 420 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | 2,509,546 | 153,879 | $\overline{115}$ | 2,070 | - | -21 | - | - | - | 685,816 | 1,515,266 | 861,985 | 1,967,195 | 112 2,443 |
| Total, | - | - | 6,652,047 | 218,039 | 250 | 8,766 | 17 | 842 | 271 | 111 | 10 | 704,723 | 1,566,963 | 882,142 | 1,997,611 | 12,505,538 |
| FROM |  |  | artioles pating brecific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cocoa. | Chocolate. | sugan. |  |  | ndi |  |  | spices. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Brown, \&c. | Clayed, \&c. | Candy and other refined. | Tallow. | Wax ov Spermaceti |  | Mace. | Nutmegs. | Cinnamoll. | Cloves. | Pepper. | Chinese Cassia. |
|  | . |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch East Indies, British East Indies, Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, Mocha, Aden, \&c. China, | - | - | 5,351 | 3 | 1,374,582 | 384 | 1,847 | 36 | 78 |  | 3,143 | 9,711 | 4 | 4,545 | 3,651,110 | 4,375 |
|  | - | - |  | - | 3,352,364 | 165 | 53 | - 654 | 242 | 225 | -728 |  | - |  | 640,313 | 2,013 |
|  | - | - | - | - | 50,471 | 7,145 | 1,887 | - |  | - |  |  | - | 54 | 5,573 | 252,427 |
|  | Total, | - | 5,351 | 3 | 4,777,4,17 | 7,694. | 3,787 | 690 | 320 | 225 | 3,871 | 9,735 | 4 | 4,599 | 4,296,996 | 258,815 |



Importations in American Vessels, from West India Islands, American Colonics, and Uncertain Ports, \&c.






RECAPITULATION-Continued.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States in foreign vessels, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1807, and ending on the 30th of September, 1808. mimportations from europe.

|  | gojodg raying dutirs an'vax.- |  |  | aitichis paying spectific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | nes. |  | formion | sprpies |  |  |  | dris. |  | cax | nas. |  |  |
| FROM | 161 per cent. | $19 \ddagger \mathrm{per}$ cent. | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \text { per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | \&c. | Burgn'y, <br> Champaign, | Sherly and St. Lucar. | All other: $\qquad$ | From Grain. | $\|$From <br> other ma- <br> terials. | Almonds. | Prunes <br> \& Plums. | Figs. |  | All other Raisins. | Tallow. | Wax ol Spermaceti. | Cheese. | Soap. |
|  |  | Dollars. |  |  |  | Gall | lons. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | 14,312 | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - - | 17,982 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | 122,715 | 411 | 2,357 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland, - - - | 2,239 | 1,587 | 1,257 | - | - | - | - | 7,592 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick; - - - | 84,506 | 25,781 | 25 | - | - | -' | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 |  |
| Scotland, - - - - | 25,731 | 138 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - | 7,251 | 415 | 535 | - | - | - | 229 | S64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 'Guernsey, Jersey, Sark,-and Alderney, | - | - | - | 2,683 | - | - | 124 |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - | 732 | 102 | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | .$^{181}$ | - | - | - | - | 16,632 |
| Iramburg, Bremen, \&c. - - | 22,197 | 187 | - | - | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freuch European Ports on the Atlantic, - | 13,437 | 9,811 | 609 | - | - | - | 53,766 | - | 50,480 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. do. do. do. Mediterranean, | 7,758 | 4,821 | 30 | -. | - | - | 19,196 | - | 19 | 5,442 | - | - | - | - | 1,577 | 352 |  |  |
| Spanish European Ports on the Atlantic, - | 100 | 957 | - | - | - | 30,815 | - | - | - | .- | 482 | 1,080 | 2,219 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. do. do. do. Mediterranean, | - | 48 | - | -. |  | - | 9,951 | - | - | 7,792 | - | 1,213 | 81,574 | 51,489 |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - - | 2,208 | 351 | - | - |  | - | 19,361 | - | - | 35 | - | 226 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | - | 1,010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, Malta, \&c. - - - | 212 | 7,646 | - |  |  | - | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | 160 | 90 |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports, - - | 85,331 | 293 | 2,546 |  | - | - | - | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 88 |
| Total, - | 406,711 | 53,708 | 7,597 | 2,683 | 6 | 30,815 | 102,673 | 7,956 | 50,516 | 13,268 | 482 | 2,519 | 84,134 | 51,579 | 1,577 | 352 | 49 | 16,720 |

amticles pating specific nuties.

| FROM | amtreles pating spectite duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rowder. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hoop } \\ & \text { and Slit } \\ & \text { Iron. } \end{aligned}$ | paints. |  | Lead, and manufac. tures of Lead. | Steel. | Hemp. | salt. |  | Conl. | Glass Black Quart Bottles | window olass. |  |  | Boots. | ghoes and shippers. |  |  |
|  | Hnir. | Gun. |  | Ochre, Dry Yellow. | White and Red Lead. |  |  |  | Weighing more than 56 lbs. per bush. | Weighing 56 lbs . or less per bushel, by mensurement. |  |  | Not above 8 inches by 10. | Not above 10 by 12 . | All abuve 10 by 12. |  | Silk. | Morocco, for men and women. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Chil- } \\ \text { dren's. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  | Pounds. | Bushels. |  | Groce. | 100 square feet. |  |  | Pairs. . |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pusia - - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | - | 3,112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | - | 109 | 82,302 | - | 69,599 | 66,961 | 62 | $\cdots$ | 896,336 | 9,367 | 15,179 | 5 | - | - | - |  | - | 168 |  |
| Scotland, - . - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 828 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 211,072 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. - - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | - | $\therefore$ - | - | 69 | $-$ | - | - | - | 552 | 126 | 36 |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, -- | 938 | - | - | 7,414 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 201 | 1,436 |  |
| Do. on the Mediterranean, | 1,032 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 636,496 | 27,924 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. on the Mediterranean, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,420,639 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| Fayal and other Azores, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, Malta, \&c. - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian ports, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 1,970 | 109 | 82,302 | 7,414 | 69,599 | 66,961 | 1,001 | 3,112 | 3,164,543 | 50,976 | 18,629 | 82 | 50 | 100 | 3 | 71 | 753 | 1,730 | 36 |

Importations in Foreign Vessels from Africa.

| FROM | , |  | value of goods píing duties ad valorizar. |  | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ amticles rating trecticic doties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $16 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{per}$ cent. | 194; per cent. | wines. |  | Spinits from other materials than Grain. | Coffec. | Almonds. | Raisins other than Muscadel, \&c. | Pepper. | Salt, weighing 56 lbs. or less per Bushel. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Malmsey Madeira, \&c. | Other than Burgundy or Sherry. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dollars. |  | Gallons. |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  | Bushels. |
| British African Ports, - | - | - | 488 313 | 670 |  |  |  |  |  | 200 | - |  |
| Madeira, - - | - | 1- | 4. | 3,388 | - 18,447 |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| Cape de Yerd Islants, - | - | - | $\overline{986}$ | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 4,766 |
| Cape of Good Hope, - | - | - |  | 10 |  |  | 362 |  |  | - | 9,264 |  |
| Total, | - | - | 3,212 | 4,068 | 18,447 | 12,072 | 362 | 9,847 | 732 | 200 | 9,264 | 4,766 |

Importations in Foreign Vessels from Asia.


Importations in Foreign Tessels from Trest India Islands, American Colonies, and Uncertain Ports.



RECAPITULATYON-Continued.


RECAPITULATION-Continued.




STATEMENT-Continued.

| FROM |  | anticles faxing stecific nutirs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | oandies. |  | Cheese. | Soap. | Tallow. | spices. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tobacco manufactur'd, other than Snuff and Cigats. | Snuff. |
|  |  | Tallow. | $\underset{\text { Wax or }}{\text { Spermaceti. }}$ |  |  |  | Mace. | Nutmegs. | Cloves. | Cinnamon. | Pepper. | Pimento. | Chinese Cassia. |  |  |
|  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | - | 33,470 | 1,095 | - | 10,764 | 278,096 |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Denmark and ditto, - | - | 619 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 138 | 63 |
| Holland and ditto, - | - | 36 | 98 | 158,281 | 2 | - | 3,143 | 11,089 | 4,805 | 4. | 4,702,351 | - | 7,601 | 13 | 103 |
| Great Britain and ditto, - | - | 1,525 | 642 | 14,341 | 52,469 | - . | 728 | 24 | - | - | 682,870 | 238,945 | 5,727 | 4,082 | 180 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France and dependencies, - | - | 69,447 | 6,322 | 12,813 | 17,188 | - | - | 20 | 28,382 | - | 315,220 | - | - | - | 410 |
| Spain and ditto, - - | - | 982 | 348 | - - | 79,557 | 284,628 | 4.54 | 748 | - | - | 1 | 157,732 | 112 | - | 32,362 |
| Portugal and ditto, - -' | - | - | - | 90 | 1,289 | - | 86 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, Malta, \&c. - - - | - | 41,941 | - | 2,017 | 292,977 | 22,869 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports, | - | - | - | 79 | 107,718 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mocha, Aden, \&c. - - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 54. | - | 5,573 | - | 252,427 | - | 18 |
| All other countries, - - | - | 976 | - | 11,293 | 42,812 | - | - | - | - | - | 38,308 |  |  |  |  |
| Total, |  | 148,996 | 8,505 | 198,914 | 604,776 | 585,593 | 4,411 | 11,881 | 33,241 | 4 | 5,744,323 | 396,677 | 265,867 | 4,233 | 33,138 |

STATEMENT-Continued.


| FROM |  | amticles raying specifie duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lead and Manufactures of Inead. | Quicksilver. | Seines. | cordates. |  | Cables. | Steel. | Hemp. | Untarred Yarn. | Twine and Packthread. | Glauber Salts. | salt. |  | Coal. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tarred. | Untarred. |  |  |  |  |  |  | weighing more than 56 lbs, per Bushel. | $\|$Weighing <br> bs. or less, <br> per Bushel, <br> by measure- <br> ment. |  |
|  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  |  |  |  | Pounds. | - Bushels. |  |
| Russia, - - - | - | - | - | - | 272,535 | - | 21,000 | - | 60,126 | - | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 85 | 392 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and do. - - | - | 1,327 | - | - | 1,861 | - | - | 11 | - | - | 6 | - | 57,400 | 1,783 |  |
| Holland and do. - - | - | 4,571 | 3,955 | - | - | - | - | 1,235 | - | - | 64. | - | 402,946 | 3,997 |  |
| Great Britain and do. - - | - | 2,231,756 | 103 | 4,125 | - | 37,239 | - | 3,060 | - | 2 | 1,503 | 16 | 27,685,084 | 437,969 | 351,395 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France and dependencies, - | - | 3,267 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 59 | - | 98,550 | 14,168 | 144 |
| Spain and . do. - - | - | 5,531 | - | - | 2,742 | 5,122 | - | 20 | 5 | - | 5 | - | 2,310,774 | 41,938 | 102 |
| Portugal and do. - - | - | 112 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5,481,128 | 88,655 |  |
| Ytaly, Maita, \&c. - - | - | - | 5,421 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,135,060 | 9,195 |  |
| Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic Ports, | - | 73,671 | 10,211 | - | - | - | - | 2,994 | 6 |  | , |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - | - | - | - | - | - | , - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 147,056 |  |  |
| Mocha, Aden, \&c. - - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| All other countries, -- - | - | 33,992 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | - | 2,354,227 | 19,690 | 4,125 | 277,138 | 42,361 | 21,000 | 7,407 | 60,529 | 2 | 1,671 | 16 | 39,317,998 | 597,705 | 351,641 |



Treasury Department, Register’s Office, January 1, 1810.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS RELA'TIVE TO PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 24, 1810.
Treasury Department, January 20, 1810.
Sir:
I have the honor, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, to transmit copies of the only general instructions to the collectors of customs, to be found in the records of this department, relative to refusing clearances to any private armed vessel of the United States.

By the first, bearing date April 8, 1797, it is directed "that the sailing of armed vessels, not bona fide destined to the East Indies, be restrained until otherwise ordained by Congress." Although no instructions of a prior date to that effect, appear to have been given by the Treasury Department, it is understood that this regulation only confirmed what had been the previous general practice. And it has ever since been considered as being in force, except when superseded for a time by the temporary instructions of March 21, 1798, herewith transmitted, and during the continuance of the acts of Congress of June 25, 1798, and of March 3, 1805; the first of which expired on the 3d of May, 1802, and the last on the 21st of April, 1806.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## ALBERT GAILLATIN.

## Treasury Department, April sth, 1797.

$S_{\text {IR: }}$
The depredations, to which the commerce of the United States is at present exposed, have given rise to a question, which, being of general concern, is therefore made the subject of a circular communication.

The question is, whether it be lawful to arm the merchant vessels of the United States, for their protection and defence, while engaged in regular commerce?

It is answered, that no doubt is entertained, that defence, by means of military force, against mere pirates and sea rovers, is lawful; the arming of vessels bona fide engaged in trade to the East Indies, is, therefore, on account of the danger from pirates, to be permitted as heretofore; but, as the arming of vessels destined for European or West India commerce raises a presumption, that it is done with hostile intentions against some one of the belligerent nations, and may cover collusive practices, inconsistent with the act of Congress of June, 1794, unless guarded by provisions more effectual than have been hitherto established; it is directed that the sailing of armed vessels, not bono fide destined to the East Indies, be restrained until otherwise ordained by Congress.

Information has been received that some vessels are arming by strangers, for the purpose of capturing the vessels of the United States. The utmost vigilance, on the part of the collectors, to prevent the progress of this evil, is enjoined. Where there is reasonable ground to believe that vessels are equipped for the purpose of being employed against the commerce of this country, they are to be arrested, and the circumstances stated to this department.

I am, \&c.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
To the Collector of the Customs of
Treasury Departnent, March 21, 1798.
Sir:
It has been determined by the President of the United States, that under present circumstances, it has become necessary to modify the instructions issued from this department, on the 8th day of April, 1797, in such manner as no longer to restrain vessels of the United States from sailing in an armed condition, when destined to be employed in a regular and lawful commerce.

But though you are to consider the general prohibition as no longer remaining in force, it is the express command of the President, that you seize and detain all vessels respecting which there may exist reasonable ground of suspicion, that they are intended to be employed contrary to law, and particularly to the act of Congress passed on the 5 th day of June, 1794, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," or the act passed the 14th day of June, 1797, entitled "An act to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, or against citizens of the United States.

You will also consider it to be your duty to prevent evasions of the act passed on the 14th day of June, 1797, entitled " An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and for encouraging the importation thereof;" by confining the quantities of the said articles which may be returned as constituting the equipment of any yessel within reasonable limits.

A confident reliance is entertained that all your proceedings under these instructions, will be marked with decision and impartiality.

I am, \&c.

- OLIVER WOLCOT'T.

To the Collector of the Customs of

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1809.

## COMMUNICATED ${ }^{2}$ to the house of representatives, feb. 9, 1810.

Treasury Department, Februmiy 7, 1810.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, nominally, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1809 , but, in fact, during the six months and a half ending on that day, exportations having been prevented, by the embargo, till the fifteenth day of March, 1809.

The goods, wares, and merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at - - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad-\quad-\quad$ And those of foreign growth or manufacture, at $\quad=\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 20,797,531$

Amounting together to
\$52,203,233
The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz:

Produce of the Sea
Forest,
Agriculture,
Manufactures,
Manufactures,
Uncertain,

- \$1,710,000
- 4,583,000
- 23,234,000
- 1,506,000
- $\quad 373,000$

It is proper to add, that the summary of the destination of those exports, being grounded on the clearances of the vessels, camnot be relied on, under'existing circumstances, as showing with precision their real destination. Thus, all the vessels actually destined for the dominions of Great Britain, which left the United States between the 19th of April and the 10th of June, cleared for other ports; principally, it is believed, for Sweden.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speainer of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st of October, 1808, and ending the 30th September, 1809 .


Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing the 1st October, 1808, and ending the 30 th September, 1809.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.




A Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending the 30 th September, 1809.


* Sea island cotton valued at twenty-five cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at fifteen cents per pound.


## STATEMENT—Continued.



A Statement of the Duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported, without being entitled to drawback.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{spectes of merohandise.} \& Amount of Duty. \& \multirow{2}{*}{SPECIES Of MERChandise.} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Amount of } \\
& \text { Duty. }
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline \& Dollars. Cts. \& \& Dollars. Cts. <br>
\hline Goods paying duties ad val. at ${ }^{12} \mathbf{1 5}$ (15 per ct. \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
167,59125 \\
59,73180
\end{array}
$$ \& Spices, Cloves, Pepper, \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
29600 \\
21,90188
\end{array}
$$ <br>
\hline 20 do. \& 4,054 80 \& Pimento, \& 47268 <br>
\hline Wines, Malmsey Madeira and London \& \& Indigo, Chinese Cassia, \& 1,111 24 <br>
\hline particular, ${ }_{\text {All other Madera, }}{ }^{-}$- \& 704
69
40 \& Indigo, - \& 5,157 75 <br>
\hline Burgundy and Champaign, \& 900 \& Powder, Gun, \& 4000 <br>
\hline Sherry and St. Lucar, - \& 40440 \& Iron, Slit and Hoop, \& 42114 <br>
\hline Claret, \&c. in bottles and cases, - \& 3,300 50 \& Nails, \& 1,780 96 <br>
\hline Lisbon, Oporto, \&c. - - \& 1,119 30 \& Quicksilver, Y- ${ }^{-}$ \& 1.20 <br>
\hline Teneriffe, Fayal, \&c. \& \& Paints, Ochre, Yellow, in Oil, \& 921 <br>
\hline All other, in casks,
Spirits, from Grain \& 11,390 75 \& Spanish Bry yellow, \& 132 <br>
\hline Spirits, from Grain
from other materials, \&  \& Spanish Brown, - \& 17681 <br>
\hline Molasses, \& 8,33112
17655 \& Wead and manufactures of Lead, \& 63
150
158 <br>
\hline Molasses, ${ }^{\text {Beer, Ale, and Porter, }}$ \& 17655
1440 \& Lead and manufactures of Lead, \& 150
32
32 <br>
\hline Beer, Ale, and Porter, \& 12972 \& Steel, - \& 32

232
02
00 <br>
\hline Souchong, - \& 21,204 72 \& Hemp, - \& 3; 00 <br>
\hline Hyson, Imperial, \&c. \& 27,163 84 \& Twine and Packthread, \& $2{ }^{2} 00$ <br>
\hline Other Green, : - \& 3,887 00 \& Glauber Salts, - \& 1600 <br>
\hline Coffee, - - \& 76,828 65 \& Salt, \& 6972 <br>
\hline Cocoa, \& 3,705 18 \& Coal, ${ }^{-}$- ${ }^{-}$- \& 3240
136350 <br>
\hline Chocolate, - \& $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 00 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ \& Fish, foreign caught, dried, \& 1,363 50 <br>
\hline Sugar, Brown, \& 62,072 12 \& Pickled Salmon, \& 48300 <br>
\hline White, clayed, \&c. \& 34,108 38 \& Mackerel, \& 39480 <br>
\hline Almonds, - - \& 36004 \& All other, - - \& 2480 <br>
\hline Fruits, Currants, Prunes and Plums, - \& 3752
752
78 \& Glass, Black quart bottles, Window, not above 8 inches by $10{ }^{-}$ \& 17400
8800 <br>
\hline Prunes and Plums,
Raisins, in jars, boxes, \& Muscadel, \& 752
77896 \& Window, not above 8 inches by
not above 10 inches by 12, \& 8800
78 <br>
\hline Raisins, in jars, boxes, \& Muscadel, \& $\begin{array}{r}37896 \\ 133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& Cigars, - notabove ${ }^{\text {a inches by }} 12$, \& 7875
35400 <br>
\hline Candles, Tallow, - \& 2460 \& Shoes and Slippers, Silk, - \& 20575 <br>
\hline Cheese, \& 16646 \& Kid, Morocco, \&c. for men \& <br>
\hline Soap, - \& 97194 \& and women, \& 26610 <br>
\hline Spices, Mace, \& 5000 \& \& <br>

\hline | Nutmegs, |
| :--- |
| Cinnamon, | \& 18960 \& Total, \& 532,079 63 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 1, 1810.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS.

Under the act to interdict commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France. cömmunicated to the senate, february $23,1810$.

To the Senate of the United States:
I transmit to the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, complying with their resolution of the 16 th instant.

February 22, 1810.
JÀMES MÁdison.

Treasury Department, February: 22, 1810.
In obedience to the resolution of the Senate, of the 16th instant; the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the President of the United States:
That exports to, and imports from, the ports of France have not been, nor are now, permitted, in the execution of the act "to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

That exports to, and imports from, the ports of Great Britain were, in conformity with the proclamation of the President, of the 19th day of April, 1809, announcing that the British orders in council would be withdrawn on the 10th day of June ensuing, permitted from the said 10 th day of June and until the 9 th day of August ensuing.

That the President having, by his proclamation of the. 9 th day of August, 1809, announced that the British orders in council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June preceding, and, consequently, that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, was to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended, information thereof was immediately transmitted to the several collectors, by a circular, dated, also, "August 9th, 1809," a copy of which is herewith transmitted, and also of a postscript directed to the collectors on the lakes.

That the collectors were informed, by that circular, (which has already been laid by the President before Congress, at the opening of the present session) that the act above mentioned was, in every respect, applicable to Great Britain and her dependencies; but, that the President had also directed a suspension of seizures and prosecutions in certain cases, arising from acts which would, in conformity with his proclamation of the 19 th day of April preceding, have been considered as lawful; and that, in such cases, the vessels and cargoes might be admitted to entry.

That no other jnstructions but those contained in the said circular, have been given on that subject to the collectors; and that, if any collector has knowingly admitted to an entry goods the growth and manufacture of Great Britain or France, in any other case but those enumerated in the circular above mentioned, such act is unknown to this department, and would be considered as a high breach of duty.

All which is respectfully submitted,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The President of the United States.

## Circular.

## Treasury Departitent, August 9, 1809.

Sir:
You will herewith receive the copy of a proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing that certain British orders in council were not withdrawn on the 10 th day of June last, and, consequently, that the trade, renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

The act 's to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled 'an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,"" passed on the 28th day of June, is, therefore, in every respect, applicable to Great Britain and her dependencies, as well as to France and her dependencies; any thing in my circular of 29 th June last, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

It results, that, from the receipt of this, you must, in every instance, except as hereinafter expressed, refuse clearances for British ports, requiring, as usual, bonds from all vessels bound to permitted ports, in the manner provided by the third section of the act above mentioned. But, as many British vessels have, or may, come into the ports of the United States, in consequence of the President's proclamation of the 19th day of April last, he directs that you will permit such British vessels to depart, without giving bond, either in ballast or with the cargo on board when notified of the enclosed proclamation: it being, however, understood that this indulgence shall not be extended to any other vessels than such as are now in the ports of the United States, or such as may hereafter arrive, having sailed from a foreign port before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at such port.

The President also directs, that, until a decision from Congress on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or, until otherwise instructed, seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either the above mentioned act, or of the non-intercourse act of 1st March last, arising from acts which would, in conformity with his proclamation of the 19th of April last, have been considered as lawful, shall be suspended in the following cases, viz:

1. All vessels which have entered a British port, since the 10 th of June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having sailed for the same before information of the enclosed proclamation had been received at the port of departure, so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty which may accrue or have accrued by reason of their having thus entered a British port.
2. All vessels which have arrived, either from British ports or with British merchandise, in the United States subsequent to the 10th of June last; and also all vessels which may hereafter thus arrive, having sailed for the United States before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure, so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from having arrived or arriving in the United States from British ports, or with British merchandise.
3. All vessels now owned by citizens of the United States, and sailing under the American flag, which, being in a foreign port at the time when the enclosed proclamation will be made known at such port, shall, with all due diligence, depart therefrom and return without delay to the United States so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from their arriving in the United States from British ports or with British merchandise.

In the above mentioned cases of vessels arriving in the United States, and which are, for the present, exempted from seizure, the vessels and cargoes may be admitted to entry.

The time when the enclosed proclamation shall have been known at the ports of departure, respectively, must be ascertained by the best means in your power and you may refer doubtful cases to this department.

Application may, of course, still be made, in all cases, for an absolute remission of the forfeiture and penalties, in the manner provided for by law; the instruction herein given to abstain from prosecutions and seizures in the abovementioned cases, being only intended to prevent the expenses and inconvenience to which the parties concerned would otherwise be exposed.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

## ALBERT GALLATIN.

## The Collector of

## Postscript to the Collectors on the lakes.

You will observe that exportation to the British territories is not forbidden, by land, nor in any other manner than ships, or vessels, as will appear by the third section of the act of 28 th of June last, and according to the spirit of the instructions of the President, all merchandise which had left Montreal, or any other port in Canada, for the United States, before the enclosed proclamation was known at such port, is admissible to entry, and will not, for the present, be liable to seizure, or subject the parties concerned to prosecution.

## Naturalized seamen registered.

communicated to the house of representatives, march $10,1810$.

Departinent of State, March 5th, 1810.

Sir:
I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26 th ult. requesting "a statement of the whole number of persons born in foreign countries, and legally admitted citizens of the United States, by naturalization, and who have been registered as American seamen, and returned as such to the Department of 'State, according to the lists transmitted by the collectors of the customs, in pursuance of the law relative to the relief and protection of American sgamen."

In reply to this letter, I beg leave to refer to the report made by the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives on the 2 d of February, 1809 ,* in which it will be seen, that the whole number of naturalized citizens then returned to this department, as registered seamen, was 449: and to add, that it appears from the returns for the year 1809, that 128 naturalized citizens were, during that year, registered as American seamen, and so returned to this department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
The Honorable Thomas Newton, Esq.
R. SMITH.

Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

## CONSULS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRLL 27, 1810.

## To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to the House, a report of the Secretary of State, complying with their resolution of the twenty-third instant.

James madison.
April 27, 1810.


Defarthent of State, April 26, 1810.
In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d instant, requesting the President of the United States to cause to be laid before them "a statement of the several consular or commercial agents, having authority under the United States, in foreign countries, together with the salaries or compensation, if any, allowed to them respectively," the Secretary of State has the honor to transmit to the President of the United States, a statement of all the consuls and commercial agents having authority under the United States, in foreign countries, together with the salaries and compensations that have been allowed to the consuls residing at Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco.

All the other consuls and commercial agents have been allowed to receive only those fees of office which have been established by the act of Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

## R. SMITH.

The President of the United States.

Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States.

## In Great Britain and its Dominions.

William Lyman, consul, London;
Elias Vanderhorst, consul, Bristol;
Robert W. Fox, consul, Falmouth;
James Maury, consul, Liverpool;
Thomas English, consul, Dublin;
Thomas Auldjo, vice consul, Poole;
James Holmes, consul, Belfast;
John Charch, consul, Cork;
John Gavino, consul, Gibraltar;
Joseph Pulis, consul, Malta.

## In France and its Dominions.

David B. Warden, acting commercial agent, Paris;
Isaac Cox Barnet, commercial agent, Havre de Grace;
William Lee, commercial agent, Bordeaux;
Thomas Aborn, vice commercial agent, Cayenne:
Peter Walsh, commercial agent, Cette;
William Buchanan, commercial agent, Isles of France and Bourbon;
Etienne Cathalan, commercial agent, Marseilles;
John Appleton, conmercial agent, Calais;
William D. Patterson, commercial agent, Nantz;
Aaron Yale, commercial agent, L'Orient;
Thomas Lovell, commercial agent, La Rochelle;
Francis Coffyn, commercial agent, Dunkirk;
Henry Wilson, commercial agent, Ostend.

## In Spain and its Dominions.

Joseph Yznardi, consul, Cadiz;
Robert Montgomery, consul, Alicante;
William Kirkpatrick, consul, Malaga;
Lewis O'Brien, consul, St. Andero;
John Leonard, consul, Barcelona;
John Martin Baker, consul, Tarragona, and the isles of Majorca, Minorca, and Yvica;
John James Armstrong, consul, Island of Teneriffe;
Richard S. Hackley, consul, St. Lucar.

## In Portugal and its Dominions.

William Jarvis, consul, Lisbon;
James L. Cathcart, consul, Madeira;
John B. Dabney, consul, Azores or W. islands;
Henry Hill, consul, St. Salvador in Brasil.
In the Kingdom of Holland.
Sylvanus Bourne, consul general, Amsterdam; George Joy, consul, Rotterdam.

## In Denmark and its Dominions.

Hans Rodolph Saabye, consul, Copenhagen;
Thomas Gamble, consul, island of Santa Cruz;
James M•Greggor, consul, island of St. Thomas;
Peter Isaacksen, consul, Christiansand

## In Prussia.

Frederick W. Lutz, consul, Stettin;
William Clark, consul, Embden.

## In Germany.

John M. Forbes, consul, Hamburg;
Frederick I. Wichelhausen, consul, Bremen;
William Riggin, consul, Trieste;
Philip Marck, consul, Franconia

## In the Kingdom of Sweden.

Robert G. Gardener, consul, Gottenburg.

## In the Italian States.

Thomas Appleton, consul, Leghorn;
Alexander Hammett, consul, Naples;
Thomas H. Storm, consul, Genoa;
John Broadbent, consul, Messina;
Abraham Gibbs, consul, Palermo;
Richard 0 ' Brien, consul, Island of Sardinia.

## In Russia.

Levitt Harris, consul, St. Petersburg. *

## In China.

Edward Carrington, consul, Canton.
In Turkey.
William Stuart, consul, Snyrna;

## In algiers.

Tobias Lear, consul general.
He has been allowed a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, an outfit of the same sum, and a quarter's salary for the expense of his return; also, a reasonable house rent, the expense of couriers, of postage, of necessary printing, and for the services of a secretary and drogerman.

## Tripoli

George Davis, consul.
His salary is 2,000 dollars, with an outfit of the same sum, and a quarter's salary for the expense of his return; and, in all other respects, his allowances are the same with those of the consul general.

## Tunis.

Charles D. Cox, acting consul, ad interim.
The salary and allowances are the same as at Tripoli.

Morocco.
James Simpson, consul, Tangier.
The salary and allowances are the same as at
Tunis and Tripoli.

## RELIEF OF DISTRESSEDSEAMEN IN THE PORTS OF EUROPE.

communicated to the house of representatives, december 12, 1810.
I lay before Congress, and recommend to their early attention, a report of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that a very considerable demand, beyond the legal appropriations, has been incurred, for the support of seamen distressed by seizures, in different parts of Europe, of the vessels to which they belonged.

December 12, 1810.
JAMES MADISON.
Department of State, December 11, 1810.
Sir:
The funds which had been provided by law for the relief and protection of destitute American seamen, in foreign countries, have been rendered this year inadequate to their contemplated object, by the extensive seizures of our vessels in Europe, and the effect thereof on the situation of the crews. The advances which have been necessarily made by our ministers and consuls to supply the wants of these seamen, and to procure them passages to the United States, have greatly exceeded the amount of these appropriated funds. Of these advances, accounts, requiring immediate reimbursement, have already been rendered to the amount of 75,500 dollars, and it is apprehended that others may yet be received.

As these accounts cannot be paid, under any existing law, it is respectfully proposed to submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of passing a law which will appropriate a sum of money for the repayment of the advances, of which accounts have already been exhibited, and which, at the same time, will provide for any similar expenses that may have occurred or may occur, during the present or the ensuing year. With this view, I have the honor of laying before you the enclosed estimate.

With sentiments of great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
The Presment of the United States.
R. SMITH.

## ESTIMATE.

For reimbursing advances made by the bankers, under the direction of any of the ministers of the United States, and by consuls, for the relief of destitute American seamen, and for discharging engagements entered into by the consuls for their passages home, during the present year; and for defraying, moreover, such expenses, of a like nature, as may be necessarily incurred during the year 1811, - - -

Department of State, December 11, 1810.

## RELIEF OF DISTRESSED SEAMEN IN THE PORTS OF EUROPE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMEER 19, 1810.
December 14, 1810.
Sir:
Your report on the subject of additional funds for the relief and protection of destitute American seamen in foreign countries being referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, I am instructed to apply to you for a detailed statement of the advances made by our agents abroad; the circumstances of the persons for whose relief they were applied; by what means they were brought into distress; and in what branch of trade they were engaged.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient,
JOHN W. EPPES.
The Sechetary of State.

Department of State, December 19, 1810
Sir:
In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to enclose a detailed statement of the public expenditures for the relief of American seamen in Europe, and of other circumstances connected therewith.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

The Hon. Jorn W. Eppes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

## Ectraordinary cases of disbursements made by Consuls of the United States, for the relief of Seamen, for which an appropriation is necessary, viz:

William Lee, consul at Bordeaux, and John Barney of Baltimore, for the passage to the United States, including provisions, of one hundred and sixty-four captains, mates, and ordinary seamen, from St. Jean de Lutz, in France, $\qquad$
Note,-Mr. Lee collected those men at St. Jean de Lutz, from the ports of Bayonne, Socou, St. Sebastians, and passage for the purpose of transporting them to the United States, they having been discharged, in a destitute situation, from American vessels which had been seized and sequestered at those ports. In pursuance of this purpose, he chartered the ship Ann, owned by Mr. Barney, for the above sum, and advanced thereof 8,000 dollars, leaving a balance due him of 5,500 dollars. The particular vessels and captains from which they were discharged cannot now be ascertained, nor the branch of trade in which they were engaged.

John M. Forbes, consul at Hamburg, for subsistence afforded destitute seamen within his Consulate, between 1st September, 1809, and 12th July, 1810,
$\$ 7,53535$
Note.-Mr. Forbes writes, under date of the 12th July last, that "I had to maintain not only the crews of several ships wrecked on this coast, but those of two vessels seized in the river Jade found their way to me. During all last winter, I had nearly one hundred seamen, naked and destitute, to provide for and support. These circumstances will, I presume, satisfactorily account for the great amount of my present disbursements."

Stephen Cathalan, consul at Marseilles, for subsistence afforded in like manner to destitute seamen within his consulate, during the years 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and part of the year 1810,

4,02454
Note.-The greater part of this account has been admitted and paid by General Armstrong, out of the foreign intercourse fund; but as the account has not yet been adjusted at the treasury, and the fund for seamen is now exhausted, an appropriation is necessary to restore the sum drawn from the foreignintercourse fund.

Peter Isaackson, consul at Christiansand, in Norway, for subsistence on shore, and provisions for the voyage home, for one hundred and eighty-one seamen, --For the passage to the United States of the same number of men stipulated by him with the

- 5,430 owners of the ship America and now due them, - -

Notr.-These men had become a charge to the public, like those in France, from the seizure and condemnation or sequestration of the vessels to which they belonged. After supporting them for some months in the different ports of Norway, the consul, seeing no prospect of a speedy restoration of their respective vessels, to prevent their entering into the Danish or other foreign service, took the resolution of sending them home, for which purpose he chartered the above mentioned ship, and collected the men at Christiansand, whence they embarked for the United States. In what particular branch of trade the ressels, thus seized, were engaged, is unknown to this department.

Alexander Hammett, consul at Naples, for the subsistence on shore, and provisions for the voyage home, for the crews of twenty-eight American vessels, which had been seized and sequestered at Naples,

Noтe.-The vessel in which these mén embarked was the Fanny, but it does not appear that any thing was paid for their passage. The above sum of 15,000 dollars was drawn for, by permission of our minister at Paris, on the bankers at Amsterdam, and is therefore due to them.

They have, besides, it is believed, advanced, from time to time, on General Armstrong's drafts in favor of different consuls, for the relief of seamen, of which particular accounts have not been received, the sum of

## NON-INTERCOURSE.

## communicated to the senate; pecember 24, 1810.

## To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, the petition of the subscribers, merchants, of the City of Philadelphia, respectfully showeth:

That your petitioners, being merchants engaged in the importation of manufactured goods from other countries for the supply of this, would respectfully represent to Congress the peculiar embarrasments to which they will be liable, by the expected revival of the non-intercourse with Great Britain. For this purpose they beg leave to state the situation of this branch of trade with some particularity.

Many of your petitioners have, according to the usual course of business, sent orders to Great Britain for goods as early as August, and from that time to the middle of October. These orders, when received, are given out to manufacturers to execute, and the goods, when received from them and packed up, are on account and at the risk of the American merchant.

At the time when the President's proclamation was issued, the only precautionary measures which time would permit your petitioners to take, were, to direct the goods they had ordered, not to be shipped. The goods will, therefore, remain, at the risk of your petitioners, who, in cases where the goods are paid for, are deprived of the use of their capital, and, in other cases, will soon be subjected to a heavy charge of interest.

Your petitioners would farther represent, that, in consequence of the increase of capital in this country, a material change, the extent of which is not generally understood, has taken place in the business lof importing goods. Formerly, goods were imported almost exclusively on credit. The American merchant was a debtor, and, in fact, traded on foreign capital, and chiefly on that of Great Britain. But, in consequence of the great increase of capital in this city, and, probably, in other parts of the Union, not only is the old debt liquidated, but the importer is enabled to make advances for a great part of his importation. And your petitioners state, with confidence, that about one third of the goods imported from Great Britain are paid for in advance.

This course of business is not only beneficial to the merchant, but to the country at large, which thereby obtains its supplies on better terms, and the advantages arising from it have made it habitual. Almost all your petitioners have remitted, in part, and some of them in full, for goods which are ordered to come out the ensuing spring; and if the non-intercourse' should be revived, with respect to Great Britain, on the first of February next, the country will not only be deprived of a considerable capital, but your petitioners, individually, be great sufferers, by having their property placed out of their power for an indefinite length of time.

Some of your petitioners are placed in circumstances which may operate with still greater severity against them. They have ordered goods which will have been shipped so early that it was not possible to countermand them after the issuing of the President's proclamation, and which goods, by detention at the shipping port, by long passages, or accidents at sea, may not arrive until after the first of February, and, of course, may be liable to seizure and condemnation.

Wherefore, your petitioners, confiding in the equity of their Government, and in its attention to the interests of all classes of citizens, respectfully pray your honorable body to take into consideration the peculiar hardship of their case. And if Congress shall deem it proper to enforce a non-intercourse with Great Britain, that a law may be passed authorizing the entry of goods imported from that country, to such date as will relieve your petitioners from the embarrassments before mentioned.

SAMUEL CARSWELL,
And thirty-cight other subscribers.
Philadelphia, December 11, 1810.
[3d Sessron.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1809.

communicated to the house of representatives, january 3, 1811.
Treasury Department, January 2, 1811.
SIR:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1809, together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasurx Department, Register's Office, December 31, 1810.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31st December, 1809, of the district tonnage of the United States.

Tons. 95ths.


The tonnage on which duties were collected, during the same year, amounted as follows:


The registered tonnage being corrected according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, the 27th February, 1802, is considered as the trueamount, as near as may be, of that description of tonnage,
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1809, on that description of tonnage, as being the most correct, and may be considered nearly the true amount,

323,839.90
The fishing vessels the same, • . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
The district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1809, is stated at
1,266,224.06
Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to $910,059.23$, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whale fishery,

3,203.83
Enrolled and licensed tonnage, alsoin the whale fishery, -

## Amounting to

3,777.00
It appears by the collectors' abstracts, that $91,397.55$ tons new vessels were built in the year 1809, whereof $72,219.92$ tons were registered, and 19,177.58 were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
The Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.


# ABSTRAC'I-Continued. 

| DISTRICTS. |  |  |  |  | Registered. |  | Enrolled and Licensed. |  | Licensed under 20 tons. |  | Aggregate Tonnage of each District | Proportions of the Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage employed in the |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Permanent. | Temporary. | Permanent. | Temporary. | Coasting Trade. | Cod Fishery. |  | Coasting: Trade. | Whale Fishery. | Cod Fishery. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. |
|  |  |  |  | - | 100.20 |  | $\cdots$ | - |  | - | 100.20 |  |  |  |
| Presque Isle, ${ }^{\text {Welaware, }}$ | - | - | - | - | 700.33 | 761.50 | 6,320.65 | 51.29 | $\begin{array}{r}634.02 \\ \hline \text { 2 } 141.43\end{array}$ | - | $8,467.84$ $102,434.21$ | $6,371.94$ $14,308.26$ |  |  |
| Wilmington, Daraware, Baltimore, Maryland, | - | - | - | - | 76,447.45 | 9,537.02 | $14,308.26$ $1,795.11$ | - | $2,141.43$ 106.43 | - | $102,434.21$ $1,901.54$ 12, | $14,308.26$ $1,795.11$ |  |  |
| Chester; - | - | $\because$ | - | - | -604.69 | 233.73 | 10,328.65 | - | 1,763.37 | - | 12,930.44 | 10,328.65 |  |  |
| Oxford, - | - | - | - | - | ${ }_{784.05}^{604.69}$ | $\underset{57.06}{ }$ | 2,9793.55 | - | 1,846.20 | - | $12,480.86$ | 9,793.55 |  |  |
| Vienna, ${ }^{\text {Havre de Grace, }}$ | - | - | - | - | 53.21 | - | 1,680.72 | - | $\begin{array}{r}115.88 \\ \hline \quad 780.44\end{array}$ | - | 1.849 .86 $5,936.93$ | 1.680 .72 $4,724.42$ |  |  |
| Snow Hill, - | - | " | - | $\cdots$ | 432.07 | 39.27 | 4,724.72 | - | 436.61 | - | 2,226.71 | 1,750.78 |  |  |
| Annapolis, - | - | - | " | - | - | 30.27 | 1,486.06 | - | 48.58 | - | 1,534.64 | 1,486.06 |  |  |
| Nottingham, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,847.94 | $\cdots$ | 250.64 | - | 2,098.63 | 1,847.94 |  |  |
| Nanjemoy, | - | " | - | - | 1,074.15 | 270.67 | 1,963.41 | -10 | 468.91 | - | 3,777.24 | 1,963.41 |  |  |
| Georgetown, Columbia, - | - | - | - | - | 4,823,55 | 1,313.94 | 3,040.46 | 121.40 | 738.00 240.29 | - - | $10,037.45$ 747.61 | $3,161.86$ 507.32 |  |  |
| Alexandria Hampton, Virginia, - | - | - | - | - | 19, - | 9,792.50 | 507.32 $7,071.13$ | 1,936.02 | 240.29 $2,481.37$ | - | 747.61 $40,940.57$ | 9,007.15 |  |  |
| Norfolk, - | - | " | - | $-$ | $19,659.50$ $2,029.12$ | 9,7928.25 | 2,731.55 | 1,231.12 | - 388.71 | . | 5,972.80 | 2,962.67 |  |  |
| Petersburgh, | " | - | - | - | 1,214.14 | 933.39 | 3,008.73 | 468.85 | 40.63 | - | $5,665.84$ | 3,477.63 |  | - |
| Richmond, | - | " | - | - | 1,44.14 | 56 | 3,299.94 | 36.87 | 296.27 169.49 | - | $3,633.18$ $2,493.42$ | 3,336.86 $1,401.17$ |  |  |
| York Town, - | - | $\because$ | - | - | 536.15 | 386.56 | 1,401.17 | 446.81 | 169.49 766.18 | - | $2,493.42$ $5,846.61$ | 1,401.17 |  |  |
| East River, - | - | . | - | * | 458.74 | 373.38 | 3,801.40 | 446.81 | 766.18 430.44 | - - | 5,846.61 | 4,248.26 |  |  |
| Tappahannock: - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 1,256.19 | -21.00 | 430.44 299.61 | - | 1,6853.75 | 1,054.14 |  |  |
| Yeocomico, - - - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 1,033.14 | 21.00 | 299.61 $1,317.69$ | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 1,114.53 | 1,141.60 |  |  |
| Tolly Landing, - | - | - | - | - | 655.19 | - | 1,141.60 | - | 1,541.62 | - | 1,262.39 | 659.20 |  |  |
| Cherrystone, - - - | - | - | - |  | 2,772.85 | 2,136.31 | 497.44 | 94.73 | 160.69 | - | 5,662.17 | 592.22 |  |  |
| Wilmington, North Carolina, | - | - | - |  | 2,752.85 | 2,723.07 | 1,768.94 | . | 269.17 | - | 6,511,76 | 1,768.94 |  |  |
| Newbern, | - | - | - |  | 4,228.25 | 723.65 | 1,548.46 | 419.50 | 511.02 | - | 7,430.93 | 1,968.01 |  |  |
| Washington, | - | - | - | - | 3,317.68 | 1,339.26 | 3,599.61 | 51.57 | 908.69 | $\cdots$ | 9,209.91 | 3,644.23 | , |  |
| Edenton, | - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | - | - | - | 2,116.11 | 1,061.25 | 2,136.15 | - | 806.59 | - | 6,120.15 | 2,136.15 |  |  |
| Camden, - - | " | - | - | - | 2, 397.88 | 145.88 | 297.21 | 76456 | 306.35 100.34 | - | $1,147.42$ $50,819.71$ | 297.21 $8,043.58$ |  |  |
| Cheaufort, ${ }^{\text {Cla }}$, South Carolina, | - | - | - | - | 35,857.48 | 6,818.26 | $7,279,02$ $1,123.60$ | 764.56 $1,793.67$ | 100.34 12.48 | - | 50,819.71 | 8,917.32 |  |  |
| Savannah, Georsia, - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | $4,231.26$ 111.70 | 5,169.16 | 1,123.60 | $1,80.80$ | 87.47 | $\cdots$ | 1237.74 | -328.52 |  |  |
| Brunswick, - | - | - | - | - | 111.74 364.41 | 1,066.25 | 33.80 | 58.09 | 11.69 | - | 1,534.34 | 91.89 |  |  |
| St. Mary's, ${ }^{\text {Plymouth, }}$ North Carolina, | - | - | - | - | 238.38 | 1,210.24 | 234.13 | - | 8.05 | - | 690.80 | 234.13 $2,057.71$ |  | , |
| Plymouth, North Carolina, Mississippi, | " | - | - | . | 8,227.77 | 1,578.09 | 1,842.42 | 215.29 | 558.31 | - | 12,421.93 | 2,057.71 |  |  |
| - |  |  | - | - | 778,338.24 | 131,720.94 | 382,127.84 | 16,055.51 | 33,661.75 | 8,376.93 | 1,350,281.41 | 371,500.56 | 573.12 | 26,109.67 |



Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 31, 1810.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true extract made from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for 1809.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## RELIEF OF DESTITUTE SEAMEN IN FOREIGN PORTS.

communicated to the house of representatives, january 141 , 1811.
Treasury Department, January 11, 1811.
SIR: I have the honor, in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21 st December, 1810 , to transmit a statement of the moneys paid to the consuls of the United States for the purpose of constituting a fund for the relief of destitute American seamen in foreign ports.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Aúditor's Office, January 10, 1811.
SIR:
In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo, which you were pleased to refer to me, I now do myself the honor to submit a statement of moneys collected by the consuls and agents of the United States in foreign ports, as a fund for the relief of destitute American seamen. Owing to the informality of some of the accounts, I am not sure that the result is exactly what it ought to be; but it is as nearly so as the materials I possess enable me to make it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
The Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.
R. HARRISON.

| Names of Ports or Places. | Names of the Consuls or Agents. | For what period of time accounts have been rendered. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Amount } \\ \text { acknowledged } \\ \text { to have been } \\ \text { received. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amount charged as disbursed. | Balance stated to be due to the United States. | Balance claimed as being due from the United States. | mematks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London, - | George W. Erving, Ditto, | Collected by him as consul, from April, 1803, to May 12, 1805, <br> Expended by him, as agent, for same period, | 1,609 53 | 10,572 37 | - | - | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Includes } \$ 66039, \text { collected at Liverpool. } \\ \text { Including expenditures at Liverpool, Bristol, Cowes, } \\ \text { and Famouth, to the 31st December, } 1804 \text {. Account } \\ \text { closed by payments by the bankers in London. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| London, - | William Lyman, Ditto, | From a ugust, 1805, to Dec. 31, 1806, " Oct. 1806, to March 31, 1807, - | 71866 | 1,838 91 | - | - | $\}$ Accounts incomplete. |
| Cowes, | Thomas Auldjo, | ${ }^{6}$ M March 12 to July 1, 1810, - | 5700 | -39 44 | 1756 |  |  |
| Liverpool, | James Maury, - | " Jan. 1, 1805, to June 30, 1810, | 2,432 22 | 44338 | 1,988 84 |  |  |
| Bristol, | Elias Vanderhorst, | " July 1, 1805, to June 30, 1809, - | 17200 | 19374 |  | 2174 | Paid by Mr. Lyman, in London. |
| Cork, | John Church, - | ${ }^{6}$ June 12, 1805, to Dec. 31, 1808, | 48469 | 1201 | 47268 |  |  |
| Gibraltar, Fayal, | John Gavino, - | ${ }_{66}$ July 1, 1805, to July 31, 1808 , | 36500 | 1,025 63 |  | 66063 |  |
| Fayal, Havana, | John B. Dabney, | ${ }_{66}$ May, 1809, to October 1, 1810, | 4,59700 | 1,548 777 | 3,048 23 |  |  |
| Havana, Havana, | Vincent Gray, | ${ }_{66}$ July 15, 1802, to Dec. 31, 1804, | 1,544 <br> 24 | 58721 | 95679 |  |  |
| Havana, | Hames Anderson, | '6 May 25, 1807, to June 17, 1809, | 2,348 538 | 1,384 625 62 | 96 | 9262 | Account settled at the treasury. This balance still due. |
| Antwerp, | Jacob Ridgway, | ${ }_{6} 6$ May 15, 1804, to Dec. 31, 1808 , | 1,094 70 | 1,098 96 | $\cdots$ | 426 | Account settled at the treasury, and a balance of \$7707 |
| Bremen, | Fred. J. Wickelhausen, | " Jan. 1, 1804, to Dec. 31, 1807, | 2,026 00 | 1,750 64 | 27536 |  | found due from him. |
| Marseilles, - | Stephen Cathalan, - | " July, 1803, to June 30, 1809, | $769 \cdot 00$ | 4,005 11 |  | 3,236 11 | Paid in France by Mr. Armstrong. |
| Lisbon, - | William Jarvis, | " July, 1803, to Dec. 31, 1808, | 6,844 24 | 5,344 15 | 1,500 09 |  | Paid the Treasurer $\$ 865$ 12, the remainder, being $\$ 624$ 97, |
| Copenhagen, | H. R. Saabye, - | " Jan. 1, 1803, to Dec. 31, 1808, | 49226 | 73606 | 1,000 | 24380 | claimed as being due from the Department of State. |
| Havre, - | John Mitchell, | For the year 1804, - - | 5000 | 5171 | $\cdots$ | 171 | Moneys were received by him at Paris, and on settlement of accounts at treasury, a balance of $\$ 11386$ was found due by him. |
| St. Thomas, | John T. Brown, | From April 1, 1804, to April 30, 1806, | 3,825 45 | 3,751 89 | 7366 | - 7 | Paid the Treasurer November 18, 1806. |
| St. Thomas, - | James M ${ }^{\text {Greggar, }}$ | ${ }_{66}$ Jan. 1, 1808, to June 30, 1810, | 59100 | 78865 |  | 19765 | Accounts settled and paid at the treasury. |
| Cape of Good Hope, | John Elmslie, - | ${ }^{6}$ Jan. I, 1804, to June 30, 1806, - | 1,634 53 | 2,973 72 | - | 57545 | Account incomplete. Paid into the treasury $\$ 80$, the 31st December, 1806. |
| Bordeaux, - | William Lee, .- | ${ }_{66}$ Aug. 20, 1803, to Dec. 31, 1808 , | 4,424 50 | 7,842 67 | - - | 3,418 17 | Accounts settled, and balance paid at the treasury. |
| Nantes, ${ }^{\text {Amsterdam, }}$ | Wm. D. Patterson, | ${ }^{6} 6$ Jan. 1, 1805, to June 30, 1809, - | 71679 3,43629 | 76710 10,12902 | -- | 5031 97648 |  |
| Amsterdam, | Sylvanus Bourne, | " Aug. 3, 1802, to Dec. 31, 1809, - " Oct. 15,1803 , to Dec. 31,1805 , | 3,43629 8800 | 10,12902 $-\quad 3318$ | 5482 | 97648 | Accounts settied at the treasury to the 18th Mar. 1808. |
| Malaga, - | Wm. Kirkpatrick, | ${ }^{6} 6$ Jan. 1, 1804, to June 30, 1807, - | 21500 |  | 21500 |  |  |
| Curracoa, ${ }_{\text {St }}$ Petersburg, | Philip Depeyster, | ${ }^{6} 6$ July 22, 1806 , to April 30, 1807, | 17100 10500 | 78 72 2912 | 9208 | 1612 | Paid the Treasurer 30th June, 1807. |
| St. Petel'sburg, | Levi H. Harris, | ${ }^{6} \mathrm{JJan} \mathrm{~J},$,1806 , to Dec. 31,1809 , - | 10500 21546 | $\begin{aligned} & 22112 \\ & 197 \quad 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | 11612 |  |
| Martinique, | Archibald M. Cocke, | " April 23,1808 , to Jan. 7, 1809, | 50800 | 6200 | 44600 |  |  |
| Leghorn, - | Thomas Appleton, - | " Jan. 1, 1805, to Dec. 31, 1807, | 83900 20900 | 64070 | 19830 |  |  |
| Cherbourg, - - | T. Chanteryne, (ils.) | " July, 1805, to April 10, 1808, | 20900 | 3354 | 17546 | - | Balance paid over to Isaac Cox Barnet. |
|  |  |  | 43,119 80 | 58,780 81 |  |  |  |

 where Auditor's Office, Jan. 10, 1811

# SURVEY OFTHE COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES. 

communicated to the senate, february 4, 1811.

## To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit to the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, complying with their resolution of December 20th, 1810.

February 4th, 1811.
JAMES MADISON.

## Treasury Department, February 1st, 1811.

Sir:
I have the honor to enclose a copy of the correspondence which has taken place, through this department, respecting the execution of the act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States.

It will thereby appear, that, after the preliminary information had been collected, and a plan had been adopted by the President, its execution has been suspended on account of the situation of the foreign relations of the United States.

In conformity with your directions, it has been ascertained that Mr. ${ }^{\text {. Hassler, who had been designated to proceed }}$ to England, in order to have the necessary instruments executed under his immediate care, and who is now professor of mathematics at Schenectady, is still ready to perform that service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant
The President of the ITrited States.

## ALBERT GALLAATIN.

Treasury Departnent, March 25th, 1807.
SIR:
The President of the United States being authorized, by an act of last session, to cause the whole of the coast of the said States, together with the adjacent shoals and soundings, to be surveyed, it is his intention that the work should be executed with as much correctness as can be obtained, within a reasonable time; and he has directed me to apply to you, requesting that you would have the goodness to suggest the outlines of such a plan as may, in your opinion, unite correctness and practicability.

As each nautical survey of the shoals and soundings presupposes a knowledge of the position of certain points on the coast, it seems to me that the work should consist of three distinct parts, viz: 1st. The ascertainment, by a series of astronomical observations, of the true position of a few remarkable points on the coast; and some of the light houses placed on the principal capes, or at the entrance of the principal harbors, appear to be the most eligible places for that purpose, as being objects particularly interesting to navigators, visible at a great distance, and generaly erected on the spots on which similar buildings will be continued, so long as navigation exists. 2dly. A trigonometrical survey of the coast between those points of which the position shall have been astronomically ascertained: in the execution of which survey, the position of every distinguishable permanent object should be carefully designated, and temporary beacons be erected, at proper distances, on those parts of the coast on which such objects are rarely found 3dly. A nautical survey of the shoals and soundings off the coast, of which the trigonometrical survey of the coast itself, and the ascertained position of the light houses, and other distinguishable objects, would be the basis; and which would, therefore, depend but little on any astronomical observations made on board the vessels employed on that part of the work.

But this is submitted to your consideration, not for the purpose of pointing outany one plan in preference to another, but only in order to show the view which we have taken of the subject, and the degree of accuracy which we are desirous of attaining. I will only add, that the greatest practical difficulties which have heretofore occured, relate to what I call the nautical survey; and on that part of the subject the following inquiries have arisen: Can a correct survey be taken with one vessel alone? Can angles be taken with sufficient correctness from on board a vessel, so as to ascertain its position in relation to three visible objects on shore? Or is it necessary that the vessel's position, at the time of taking any particular sounding, should be ascertained by observers on shore? And many other, which an examination of the subject will naturally suggest to you.

Permit me also to ask, whether you know any person whom you might recommend as capable of acting in the different parts of the work.

I have the honor to be, \&c.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Robert Patterson, Esq.
Director of the Mint, Philadelphia.

## Andrew Ellicotr, Esq.

Secretary of the Land Office of Pennsylvania, Lancaster.
Mr. ——Hassler, Philadelphia,
sent under cover to John Vaughan, Esq. Philadelphia, with request to deliver it.
John Garnett, Esq.
Near New Brunswick, ウew Jersey.
Isaac Briggs, Esq.
Lale surveyor, \&c. Broolville, Maryland.
Right Reverend James Madison,
Right Reverend Jamies Madison,
President of William and Mary's College, Williamsburgh, Wirginia.
Mr. Joshua Moore,
Of the Treasury Department.
Philadelfeia, March'31st, 1807.
SIR:
1 have been honored with your favor of the 25th instant, in which you are pleased to communicate to me the desire of the President that I should suggest the outlines of a plan for carrying into effect the late act of Congress for surveying, \&c. the coasts of the United States, so as to unite, as much as possible, correctness and practicability

The general plan, sir, which you have yourself suggested, appears to me the only eligible one that can be adopted namely, Ist. To determine, astronomically, the geographical positions of a few remarkable points on the coast; and certainly, as you observed, the light houses placed on the principal capes, or at the entrance of the principal harbors, are the fittest points for this purpose. 2d. By a trigonometrical survey of the coast, to determine the position of all the other distinguishable permanent objects, and to erect temporary beacons on such other places, along the shore, as may be judged necessary. 3d. To take a nautical survey of the shoals and soundings off the coast; the situation of which to be determined from that of the objects on shore, previously ascertained.

With respect to the first object, I am of opinion that a good chronometer and sextant, (or whole circle of Borda) with a mercurial artificial horizon, are all the instruments necessary; and two or three days, provided the weather be favorable, or even one day, will be time sufficient to determine the latitude and longitude of any one pont, with all the degree of accuracy that can be required.

The latitude may be found by taking the meridian altitude of the sun; and, for the sake of greater accuracy, of a few of the principal tixed stars that pass the meridian during the night. But, in my opinion, the pole star is, for this purpose, to be preferred to any other: 1 st. Because its altitude, along the whole extent of our coast, maybe always taken from a reflecting horizontal surface, by a common sextant, or even octant, which is not the case with many of the stars, nor, during a considerable part of the year, with the sun-the instrument, in this case, measuring the double altitude. 2d. Because the meridian altitude of the pole star, and consequently the latitude of the place, may, by an easy calculation in spherics, be found from its altitude, taken at any time of the night, assuming the latitude of the place, and hour of the night; which, for this purpose, it will be sufficient to know within one degree of the former, and five minutes of the latter. And thus, such a number of altitudes may be taken, in the course of one night, as will entirely do away every error of observation, and, by a good instrument, the latitude may, I presume, be determined, on any clear night, within ten seconds of the truth.

To find the longitude, the observer will have nothing to do but to take equal altitudes of the sun, or of any known star, when on opposite sides of the meridian; and thus, by the common problem, find the difference of time between the meridian of the place, and the prime meridian, or that to which the chronometer was set. The longitude of the place may be thus determined within a single second of time, supposing the chronometer, after making proper allowance for its rate of going, to point out the true time at the prime meridian. To ensure greater accuracy, two or three chronometers may be used, and then you will not only have a mean, but one of them, with a sextant and observer, may be frequently sent back to any former station, and then, by a-repeated observation, its rate of going may be accurately ascertained.

The second object, namely, the connecting of the points, found as above by a trigonometrical survey, will, I apprehend, be the most difficult and tedious part of the whole business: for the points along the coast, whose positions are to be found, and where signals are to be placed, should be so numerous, that two of them, at least, should be visible at the same time, from some point at sea conveniently situate.

The chain of triangles should, no doubt, be carried on, when practicable, on shore; but as this will perhaps seldom be the case, provision should be made for effecting this purpose on the water. This may be done in the following manner, and that without measuring a distance on water, which could not well be done with the necessary degree of accuracy.

Suppose A, B, and C, three points on shore, at which it might be desirable to place signals: the bearing and distance of A B known, or previousty determined, and the bearing and distance of $C$ from $B$, required.

Let two vessels (gun boats, for instance) be anchored at two convenient stations, $x, y$; from $x$ let an observer take the bearing of $A, B$, or $C$, and measure the angles $A x B, B x C_{5} \subset x y ;$ also, from $y$ let an observer measure the angles $x y B_{1}$ B $y \mathbf{C}$; these will afford sufficient data to calculate, by plane trigonometry, the bearing and length of $B C$, as required. These observations may be verified, or corrected, by taking the bearing of one of the points from $y$, and measuring the angle subtended by A.B: they may be also further corrected by making similar observations, when convenient, from any, or all of the points, on shore.

In this way, a series of triangles may be carried on by water, and perhaps with
 little less accuracy, though with much more ease and expedition, than on land; and then the nautical part or soundings, \&c. may be completed at the same time.

The third part of the business, namely, taking soundings, and finding the position of shoals, \&c. though it must require much time and labor, cannot be attended with any great difficulty. The situation of any point, as $x$, may be very readily found, from three visible points, $A, B, C$, given in position, by merely measuring the two angles $A x B$, $B x C$, or from two visible points, as $A$ and $B$, given in position, by taking the bearing of one of them, and measuring the angle $A x$ B. The calculation, in both cases, is too plain to require any explanation.

To measure an angle, or to take a bearing, the magnetic compass cannot be relied on as sufficiently accurate. For this purpose, few instruments are better adapted than the sextant, or the circle of Borda, which can be used on board a vessel nearly as well as on land. The manner of measuring angles by these instruments is well known. The bearing of an object may be very accurately found, thus: The latitude of the place and error of watch being previously known, (and great accuracy in these data is not necessary) bring, by your instrument, the reflected mage of the sun, or of any known star, into contact or coincidence with the object seen, by direct vision, through the horizon-glass, noting the time per watch. A set of three or four such observations may be made, at intervals of a few minutes, and a mean of the distances and times taken. You will then have given the latitude of the place, the hour of the day, and declination of the celestial body, to find its altitude and azimuth, by the resolution of an oblique spheric triangle; and from this altitude, and the angular distance of the celestial body from the object; (when corrected on account of refraction, \&c.) you may, by the resolution of a right angled spheric triangle, find the difference between the azimuth of the celestial body and that of the object, and, consequently, its true bearing.

The celestial body (except it be near the pole) should not be very near the meridian, as, in that position, the change in azimuth is the quickest. If the distance of the celestial body be too great to be measured by the fore-observation, it may then be readily taken by the back-observation.

The form and composition of signals, or beacons, may be a matter worth some attention. A sphere is undoubtedly the best figure, as it will present the same appearance in all positions; and japanned copper, or tin, perhaps the best material for a distant view in the day time, especially when the sun shines. A good Argand's lamp, properly disposed, will, no doubt, be the best night signal.

For permanent signals, as light houses, would it not be of great advantage to have two, placed at a proper distance from each other? For then the mariner, approaching the coast, and seeing both at the same time, might, from the knowledge of their position, by merely taking their bearings, readily determine the situation of the ship.

You are pleased to ask, whether I know of any persons whom I would recommend as capable of acting in the different parts of the work. I shall, therefore, take the liberty of recommending Mr. Hassler, whom I have already mentioned to the President, as an able astronomer and surveyor; Mr. John Garnett, of New Brunswick. New Jersey, a gentleman I believe perfectly qualified for, at least, the astronomical and trigonometrical parts of the business; Mr. Ferrer, of New York, perfectly qualified, I presume, for every part of the work, and, as an astronomer, I believe, second to no one in the United States-whether he may not still be a Spanish subject, I cannot tell; and captain Josiah, of this city, a worthy character, a gentleman of great nautical ability, and well acquainted with our coast.

I have the honor to be, sir, with sentiments of the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,
ROBERT PATTERSON

[^15]
## Philadelphia, April 8th, 1807.

Sir:
To the answer which $I$ had the honor of transmitting to your favor of the 25 th ultimo, on the subject of surveying the coast of the United States, I beg leave now to make a few additional remarks, chiefly on the comparative accuracy in finding the position of any point required, by the astronomical observation of its latitude and longitude, and by statistical or trigonometrical survey from some given station.

In order to determine this, it may be assumed as data, that, by astronomical observation, the latitude may be determined by the sextant or reflecting circle to $10^{\prime \prime}$ of a degree, or about 1030 feet; and the longitude to $1^{\prime \prime}$ of time, (in latitude $40^{\circ}$ ) about 1100 feet, and that the error in measuring a terrestrial angle, by the same instruments, if proper attention be paid to signals, and other means of securing accuracy, will never exceed $30^{\prime \prime}$ of a degree. Mr. Hassler assures me, from his own experience, that, with a goodreflecting circle, furnished with cross telescopes, an angle may be measured within $10^{\prime \prime}$ of the truth.

In determining the distance of two places, by the first method, the error is not likely to be much greater, or less, in one case, than in another; but, by the second method, the error will be likely to increase, in proportion to the distance. This remark will be best illustrated by an example.

Suppose two places, $A$ and $B$, on the same meridian, say at the distance of 1,000 miles, (nearly equal to the whole extent of our coast) the greatest probable error in determining this, or any other arch of a meridian, by observing the latitude, will, as above, be $10^{\prime \prime}$, or about 1,030 feet. But, if this line be measured by a series of (say equilateral)' triangles, from a base line, accurately measured, supposing the greatest probable error in measuring an angle not to exceed $30^{\prime \prime}$, and that these errors, in a succession of observations, will have a tendency to correct each other, then, it is obvious that the distance, thus computed, will not differ, from the true distance, more than in the proportion of the chord of $60^{\circ}$ to that of $60^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$; that is, $1,000,000$ to $1,000,126$, or about $\frac{1}{2000}$ part, and this, in the above distance of 1,000 miles, will be no more than 660 feet.

It follows, from the above, that the geographical position of no more than one point on the coast need be determined astronomically, since that of all the other points, necessary to be noticed, may be found, more accurately, by mensuration; and, fortunately, in the present case, the latitude and longitude of a point, as conveniently situate as could be wished, have been already determined, with the most rigid accuracy-I mean a place near Lewistown, or Cape Henlopen, where the transit of Venus was observed, June $3 \mathrm{~d}, 1769$, by order of the American Philosophical Society. See the 1st volume of their Transactions, page 83 ; the latitude being $38^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} .3$, North, and the longitude $5^{\circ} 0^{\prime} 34^{\prime \prime \prime}$, West, from the meridian of Greenwich. This, being not very far from the middle point between the two extremities of the coast, may be considered as the prime meridian, with respect to all other points on the coast.

The survey might, then, commence at any place on the coast, where a good base-line could be accurately measured, either directly, or by triangles, and carried on by water, as described in my former letter, always taking bearings and measuring angles, both on shore and on board the vessels, and also measuring lines on shore, whenever it can conveniently be done: for, by these checks, greater accuracy in the result would be acquired.

If this plan should be adopted, the business can neither be very expensive, difficult, nor require a great length of time; perhaps it would not be extravagant to reckon on a progress of ten miles per day, in favorable weather, on an average. The chief qualifications necessary in the observers, will be to use the instruments with facility, and this may certainly be acquired, by any person of moderate capacity, in the course of a few days. All the calculations for determining positions may be made, most conveniently, from the notes, carefully set down and judiciously arranged, after the survey is completed.

I have the honor to be, \&c.


The Honorable Albert Gallatin,
ROBERT PATTERSON.
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SIR:

## Lancaster, 17 th April, 1807.

An accurate survey of the coast of the United States is a national object of immense importance, and will require great attention and accuracy.

You are certainly correct with regard to the manner of dividing the business. The basis of the work must be the latitudes and longitudes of the principal points on our coast; they must, therefore, be determined with the utmost accuracy, and those points must be connected by an actual survey, if possible; but, when that cannot be done, recourse must be had to one or more triangles, as the case may be; but this will require considerable address, and excellent instruments, because a very small error in the angles will, in many cases, have a considerable effect on the work. On this subject, Mr. Cagnoli, an ingenious astronomer and mathematician of Italy, has lately pub lished a very valuable essay;

The angles cannot be taken, with sufficient accuracy, on board a vessel; the position of the vessel employed in taking the soundings must be determined by two persons on the shore; but this extreme accuracy may be dispensed with, except about shoals, head lands, and capes. In taking the soundings about shoals, it is absolutely necessary to have regard to the state of the tides, and this can only be done by persons on shore. The soundings should be numerous over shoals, because it sometimes happens that they furnish excellent harbors, and become places of safety, rather than of danger, when perfectly understood; and those small harbors, with their windings, can only be discovered by a great number of soundings. Of this, we have a remarkable example among the Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico.

As the latitudes and longitudes of the principal points on our coast must form the basis of the work, it will be necessary that they be determined with the utmost precision, and the longitudes corrected and checked by corresponding observations made at some of the observatories in Europe, or by the errors of the tables, as determined about the same time, from the observations made at those observatories. For this part of the business, I know of no man, in this country, as competent as Mr. Dunbar, of Natchez, neither do I know one other to whom I would entrust it, were I President of the United States. But Mr. Dunbar being no quach, and in easy circumstances, I do not expect he would undertake it, unless it was made an object worth his attention.

The best maritime survey ever made in America (and which ought to serve as a model) is that of Mr Gauld's, of the Florida reef and keys-a copy of which I handed to the Navy Department, in the year 1801. The analysis is wanting, which I think I could supply from Mr. Gauld's notes and my own. A copy of this survey, with the analysis, ought to be in the hands of every navigator who sails into the Gulf of Mexico, between the island of Cuba and Cape Florida.

Your letter being of considerable national importance, and on a subject to which every citizen ought to contribute his mite, I would pay you a visitat Washington, and give you my ideas verbally, much better than I cau possibly do by writing, would my small salary admit of the expense.

Our hurry in the land office not being yet over, I shall take up the subject of your letter again, in a few days.
I am, \&c.

SIR:
Honored with your letter of the 25th March last, I take the liberty of answering to the confidence you have been pleased to show me, and to communicate my ideas upon the best methods to be pursued in effecting the survey of the coast, as desired by the Government.

The course which you have traced in your letter for this work is very just, and contains its true principles. Permit me merely to extend them, in applying some considerations more in detail.

To effect this survey with the greatest possible exactness, the course to be pursued would be the following:
To measure upon the whole extent of the coast, with a "cercle repetiteur a deur lunettes," of one foot diameter, (or, for want of that, with an English theodolite of at least the same diameter, and capable of multiplying angles) a chain of triangles, the sides of which should be of about sixty or one hundred thousand feet, and established upon bases measured with the known means of exactness.

All the astronomical observations and deductions which circumstances may require, or which may be necessary, ought to be made in the course of the work, at convenient points, as well for determining the latitude and longitude of those points, as the azimuths of the sides of the triangles; making use, principally, of the sun and polar star for the two last objects, and of momentary signals (ex. gr. rockets, or the discharge of fire-arms) made at an intermediate point, between two observers. At the same time, as many secondary points and even simple directions ought to be ascertained as can be effected without impeding the principal design. This measure, as you have observed, would fix the situations of light houses, towns, villages, and other principal points on the coast, and with a sufficient number of signals erected at suitable points, would serve for the continuation of the surveys in detail.

The results might be laid down, according to the differences of the meridians and parallels, upon large paper, divided into plats as convenience might require, and accompanied with a table of longitudes, latitudes, distances, and azimuths.

It would be advantageous that there should always be together two observers, and a skilful person in addition, to make signals \&c.; of these one must have the direction, in order to avoid the delays that might arise from a difference of opinion respecting the operations. The same observation will apply as to the formation of a central point for all the works, under a man who, to mathematical science, shall unite a knowledge of the geography of the country. Under him would be made the calculations, and the reduction of the measurements at large, the distribution, verification and collection, of all the details of the work.

The journals ought to be kept with such clearness, that the observers, after their return, might give them to other persons conversant with this business, to make up from them the results. They ought to be in folio, and the opposite of each page of observations devoted entirely to remarks, designs, descriptions of stations, plans of operations, even notices of the weather, \&c.

A good method of making signals is very important in order to attain a clear and certain view, and consequently exactness in the observation, and without a waste of time. I would propose to make use of triangular equilateral pyramids, of from ten to thirty feet in height, (according to the place where they are to be used) of a proportionate base, composed of tirree posts fixed in the earth, uniting at the top, from which a strong pole should proceed, bearing a ball of one foot diameter, composed of potter's clay, and covered with a good yellow varnish, or any other substance forming a point of reflection; or it might be composed of a globe of one and a half or two feet diameter, formed of barrel hoops, covered with white or black cloth, according as the projection, in relation to the observer, falls apon the surface of the earth, in the sky, or in the water. For night signals, large Argand lamps, with wicks of six inches or more in diameter, according to the distance, should be fixed upon these stations.

In low grounds or marshes, elevated signals will be indispensable. In the centre of the pyramid may be placed an apparatus easily transported, on which to support the instrument and the observers separately. In this way observations may be taken firmly enough, even in swampy situations, especially if the "cercle repetiteur a deux lunettes" is used.

In woods, the signals may be erected upon some point a little more elevated, or connected with the highest trees. They may be so constructed that an observer can mount upon them to take angles with a reflecting instrument, supposing that their measure cannot be obtained by that of the other angles of the triangle, with the great instrument

The persons charged with the surveys in detail, to whom the plats and tables above mentioned are distributed, should take these given points as bases, from whence to fill up their respective portions of survey, as fully as may be desired, either with small theodolites, the " planchette," sextant, compass,"\&c. according as local circumstances or the means they may have within their reach will permit.

The soundings may be taken by a small vessel (a pilot boat for instance) with an observer on board, following and assisting the surveyor tracing the coast. There ought to be two shallops in company, for the accommodation of the observers, to serve in case of signals, \&c. The vessel stopping every time that its direction is changed, or when a remarkable sounding is taken, the observer on board should measure, with a sextant, the angle between the station of the observer on the shore (to whom he might make a signal) and some other convenient point. At the same time the angle between the vessel and some determinate point might be observed from the shore. The course of the vessel thus laid down, independently of the observations of the $\log$ and compass, which might, nevertheless, be made, would determine the currents, if there were any, by their difference. The nautical survey might, thereby, be either lisregarded, or, in case of need, where that upon the coast could not be made, might be substituted in its stead, as convenience should require, always grounding it, however, upon the latter. It would be proper that the surveyors should be assisted by a pilot, or by some other person acquainted with the coast, who should point out to them renarkable objects, names of places, \&c.

In these surveys, the problem of the three points, of which you have made mention, might often be applied; but, being liable to uncertainty (from a trifling error in the observation, otherwise of no consequence) when the point to be found approaches near the (periphery of the) circle which passes through the three points given, and in which case it becomes indeterminate, it can be given as a general instruction to be pursued. The observer ought, before trusting to it, to see, by laying down his situation, if it will answer.

The place of an observer may also be determined, under given latitudes, by a single line, the length and direction of which with the meridian, is given by the measurement of an angle at the point sought, and of an azimuth.

The determinations of the azimuth ought also to be made in these details, by observations of the sun and of the pole star; and not taken by the compass, which will serve only for the least important. It would be advantageous for the surveyors employed upon these details to form for their use a lesson of various problems, which should show in what cases the application of one or the other is favorable or not, with the best methods of making the observations, calculations, constructions, \&c.-the whole adapted to the method of survey which shall be followed; perhaps even tables might be joined to it.

Such a system of operation, being susceptible of every degree of exactness that can be desired (in great triangles to $\frac{1}{\sin 00}$ and carrying with it its own proof) would give results applicable to every purpose, and would allow a bold course of execution in the surveys in detail, by the frequent occasions afforded for verifying the work. Without these, this part of the business always runs into a much greater length than is apprehended at the outset. The nearer the system adopted may approach to one like this, the greater exactness will it give, and the more useful will be its results.

If such a plan of operation is considered as too extensive, under local circumstances, the following might be substituted for it. Instead of the triangular measurement abovementioned, resort might be had to the tixing of points of latitude and longitude, by means of chronometers and sextants, or "cercles a reflexion," which ought, in this case, to be of the first quality, and the chronometers always two together. A series of points and signals, systematically placed and distributed, to serve for the purposes of the survey in detail, ought in that way to be determined, as in the preceding method, by triangles. Observations of azimuths, even of measured lines, and triangles taken by "instruments a reflexion," should be added to them whenever the occasion might offer, as well for multiplying determinate points, and facilitating thereby the surveys in detail, as to verify the astronomical observations, one by the
other, mutually. At convenient points, or at those of greatest importance, it would be necessary, by multiplying and varying the observations, to supply the place of the conjunction of a measurement of triangles with the astronomical observations above mentioned.

To supply the defect arising from the impossibility of observing the double meridian altitude of the sun in summer, it will be necessary to make use of stars well ascertained, and, above' all, of the pole star.

This method, though not susceptible of all the exactness of the preceding, is, however, free from the defect of an accumulation of errors; because the determinations are independent of one another. (Latitudes may be ascertained within at least ten seconds of a degree, and longitudes within at least two seconds of time.) Its inconvenience is, that it does not give, with the same facility and precision, determinations of the extent of distances, to serve for the surveys in detail-a disadvantage proportioned to the largeness of the scale on which they are desired to be laid down; wherefore, for marilime uses alone, of little consequence.

What has been above said respecting the verification of differences of longitude, by momentary or fixed signals, respecting the journals, the number of persons necessary, is absolutely the same for this method. The surveys in detail might be made in the same manner as in the preceding system, by disposing in a proper manner for this use, the different measurements and additional determinations mentioned.

The details of the surveys may be effected by extending this last method to them, and alternately even to a nautical survey, But then, that nothing should be omitted, it would be necessary to make all the calculations consecutively after the observations. The advantage would be lost of verifying them, and of drawing proofs from subsequent observations. The same persons employed in making the most essential determinations would also be charged with the smallest details, or would depend upon them in their progress; being compelled to direct, or to prepare and furnish the work of the surveyors in detail. Thence a systematical progress would no longer exist.

The expense of one and the other of the two methods here proposed, may be considered as the same; what one costs in instruments for measureing angles, and in transportations upon land, the other will cost in chronometers, hire of vessels \&c.

The consumption of time is decided, 1st. By the season, as it may be more or less favorable to astronomical observations, which are more necessary in the chronometrical survey than in that by the triangles, which may often be measured when astronomical observations cannot be made. 2d. By the degree of exactness required in the measurement of the triangles, which will take more time the more scrupulous the observers are required to be. 3d. By the greater or less number of obstructions local circumstances may oppose to one or other method.

The different nature of the coasts, and the number of different objects to be surveyed, on the exterior of the coast, (as islands, bays, \&c.) may perhaps render preferable, for one part of the work, a survey agreeably to the first method; and, for another, the chronometrical or even a nautical survey. To judge competently of this, local information is necessary, which, at present, I am not possessed of.

Excuse, sir, the details and the length into which I have gone; but new yet in this country, I have been able to speak of principles only, and to discuss, not to determine. An acquaintance with the particular views which may enter into consideration, the means both as to scientific knowledge, instruments, and persons who can be commanded, as well as the particular obstacles which may occur, are wanting to me: from thence depends the decision, as to the preference to be given to one or the other described plan of operations, which are, in my opinion, the most exact and the most consonant to the general views of the Govermment.

To express myself with greater facility, I have taken the liberty of writing, through preference, in French.
I have the honor to be, \&c.
F. R. HASSLER.

Ideas of Mr: Joseph Soachin de Ferrer, of New York, relative to the survey of the coasts of the United States, communicated to, and translated by, John Vaughan, of Philadelphia, and by him communicatedto the Secretary of the Treasury.

Since I received your favor of 13 th April, enclosing a copy of Mr. Gallatin's letter to Mr. Massler, I have been reflecting upon the subject of it, with a view of replying to it in the best manner I was able.

The plan which strikes me as most proper includes three classes of operations:

1. To fix thirty principal points for the whole extent of the coast, as nearly equidistant as they can conveniently be, giving a preference to light houses, principal capes, \&c.
2. To connect the intermediate parts with the stations.
3. To fix the soundings and shoals which may be out of sight of the coast.

Before I go into any further detail, it will be proper to mention the instruments that will be necessary fo: the purpose.

A repeating circle, with two telescopes, or, in lieu of it, a quadrant.
Two theodolites to measure horizontal and vertical angles.
Two chronometers, of superior quality.
One pocket chronometer, of the second class.
Two azimuth compasses; a chain to measure bases.
A meridian portable telescope.
'I'wo circles of reflection, on pedestals, with their artificials horizons of mercury, or, if they cannot be had, two sextants with artificial horizons, \&c.

The first operation should be to establish the principal stations. For this purpose a vessel of about one hundred tons should be provided, on board of which the above mentioned instruments should be placed. The rate of going of the chronometers should be ascertained by corresponding altitudes observed on shore, using there the pocket chronometer, and comparing this with the others which should remain on board until all the stations are ascertained. If the veasel was at any great distance, in order to avoid any error or change in the small chronometer in the passage on board, pistols may, by flashing, serve as siguals. The most convenient station for the principal observations appears to me to be Philadelphia, where it will be easy, by observing, three or four times, corresponding altitudes at the observatory of the American Philosophical Society, to determine the deviation of the meridian telescope, and ascertain the rate of going of the chronometers by the passage of the sun and stars over the meridian. When the absolute state and rate of going of the chronometers are thoroughly known, the vessel should be directed to anchor in the neighborhood of the light house at Cape Henlopen; and the two circles of reflection, and the small chronometer, should be taken to the foot of the light house, in order to observe the latitude, and corresponding altitudes to refer* to those on board by means of signals-that is, to compare the small chronometer with those on board the vessel. As soon as those observations are finished, which should not take more than one day, if the weather is favorable, the vessel should be removed to another station. Barnegat, for instance, is an intermediate point between Cape Henlopen and New York: the latitude there must be observed on shore with the two circles of reflection, as also the absolute and corresponding altitudes, to ascertain the difference of meridian between the two stations, using the same precautions as to the comparison of the small chronometer with those on board the vessel. From this station, they must proceed to Sandy Hook, to make similar observations, and from thence to the light house at the East end of long island, and so on the whole length of the coast. It is indispensable to examine the rate of going of the chronometers, once at least every eight days, to avoid the errors which would result from even small irregularities of the chronometers; this may be done by comparing the corresponding altitudes which have been taken in the intervals of five or six days. From what has been said above, the exactness of the difference of meridian depends upon the expedition with which they pass from one station to another, and it is for this reason that those who aree mployed to fix the stations should not be then detained to complete the detail of the other operations. If this plan is
carefully pursued, I think I can safely affirm that the greatest error in latitude will be $10^{\prime \prime}$ to $15^{\prime \prime}$ of a degree and of longitude $2^{\prime \prime}$ in time. If the circumstances of this method are examined, it will be found that there is no accumulation of errors. It may be further remarked that the longitude of Philadelphia, New York, and Cambridge, relative to the European observatories, are determined with considerable accuracy, and afford so many points of comparison.

Although the principal object of the first operation is to establish the stations without loss of time, this will not prevent the making of other observations, at the same time, or in the intervals of time, as circumstances may permit. For example, at eacin of the stations they may take the bearings of every point in sight, determining the azimuths by the distances of the sun, trying them also by azimuth compasses, to be certain that no error has been committed; and this second proof will serve to ascertain the declination of the needle between the different stations. Whilst the vessel goes from one station to another, (which should be as near the shore as possible) they may mark the principal points on the coast, determine or fix the soundings by course and distance, observe the latitudes and longitude at sea, if circumstances permit, in order to correct the determined points by estimations, and lastly, to form a comparison with the distances of the stations.

The second class of operations consists in connecting the other points of the coast, shoals, and soundings, with the stations; the determination of these points, whenever the situation will permit it, should be by triangles, which is certainly the most exact method, or, if this cannot be done, by observations, courses, distances, \&c. The situation of the shoals which are at the entrance, or in the neighborhood of the ports, require, without doubt, very particular attention. The following method appears to be most secure:

Let a boat, with a pilot on board, be despatched to the shoal, the position of which is wanted to be ascertained, provided with a lead, and blank sheet of paper to mark down the soundings, \&c. and also with a flag. The moment the pilot sounds, he stops his boat and hoists his flag. Two observers on shore, placed at a convenient distance from each other, and each fixing a theodoiite, and also provided with flags, and the moment they perceive the signal given from the buat, they will observe the angles to the boat, and, when they have finished, will hoist the signal. The pilot will anner No. 1 to this sounding, stating the depth, quality of the bottom, \&c.; those on shore will also put No. 1. against the angles observed, and they will, in this manner, continue the soundings.

The third class of operations will be to ascertain the banks, breakers, shoals, soundings, \&c. out of sight of the coast. As this operation is attended with some danger, it may be proper or necessary to employ two yessels; in this case, one chronometer and circle of reflection may be placed in each vessel. They will carry on their operations in sight of each other, observing the latitudes and the longitude by absolute altitudes of the sun. The rest may be supplied by courses and distances, taking the precaution to correct the errors, whether arising from currents-or othei causes, by the comparison of the latitude and longitude observed. It happens frequently that, independent of the latitude which may be observed at noon, they may also observe the meridian altitude of the moon, or some large star or planet, in the twilights of morning or evening. The multiplicity of these observations will conduce much to the correctly ascertaining the positions. In this last class of observations, chronometers are indispensable, as, without them it would be impossible, with safety to navigators, to fix those points which are out of sight of the coast.

In the plan which I have laid down, it will be remarked that the principal operations depend upon the observations of latitude, and chronometrical determinations, which method admits of much more exactness than the common purposes of navigation require, and, therefore, appears to differ but little from that indicated by Mr. Gallatin. It has appeared to me that, to depend upon fixing the stations solely by a continued series of triangles, would be at tended with considerable difficulties, on account of the particular flatness of the coast, and frequent interruption of swamps and woods.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1807.
New Bhunswick, April 1st, 1807.
SIR:
Highly sensible of the honor done me, I should be extremely gratified to be able to contribute any information that might assist the object of your letter; and as the most material is the knowledge of a person capable of any part of it, I lose no time to mention the name, of a gentleman, "Mr. Hassler," who was introduced to me by Mr. Kobert Patterson, Yice President of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, not only as a man of science, but who has been engaged in making a very extensive survey, either in Germany or Switzerland. He has brought with him a collection of the best instruments, and has the best library of scientific works that I have met with in this country. He has lately been applied to by the corporation of New York to make a survey of that island, and I think came to America as an agent for some emigrants from Switzerland, during the late tronbles there; he interested me much for that extreme modesty and diffidence of manner which men of real science generally possess, and I feel convinced that, on inquiry at Philadelphia, through Mr. Patterson, he would be found a valuable acquisition for any part of such an undertaking, and glad of the employment.

Respecting the different parts of the plan, I can only now present such ideas as immediately occur, but I shall be always happy to communicate whatever may hereafter strike me as any way useful, or to give every assistance in my power to the object.

The relative longitudes of the different points on the coast may be observed very expeditiously, and to great accuracy, by well adjusted pendulum clocks and sky rockets, or sudden explosions of light by night, at known instants of time; or by a good chronometer, conveyed by water to the different points-a mean being taken of different observations, going and returning, with the same chronometer.

After the different positions and beacons shall have been fixed, I do not think the nautical survey of the shoals and soundings, off the coast, will be attended with any difficulty; but two vessels, acting together as objects, one to the other, and taking the angles of two objects at a good distance on shore, whose positions are known, would take much less than half the time of a single vessel, requiring three objects on shore-the angles might be taken with yery great exactness by the circular reflecting instrument, not brought into sea use, and two observers would be sufficient so that two points of a shoal would be fixed at each station.

There is a method of conversing[*] or on shore by marks of two poles, crossing each other at any required angle, which angle is measured by an observer, at any visible distance, by means of two wires, one fixed, the other moveable in the focus of the eye-glass of a common spy-glass, that would be found extremely useful, and might be taught in a few minutes, as the 24 letters would stand at an angle of 15 degrees from each other.

I hope my not wishing to lose any time in mentioning the name of Mr. Hassler, of Philadelphia, will excuse the haste of this letter.

I am, \&c.

## The Honorable Albert Gallatin.

## JOHN GARNETT.

## New Brunswick, April 7th, 1807.

## Sir

Having further considered the subject of the letter I have been honored with, I will first beg leave to remark, that the separate opinions of a number of gentlemen, however adequate, cannot be so correct as if they were canvassed together at a meeting for that purpose, and I would gladly contribute all in my power for so useful an object.

1st. The astronomical part for finding the different relative positions of a number of remarkable points on the coast, might, with great adyantage, be executed by the nautical surveyors, who would, probably, be furnished with the proper instruments; such as the reflecting circular instrument, that multiplies the angle, as now improved by La Lande, Borda, \&c.; an artificial horizon of quicksilver, and at least three good chronometers, which, as being afterwards useful in the nayy, the expense would be no object. By this means the latitudes and longitudes might be taken frequently, and with great accuracy, taking the mean of the three properly rated.

2d. The trigonometrical part (which appears to me the most arduous, particularly the measurement of a base in different places on the coast.) The bestinformation might be had from an account of the late survey on the English coast, which I brought from Mr. Mudge to the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. The circle there used tor taking horizontal angles, was three feet in diameter. But I see no reason why the late improvement of multiplying angles, in Borda's reflecting circle, might not be applied to a good theodolite, by having two moveable indices, with a telescope on each, in the following manner:

C and D are two telescopes on the noveable indices of the theodolite, measuring the angular distance of the points $A$ and $B$ by the arc $C D$; then turn the whole instrument till the point $B$ appears through the telescope $D$; then move the telescope $C$ round the dotted line to $G$, so that the point $A$ appears through it, and $C G$ will be double the required angle; this can be repeated as often as necessary, to obtain any multiple of the arc, so that the utmost accuracy is brought into the compass of a small instrument. It is easy to see how readily the telescopes are adjusted, by looking at the same object through each, when placed at the same division on the limb.

But, if the following method of nautical survey should be adopted, it will reduce the trigonometrical survey, by land, into a very narrow compass, such as the measured basis of comparison, at distant parts of the coast, to verify the nautical operation.

3d. The plan of nautical survey that I should propose, would be, to have three vessels. with three observers, each furnished with a good chronometer and reflecting circle or sextant, (the first I think preferable.) By this means'the soundings of the shoals, set and drift of the tides, currents, \&c. which must necessarily take the most of the time, will be sooner done. The general plan of their proceeding may be as follows, the first position being supposed determined by a base line on the
 shore.
$\mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{C} 2 . \mathrm{C} 4 \quad \mathrm{C} 6$
A B A1 B3 A5

The vessel $A$ will first move to A1, whose position is again determined by the angles at $C B$ and A1. When all the necessary observations at this station are made, C must move to $\mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{~B}$ to $\mathrm{B3}, \mathrm{C}$ to $\mathrm{C} 4, \mathrm{~A}$ to A 5 , \&c. continuing a nautical chain until their distances can be again verified by another base line on the shore. The vessel should be secured at each station by three hawsers, fixed to the signal mast, from which point the angles are taken; and as at every station the three angles will be observed, and make two right ones, there is a constant proof of the operation-the three angles and one side being always given, independent of the observations made on the shore. The angular points being always on the same level, being free from all obstruction, and every convenience constantly at hand, are great advantages over an extensive land survey; the distances can also be varied, suppose from six to ten miles, to suit the clearness of the weather; the miles to be sixty to a degree at the equator.

In case of bad weather, the triangles can be resumed, or a fresh departure taken from the last observed land objects.

The times and rise of high water, the set and drift of currents, may be taken to great advantage by the chronome-ters-the time of high water being deduced from equal heights of the tide an hour or two before and after high water. The days of the month of these observations should be carefully noted, for obvious reasons.

Signals may easily be contrived to convey the angle from each vessel to the others, in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or for any other object.

In addition to the name of Mr. Hassler, who, I believe, is in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, I beg leave to mention a Spanish gentleman, who was lately, and is likely at present, in New York, Mr. Ferrer, who observed with me the last solar eclipse at Kinderhook, and is an excellent practical astromomer. I imagine he may be induced to assist in that department.

These are the chief outlines that have occured to me on the subject.

$$
I \mathrm{am}, \& \mathrm{c}
$$

JOHN GARNETT.
The Honorable Albert Gallatin.

## Brookville, 1st of the 5th month, 1807.

## My-dear friend:

About a week after its date, I received thy favor of March 25th, requesting my " suggestion of the outlines of a plan for surveying the coast of the United States, together with the adjacent shoals and soundings." I have delayed my answer until now, in consequence of being informed by thee that it would be sufficiently early if in time to be laid before the President immediately on his return to the city of Washington.

As a general outline of a plan, the view thou hast exhibited is so coincident with my ideas on the subject, that it has left little for me to propose, except a few details, viz: Modes for ascertaining the difference of meridians of points on the coast, and some places, such, for instance, as Philadelphia, the longitude of which has been very nicepy settled, and of connecting the astronomical, trigonometrical, and nautical parts of the survey, the necessary instruments, vessels, boats, \&c.

Four modes occur to me of ascertaining the relative position of two places, not in sight of each other, and having a communication by land, as well as by water; I shall mention them in the order of their susceptibility of accuracy.

1. An actual survey and measurement of the road passing from one place to the other.
2. An uninterrupted chain of triangles; the angles nicely taken, and frequent bases carefully measured.
3. Two chronometers carried over land, and compared by a connected chain of signals, such as sky-rockets, and examined at each point of comparison. Thus, suppose $A, B, C, D, \& c$. to be eminences on the road from $A$

to $G$. One chronometer is at $A$, and the other at $C$, and carefully examined by corresponding altitudes taken at each place; a sky-rocket, containing a very brilliant star, is thrown up at $B$; the instant of the star's appearance is noted both at $A$ and $C$. The first chronometer is then carried from A to E , and another rocket prepared at D , and so on. I know no better method than this, and the latitude by observation, for ascertaining the relative position of a shoal which is out of sight of land, provided it be not beyond double the distance at which a good rocket may be seen.
4. Two nautical chronometers, one at each place, and nicely adjusted to its meridian; then the chronometers carried by water each to the other place, and astronomically examined there; then returned by water, and again examined each where it was first adjusted. This will probably determine the difference of meridians within two or three seconds of time; each second of time in longitude is equal to about 1160 feet, on the parallel of latitude $40^{\circ}$. We can rely upon our latitude by observation within two or three seconds, and each second of latitude is equal to about one hundred feet.

The longitudes of Philadelphia, of Norristown, and of the light house at Cape Henlopen, with respect to Greenwich, are far better ascertained than that of any other place in America, as will appear by consulting the first volume of the American Philosophical Transactions. I will, therefore, suggest the propriety of considering Philadelphia as the point of departure and of comparison, and of ascertaining, relatively to it, the position of the city of Washington, and of some points on the coast of New York and New England.

The following instruments, \&c., and persons, to be employed in the survey, will, in my opinion, be necessary to a proper degree of accuracy. Perhaps thou mayst have to send to London for some of those instruments, but enough to begin with may be gotten in Philadelphia.
2 nautical chronometers, price not to exceed $\$ 800$ each, $-\quad$ - $\$ 1600$
1 pocket ditto,
2 circles of reflection, or instruments on that principle, with pedestals and artificial horizons, not to exceed $\$ 300$ each,

$\mathbf{2}$ achromatic telescopes, with pedestals and rock work movements, for viewing signals, eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, occultations, \&c., not to exceed \$200 each,
2 graphometers or good theodolites, not to exceed $\$ 150$ each, $\quad$ -
An azimuth compass, a standard measure, a pentagraph, measuring chains, platting instruments, colors, lamps for signals, sky-rockets for ditto, \&c. \&c. \&c., say

Two good sea boats, I should prefer schooners, with convenient cabins, and each with a good whale boat.

## Grades and number of persons.

One chief astronomer, director, and superintendent of the whole.
One second astronomer.
Two assistants, one for each astronomer, to note time, register observations, \&c.
Two suryeyors, four chain carriers, two flag bearers or signal men.
Two pack horsemen or messengers.
One master and five sailors for each schooner; in all 26 persons.
I come now to thy specific inquiries:

1. "Can a correct survey be taken with one vessel alone?"

Answer. I think not, without great inconvenience and delay.
2. 'Can angles be taken, with sufficient correctness, from on board a vessel, so as to ascertain its position in relation to three visible objects on shore?"

Answer. I suppose, in a tolerably tranquil sea, they can. But, in all cases, the three objects on shore must not only be visible, but their bearing and distance with respect to each other, must be known.

I am indebted to my friend and former preceptor, Robert Patterson, for a hint, on which is founded an extensively useful formula for ascertaining, with very great precision, by means of a sextant or circle of reflection, the bearing (with respect to the true meridian) of any terrestrial object in view from a given point-any two of the following three things being known: latitude of the place; time of observation; altitude of the sun or a known star. This furnishes a very ready method of finding the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian; and, perhaps, the best method of taking angles on board a vessel at sea.

Pernit me to recommend Arthur Rider, of Baltimore, as an assistant to one of the astronomers. He is an ingenious young man, a watch and clock maker by trade, and also a mathematical instrument maker. His mechanical knowledge might, eventually, be useful to the time pieces and instruments.

In suggesting the details of this plan, I have constantly had in view the idea, that, by furnishing a complete ap. paratus, and allowing such liberal, definite compensations, as would ensure the services of those best qualified in point of integrity and practical knowledge, the work will probably be better, sooner, and more economically done.

Accept an assurance of my respectful esteem.
Albert Gallatin Esq. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
ISAAC BRIGGS.

April 7, 180".
Sir:
It would aftord me great pleasure could I flatter myself that it was in my power to suggest any ideas which might prove useful in carrying into effect so great a national object as the survey of the coast of the United States. The outline of the mode of proceeding which you have mentioned, is, certainly, that which the nature of the work requires, as it embraces all the principal parts of which an accurate suryey of the coast must consist.

To ascertain the latitude and longitude of the most important points upon the coast, such as light houses, capes, dangerous shoals, \&c. is the first requisite. This ought to be done with such care and accuracy, that no doubt as to the truth of the results should exist.

How far a trigonometrical suryey of the coast is practicable, or even desirable, may be doubted; provided it be proposed to be carried on by a series of connected triangles. The general face of the coast is so low, so covered with woods, and so destitute of elevated objects, that such an operation would not only be extremely tedious, but subject to much inaccuracy. The source of accumulating errors, which such a mode opens, except in situations the most favorable as well as the difficulty of detecting in what part of the work the error is, induced me to think that the mode called stasimetric is, in general, the best. It is true that the operation here is trigonometrical, and, therefore, as accurate as any other of the same kind, in principle; but it has this advantage, that, as all the operations are independent of each other, an error in one part does not affect the rest of the work; it is, also, always open to detection; and, besides, whilst this mode has equal accuracy, it is much the most expeditious.

But a scientific surveyor will, necessarily, vary his mode, according to situations. If the mode adopted upon any occasion be strictly geometrical, it will be the best, provided it be the most expeditious; and of such qualities he must give the necessary proof from an examination of his work.

That part which comprehends the nautical survey, including, besides what you mention, currents and tides, will have for its basis, as you justly observe, the previous survey, viz: the ascertained position of the most remarkable points.

One vessel, with a good boat of six oars, appears to be sufficient for one set of operations.
With a sextant, made in the best manner, and a radius not less than nine'inches, angles may, $I$ have no doubt, be taken with such accuracy, on board a vessel, as to ascertain its position with respect to three objects upon shore, whose distances have been measured, especially if the vessel be at anchor.

With respect to persons qualitied to undertake the work, I will beg to mention two. Mr. Blackburn, who is professor of mathematics in our college, and who is no less distinguished for his theoretical than practical knowledge of those branches of mathematical science which would be particularly required, is, I think, eminently qualified for the work. His accuracy, zeal, and industry, may be relied upon. He is willing and desirous of being engaged in it, from the 6th of July to the 1st of November. Whether he could continue longer would depend upon circumstances, within, however, the control of Government. Mr. Lambert is the other person. His facility and accuracy in astronomical calculation, together with his devotion to those subjects, will not fail to render him highly useful.

It is generally admitted that the work should be conducted by a principal and two assistants. If the coast $\mathrm{o}^{\mathrm{f}}$ Virginia could-be allotted to a particular set of observers, or surveyors, and my services, so far as a general superintendence, assistance in fixing the latitudes and longitudes, and a careful examination of the work, should be deemed useful by the President, I would endeavor to discharge the trust with fidelity.

This college could supply valuable instruments for the above purpose; some additional ones would, however, be wanted.

I have the honor to be \&c.
J. MADISON, Williamsburgh.

Albert Gallatin, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Washington, April 9, 1807.
SIR:
I had the honor to receive your favor of the 25th ultimo, and after having given it all the attention in my power, respectfully present you with the result of my reflections. I had some years ago begun to apply my mind to the subject in contemplation, and pursued the investigation with such means of knowledge as then happened to be in my power, and with intention of adding to the stock as opportunities should offer; but circumstances arrested the pursuit. During the period which has since elapsed, many improvements must have taken place, of which I have not been apprised, in the construction of appropriate instruments, and in the modes of calculation and of observation, as well as many discoveries and experimental facts. The accounts of these not being in my view, I fear that I shall not be able to answer according to your expectations; which, however, must not deter me from offering my remarks, such as they are.

After the most mature deliberation, I do not perceive that a more eligible outline for the grand survey can be devised, than the one suggested, viz: Astronomically at the most remarkable, and in all probability the most permanent positions along the coast; trigonometrically between the first and most important positions, through intermediate and minor stations, so as to connect the whole survey along the sea board, and nautically off the coast, the trigonometrical survey on land being the connecting basis, rather than any basis derived from the nautical survey itself.

The most conspicuous and important of the highlands, capes, promontories, light-houses, \&c. having been determined, the astronomers should carry on their observations at the same time that the trigonometrical and nautical surveys are going on', in order to effect the greatest possible service, by taking proper sites at both from the grand positions. Where quadrants, sextants, or reflecting circles, are the only kinds of instruments that can be procured, recourse must be had to the natural horizon for the taking of altitudes; and one of the first operations will be, to ascertain the height of the place above the level of the sea. But where instruments for taking equal altitudes, zenith sectors, mural quadrants, \&c. \&c. are provided, that operation could be dispensed with. A clock, or other timepiece, should be regularly compared with observed time, both for the purpose of astronomical observations, and for certain terrestrial ones, which may eventually be had recourse to. The latitude will soon be obtained to the greatest degree of precision; and for the longitude, as many sets of lunar distances, both east and west, should be taken, as can possibly be observed during the abode at the position; together with all the occultations and eclipses that might happen; all which should be duly recorded; with the respective results, and the grand conclusion from the whole.

With respect to the trigonometrical survey, many years ago I was present at the commencement of one, which was carried on under the superintendence of the astronomer royal at Greenwich and General Roy. The angles were taken with wonderful precision, by a new instrument, constructed for the occasion by Mr. Ramsden. It was a brazen circle, I think between four and five feet in diameter; a plate and description of it will be found in Vince's Practical Astronomy, (a book which I have lent and lost.). This survey having been ordered for purposes chiefy astronomical, the linear measurements of the grand basis, \&c. were made with glass rods and levels. Every practicable precaution was used to test the accuracy of them. Amongst other things, rockets were let off at certain stations and times-the instant when they became stationary, and the instant when their stars burst forth, being I believe the in stant noted from other stations with well regulated timepieces. On comparing notes, the difference of longitude was seen. But as an error of one second in time would cause another error of one quarter of a mile, several rockets fired in succession tended to procure the greatest accuracy. Rockets, like light-houses, and similar objects that can be seen at given distances, are visible in two opposite points of circles, of which themselves are in the centres; and consequently the effects will extend to stations twice as far asunder as the distinct visibility of the object to be observed can be noticed. The principle here is the same as that upon which all observations for the longitude are founded, viz: a phenomenon, observed at the same instant of absolute time from two or more places, $\mathbf{E}$. and W. of each other, and noted by the times of their respective meridians. How far rockets, signals made from light-houses, balloons, telegraphs, \&c. may be made useful, some by day and others by night, I have had no experience; but should any thing of the kind be proved to be sufficiently practicable, the employment of the astronomers may be restricted to determine more accurately, by more numerous celestial observations, the longitudes of fewer of the positions, and of deducing the longitudes of other positions and stations from them, with equal accuracy; to which may perhaps be added, the advantage of their having more time and greater means for testing the correctness, and for giving more aid to the trigonometrical survey. Possibly, also, some benefit may hereafter be gained, on experiment from the letting off fire signals, during the night, at sea.

When the trigonometrical survey, for ascertaining the length of a degree of the meridian, was made by Clairaut Camus, Maupertuis, and others, in 1736 , the angles were observed with a quadrant of two feet radius, furnished with a micrometer; and the then superiority of that instrumentjustified the preference of it. But it must have subjected the observers to two inconveniencies, which occasioned a consumption of time and labor: for, since a reflecting instrumentalways shows the actual angle between two points, as seen from a third, (though the one should be exalted in the sky, and the other low down in the valley) they were obliged to reduce all their angles to the horizon, either by taking the zenith distance of every point from, or reduced to, that of one common point, or by terrestial levels; and afterwards by so many separate calculations, or by the use of other means equivalent thereto. All things considered, the improved theodolite of the present day, and instruments of that kind, are, in my opinion, preferable to any reflecting instrument for taking horizontal angles. The improvements in the art of graduation have been such as to leave no room to doubt the accuracy of any instrument on that score; all are alike, so far. The newly invented reflecting circle excepted, reflecting instruments are, ex constructione, restricted to observe the same angle at one sight; or, should more be attempted, they are all from the same 0 , and upon the same arc of the limb. But the theodolite, and similar instruments, confined to no point of the circle as the 0 . may, after starting from it, take the same angle any number of times, to an unlimited number of revolutions of the circle itself; the mean of which will, in all probability, annihilate every species of error.

With respect to the nautical survey. On the question whether angles can be taken with sufficient accuracy on board a vessel, to ascertain her own position with respect to three visible objects on land, my impressions are on the doubtful side. If they can, one of the finest and most useful problems in the higher branches of surveying could be brought to their aid; but I believe it will still happen that the most benefit can be derived from it through obser vations taken from the land. In maritime surveying, besides the errors common to all observations, there are two others peculiar to itself. Separately, each may, possibly, be of less consequence; but when both shall be acting the same way, the joint effect may become of importance; I presume it will not be contended, that angles, taken with any instrument, on board a vessel at sea, can, both in taking and reading off, be ascertained with equal accuracy as upon land. If in taking the angle between herself and two objects on land, and then between oue of them, herself, and the third object, seven miles distant from her, there should, through agitation, bad reading off, or any other cause, arise errors, amounting in the whole to one degree, the two extreme stations will have been observed to be about 220 yards further distant from each other than they are in fact; of course the vessel itself will be concluded to have been in another station than she really was in at the moment of observation, and the situation of the field of shoals, rocks,
soundings, \&c. dependent upon that observation, will be proportionately affected. The same, or a different kind of error, may arise at the other end of her base line for the samefield; and then the observations of objects in the field itself will also become incorrect in respect to their relative situations. It may sometimes be difficult to take the angles between the ship aind three objects on shore at the same time; so that, if she drifts, veers, or both together, the several of the three sights may be taken from different points.

For example, a vessel at a, wishes to take the angles between herselfand the objects $A, B, C$, on shore; but, during the taking, as she supposes, $B, A, C$, she drifts to $b$, she will observe b C, whilst she supposes that she has observed a $C$; she will then make return of the object C , being at $\odot$ and refer its place in the horizon to $b$, instead of to $a$; the arch $a b$, exhibiting the value of the error. A strange vessel coming upon the coast, having determined her position at $D$ from other objects, will discover the error in the place assigned to C , expressed in the arch of her horizon by cd. Perhaps protessional men may be able to shew us, from their experience, that the nautical observations may be taken with greater accuracy than might be supposed from the continual motion of the sea. Reflecting instruments might be used, but then the levels of all the stations on land, must be ascertained. The improved azimuth compass will take angles, $\epsilon x$ divisione, to five minutes; but will it always do so in fact? And, since the great point in all mathematical operations is to do away every foreseen error, or cause of error; since, also, the observation of the ship from the land may be taken by instruments there constantly adjusted, with a precision superior to any that can be taken from the ship; and as the astronomers and surveyors will have to remain some time at the positions and stations, to determine the astronomical places of some, and the relative places of others; the sounding
 vessel might be profitably employed, during such periods, in surveying between a given range of stations. At signals given by herself at the ends of bases, (or, when requisite, at any point unconnected With base lines, her position may be observed from the land; she then having nothing to do with the more distant objects, can bestow more attention upon the survey and soundings of her own field -nor need this interrupt the sights to be taken for the trigonometrical survey on land, since they can be taken ad libitum, and at full leisure. when the attention of the observed is not called to the offing; which, from the deliberate nature of the ship's employment, might not be very frequent.

I should presume that a correct survey off the coast could be executed in this way by one vessel and her boat. The angles between rocks, buoys placed at shoals, or near sunken rocks, and sands within the field of the ship, can be taken with sextants, since they will always be seen upon a level. And whilst her own place will be precisely settled on every necessary occasion, from the land, the objects of her own field will be settled with equal accuracy, or with the greatest accuracy under circumstances obtainable. No dependence will then need to be placed upon compass bearings, except in cases of short runs from any cause made indispensable; which, if due care shall be taken (and no doubt every requisite of the best kind will be furnished) may not materially err, since the next observation from land will find the ship itself in its true place, and enable her from the corrected base to rectify the field dependent upon her deviation. If the survey is meant to be extended far out at sea, two vessels may be necessary, if not more; and the outward one should be governed by compasses, the variation of which should be strictly ascer: tained, improved logs, and sights of the innermost vessel, or of light-houses, \&c. as much as opportunity will per-
mit, in order truly to connect the distant with the mean survey. mit, in order truly to connect the distant with the mean survey.

The whole of this is, however, submitted with deference to the opinions of those who have had experience; professionally or otherwise, in the respective branches treated upon.

With respect to the last query with which you have been pleased to honor me, I know not at present any persons capable of acting in the different branches of the work under contemplation, other than such as I have perceived are already known to yourself, or to the President of the United States. Some, of requisite abilities, with whom I have been acquainted, are now beyond my cognizance.

I am, \&c.
Honorable A. Gallatin.
JOSHUA J. MOORE.

## Philadelphia, June 29, 1807.

From the idea which you were pleased to communicate relative to the survey of the coast, namely, to appoint one superintendent and two or more principal agents, with the necessary number of subordinate assistants, the following general plan appears to me to comprehend all the steps necessary for carrying the measure into effect.

1. As soon as the superintendent and principal agents shall be appointed, let them meet together, and concert both the gener'al plan of operation and the particular detail of the several parts thereof, so far as circumstances may then admit. Thus the number and kind of instruments that will be wanted, and the number and qualifications of subordinate assistants, will be determined.

2 . When this is done let the superintendent take measures for procuring these instruments, as soon as pussible; and in order to secure harmony between the principal agents and their assistants, as well as to render the former the more responsible, let each of the principal agents lave the choice of hisfown assistants. In this, however, as well as in all other determinations, the superintendent should, no doubt, for a like reason, have a controlling voice. But, perhaps it would be better, certainly much more economic, to employ the officers and men of the navy as assistants to the principal agents, and, for this purpose, subject them to their temporary command. No other qualifications will be necessary in these assistants except a facility in the use of the instruments; and this, as $I$ have before observed, may certainly be acquired in the course of a few days.
3. A sufficient number of blank books, ruled in columns and properly headed, should be prepared, in which to register all the observations made by the different agents and assistants, so as to be perfectly intelligible to any other person into whose hands they may be put; and copies of these, on loose sheets, might, from time to time, be transmitted to the superintendent, as a greater security against accidents, as well as for the purpose of preparing them for future calculation.

With respect to the detail of the business, my present views differ but little from what I have already expressed.

1. According to Mr. Garnett's scheme, which, for the reasons he mentions, and for other weighty reasons, ought, I think, with a slight alteration, to be adopted, each principal agent should have under his command three yessels, (gun boats for instance) with one or more lighter vessels, and a sufficient number of hands for rowing, sounding, \&c. \&c. himself on board one of them, and a good assistant observer on board each of the other two. Each observer to be furnished with a reflecting circle and a good watch.
2. If, therefore, two sets of observers should be appointed, which, I conceive, would be sufficient, there will of course be wanted six reflecting circles, six good watches, and six vessels properly manned, with two or more smaller auxiliary vessels, for the purpose of taking soundings, \&c.
3. To each set of observers might be assigned a separate part of the coast, and thus the business would be carried on with greater expedition.
4. All the different parts of the business, namely, ascertaining the position of the several points on the shore where permanent signals are or should be placed, and of the shoals with their soundings, the drift of currents, time of high water, height of tides, \&c. \&c. should be carried on at the same time. By this means the coast need be traversed but once, and much greater accuracy, as well as expedition, would undoubtedly result.
5. I am still of opinion that, assuming the light house on Cape Henlopen, whose position is well ascertained, as a given point, the latitude and longitude of all the other principal points on the coast may be found with sufficient
accuracy, by a trigonometrical survey, with three vessels off the coast. This will be particularly the case with repect to ihe longitude, as may appear trom the following statement.

The greatest probable éror in measuring an angle, by a good circle of reflection, even on board of a vessel, when the proper precautions are used, especially when a multiple of the angle is taken, and good signals employed, certainly cannot exceed a minute of a degree; and as all the angles of the triangle will constantly be measured, not to mention the azimuths that may also be taken, a proof of the accuracy will by this means be obtained, and the error, if any, may be so corrected as not to leave more of an error than half a minute; and this, as I formerly observed, cannot produce an error exceeding 1-8000th part of the computed distance, or length of any line. [Mr. Hassler, in his letter, affirms, that "such a system of operation is susceptible of every degree of exactness that can be desired-in great triangles to 1-30000th part, and carrying with it its own proof."] Now, 1-8000th part of the difference in longitude, between Cape Henlopen and the northern extremity of the coast, will amount to little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second of time, and a like part of the difference in longitude, between Cape Henlopen and the southern extremity, to scarce one seventh of a second! Whereas, according both to Mr. Ferrer and Mr. Hassler, whose opinions on this subject are entitled to the greatest confidence, the longitude, determined astronomically, even with the aid of the best chronometer and most occurate observation, cannot be relied upon within less than two seconds of time.

With respect to the latitude, though the greatest probable error between Cape Henlopen and either extremity of the coast would not, from mensuration, exceed 3 or 4 seconds of a degree-an error less than that from astronomical observation with the means that can be conveinently used-yet, for the sake of comparison, the latitude by observation may actually be found, at as many points on the coast as may be judged necessary; 'especially as this may be done with so little difficulty or waste of time.

Ferw, if any, actual calculations need be made during the prosecution of the business along the coast. This will be done to better effect, and with less danger of error, under the direction of the superintendent, and after the survey shall have been finished.

A variety of minutiæ relative to the detail of the business will necessarily come under consideration, and be settled by the superintendent and agents, which need not here be particularly noticed.

I have the honor to be, \&c.
ROBERT PATTERSON.
The Honorable Albert Gallatin,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

## Sir:

Treastry Department, July 1sth, 1807.
The President of the United States expresses a great confidence in the plan which you have suggested for the survey of the coast, and would have immediately given directions on the subject, had not the critical situation of our aifairs with Great Britain necessarily caused a temporary suspension of every undertaking of that kind. It was intended that you should keep the copy of letters which I put in your hauds, but I will thank you to return to this office Mr. Hassler's original letter in French.

I believe, though no decision has taken place, that, according to your plan, Messrs. Briggs and Hassler would have been employed as principal agents, each on a separate part of the coast.

Although the operation is postponed. it might, hereafter, be a saving of time, if you should embrace the first opportunity of those gentlemen being in Philadelphia, to confer together and digest the details of the plan as suggested in your letter: for I would wish to be early informed of the instruments agreed on, particularly those which must be obtained in England. You have, in your letter, mentioned only six reflecting circles.

I have, \&c.
Robert Pattersox, Esq. Director of the Mint, Philadelphia.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Philadelphia, July 21st, 1807.
Sir:
Agreeably to your directions $Y$ herewith return you Mr. Hassler's original letter on the subject of the survey of the coast, retaining the copies which you left in my hands.

As an accidental meeting with Mr. Hassler and Mr. Briggs is yery uncertain, I shall, by opening a correspondence with them, endeavor to accomplish the end desired, especially so far as respects the number and kind of instruments that will be wanted; and, as soon as this point shall be settled, I shall not fail to inform. you, that the necessary steps may be taken for procuring them.

I have, \&c.
ROBERT PATTERSON.
The Honorable Albert Gatlatin,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
Philadelphia, September $24 t h, 1807$.
Sir:
Agreeably to your desire, to ascertain, as soon as possible, the number and kind of instruments that will be wanted for the contemplated survey of the coast, I have had a personal interview with Mr. Briggs, and have exchanged sundry letters with Mr. Hassler, (now at West Point) on the subject, and we all agree that, in order to make the survey a truly accurate one, the following instruments would be necessary for each of the superintendents, or, at least, would be advantageous in facilitating the business.


The above list has been drawn up by Mr. Hassler, with the probable prices, taken from a book of rates, and from his own knowledge in actual purchases.

It is true that, if Government should be content with a moderate degree of accuracy, and such would, no doubt, answer all nautical purposes, then fewer and less expensive instruments might suffice; and, if only one principal agent should be employed, a duplicate set of instruments would be unuecessary, though, in this case, a longer time would be required to accomplish the business, and no other part of the expense, except in the purchase of instruments, would be saved.

But, sir, ought not Government to be possessed of such instruments ? Occasions must, no doubt, frequently occur, in which they may be wanted; nor should the difference between the prices of good instruments, and those of inferior quality, be regarded.

Most of the above instruments would, no doubt, be best furnished by the London artists; but, in case of any impediment to a purchase there, Paris, or some other part of Europe, could doubtless furnish the supply. But, wherever the purchase is made, some skilful person should be employed to examine the instruments before they are shipped oft, and see that they are conformable to contract.

I have the honor to be, \&c.
The Honorable Albert Gallatin,
ROBERT PATTERSON.
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
[3d Session.

## SURVEY OF THE COAS'Г OF LOUISIANA.

communicated to the senate, february 4, 1811.
Treasury Department, February 2d, 1811.
SIR:
I have the honor, in obedience to the resolution of the Senate, of 20th December, 1810 , to transmit copies of the instructions given for carrying into effect the 13 th section of the act of 21 st April, 1806 , and of the report of the survey, so far as the same was executed; and also a chart of the entrance and passes of the rivers or bayous Teche and Atchafalaya. Detailed surveys of the navigation of the river Teche, as far as it is navigable for sea vessels, have been also executed, and the plats deposited in this office.

It is believed that the part of the survey which has been completed is the most important of that coast, and that it has been well executed. But the work consumed much more time, and a greater portion of the appropriation, than had been apprehended: for which reason, the remainder has not been surveyed.

In addition to the surveys above mentioned, the bayou on which the Balize stands was also examined, and the most proper island for the erection of a light house at the entrance of the Mississippi has been selected.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Presidext of the Senate.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

## Treasury Department, May 15, 1806.

Sir:
Congress having directed that a survey of the coast of the territory of Orleans, from the mouth of the Mississippi westward, should be made, you are hereby appointed to execute the same; and if you accept the appointment, will be pleased to proceed to New Orleans as early as possible. The collector of that port has been directed to place the revenue cutter at your disposal, and she will carry you, accordingly, to such places as you may direct, and remain with you whilst you are executing the work.

The principal objects contemplated, are, 1st, a survey of the sea coast itself-not executed trigonometrically, which would consume more time, and be more expensive, than is intended-but showing its several bearings, bays, and inlets, and rectified by such common astronomical obseryations as you can conveniently make; 2dly, The soundings of the shoals, which are understood to line the whole coast, showing the passes through them, particularly those leading to inlets, bayous, bays, and harbors, susceptible of affording shelter to vessels, and noting with precision the depth of water, at low water and at common and full tides, on the most shallow places of such passes, and of the bars which may obstruct the entrance of such inlets, bayous, or harbors. 3dly, The situation, sounding, and survey, of the rivers, bayous, bays, and harbors: of these, the most important are the passes of the Mississippi itself; the bayous which afford a communication between the vicinity of New Orleans and the sea, so as to afford means of landing, without entering the Mississippi; observing, however, that the entrance of such bayous into the sea, and as high up the same as the tide or salt water extends, is alone included within. the scope of your survey; the river'Teche, to which your attention is most particularly called; Yermillion bay; and the bay or harbor formed by the mouth of the Sabine river. The river Teche is thus mentioned, because it is understood to afford the greatest depth of water of any harbor near, and west of the western extremity of the swamp, or Delta, of the Mississippi.

The precise situation of the mouth of that river, a survey of the river itself, as high up as Nova Iberia, and its communication with the Chafalaya, or western branch of the Mississippi, are objects, the knowledge of which are most immediately wanted. I would, therefore, recommend that you should proceed at once there, in the revenue cutter; survey, from thence, the coast, as far as the mouth of Sabine river, which is considered, for the present, as the western extremity of the survey you are to make; and, on your return, survey the coast from the Teche to the Mississippi. 4thly. A survey of the islands along the coast, noting the situation and bearings of all; but, more particularly, those which are sufficiently elevated to be inhabited, or which form a harbor for sea vessels. The island of Belle Isle must be particularly examined. 5thly. The places in which the erection of light houses, beacons, or floating buoys, would be useful, connected with the bearings of distinguishable objects on the coast or islands, and with any other observations tending to render the navigation safer and more easy. And, as the erection of a light house, at the mouth of the Mississippi, is already authorized by law, you will be pleased to examine the island which has been designated as the best site for that purpose, to ascertain whether any other situation may not be preferable, and the quality of the soil on which it must be erected. For this purpose, Mr. Latrobe has been requested to procure the usual bearing instruments, which he will deliver you, it being necessary to ascertain whether a sufficient solid foundation is naturally afforded, or can be obtained by piling, for the support of a stone or
brick building. It will also be useful to collect information respecting the several materials, stone, brick, lime, and timber, which may be conveniently procured, and their price, as well as that of labor. But, in relation to that subject, generally, I beg leave to refer you, for more particular instructions, to Mr. Latrobe, who has already been consulted by this Department, and has preserved copies of the drawings and other communications made on that occasion. 6thly. The part of the coast and islands which are timbered, must, as far as practicable, be distinguished; and those which are sufficiently elevated to be inhabited, be also distingushed from the swamps, or mere sand bars. Your compensation is fixed at six dollars a day, including your personal expenses, to be computed from the day you arrive in New Orleans, and to continue whilst employed on the service; but not longer than one hundred and eighty days, unless you shall receive other instructions; and tor this you may draw, from time to time, as the same becomes due, on the Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of the Collector of New Orleans, who will purchase your bills. You will, in addition thereto, be entitled to one hurdred and fifty dollars, which Mr. Latrobe will advance you, in full for your passage and expenses going to New Orleans; and you will receive a similar sum on your return, for your return passage to the Atlantic States. $\mathbf{M r}$. Latrobe has also been requested to purchase, and deliver to you, the necessary instruments, which you will bring, on your return, unless otherwise instructed.

You are also authorized to employ, occasionally, such pilots; or assistants, as may be absolutely necessary; employing, however, as far as possible, the hands on board the revenue cutter, as that will create no additional expense. For that purpose, and also for defraying the expenses of stationary, and other necessary contingencies, a credit of fifteen hundred dollars (in addition to that for your compensation) is opened to you with the Collector of New Orleans, and you may draw, in his favor, on the Secretary of the Treasury, for that amount, or any part thereof, but only as the same may be wanted. As you will be charged with the amount of such drafts, fyou must keep an account of all the disbursements, taking duplicate receipts for each, as such receipts will be necessary vouchers in the settlement of your accounts. It is presumed that a servant, or assistant, to carry instruments, and other services must be permanently employed; but, I have particularly to recommend strict economy in all the expenses, as the appropriation is limited, and the work must be executed out of it. Should you, however, find the credit above mentioned insufficient, you will be pleased to write to me, stating the objects for which a greater sum is wanted.

A copy of a Spanish chart of the coast, published at Madrid by authority, is now preparing, and will be transmitted, in about a week, to Mr. Latrobe, for your use. The Collector of New Orleans will also give you a copy of a survey of the Chafalaya, from the Mississippi to its entrance into the sea, executed under the superintendence of Mr . Jriggs, ${ }^{\text {i }}$ surveyor general of the Orleans and Mississippi territories. And I presume that you will be able to collect some other charts, or sketches, at New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
Mr. Lewis Duman, care of Mr. Latrobe, Philadelphia.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

## 'Treasury Department, May 16, 1806.

SIR:
An act of Congress, passed during the last session, having directed a survey to be made of the coast of the ter-ritory of Orleans, from the mouth of the Mississippi westward, Mr. Lewis Dumain has been appointed a commissioner to carry the same into effect; and I have to request that, on his application, you will place the revenue cutter under your superintendence at his entire disposal, directing the master to transport him to such part of the said coast, as he may think proper, and generally to follow his directions, and give him all possible assistance, in the execution of the above mentioned suryey.

You will also be pleased to deliver to Mr. Dumain, the survey of the Chafalaya, which Mr. Briggs has been directed to forward to you, and to furnish him with such other charts, sketches, and information, in relation to that part of the coast intended to be surveyed, as can be obtained.

I have given Mr. Dumain a credit with you for fifteen hundred dollars, to enable him to defray the expenses incident to the work; and I will thank you, on his application, to purchase his bills on the Secretary of the Treasury, to that amount, observing to charge the same in your weekly return, as a remittance to the Treasurer, and to transmit the bills, after endorsing them over to the Treasurer, to my office.

You may, in like manuer, purchase Mr. Dumain's bills-for his compensation as the same shall become due. It is fixed at six dollars a day, from the time he shall arrive at New Orleans, and to continue whilst he remains engaged in that work, not exceeding, however, one hundred and eighty days in the whole.

I shall just add, that I count fully on your affording Mr. Dumain all the assistance in your power, towards enabling him to execute the survey in question with all possible accuracy and despatch.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
Wm. Brown, Esq. Collector, New Orleans.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

## Washington, July 20, 1807.

Sir:
I do myself the honor to transmit to you the result of my operations on the coast of Louisiana. I regret, infinitely, that I have it not in my power to give you a detailed knowledge of that part of the sea coast which I was ordered to survey; but, being limited to a period of six months, for my whole work, I hardly had time to take a general view of that very intricate and dangerous coast, and to begin my operations, by completing a survey of the pass of the Chafalaya, and of the bayou Teche, before it was expired, and I was obliged to return. What I have done will give you some idea of the patience, perseverance, and labor, which will be required to complete this undertaking, and also prove that it will be a work of no short time.

I left Philadelphia July 30,1806 , and, after a tedious passage, arrived in New Orleans on the 12th of September following: I immediately applied, according to your instructions, to the ${ }^{6}$ Collector of the port, for the revenue cutter that was to carry me on my survey. The cutter was in the river, but did not get up to town until several days afterwards; and having suffered a little in her sails and rigging, on the dreadful night of the hurricane, (the night of the $14 t h$ September) she was necessarily detained some time to repair, as well asito engage hands-a very difficult matter in New Orleans. We did not leave the city before the 12 th of October, and arrived at the Balize on the 14th. I examined and surveyed some islands at the mouth of the Mississippi, on one of which it was intended to build a light house. I also examined the foundation near the block house, and found it better than on the island; but, nevertheless, the island seemed to me a situation very far superior, for a number of reasons, which I explained in the first report I had the honor to transmit to you, and to which I have nothing more to add.* I left the Balize on the 22d of October, proceeded to the westward, and arrived on the 25th in sight of Belle ${ }^{7}$ Isle, the place where I was to begin my survey. The shoals and oyster banks extending out to sea between four and five leagues, and leaving only a very narrow and intricate channel, render the entrance of the Chafalaya very difficult and dangerous; and although the captain had been here once before, we were three days getting in, and we ran ashore several times. I have taken accurate soundings at this place, and find that it would be impossible to bring in more than seven feet

* This report, which has been so far acted upon as to make a selection of the proper site for a light house, has been mislaid. The drafts are at the Treasury, and the report stated that the soil was clay, and no water found after boring to the depth of fortyfive feet. No contract has yet been obtained for building the light house.
of water, and notalways as much. Onaccount of all these difficulties, and the bad weather, it was impossible for me to begin my survey before the 31st of October.

I entered on my operations at the mouth of a bayou to the westward of Belle Isle, which, by every account, is the best pass of the Chafalaya, into which last river the Teche empties itself. From the mouth of this bayou, upwards to the Chafalaya, I never found less than one and a half fathoms of water, and sometimes as much as nine and telt. In the navigation of this bayou there is no difficulty to encounter but its narrowness and the sudden turns, which make it almost impossible to sail up unless the wind should favor you very much. I would always advise vessels bound up the Teche, to go up the main branch of the Chafalaya, which falls into the sea in the same bay, about five leagues to the eastward of Belle Isle. The narrowness of this bayou, the impossibility of landing, on account of the marshes, and, a little higher up, towards the Chafalaya, the trees hanging over the water almost half way across the bayou, rendered its survey very tedious, and the progress very slow.

About one and a half leagues above the place where this bayou (which is called the Little Wax bayou) branches out of the Chafalaya, are found the first plantations. The Chafalaya, here, is a most beautiful river, about threefourths of a mile wide, and having from twelve to twenty-four fathoms of water in the channels: the tide is felt here very strongly; and when the wind has been, for some length of time, from the southward and eastward, the vater rises as much as four feet; but the greatest flood in the Mississippi never raises it more than three feet. This infurmation I had from one Samuel Rice, who lives on an island of lis own name, and the first plantation on this river. Below this there is nothing but marsh to be found, but here the land is about six feet above the level of the water at low water, and is never overflowed. It is covered with the most beautiful timber, principally live oaks and green ouks, of various species. The land is excellent, and would produce sugar canes and cotton very well; but the inhabitants here are too poor to attempt any thing of this kind: they are satisfied in raising a little corn and sweet potatoes; sometimes a few sugar canes to make rum, and a little cotton for their own use. They are great hunters, and game being in great plenty, they live in a great measure by hunting.

About three leagues above the Wrax bayou, the river branches out into three different directions. The first, that opens to the westward, is, by some, called the Teche; by others, it is considered only as a branch of the Chafalaya, into which the Teche empties itself, about three leagues higher up: the second branch runs more to the northward, and may be called the northwest branch: the third is a very short bayou, which communicates between the great lake and the river. There is through this lake a water communication with the Mississippi, and this is the route which is generally followed to go and come from New Orleans, with light canoes or pirogues. I surveyed the western branch about three or four leagues up; that is, as far as where the Teche empties itself into it. The Teche thence cuns to the westward, and the branch to the northward, and, by means of a canal, joins the Mississippi. It is the best, and I believe the only way for those large barges that carry on the trade of this part of the Attakapas to go to New Orleans. The Teche is a very narrow bayou, and its navigation is tedious; but $1 \pm$ fathoms of vater can be carried up at all times as high as New Iberia, but not higher, on account of the number of large trees, (or planters, as they are called) which obstruct the navigation, and render it navigable only for small pirogues. The land on this bayou is very good. Both sides of the bayou are lined with trees, almost all the way up; but behind this kind of hedge, which is very narrow except in a few places, the country presents extensive prairies, adorned with a number of small groves, entrely unconnected, and which are called, by the inhabitants, islands of wood. These prairies are never overflowed, and are excellent land, producing every thing in great perfection. The planters devote themselves entirely to the culture of cotton, as the most profitable for people who have but a small number of slares; however, some of the richest planters have made successful attempts to raise sugar; and, at Madame St. Marc's, a few miles above New Iberia, I have seen as good and as fine sugar as any in the neighborhood of New Orleans. Their riches, however, if they could find a market, would be their cattle: the number they raise on every plantation is almost incredible. Did they know how to cure and salt their beef, which they might easily do in the winter season, they might open a very profitable branch of trade with the West Indies. New lberia is a very frifling settlement, and certainly does not deserve the name of town. The Spaniards fixed upon this spot to build a town, as being the head of the narigation of the Teche. The Government expended about $\$ 180,000$ on that spot; and, at one time, collected between twenty-five and thirty families, who lived in huts. They did not remain long together, but dispersed; and there is not now a single vestige of that town to be seen. The small number of houses that constitute the present town were built a little lower down the bayou than the former. It is impossible for me to say any thing of the advantages of this situation, being entirely unacquainted with the upper country. The most considerable settlement, I believe, in the whole country, is about three leagues further up the country than New Iberia, and consists of about fifty houses, built round the parish church.

Having carefully surveyed the bayou, as far as New Iberia, on the 6 th of January I left that place for the mouth of the Chafalaya, where I intended to begin the survey of the coast, by running westward towards Belle Isle and Vermillion bay. We had head winds and bad weather, and did not get down before the 16 th. I immediately began my operations, and surveyed part of the coast; but; to take the soundings, and to find the pass through the shoals and oyster banks, took up a long time. The intricacy of the pass, and the extent of the shoals, on which the least treeze raises such a sea that it is impossible to take a bearing from a boat, or even to obtain correct soundings, is such, that, in spite of all my exertions, I found it impossible to go further than the Point aux Chevreuils, the eastermmost point of the Vermillion bay, before the six months, to which I was limited, expired.

Belle Isle is one of the most remarkable objects on this coast: it is not an island, according to the general sense of the word, but only an island of high woodland, in the midst of very extensive marshes. The approach to the only lasding place on the island is difficult, being through a yery narrow and crooked bayou, but with a great depth of water. In the vast and uniform level of marsh and water; which fatigues the eye, on this coast, it is truly surprising to see an island rise about 150 feet above the marshes, covered with the most beautiful trees. They are principally live oak and green oaks. Snme of the former I have measured, and found to be from 14 to 18 feet diameter about three feet above the ground. There are the remains of the trunk of a live oak which has been burnt, which form a circle of twenty feet in diameter: The island contains between three and four hundred acres of most excellent land. There is, at the foot of the hill, on the north side, a sulphurous spring, about which pure sulphur- is found in large veins, only a few inches below the surface of the ground. There are at least five or six claimants to this island, and all pretend to have grants from the crown of Spain. In the mean time, one of them; of the name of Yatson, ias placed a tenant on the island; but they raise nothing, living almost entirely by hunting, the island being full of -wild hogs, and the marshes and small islands about the coast abounding in deer and bears.

We left Belle Isle on the 14th of Eebruary; but, on account of bad weather, and contrary winds, we were four days getting clear of the shoals; on the 19th we were compelled by bad weather to run into the bay of Barataria, about twenty leagues to the westward of the Mississippi. The bay of Barataria is the best harbor on all the coast from the Mississippi to the Sabine; ten feet of water can be carried in, and you may ride inside in six and seven. fathoms in perfect safety. There is, also, a good communication, from this bay to New Orleans, for pirogues or boats, by going through several lakes and up the bayou Barataria, till you come to the race of a saw mill, up which you proceed to the mill. The boat must then be hauled through the mill by the works which bring up the saw logs. This race joins the bayou with the Mississippi, about three leagues above New Orleans; with a moderately far wind you may go from the Bay to New Orleans in a day and a half or two days. This bay is an excellent harbor for vessels falling to leeward of the Mississippi: for, besides good shelter, water, fish; and oysters, are found in great plenty, and there are several little plantations along the coast, where cattle and poultry may easily be got. We left this bay on the 22d, and in the evening anchored outside of the bar of the southwest pass of the Mississippi; but in the night we were blown off the coast, and were three days beating against contrary winds before we could make the Balize; we remained three days more in sight of it, without being able to get in on account of the fogs and contrary winds. At last we got into the river, and arrived in New Orleans on the 8th of March. There I was disappointed in my expectation of finding new instructions. The six months were expired, and consequently my pay was stopped. To this, ansiety on account of my friends, from whom I had not heard for eight months, was added: for all my private letters were intercepted, whether trausmitted to me by post, or by private hands. However, I waited three weeks more; but at the expiration of that time, having heard nothing uew, $I$ took my passage back to the Atlantic States.

In ascertaining astronomically, the latitude and longitude of prominent points, I was less successful than I had hoped to be. All the instruments procured for me were excellent, except the chronometer, on which I found I could not rely. I have, however, determined the longitude of Belle Isle, by the mean of two sets of observations of the sun and moon, to be long. W. of Greenwich, 91 deg. 24 min .53 sec .; lat. 29 deg. 27 min .16 sec . N. And of New Iberia, long. W. of Greenwich, 9 i deg. 52 min . $00 \mathrm{sec} . ;$ lat. 30 deg. 00 min .32 sec . N. The variation of the compass was 7 deg. 31 min . E. along the coast which I have surveyed.

If you have the goodness to consider, sir, that there was a month lost in New Orleans in fitting out the cutter; another month, at least, in going from New Orleans to Belle Isle, and back again; about ten days in coming down from New Iberia to the mouth of the Chafalaya; and, that I could not be actually employed in my survey more than about three months and twenty days; and if from this time all the bad days on which the weather prevented any operations are struck off, especially between the middle of January to the middle of February, which time was so remarkably cold, rough, and windy, on that coast, that the cutter generally rode with three anchors out, you will see, sir; that as much has been done as it was possible to do, against so many obstacles, and with the scanty means I had: Conscious of the exertions I made, and of the zeal I have felt, to fultil your intentions, I doubt not that you will be satisfied with my endeavor to be, as far as laid in my power, useful to the United States.

I am, sir, with respect, your humble servant,

## LEWIS DUMAIN.

P. S. The above report, and the maps attached to it, contain all that appears to me to be required by your instructions as $_{2}$ far as they relate to that part of my duty which it was possible for me to execute within the limits of the time allotted to me. I will howeyer add a few remarks, which seem to me may be useful in obtaining a knowledge of that part of the territory of the United States.

The Chafalaya may be entered by two passes. That to the westward is laid down in my map; the other, to the eastward, called the pass of 'Point au Fer, is much more difficult of access, but leads more immediately to the main branch of the Chafalaya, and is the best when the wind favors its navigation: it was impossible for me to survey this pass, or even to lay down the Point au Fer. To give directions for entering either of these passes, is impracticable, unless they were marked by beacons. Buoys could be of little service: for, when there is any brisk wind, the trough of the sea on the flats is so deep as to bury them. It must also be generally remarked, that, at the nearest distance at which even Belle Isle can be descried, about five leagues, there is no more than two fathoms of water at the most, and at about four leagues, at the mouth of the west pass, only one and a half fathoms. My map, therefore, exhibits only a small part of a most extensive, dangerous, and intricate navigation; which can only be rendered less perilous by the erection of beacons, which should be made of high masts, painted alternately white and black.

The situation of Belle Isle, although so commanding and so conspicuous, offers no military position of any possible use, but as a means of preserving the health of the troops in the sickly season, in which respect it deserves attention; it might also be made a place of shelter and a depot of military and naval stores for the flotilla of gun-boats that would be employed to protect the coast. The Chafalaya and the bayou furnish very convenient and easy means of inland communication with New Orleans, and every other port on the Mississippi, in small boats. The inland voyage thence to New Orleans may be performed in four or five days. But a stout fort at the point at which the Teche, the Chafalaya, and the pass to the great lake, meet, connected with a fortified post at the bayou Fourche, would completely command the navigation of the Attakapas.

It appears to me to be of immense importance to the interests of the United States in that part of the Union, to possess a perfect knowledge of the whole of this inland communication, and to obtain a map of all the numerous entrances to the Mississippi between the Chafalaya and New Orleans. The Chafalaya is the last of these communications westward, as far as my information goes, but eastward are many others, all of equal but no greater difficulty of access; and an enemy, having a sufficient number of small boats, or seizing the pirogues of the country, could reach New Orleans without any notice of his approach.

There is a portage from the Teche to Vermillion bay of only four mites. By this portage the Spaniards conveyed immense quantities of bullion and specie from Vera Cruz and the coast of Mexico, in small gunboats, running within the oyster banks, islands, and shoals, and thus escaped the possibility of pursuit, or capture by an enemy. When once embarked on the Teche, an easy inland navigation conveyed the treasure to New Orleans; from whence, with a fair wind, the Havana might be reached in 24 hours. The gun-boats draw about five feet of water, and generally mounted two brass nine or six pounders.

The bottom along the whole coast consists of a solt mud and broken shelis; this generally muddy bottom, from a little to the eastward of Point au Fer. is formed into innumerable crooked channels, bounded on each side by oyster banks, and these are the only channels that give access to the shore; the lead is the only means of discovering the mouths of these channels. and it not unfrequently happens that, after following one of these channels, for a mile or more, it is closed, and it is necessary to return and try another. From this alone the difficulty of a survey of this coast may be imagined.

To the Hon. Albert Gallatin,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR:
In answer to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I have to inform you, as I have before intimated to you in conversation, that there are not, in this department, any documents upon which an official report can be made, for the information of the committee, in relation to your inquiries. I, however, take the liberty of sending to you the enclosed abstract of the customs which appear to have been payable upon the productions of the United States imported into England, in British built and American vessels; founded upon " Mascall's Book of Rates," published in 1803. I regret that this abstract should be as imperfect as it is, and that it should not come down to a much later period.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

Thomas Newton, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

## A Table of Customs paid upon the Productions of the United Siates, imporied into England in 'British built vessels and American vessels, founded upon "Mascall's Book of Rates," published in 1803, and sent to the De. partment of State by the consul of the United States at London.

| Produce of the United States, imported thence directly into Great Britain. | Duty in British built vessels. | Duty in American. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - ${ }^{\text {P }}$ d. | $\mathrm{E}^{\text {c }}$ s. d. |
| Arrow Root, the lb. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \frac{1}{10}$ |
| Ashes, pearl and pot, the cwt. | 0.1 .0 | $0 \quad 1 \quad 4$ |
| Gum, Cashew, the cwt. | 0 . 4 , 2 | 0 0 4 |
| Hemp, the ton wt. - | $0 \times 0$ | $0 \quad 56$ |
| Hides, bufialo, bull, cow, or ox, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or any way dressed, . 310 |  |  |
| Or pieces, \&c. \&c. not enumerated, for every $£ 100$ of the value, | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 19 & 2\end{array}$ |
| Indigo, the cwt. - . - - - | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Iron, in bars, unwrought, the ton, | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ | 100 |
| - Pig iron, the ton, - | $0 \quad 46$ | 066 |
| Oil, spermaceti, or head matter, the ton, | 22.10 | 2451 |
| Grain, blubber, of fish oil, the ton, | 21,000 | 23 2-0 |
| Pitch, the last of twelve barrels, - | $0 \quad 15,9$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 17\end{array}$ |
| Rice, warehoused agreeably to 37 Geo. III, cap. 97 , and taken out to be used in Great Britain, the cwt. |  |  |
| Rosin, the cwt. - | 0.20 | $0 \quad 2 \quad 2$ |
| Seed, hemp, the quarter of eight bushels, 100 quarters, All other seed commonly made use of for the purpose of extracting oil there- | 21.8 | 2510 |
| from, the last, of 10 quarters, | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr}0 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Skins and Furs, badger, bear, beaver, undressed, the 100 skins, Calf in the skin, not tanned, tawed, or any way dressed, the dozen | 1.50 | 1150 |
| Calt in the skin, not tanned, tawed, or any way dressed, the dozen | $0 \quad 1 \quad 2$ | 0.24 |
| Tar, the last, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 0.12 .0 | $0 \quad 13 \quad 2$ |
| Tobacco, the 100 lb . Note.-There is some obscurity in what relates to this article, and the comparative duties are therefore omitted. |  |  |
| Wood, balks, of all sorts, under 8 inches square, the 120, | $0 \quad 5 \quad 0$ | $0 \quad 10 \quad 0$ |
| Battens and batten's ends, the 120, - - | 050 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Beech plank, two inches thick, the 120. | 076 | 0 11-3 |
| Beech boards, not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and under 8 inches square, the 120, | $0 \quad 120$ | 105 |
| Oak boards, pipe, exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and under 8 inches square, the 120, | 100 | 199 |
| Box wood, the ton, - - | $0 \quad 50$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Deals and deal ends, of all sorts, the 120, * - | 0 12 9 | $3 \quad 31$ |
| Ebony, the ton, - - | $0 \quad 10.0$ | 100 |
| Fir quarters of all sorts, under 8 inches square, the 120 , | 0 - 1 | 0 2 9 |
| Handspikes, under 7 feet in length, the 120, - | 028 | $0 \quad 5 \quad 6$ |
| Knees of oak, under 8 inches square, the 120, - | 050 | 0 0, 4 |
| , 8 inches square, or upwards, the load of 50 cubic feet, | 0314 | $0 \times 5$ |
| Inath wood, the fathom, ( 6 feet wides) - | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 3\end{array} 6$ | $0 \quad 7 \quad 2$ |
| Lignumvitæ, the ton, .. | 068 | $0 \cdot 124$ |
| Mahogany, the ton, - . . - - | 268 | 311 4- |
| MIasts, yaids, or bowsprits, viz: |  |  |
| 6 inches in diameter, and under 8 inches, the piece, | $0 \quad 20$ | $0 \quad 3 \quad 2$ |
| 8 inches in diameter, and under 12 inches, the piece, | $0 \quad 50$ | $0 \quad 5 \quad 6$ |
| 12 inches in diameter or upwards, the load, quantity 50 cubic feet, | $0 \quad 18 \quad 9$ | 107 |
| Oak plank of all sorts, the 120 , - - | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 096 |
| Oars, the 120, - | - 012120 | 112 |
| Olive wood, the ton, - - - | 0 7-6 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 17 & 11\end{array}$ |
| In pieces, of all sorts, under 8 inches square, the 120, | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | $0{ }_{0}^{0} 61$ |
| Spars of all sorts, under 6 inches diameter, - | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Speckled, the ton, quantity 20 cwt. -- | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | 100 |
| Spokes for wheels of all sorts, the 1,000 , - - |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Stares of all sorts, not exceeding 50 inches in length, the 120, | $0 \quad 0 \quad 9$ | 010 |
| Staves of all sorts, exceeding 50 inches in Iength, in a British built ship, the 120 , | - 0 1 6 | 0.43 |
| Sweetwood, the ton, - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - - - - | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10\end{array}$ | 132 |
| Oak timber, 3 inches square or upwards, the load, quantity 50 cubic feet, | 034 | 054 |
| - Of all sorts, not particularly enumerated or described, being 8 inches square or upwards, the load, | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ | 036 |
| Ufers of all sorts, under 8 inches square, the 120, - | $0 \cdot 100$ | 1. $00^{-}$ |
| Wainscot logs, 8 inches square or upwards, the load, .a- | 0314 | 061 , |
| Masts, unmanufactured, not particularly enumerated or de. | $\cdots$ |  |
| scribed, or otherwise charged with duty, for every $£ 100$ of the value, | 3120 | 500 |
| Wool, cotton wool, - - - - | $0 \quad 8 \quad 4$ | 092 |

Nore.-£12 10 per cent. must be added to the amount of the above duties, or one eighth part, by Geo. III. cap. 70, to continue during the war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

TABLE-Continued.


All goods, wares, and merchandise, being the growth, production, or manufacture, of the United States of America, imported directly thence, not being particularly enumerated or described, nor charged with the additional duty in this table, as imported from thence in an American vessel, are, upon importation in a British vessel, admitted to entry, on paying the lowest duties which, by law, are required to be paid on the like articles, when so imported from any other foreign country; and when imported direct in American ships, for every £100 of the produce and amount of the above duties of customs, an additional duty of $£ 10$.

* Duty on wheat, meal, and flour, is governed by the price of wheat; and Indian corn and maize, by barley.


## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR FNDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1809.

$$
\text { COMDUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 7, } 1811 .
$$

- Treasury Department, February 6, 1811.

Sur: .
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importation in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st of October, 1808, and ending the 30th of September, 1809.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 importations from europe.



IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.

IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM AFRICA.


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM ASIA-Continued.


| FROM | goods paying duties ad palorem. |  |  | amticles payina specific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 per cent. | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | wines. |  |  | fometan sprbits, distilled |  | Spirits distilled from domestic produce. | Molasses. | Beer, <br> Ale, and <br> Porter. | teas. |  | Coffee. |
|  |  |  |  | Malmsey Madeira, \& c | Sherry and St. Lucar. | All other. | From Grain. | From other Materials. |  |  |  | Hyson. | Other Green. |  |
|  | Value in dollars. |  |  | Gallons. |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  | Pounds. |  | Pounds. |
| Swedish West Indies, - - | 9,364, | 4,796 | 3 | 52 | $\overline{9}$ | 20 | - | 564,894 | 386 | 329,985 | - | - | - | 2,539,385 |
| Danish West Indies, - - | ${ }^{5} 502$ | 1,336 | 32 | 238 | 9 | - | - | 657,585 | 356 | 3,727 361,730 |  | - |  | 59,283 |
| Dutch West Indies and American Colonies,' - | 37,805 | 9,257 | 33 | 132 | - | 120 | - | 176,587 | - | 361,730 | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}75,840 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| British West Indies, - - - | 6,910 | 11,692 | 85 | 173 | - | 120 | 104 | 1,084,096 | - | 368,044 | 37 | 26 |  | 232,531 |
| British American Colonies, - - | 266,409 | 46,208 | 10,320 | 227 | - | 472 | 104 | 2.428 | - | 21,952 | 78 | 480 | 16 | 31,358 |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, | 6,968 115,745 | 2,332 36,981 |  | 507 85 | - | 41 407 | - | 21,491 59,388 | - | $1,129,760$ $1,662,687$ |  |  | 86 | 811,252 $13,622,610$ |
| Spanish West Indies and American Colonies, | 115,745 40,587 | 36,981 3,228 | 216 35 | 85 106 | - | 407 70 | 17 | 59,388 $\mathbf{1 7}, 620$ | - | $1,662,687$ 640 | 3,506 18 | 646 | 86 6 | $13,622,610$ 131,434 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. - - | 2,292 | 353 | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 13,557 |
| Coast of Brazil, \&c. - | 286 | 604 | - | 144 | - | - | - |  | - | 1,588 | - | - | - | 608,093 |
| Uncertain ports, \&c. - | 21,031 | 5,331 | 322 | 100 | - | 1,256 | - | 2,351 | - |  | 4,029 | - | - | 7S1,579 |
| Total, | 507,899 | 122,118 | 11,044 | 1,549 | 9 | 2,386 | 121 | 2,586,440 | 742 | 3,880,113 | 7,668 | 1,152 | 108 | 18,849,922 |



IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM WEST INDIES; \&c.-Continued.


RECAPITULATION OF THE PRECEDING IMPORTATIONS, viz:



RECAPITULATION-Continued.


IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM AFRICA AND ASIA.

|  | FROM |  |  | aoons paying duties ad yalorim. |  | amtreles payma spaific doties. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | 191 per cent. | wines. |  | Coffee. | Pepper. | Dry Yellow Ochre. |
|  |  |  | Malmsey Madeira, \&c. |  | Other than Burgundy, \&c. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds. | - |
| Africa, | Madeira, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - |  | - | $\cdots$ | 148 | 22,175 | 828 | 252 |  |  |
| Asia, | Dutch East Indies, | - | - |  | 302 | 7 |  |  | 750,867 |  |
| $\cdots$ |  | Total, | - | 14,123 | 797 | 22,251 | 3,828 | 554 | 750,867 | 6,279 |

IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM WEST INUIES, \&c.-Continued.


RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS.


RECAPI'TULATION OF IMPOR'TATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS-Continued.





STATEMENT-Continued.

| FROM |  |  | anticies pating spectific indites. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | mron. |  | Nails and Spikes. | Quicksilver. | paints. |  |  |  | Lead, and manufac. tures of Lead. | Seines. | cordage. |  | Steel. | Hemp. | Twine, \&c. | Glauber Salts. |
|  |  |  | Anchors and sheet. | Slit and Hoop. |  |  | Ochre, Yellow, in Oil. | Ochre, Dry Yellow. | Spanish <br> Brown. | White and Red Lead. |  |  | Tarred. | Untarred |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  |  |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, | - | - | - | - | 230 | 550 | - | 7,307 | - | 60,587 | 2,587 | - | - | - | 298 |  |  |  |
| Denmark and ditto, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,749 | - | $\cdots \cdot$ | - | - | 105 |  |  |  |
| Holland and ditto, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,555 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain and ditto, | - | - | 523,420 | 204,668 | 541,782 | 5,802 | 2,248 | 26,141 | 490,232 | 2,013,505 | 668,982 | 1,332 | 2,690 | 2,444 | 9,169 | - | 173 | 76 |
| France and ditto, | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spain and ditto, | - | - | 17,800 | - | 1,287 | - | - | 418 | - | 12,720 | 1,073 | - | - | 232 | 5 | - | - | 4 |
| Portugal and ditto, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,903 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. | - | $-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, Malta, \&c. - | - | - | - - | - | - | 4,706 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,014 | 1,041 |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morocco and Barbary States, | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mocha, Aden, \&c. - | - | - |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  | - |  |
| All other countries, \&cc. | - | - | 249 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 135 | - | 16,350 |  |  |  | . |  |
|  | Total, | - | 541,469 | 204,668 | 543,299 | 11,058 | 2,248 | 33,866 | 490,232 | 2,099,964 | 677,332 | 1,332 | 19,040 | 2,676 | 10,591 | 1,041 | 173 | 80 |

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1810.

condunicated to the house of representatives, february 7, 1811.
Treasury Department, February 6th, 1811.
Sir: I have the honor to transmit a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1810.

The goods, wares, and merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at - - $\quad-\quad$ - $\quad-\quad$ -

And those of foreign growth or manufacture, at - - $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 24,391,295$
Amounting together to
\$66,757,970
The apparen't destination of those exports is exhibited in the statement, and may be recapitulated as followeth, viz:

1. To Europe and the Mediterranean, viz:

Northerr Powers and Germany, - $\quad$ -
France and Holland, - - . . . . . . 120,000


Spain and Portugal, Madeira, Azores, and Canary islands, . - - - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $11,050,000$
Italy, Trieste, Levant, Barbary, and ports not distinguished,
2,200,000
2. To all other countries, viz:

Florida, (principally Amelia island,)
$\$ 47,900,000$

British Northern American colonies,

| - | - | - | - | - | $2,500,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | - | - | - | - | $1,470,000$ |
| - | - | - | - | - | $8,520,000$ |
| - | - | - | - | - | $4,990,000$ |
| , | - | - | - | - | $1,300,000$ |

18,860,000
$\$ 66,760,000$

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz:


I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st of October, 1809, and ending the 30th of September, 1810.


Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing the 1st of October, 11809 , and ending the 30 th of September, 1810.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


A Summary of the value and destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeablyito the preceding statements.


A Summary of the value of Exports from each State.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 6th, 1811.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Note:-No returns have been received from the District of Michillimackinac, in the Michigan territory.

A Sumriary Statement of the value of the Exports of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September; 1810.


[^16]
## STATEMENT-Continued.



A Statement of the Duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards're-exported, without being entitled to dirawback.

| spegies of merchandise. | Ampunt of duty. | SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. | Amount of duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollars. Cts. |  | Dollars. Cts. |
| Goods paying duties ad val. at $12 \frac{1}{15}$ per ct. | $\begin{array}{r} 299,51362 \\ 61,80915 \end{array}$ | Spices, Cinnamon, Cloves, | $\begin{array}{r} 1120 \\ 2,88760 \end{array}$ |
| Wines, Malmsey Madeira ${ }^{20}$ and London ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 5,781 21 | Pepper, Pimento, | 66,399 ${ }^{182} 82$ |
| particular, . . . | 9,753 28. | Chinese Cassia, | 2,813 40 |
| All other Madeira, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,573 50 | Indigo, - - | 64,364 00 |
| Burgundy and Champaign, \&c. |  | Cotton, - | 1,927 80 |
| Sherry and St. Lucar, Claret, \&c. in cases or bot | $\begin{aligned} & 1,93760 \\ & 1,56975 \end{aligned}$ | Powder, Gun, | 9008 40 |
| Lisbon, Opporto, \&c. | 1,569 286 | Glue, ${ }^{\text {Iron, }}$ slit and hoop, | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 1,067 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ |
| Tenerifte, Fayal, \&c. | 1,574 16 | Nails, | 1,197 00 |
| All other, . . | 1,638 00 | Paints, Ochre, yellow, in oil, | ${ }^{1} 927$ |
| Spirits, from grain, $\begin{aligned} & \text { from other materials, }\end{aligned}$ | 78680 6,14628 | White and reld Lead, | 13000 43700 |
| Molasses, | 6,14628 11850 | Lead and manufactures of lead, | 43700 81707 |
| Beer, Ale, Porter, and Cider, | 3600 | Cordage, tarred, . . | 81286 |
| Teas, Bohea, . - | 2,334 84 | Untarred, | ${ }_{27} 50$ |
|  | 27,758 88 | Steel, $\quad$ - | 1,17500 |
| Hyson, imperial, \&c. | ${ }^{37,685} 76$ | Twine and Packthread, | $\bigcirc 6800$ |
| Coffee, Other green, | 24,93380 | Glauber Salts, | 8000 |
| Cocoa, | 274,262 35 | Salt, weighing 56 pounds or less, | 1,531 40 |
| Sugar, Brown, - . . | 3,808 121,772 67 | Fish, foreign caught, and dried, . | 29200 23400 |
| White, clayed, or powdered, | 184,715 92 | Picked, Mackerel, | 23400 35100 |
| Almonds, . - | ${ }_{419} 28$ | All other, | 2000 |
| Fruits, Currants, | 6626 | Glass, black quart Bottles, | 6120 |
| Prunes and Plums; | 100.54 : | Window, not above 8 inches by 10 , | 6240 |
| ${ }_{\text {Raisins, }}$ in jars and boxes, | $\begin{array}{r}7122 \\ \hline 77706\end{array}$ | Cisars, not above 10 inches | 17250 |
| Raisins, in jars and boxes, all other, | $\begin{aligned} & 77706 \\ & 19770 \end{aligned}$ | Cigars, ${ }^{\text {Shoes and Slippers, silk, }}$. | $\begin{array}{r}3,13400 \\ \mathbf{3 7} 50 \\ \hline 1500\end{array}$ |
| Candles, Wax or Spermaceti, | 1536 | Shoes and slippers, K Kid, , morocco, \&c. |  |
| Cheese, | 2681 | Cardś, Playing, . . | 36000 |
| Spices, Mace, | 30224 |  |  |
| Nutmegs, <br> Spices, Mace, | $\begin{array}{r} 76125 \\ 2,46200 \end{array}$ | Total; | 1,126,385 40 |

# NATURALIZED SEAMEN REGISTERED. 

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEB. 12, 1811.

## Sir:

## Department of State, January 17, 1811.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 15th, requesting "a statement of the number of persons born in foreign countries who have been legally naturalized in the United States, and, as such, registered as Americin seamen, annually, according to returns sent to the Department of State under the act of the 28th May, 1796, relative to American seamen"

In reply to this letter, I beg leave to refer to the reports made by the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, and to Mr. Newton, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures-the first dated February 22,1809 , and the last the 4th March, 1810; from which it will appear, that the whole number of naturalized citizens then returned to this department, as registered seamen, was five hundred and seventy-seven; and to add, that it appears from the returns for the year 1810, which have been yet received, that one hundred and forty-seven naturalized citizens were, during that year, registered as American seamen.

It also appears, from similar returns, to supply deficiencies in antecedent years, that six hundred and eight naturalized citizens have been registered as American seamen, in addition to those before reported for those years, agreeably to the memorandum subjoined; making, altogether, the number of thirteen hundred and thirty-two naturalized citizens, registered as American seamen, and reported to the Department of State, since the 28th May, 1796. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.
'The Honorable Mr. Dana. $\qquad$

Additional returns received since the last report concerning naturalized citizens registered as American Seamen.
For the year 1796,

| 1796, | - | - | - | - | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1797, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1798, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1799, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1800, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1801, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1802, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1803, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1804, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1805, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1806, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1807, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1808, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1809, | - | - | - | - | - |

Statement respecting naturalized citizens reaistered as American seamen, annually, under the act of 28th May, 1796, according to returns from Collectors of the Customs, as reported by the Secretary of State.


## RELANDING OF GOODS SHIPPED FOR EXPORTATION.

## communicated to the house of representatives, february 19, 1811.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee of Commerce and Mauufactures, to whom was referred the petition of William Patterson and Sons, of Baltimore, merchants, made the following report:
From a statement of facts furnished by the Treasury Department, on the application of the committee, it appears that William Patterson and Sons imported into the United States, between the months of August, 1807 , and May, 1808, a quantity of coffee and sugar, the right to export which, with privilege of drawback, expired (after deducting the time during which the embargo was in force) between November, 1809, and March, 1810 . The petitioners shipped the merchandise, with intent to export the same, in August, 1809. The ships and cargoes have never departed, and remain in port to this day.

From this statement of facts, it results that the petitioners have enjoyed, for a considerable time, the use of $\$ 62,74580$, the property of the United States, as the merchandise on which the drawback was allowed has not been exported; that they have forfeited their export bond, inasmuch as more than twelve months have passed away since the debentures issued, and that the merchandise, having remained in the United States more than two years (after which allowance for the time the embargo was in operation,) has lost the privilege of being exported with an allowance of drawback. The petitioners, in addition to the facts stated in the petition, state, that the Java coffee was imported for the purpose of being exported with privilege of drawback, it being an article no ways saleablein the markets of the United States.

The committee have given due consideration to the case of the petitioners. Guided in all their decisions, as heretofore made on similar subjects, by the revenue laws, they cannot, at this time, conceive themselves at liberty todepart from the injunction of those laws. The committee regret that the petitioners are placed in a situation which will cause them to sustain a loss; they regret that the character of the times is such as to produce the difficulties of which they so justly complain; and, what adds to the regret of the committee is, the reflection that they cannot afford the relief sought, without doing incalculable mischief to the public. The committee, after taking every view of this case of which it is susceptible, with every disposition to render the petitioners ample justice, are compelled to say that the case is without remedy.

The committee are conscious that all attempts to discriminate this case from others which have occurred, and may occur, will be without success; distinctions may be fancied, and endeavored to be traced, but, to reason, no difterence will be visible; whatever shape or coloring may be given to it, still the family physiognomy will be preserved, and will be clearly discernible. The merchandise, after deducting the time during which the embargo was in force, has been in the United States a period of time considerably over twelve calendar months. No merchandise can be exported, with privilege of drayback, after it has remained in the United States more than twelve calendar months. From these facts, the clear inference is, that the merchandise cannot now be exported according to law, with privilege of drawback.

It may be said that, the merchandise having been shipped with intent to be exported with privilege of drawback, it ought, in contemplation of, and according to, a fiction of law, to be considered as exported. To this, the committee answer, that a fiction in law may sometimes be recurred to, to give complete operation to a law, but never to destroy the law. The committee are not so credulous as to be persuaded that a ship, with a cargo on board, lying in the waters of the United States, is not within the jurisdiction of the United States; nor, that merchandise on board of a ship ought to be entitled to a privilege to which, in a store, it is not.

To grant the prayer of the petitioners would be (as the committee view this subject) to destroy the drawback system, and to compel the United States to refund considerable sums of money to persons who have heretofore shipped merchandise after it had lost its privilege of drawback. The committee beg leave to refer to a statement of facts from the Treasury Department, and to a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, bearing date April, 1810, to the different collectors throughout the United States, for further information on this subject. The committee, with great deference, submit to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted.

## SIR:

The evasions of the non-importation act appear to have principally arisen from three quarters.

1. Vessels have arrived from ports not belonging to Great Britain, with merchandise of British growth or manufacture, which has been entered as being of the growth or manufacture of other countries. This is believed to have been by far the most fruitful source of evasions, and appears to have been, as yet, confined to vessels coming with colonial produce from St. Bartholomew and Spanish ports.
2. Coasting vessels, chiefly from the Northern ports, have brought large quantities of plaster of paris, commonly taken on board in the waters of Passamaquoddy bay; and it is suggested that they have also occasionally received there, or from vessels at sea, other species of British merchandise-
3. Merchandise has been illegally imported by land from Canada, and, as it is believed, principally through the State of Vermont.

The official and direct information received on that subject is not very extensive. Yerbal or private communications have been made to me, more in the shape of suggestions than founded on a positive knowledge of the facts. Still, that evasions have taken place, in the manner above stated, is sufficiently established. But I am induced to believe, that, with the exception of rum brought in from St. Bartholomew, and of plaster of paris from New Brunswick, the amount of merchandise actually smuggled is not very considerable. Exclusively of special instructions applicable to particular cases, and of the employment of cutters, boats, and men, the general measures adopted for checking and preventing those illegal attempts were incorporated, and will be found in the two enclosed circulars. But some further provisions appear necessary, and Ibeg leave to submit the following suggestions:
I. With respect to the importation of British articles, under color of their being the produce of other countries, two efficient modes may be adopted: 1, To admit no such articles, after a certain late, unless accompanied with a certificate of origin from the American consul, or commercial asent, at the port of exportation. 2, To direct a summary mode, by sworn examiners, to decide, at the time of arrival, on the origin of the article, which decision shall be admitted as conclusive evidence in case of trial.
II. In relation to coasting vessels, it is proposed, 1, That they should be obliged to enter and clear, though ostensibly bound to another port in the same or an adjacent State, making only the proper exceptions in favor of packets, and of yessels employed solely within the same river or bay. 2, That the collectors should be authorized and directed to inspect all articles of foreign growth or manufacture, transported coastwise, both when put on board and before the same are again landed.
III. The situation of Yassamaquoddy seems to require some special provisions, such as to forbid altogether the importation of any foreign article from that port into any other port of the United States, and not to suffer any vessels to go there without special permission from the President. similar provisions may also be useful with respect to St. Mary's, in Georgia.
IV. It is believed that the prevention of smuggling from Canada depends more on the vigilance and activity of the collectors, and persons employed by them, than on any additional legal provision. It seems, however, necessary to extend generally to inspectors ithe power of searching houses, which, by the collection law, is given only to the collectors, or persons acting under a special appointment for each case. It has also been suggested that a permission to import salt from Canada would, in other respects, facilitate the execution of the law.
V. It is not known that vessels, laden with salt, and coming from Lisbon and other places, have brought any forbidden articles; but the facility of concealment, the article being now duty free, and neither measured or examined, is obvious; and it suggests the propriety of directing that salt should be measured, or weighed, as if liable to duty.

There are some other improvements, of a more general and permanent nature, to which the attention of this department has been more forcibly called by the restrictive laws, and which I will also beg leaye to suggest.

The superintendence of the treasury over the collectors, for the purpose of producing uniformity in every respect. and of obtaining early information of delinquencies, unfaithfulness, or neglect, would be mueh more prompt and efficient with the aid of some officers, who should, once or twice a year, visit all the custom houses, examine the books, the manner of ascertaining duties, and generally the conduct of the collectors, and report to the treasury. I believe four such officers would be sufficient, and that, exclusively of other advantages, the delinquencies they would prevent would more than pay their compensation. The importance of promptly ascertaining the want of vigilance of a single collector, is at this time obvious.

The mode of appraising merchandise seized by collectors, and restored by order of a court, requires revision. It is defined only in cases arising under the collection law, and in all others is left altogether to the discretion of each separate district court. In all cases, it seems necessary and just that the invoices should be produced and the true value ascertained in the same manner as is provided for ascertaining duties; that the duties should, in every instance, be secured; and that the security given for the value appraised should be indisputable, and approved by the collector or district attorney.

Another evil of great magnitude arises from the want of a sufficient remedy in the case of inability of the district judge to perform the duties of the office. The only provision in force is a transter of suits to the circuit court, which, in States where that court is already overburthened with business is altogether inefficient. The enclosed letter, marked $D$, will show the extent of the inconvenience in one of the districts.

The Northern frontier of the United States, from lake Champlain to lake Erie, includes seven districts, viz. Champlain, Oswegatchie, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Genesee, Niagara, and Buffalo creek, all in the Statei of New York. The distance from the city of New York, where alone the district court is held, and that court having more other business than any other in the United States, is one of the greatest obstacles to the execution of the revenue laws. In fact, a district court is, in that respect, as necessary on that frontier as on the Atlantic coast.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable Thos. Newton, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

## SEA LETTERS

communicated to the house of representatives, mecember 10, 1811.
Mr. Newron, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Fishbourn Wharton, of the city of Philadelphia, made the following report:

The petitioner states that, in the month of August, 1809, he sent his schooner Ariadne, commanded by Samuel Richardell, on a voyage to the coast of Africa; that she arrived safe there, and sailed for Philadelphia with a return cargo in the month of June, 1810; that, after encountering many disasters, she was compelled to put into Sierra Leone for repairs, in the month of August, 1810; that, on examination, she was found by competent authority not to be sea worthy, and was accordingly condemned and sold.

That, no vessel being procurable to bring home on freight the cargo of the Ariadne, the above mentioned Samuel Richardell was obliged to purchase the schooner Esperanza, a Spanish vessel, which took on board the said cargo, sailed on the 28th of September, 1810 , and arrived in the port of Philadelphiat he 16 th of November, in the same year. The petitioner further states that the said Samuel Richardell, at the time of purchasing the schooner Esperanza, had no notice of the act of Congress, passed the 26th of March, 1810, entitled "An act to prevent the issuing of sea letters, except to certain vessels." The petitionei prays that an act of Congress may pass, to authorize the issuing of a sea letter for the said schooner Esperanza, she being, at present, totally useless to the petitioner, for the want of such a muniment.

The committee cannot recommend to the House of Representatives this case as one requiring the interposition of its high authority. The same policy which demanded the existence of the act preventing the issuing of sea letters, except to certain vessels, requires the continuance of it. If it be opened for one petitiouer, others ${ }_{4}$ will knock, and the principles of equal justice will compel the Legislature again and again to open it.

Thus an act will virtually be repealed, whose professed object is, to encourage our own naval architects; to afford to the land holder a market for his timber; and to discourage the capture of American vessels by the lawless banditti that rove on and infest the ocean-the inducement to capture vessels ceasing to stimulate, when there is little or no prospect for selling them to advantage.

The hazards to which commerce is liable, and against which prudent merchants solicitously guard, properly belong to insurance institutions. Frequent recurrence to these should be had, and to the Legislature seldom.

For these reasons, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:
Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

## GERTAIN IMPORTED ARTICLES OF COPPER NOT LIABLE TO DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE 11th DEOEMbER, 1811.

I'reasury Department, December 5th, i811.

Sir:
I had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant.
I am not possessed of the official copy of the decision respecting copper bottoms, to which you allude. The enclosed copies of a circular and of a letter to the collector of Baltimore, both from the Comptroller, will show the directions given in pursuance of that decision.

The copper articles duty free are pigs, plates, and bars. According to the decision of the court, raised or round copper bottoms are now considered as plates. I should suppose sheets to be synonymous with plates. We have not considered bolts as being embraced by the expression bars. Generally, plates or sheets and bars were considered as duty free only when no other workmanship had been bestowed on them, preparatory to the use for which they were intended. But the decision respecting copper raised bottoms is contrary to that principle; and it is desirable that the law should now define with precision the objects intended to be exempted from the payment of duty.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
Hon. Thomas Newton, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee of Commence and Manufactures.
[CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS.]
Treasury Departient, Comptroller's Office, April 24, 1809.
Sir:
You were informed, in a circular letter of the 25th of March, 1807, that a question was depending in the supreme court, whether copper bottoms, cut round for stills, and raised copper bottoms intended for the same purpose, were subject to duty, and you were instructed to take bonds for the duties, but to suspend the collection until the question should be decided.
[ have now to inform you, that the court have decided that raised copper bottoms, intended for stills, are not subject to duty; it follows, that round copper bottoms, intended for the same use, not turned up at the edge, are also exempted.

You will therefore cancel the bonds taken for duties in such cases, and you will refund the duties in all cases where they were recovered by suit, and also in every case where it was understood, at the time of the execution of the bond, that the payment should depend on the decision of the court.

Let the amount be charged in your account currentas duties refunded, and transmit, in every case, together with the importer's receipt, a particular statement, showing the time of importation, the name of the vessel in which the importation was made, the master's name, the value of the merchandise, and amount of duties. You will of course make the proper entries in your bond account in relation to the cancelled bonds.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

Treasury Department, Compiroller's Office, July 17, 1809.
Sir:
I have received a letter from William H. Winder, Esquire, attorney of ___ Potts, in which he states that a difficulty exists with you as to the extent to which you are to refund duties received on the importation of copper bottoms. In addition to the instructions heretofore given, it may be observed, that, in all cases prior to the 25 th of March, 1807, where the duties were paid under the prevailing construction of the lav, they are not to be refunded: In such cases, the party interested must apply to the Legislature for relief. They may be refunded in cases where they were paid since the 25 th of March, 1807; the party making the declaration at the time, to avoid an exclusion of credit at the custom house.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. DUVALL.

James H. M’Culloch, Esq. Collector, Balitimore.

# TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1810 . 

## communicated to the house of representatives, december 16, 1811.

Treasury Department, December 12, 1811.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tomnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1810 ; together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLAATIN.

## Treastry Department, Register's Office, December 7th, 1811.

SIR:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31st December, 1810, of the district tonnage of the United States.


The tonnage on which duties were collected during the same year, amounted as follows:

Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty, :
Fishing vessels, the same, .
876,391.89
314,687.83
30,208.50

Note.-Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States, en$\begin{array}{lll}\text { gaged in foreign trade, not registered, } \\ \text { Ditto, in the coasting trade, } & . & .\end{array} \quad . \quad . \quad 30,041.88$
$1,221,288.32$

Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected,


The amount of the registered tonnage, as examined and settled at the treasury, from the accounts of the collectors of the several districts, is stated at $984,269.05$ tons. This aggregate is something more than the true amount; to correct which, lists of the outstanding registers are forming at the treasury, from the marine records. Upon each collector being furnished with a list of outstanding registers (comprehending the number, name, and tonnage of each vessel) applicable to his district, he will be enabled to correct the same, by striking off those vessels which no longer belong thereto. From these results, a corrected statement will be exhibited for the ensuing year. I beg leave to observe that, on a former occasion, you resorted to this mode; and on which your communication was made to the House of Representatives of the United States; on the 27th February, 1802,

The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1810, on that description of tonnage, as being the most correct, and may be considered nearly the true amount,

The fishing vessels the same,
The district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1810, is estimated at
Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to $984,269.05$, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whale fishery,

Enrolled and licensed, also in the whale fishery,
Amounting to . . ${ }^{\circ}$
It appears, by the collectors' abstracts, that $127,575.86$ tons new vessels were built in the year 1810, whereof 102,479.72 tons were registered, and $25,096.14$ tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,

[^17]

ABSTRACT-Continued.


Recapitulation of the Tonnage of the United States for 1810.

| The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the several districts of the United States, on 31st December, 1810, is stated at | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tons. } 95 \text { ths. } \\ 1,424,783.27 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 840,431.67 \\ & 143,837.33 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 'Total registered tonnage, - | - | 984,269.05 |  |
| Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage, Temporary do. do. do. do. | $381,812.33$ $15,891.94$ |  |  |
| Total enrolled and licensed tonnage, | - | (a) $397,704.32$ |  |
| Licensed vessels under twenty tons, viz: Employed in the coasting trade, Do. in the cod fishery, | $\begin{array}{r} 34,232.57 \\ 8,577.28 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Total licensed under twenty tons, , - | - | 42,809.85 | - |
| As above, - - - | - | - - | 1,424,783.27 |
| (a) Of the enrolled and licensed, there were employed in the coasting trade, | $\begin{array}{r} 371,114.12 \\ 339.24 \\ 26,250.91 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| As above, - $\quad$ - | $\cdots$ | 397,704.32 |  |

## IMPROVEMENT IN LIGHTING LIGHT HOUSES.

## communicated to the house of representatives, jan. 3, 1812.

## Treasury Department, December 4, 1811.

Sir:
An improvement in the mode of lighting light houses, for which Mr. Winslow Lewis has obtained a patent, has been adopted in three of the Massachusetts light houses, and, so far, with sreat success, both as to the brilliancy of the light and the saving of the oil. The expense which would be incurred by extending the improvement to all the light houses, including both the actual cost and the remuneration asked by Mr. Lewis, would, however, exceed the ordinary appropriations. I beg, therefore, leave to lay the subject before the Committee of Cominerce and Manufactures, and, for that purpose. transmit the correspondence and reports which have taken place. Mr. Lewis is in the city, and will, if necessary, wait on the committee, in order to give further explanations. Should it be thought proper to authorize the expense, nothing more will be necessary than to introduce an item to that effect in the general appropriation law.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

## Honorable Thomas Niwton,

Chairman Committee Commerce and Manufactures,

## ALBERT GALLATIN.

## Boston, June 22, 1810.

Sir:
Winslow Lewis, of this town, has obtained a patent for lighting light houses; and some experiments have been made, with the aid of the revenue cutter, and under the direction of some of the members of the Marine Society, of this town, whose report is herewith enclosed, by which you will observe, that there is, at least, a strong probability of rendering our light houses more useful, and at a considerable less expense of oil, than they now are. t have had several conversations with Mr. Lewis, on the subject of his lamps, and the manner of applying their use to light houses; and I had contemplated having one of the Cape Ann light houses fitted up in the manner he proposes; by which means we sinould be able to form a fair and satisfactory comparison between lis mode of lighting and that now in practice. But the expense of fitting one of those lights will, I find, cost from four to six hundred dol. lars; and, of course, puts it out of my power to authorize the experiment. But, I am fully persuaded that it would be advisable to have such an experiment made. By having the two Cape Ann lights kept in the best manner for one or two months, one lighted in the usual way, and the other in the manner proposed by Mr. Lewis, it would be ascertained, beyond all doubt, whether his method is or is not entitled to a preference. And, if it shall be considered expedient to authorize me to have the experiment made, I will endeavor to have it effected in a satisfactory manner. I have requested Mr. Lewis to state what sum he would demand for his patent right for the light houses wihin the United States, or what he would engage to fit the different light houses for, Including, in his prices, his patent right. He has stated his patent right at ten thousand dollars, for the light houses altogether; and his prices, from thirty to fifty dollars per lamp, for fitting them; or one hundred dollars per lamp, including his patent right. I think his prices too high, and I presume he would take less. The number of his lamps required for our largest and most important light houses, would be from 13 to 15 ; and for others of less importance, from 7 to 10 . Hi lamps, with their reflectors and convex glasses, would probably cost from $25 t 030$ dollars each, exclusive of putting them up.

Yours, with esteem,
Hon. Albert Gallatin:
H. DEARBORN.

At a quarterly meeting of the Boston Marine Society, held at tie Exchange coffee house, on Tuesday evening, May 1st, 1810, a communication was made from the collector of the port, by Captain Winslow Lewis, requesting the society to appoint a committee of its members to go down the harbor, on a clear night, and judge of the experiment of improved refiecting lamps, to be placed in the lantern of the light house, and to report an opinion to the society, on their effect and utility.

Capt. George G. Lee, Capt. William Machett, Capt. Benjamin Smith, were appointed a committee for the above purpose.

At a monthly meeting of the trustees of the Boston Marine Society, held at the Exchange coffee house, on Tuesday evening, 5th June, 1810, the committee appointed to go down the harbor and judge of the effect and utility of improved reflecting lamps, placed in the lantern of the light house, made the following report, which was unanimously accepted by the board of trustees; and the president and secretary were authorized togive a copy thereof to Captain Winslow Lewis, certified under their hands, and the seal of the society.

Attest,

## BENJAMIN HOMANS, Secretary.

The committee appointed to observe the effect produced by lamps, on an improved construction, for lighting light houses, by Captain Winslow Lewis, have attended to that duty, and beg leave to report:
That they proceeded to Light House island, on Tuesday, the 8th day of May, where they attended to the manner of fixing the apparatus in the lantern of the light house, which consisted of six fountain Argand lamps, of the size commonly used in dwelling houses, disposed in two parallel rows, about fifteen inches apart, with a concave metallic reflector, of about seven inches focal distance, placed behind each, and three of them having each a large plain convex lens, of nearly the same focal length, placed in front. The time and manner of lighting and extinguishing them having been arranged with a careful person left there for the purpose, they proceeded about five leagues into the bay, bringing Boston light to bear about W. S. W., and Baker's island light about N. N. W., both nearly at the same distance. Atsun down, both light houses were lighted as usual, and continued with their ordinary and similar appearance until $100^{\circ} \mathrm{clock}$, when the lamps of the Boston light house were extinguished, and those of Captain Lewis lighted. The-difference in the brightness of these and the light at Baker's island, was as great as would appear between a well trimmed Argand lamp and a common candle. In this situation they remained for the space of one bour; but, as the reflectors were all directed to this point, we stood so far to the southward and northward, as to vary the bearing of the light from W. by N. to S. W. by W., but saw no sensible diminution of their brilliancy. At 11 o'clock, these were extinguished, and the common lamps relighted. The effect produced by this change from light to comparative darkness was more striking than the first. We now stood towards the light house. At twelve o'clock, the Argand lamps were again lighted; but they received no perceptible additional lustre from the other lamps, which continued burning. When within two and a half leagues, their power was so great as to throw a strong shadow on the deck of the vessel. At 3, A. M.; we anchored about half a mile from the light house. The lamps continued burning till day light, with undiminished clearness.

Besides the great increase of light, several other advantages are derived from this method. When properly trimmed, these lamps emit no smoke; the lantern will, consequently, be always clear. This difficulty cannot be easily remedied in the common lamps, and is one principal cause of their uniformly dull appearance. There is, likewise, great saving of oil, not more than one third of the quantity being necessary; as we were informed by the keeper of the light house, that from 4 to 5 gallons were daily expended; whereas, these lamps will not consume, on an average, more than 3 gills each, making one gallon and a half for sixteen lamps, which we are confident is as great a number as will ever be required in one lantern. The expense of fitting a light house in this way, we conceive, would not greatly exceed the common method, and no alterations would be required in buildings at present erected.

Although this experiment was made on a small scale, your committee were highly gratified with the result, and are of opimion that, should this improved method be adopted, it would be productive of great public utility.

All which is respectfully submitted.
GEO. G. LEE,
WM. MACHETT,
B. SMITH.

The foregoing proceedings, and report thereon, are copied from the records of the Boston Marine Society, and. delivered to Captain Winslow Lewis, proprietor of the new improved reflecting famps to be used in light houses.

Given under our hands, and the seal of the Boston Marine Society, at Boston, this seventh day of June, A. D. 1810.

> JONA. CHAPMAN, President. BENJ. HOMANS, Secretary.

## Treasury Departaient, June 29, 1810.

SIR:
I have received your letter of the 22 d inst, and you are hereby authorized to make the experiment of Mr. Lewis's improved lamp, provided the expense shall not exceed six hundred dollars.

I am, \&c.

## ALBERT GALLATIN.

Henry Dearborn, Esq.
Boston, Dec. 20th, 1810.
SIR:
Having, as you proposed, had one of the light houses on Thatcher's island, Cape Ann, fitted up in Lewis"s nev'method for lighting light houses; and having had the other light house, at that place, putin the best repair, they were each kept lighted every night, for two months or more; and, from my own observations at sea, as well as from sundry other persons, such as masters of vessels and passengers, I am fully convinced that Mr. Lewis' system is far preferable to the present mode practised in the United States, both in regard to the brilliancy of the light and the saving of oil. I had a fair and full view of the two lights at Cape Ann, for several hours, at from 3 to 6 or 7 leagues distant: the southern one, which was lighted on Lewis's system, appeared, with the other, as a large brilliant star compared to a common small star, and the observations of all the other persons above referred to fully accord with my own. The difference in the expenditure of oil between the two lights at Cape Ann is as 1 to 2 in favor of the new method. And I am satisfied that, if the whole of the light houses in the United States should be fitted up on Lewis's principle, we should have much better lights, with a saving of, at least, one half the oil now necessarily used. The expense of fitting up the light houses, according to Mr. Levis's plan, (according to his estimate) amounts to from 1,000 to 1,500 dollars each. What he will demand for his patent right for the whole of the lights that have been or shall be established within the United States, I cannot say. He will be at Washington soon. Whether he is, in fact, the inventor of this new mode of lighting light houses, I cannot say. It appears that a new light has lately been erected on Holly Head, in Wales, partly on Lewis's model; the only difference being his addition of the lenses placed before each lamp.

Mr. Lewis proposes setting out for Washington, within a few days, with models of his proposed system. He will be able to explain to you whatever relates to the subject. I think his estimate, herewith enclosed, is too high. Yours, with esteem,
Hun. Albert Gallatin.
H. DEARBORN.

Estimate of the expenses offitting a revolving Light House, with 15 lights, viz:
15 silver plated reflectors, 16 inches diameter, and 15 copper lamps, tinned, with Argand burners, 15 lenses, 9 inches diameter, at $\$ 14$,
600 lbs. iron work,
Expenses of fitting up the new and altering the old ${ }^{-} \quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 150$

For superintending the work,

For a fixed light, of the same number of lamps, deduct the charge for the clock work.

Sir:
Boston, 9th April, 1811.
In January last I waited on you at Washington, with my models for the improvement of light houses, by lighting them with metallic reflectors. It then being too late to lay the improvement before Congress, you assured me that General Dearborn should receive instructions to have light houses agreeable to the models presented; since which, I have prepared the apparatus complete, for Cape Cod and Boston lights, one being a revolver and the other a fixed light, both of which are now in readiness; but General Dearborn not receiving any instructions respecting them, prevents my proceeding any further. Presuming that things of so minor importance may not have occurred to you since I left Washington, I have taken the liberty to address you on the subject, and would observe, that we have reduced the construction of the Argand Iamp to the greatest simplicity. I would further observe, that the light house on 'Thatcher Island, which was fitted up, last summer, with the metallic reflectors, only wants the lamps fitted on our present simple plan, to make it permanent and complete for many years.

1 am, \&c.
WINSLOW LEWIS.
Honorable Albert Gallatin, Esq.
Treasury Department, April 15th, 1811.

## Sir:

I have received a letter from Mr . Lewis, stating that he had prepared the apparatus for Cape Cod and Boston lights, one being a revolver, and the other a fixed light, agreeably to his improved plan of lighting.

You are hereby authorized to have those two light houses prepared and lighted accordingly; and I have to request that you will instruct the keepers to pay particular attention to the inconveniences and difficulties which may occur in the execution, in order that a final determination may be made respecting the plan. Thatcher's island light house may also be fixed on the same plan.

Henry Dearborn, Esq.

## ALBERT GALLATIN.

Boston, June 25th, 1811.
Sir:
Pursuant to the order received from you, through the Honorable Henry Dearborn, Esq. Boston light house has been fitted on the plan I had the honor to present to you last winter for the revolving light. The result, I flatter myself, has exceeded the public's most sanguine expectations; the light is distinctly seen at the distance of eleven leagues, and the consumption of oil reduced from twenty-eight gallons per week to seven gallons, and the works not in any way liable to get out of order. Satisfactory evidence will be furnished to prove what I assert. One of the Cape Ann light houses, which was partially fitted last summer, is now permanently fitted with strong substantial lamps, and is in operation. I had prepared all the apparatus for the light on Cape Cod, but, on examination, I found the lantern entirely unfit to put a light in, the diameter of it only five feet eight inches, and the iron work so badly made that the glass could not be kept in it. In consequence, the collector sent a committee down to examine the state of the lantern. A copy of their report, I have enclosed. It has always been the opiniou that the light on Cape Cod was too high; it being a wooden building, it may be cut down with little expense. As the season is advancing, it would be desirable to have the light house altered while the nights are short. I should estimate that a new lantern, of ten feet diameter, complete, and the light house cut down, and the whole finished, might be done for $\$ 1,500$. The cost of fitting it with twelve metallic reflectors, the same number as Boston light, will not exceed $\$ 700$. As this will be a fixed light, the cost of the apparatus for fitting the common small lanterns, of six feet diameter, with fixed lights, will not exceed $\$ 600$. As suon as General Dearborn receives your instructions-re specting the alterations of Cape Cod light, it can be completed in one month.

I am, \&c.
WINSLOW LEWIS.
Honorable Albert Gallatin, Esq.

## Light House Island, Boston Harbor, 23d June, 1811.

I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that I have been employed to attend the lamps at the above mentioned light house, which were lighted on the 15th May last, by Captain Winslow Lewis, and that I have consumed, since that time to this date, thirty gallons of oil, and that there have been, and now are burning, twelve lamps; and I am informed by the former attendant on the light, that the weekly consumption with the old light was twenty-eight gallons per week.
W. CUNNINGTON.

Treasury Department, July 1 st, 1811.
Sir:
I have received a letter from Mr. W. Lewis, enclosing a certificate of a committee of the Boston Marine Society, respecting the Cape Cod light house. Copies of both are enclosed, and I request your opinion on the subject.

It is doubtful whether the cutting down of the light house can be done out of the existing appropriations. This will be examined; but I will thank you to inform me whether, in your opinion, it would be proper to extend har.

Lewis's improvement to any other of the light houses, instead of that on Cape Cod. And I presume that, after the experiment made at the Boston light house, you have formed your opinion respecting the general utility and practicability of the plan, and the terms on which Mr. Lewis would agree to carry it into effect in all our light houses.
$1 \mathrm{am}, \& \mathrm{c}$.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Herry Dearborn, Esq.
Boston, June 27th, 1811.
Sir:
I herexith enclose the reports of a committee of the Marine Society of this town, on Cape Cod light house, and on Boston light since it has been fitted upon Lewis's plan. From my own observation, as well as from the enciosed report, and other reports, it is evident that Lewis's plan is a great improvement on our former and present general. system; the light can be discovered at a much greater distance than any of our other lights, and is far superior in brilliancy, and requires less than half the quantity of oil necessary for the old lamps. From the observations of a great number of persons who have examined the Cape Cod light house, I am satisfied that it was wretchedly constructed. The building is too high, and the lantern too small, and I have thought it expedjent to advise Captain Lewis to postpone the fitting it up in his way, until it shall be decided whether any alterations are to be made in the height, and in the lantern. - It is an important situation for a light, as well for other ports on this coast as for this.

> Yours, with esteem,

## H. DEARBORN.

Honorable Albert Gallatin.
Treasury Department, July 5th, 1811.
Sir:
Your letter of 27th ult. has been received. Referring you to mine of 1 st inst. I can only add, that the success of Mr. Lewis's improvement appears to be such, that I feel disposed to extend it, as fast as the appropriations will permit, to all our light houses. Your opinion will, of course, have great weight, and it is important to ascertain on what terms Mr. Lewis will agree to prepare and fix the apparatus in the several light houses.

It is within the reach of the appropriations to carry the plan into effect this year, in all the light houses under your superintendence, which you will recommend, and in those of Montauk Point, Sandy Hook, Cape Henlopen, and Cape Henry.

I am, \&c.
Henky Dearborn, Esq.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Boston, $17 t h$ June, 1811.
We, the subscribers, members of the Boston Marine Society, do certify, that, on the 15th day of June, 1811, we went on shore at Boston light house to examine the alteration lately made by Captain Winslow Lewis in the light, and after strictly investigating every part, we do give it as our opinion, that the whole is now completed in a work.manlike manner, according to our ideas of Captain Lewis's plan. The lantern appeared to be entirely clear from any smoke; the lamps appeared to be tight and strong, and on a simple construction, and easily attended. We further examined Captain Lewis's plan of keeping oil in tin butts instead of casks or oil vats, and do highly approve of it, and do give it as our opinion that, by introducing them in our light, much oil may be saved, as we found that, during the summer, a considerable loss of oil is sustained by leakage from the cask; and when those butts are made use of, no oil house or cask will be wanting, as the basement story of any light house will always hold a sufficient number of those butts to contain as much oil as will be wanted at any one time, where the light is fixed on Captain Lewis's approved plan.

From the best information we could obtain from Captain Knox, the keeper of the light house, there have been about thirty gallons of oil consumed on the island per week, with the old light, and from the quantity consumed in the new light, since it has been in operation, there will not be more than ten gallons per week consumed on the isJand. On the night of the 15th we proceeded for Cape Cod in the revenue, cutter; when, at the distance of four leagues, the lamps were lighted, the magnitude and strength of light produced was beyond any thing our most sanguine expectation could have conceived of; when at the distance of seven leagues, the magnitude and strength and light was the greatest to draw a comparison between the new and old light. We were at a loss to conceive the brilliancy of the sun and the paleness of the moon; we think the contrast not greater than the difference between the new and old light. When at the distance of ten leagues, the light was equally brilliant, but smaller, and seen in shorter periods; at the distance of eleven leagues we saw it, but soon after lost sight of it. It is our opinion that the new light may be seen five leagues farther distance than the old light. At six leagues distance from Plymouth light we lost sight of it; we then ran for Cape Cod light, and did not discover it till we were within two leagues of it, although the night was clear. From the observations we have made on Boston light, as it is now lighted, we are of an opinion, that, when all the lights in Boston bay are fitted on Captain Lewis's improvement, that in almost any weather a ship may run into Boston bay with safety, as she will always be in sight of some one of the lights.

# JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, MICHAEL HOPKINS, <br> HENRY ATKINS. 

Sir:
Boston, July 15, 1811.
I herewith enclose proposals from Captain Lewis, for fitting up light houses on his plan, and also an estimate of the probable expense of cutting down Cape Cod light house, and constructing a new lantern, of the size of the Boston or Seguin lights. If you should think it advisable to Tiave the alteration made this season, it would be desirable to have your answer as soon as convenient; and if you should conclude to have any number of the lights fitted up by Lewis, he ought to begin soon.

Yours, with ésteem,

## Hon. Albert Gailatin.

The light houses under my care, which I would recommend to be fitted up on Lewis' system, immediately, are, Nantucket; Cape Cod; Cape Ann, one is fitted the other not; Portland and Seguin.
H. DEARBORN.
P. S. The above lights are, and may be, stationary, not revolving.
H. D.

From the best information $\mathbf{T}$ obtained, it appears that the expense of cutting down Cape Cod light house and refitting it_with a large new lantern, will amount to 1,500 dollars.
H. DEARBORN.

Boston, July 15, 1811.
Sir:
The following are the terms which I will engage in the arduous task of fitting all the several light houses in the United States, agreeable to the model presented to the Secretary of the Treasury last winter. I hare subjoined a list of all the light houses in the United States, with the sum annexed to each that I will contract for; this sum includes all my own time and expenses in going to the different places, and the charges for my own invention, or patent right; the United States to know no other charge than the the cost of apparatus, and fitting them in the light house. Some few of the light houses I am acquainted with; their situation, and the number of lamps they want. I have annexed the sum that I will find the apparatus, and fit them in for, and will immediately make myself acquainted with the situation and magnitude of the several light houses in the United States, so as to be able to say what any particular light house may be fitted for.

When it is taken into view the time and the money I have spent for four years past, to bring this invention to its present state, and the time I must spend, and the expenses I must be at, in soing to all the light houses, which are extended along near 1,400 miles sea cuast, and that I must give my personal attendance to the making of every part of the apparatus as well as the fitting them in all the various light houses, and then to see that the various keepers are made acquainted with the manner of attending to then, and do attend to theirduty, and when the calculation is made of the vast importance the thing will be to the United States, in an economical view-there will be at least a saving of thirty thousand gallons of oil annually-besides the importance to navigation in having good lights, which is incalculable; when all those things are taken into view, I presume that the sum I have fixed will be thought lower than the importance of the thing merits. In this contract I agree to instruct all the keepers of the difterent light houses that I may fit, the manner of attending them, that is, those that are capable of instruction; but as there are many of the light house keepers who are not adequate to the important trust reposed in them, others who receive the salary and do not attend to it themselves, but employ some ignotant person for a triting sum, who feels no responsibility; where I find this to be the case, I should claim the privilege of seeing there was a proper person appointed (with the concurrence of the superintendent of the light houses in that district) whose retainment of his place should depend on the attention paid to the light. I will contract to keep all the light houses that I may fit, supplied with tube glasses and wicks, for the term of seven years, and have them delivered at the light houses. Wicks of the best fabric at three dollars per groce; each light will consume about five groce per year; and tube glasses for the lamps at thirty-three cents each; each light will want about fifty of those annually; and keep all the lights supplied with spare lamps, and whatever may be necessary to keep the lights in order.

Each light to be paid for when completed; the United States to advance me, on the first day of September next, two thousand dollars in addition to the payment of what lights may be fitted before that time. Bonds will be given for the fulfilment of any contract required.

WINSLOW LEWIS.
Hon. Henry Dearborn, Esq.

Bosron, July 15, 1811.
If there is an order given for fitting of twenty light houses at one time, to the eastward of New York, including the one on Sandy Hook, I will deduct from the sum mentioned in the schedule, three hundred dollars from the light on Sandy Hook, and two hundred dollars from each light of the other nineteen; and if an order is given for the fitting of Cape Henlopen, Cape Henry, and Cape Hatteras lights, at one time, I will deduct from Cape Henlopen three lundred dollars, and from Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras two hundred dollars each.

WINSLOW LEWIS.
Hon. Henry Deardorn, Esq.
A list of the Light Houses belonging to the United States, viz:


Boston, July 15, 1811.
WINSLOW LEWIS.

## Trlasury Department, July 24, 1811.

Sir:
I have received your letter of 15 th instant; but the sum asked by Mr. Lewis is so large, that I do not feel authorized, however satisfied with the improvement, to direct its being extended to any other light house. I am, \&c.

I, the subscriber, keeper of Thatcher Island light, Cape Ann, do certify, that on, the first day of July last, the south light on this island was lighted by Winslow Lewis on his improved plan, and from that time to the 15 th August last, the north light continued lighted with the old lamps.

The strength of the newlight was double to that of the old light; and on the 15th August the north light was lighted by Mr. Lewis, which power of light far exceeded that of the south light. Since that time, I have attended to them both, and find no difficulty in attending them. The lamps will burn six hours without trimming, and so constructed as not to produce any smoke to obscure the glass. I certainly consider those lights greatly superior to the old ones, and a great saving of oil will certainly be made: the consumption of oil I find not to exceed two gallons per night in both lights. Each of the new lights will consume about four groce wicks per year, which is about one half of expense of wicks for the old lamps. I do highly recommend the adopting of Mr. Lewis's plan of keeping oil in tin butts instead of casks, as a saving of leakage of the casks will be made, which is at least ten per cent. besides the expense of the casks on all the oil sent to the light houses. I do give it as my opinion, that those lights may be seen at a far greater distance than any lights ever fitted on the old plan. Since Boston light has been fitted by Mr. Lewis, it can be seen from this island in any common weather: the distance is thirty miles.

AARON WHEELER.
Thatcher Island, September 20th, 1811.

I, the subscriber, do certify, that, on the twentieth day of May last, I was employed to attend the lamps in Boston light house, as fitted by Mr Lewis, and I have attended them ever since, and have never found any difficulty whatever in attending them. From the 20th of June to the furst of August, the lamps burnt six hours vithout trimming or diminution of light; at that time, Mr. Lewis furnished me with wicks of a different fabric, which have ever since burnt through the whole night without trimming, and have always been found burning and giving a brilliant light at day break; and from an accurate account kept of all the oil consumed, it has fallen short of one gallon per night, allowing for the longer nights in winter. I am confident that the consumption of oil in this light house will not exceed four hundred gallons per year; and as eight lamps are sufficient for the summer nights, a considerable reduction may be made from that. The wicks that in now use will burn ten nights; and in the longest winter nights, the lamps will never want trimming but once, nor is there any smoke produced by the lamps, that can in the least soil the glass in the lantern.

JONATHAN BRUCE.
Boston light house, October 9th, 1811.

The subscriber, superintendent of Boston light house, does certify, that, on the 20th day of May last, Boston light was lighted by Capt. Winslow Lewis, on his much improved plan in lighting, light houses, with 12 metallic reflectors and Argand lamps, and from that time to this date, have been burning with the new lamps. There appears to be no difficulty whatever in attending them, nor do I conceive that they are likely to get out of order. The lamps appear to be made very substantial, and I should suppose will last for a great number of years. The annual consumption of oil, on the present plan, will never exceed four hundred and fifty gallons; and I should conceive that a saving might be made from that, as eight lamps are sufficient to burn through the summer months: the old lamps consumed about fourteen hundred gallons annually. The light produced by the new lights is more than double to that of the old lights, nor are they in any way liable to be obscured by smoke, as was the case with the old lamps. I do highly recommend the adopting of them in all the light houses. Independent of the immense saving of oil, I do think many lives and much property may be saved in stormy weather; the strength of the light being so great, that it will be seen at a considerable distance in almost any weather.

THOMAS KNOX, Superintendènt of Boston light.
Light House Island, Ociober 15th, 1811.

Observations respecting the Boston Lisht, Cape Cod, \&c. made by the Committee appointed by the Boston Murine Society, and John F. Williams, Commander of the Revenue cutter, June 17, 1811.

We, the subscribers, members of the Boston Marine Society, do certify, that, on the fifteenth day of June, 1811, we went on shore at Boston light house to examine the alterations lately made by Captain Winslow Lewis; and, after a strict investigation, we do give it as our opinion, that the whole is completed in a workmanlike manner, according to our idea of Captain Lewis's plan; the lantern appears to be clear from smoke, and the lamps tight; the whole plan of the lamps appears to be simple and easily attended. We further examined Captain Lewis's plan of keeping the oil in tin butts, instead of casks or oil houses; and do give it as our opinion, that, by adopting the tin butts, much oil may be saved, as we found in the summer much is lost by leakage. No oil houses or casks will be wanting, as the basement story of a light house will always hold sufficient butts for any stock of oil that will be wanting at any light house that may be fixed on Captain Lewis's method. And we further certify, that, on the night of the 15th instant, we proceeded for Cape Cod, in the revenue cutter, making our observations on the light as we ran from it. When the light was first lighted, we were four leagues from it. When at the distance of eight leagues, we could not perceive any diminution in the strength of the light. We saw it till we were eleven leagues distance, and then we lost sight of it, and at the greatest distance it shone with great brilliancy. 'The greatest distance we saw Plymouth light was sir leagues. We then ran for Cape Cod light, and did not make it till we were within two leagues of it, although the night was clear.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HOPKINS,
AQUILA RICH,
Bosxon, June 17th, 1811.

We, the subscribers, having been appointed a committee, at the annual meeting of the Boston Marine Society, on the 5 th of November, 1811, to take into consideration and report on an application made to the society by Captain Winslow Lewis, of Boston, respecting his mode of lighting Boston jand Cape Ann light houses, report as follows:

That your committee, from their own observation and knowledge, and from the opinion of many others, with whom they have conversed, are unanimous in a belief that the principles on which the two above named light houses are now lighted, are far superior to any we are acquainted with, in any part of the United States, as to [brilliancy, the distance at which they can be seen, and the great saving of oil. At the same time, we cannot but embrace this opportunity to express our thanks to Captain Lewis for the great pains and labor he has taken in bringing the plan into its present state of perfection; and, in our opinion, he deserves the public patronage.

TRISTRAM BARNARD,
MICHAEL HOPKINS,
JOHN WOOD.
Boston, November 12, 1811.

At the monthly meeting of the Boston Marine Society, on Tuesday evening, December 3, 1811, the above report, being read, was unanimously approved and accepted; and the secretary is directed to furnish a copy thereof to Captain Winslow Lewis, with the following addition:
That the Boston Marine Society, impressed with the importance of Captain Lewis's mode of lighting light houses, approve and recommend the same to the patronage of the Government of the United States, with a respectful request that it may be adopted in all the light houses on the coasts of these States.

A true copy of record.
Boston, December 5, 1811.
Attest,
BENJAMIN HOMANS, Secretary.

We, the subscribers, having observed the light, in Boston light house, since it has been lighted by Mr. Lewis, in June last, do give it as our opinion that the strength and brilliancy of the new light is double to that of the old one, and may be seen at a much greater distance. "And it is also our opinion, that, if Mr. Lewis's plan is adopted for all the light houses in the United States, it will add much to the safety of our navigation.

| Benj. Smith, | Lemuel Pope, Jr. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Neh. James, | Sam. Prince, |
| Michael Hopkins, | Moses Wheeler, |
| James A. Allen, | Jhomas M. Wales, |
| Joseph W. Lewis, | Neh. J. Ingraham, |
| Thomas Hinklas, | William Hewes, |
| John S. Trott, | William Huiman, Jr. |
| Gam. Bradford, | George Dodd, |
| Seth Webber, | Barzillai Hosh, |
| Caleb Loring, | Jona. Davis, |
| David Tilden, | Ed. Cruft, |
| Elias M. Morse, | Ben. Rich, |
| Joseph Y. Howe, | Phin. Upham, |
| Aquila Rich, | Nath. Goodwin, |
| David Elliot, | Simmel and Coftin, |
| John Wood, | John Goss, Wright, |
| John Curtis, | Franci Welch, |
| Moses Inglee, | Seth Briggs, |
| Ebenezer Foster, | Jotham Barnes, |

Nath. Thomas,
Isaac Packard
Hanker Lincoln,
Jos. Jackson,
Nath. Seaver,
Leach Harris,
J. Bates,

Calvin Bailey,
Josias Ayers, (pilot)
Wm. Cordwall,
Thomas Curtis,
Henry Atkins,
Tristram Barnard,
Nath. Thayer,
John Hancock,
Thomas Dennie,
Jolen Miller,
Lemuel Ayers, (pilot)
Daniel Woods,
John Nolland.

From an accurate account, kept from the 19th of June to the 20 th of September, I find there has been consumed in Boston light house-

100 gallons of oil,
12 dozen lamp wicks,
16 tube glasses broke,
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of spirits of turpentine,
7 pounds of whiting.
JONATHAN BRUCE, Keeper of Boston Lights.

The subscriber, master of the schooner Packet, does certify that, in coming in from sea, I made Boston light before I lost sight of the land on Cape Cod, which must have been at the distance of eleven leagues, and the strength and brilliancy of the light exceeded every thing of the kind I ever saw before. I do give it as my opinion, that it will be the means of saving many vessels, as the power of the light is so great, $I$ should not hesitate to run for it in almost any weather.

Boston, October 11, 1811.
There is now built and building in the United States, fifty-ive light houses, which will consume, annually, 50,000
gallons of oil; cost - - - - -


Fifty-five light houses, fitted with reflectors and lens, on the most extensive scale, will never consume
more than 20,300 gallons of oil, annually; cost $-\quad . \quad-\quad . \quad \$ 20,30000$
Cooperage and transportation, - $\quad-\quad$ - $\quad-\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad 1,32000$

> Annual saving in oil,
$\$ 53,30000$


This amount must of course increase as the number of light houses are augmented. The annual saving of the three light houses that have been fitted with the reflectors and lens, is found to be 1920 dollars.

This invention cost the inventor two years' time and 4,000 dollars in money. There is now due him for the light houses he has already fitted, 3,700 dollars, which, by agreement, he is to give up, if the Government purchase the patent right.

On the other side is a very correct estimate what it will cost to fit all the light houses, say fifty-five.
548 lamps and reflectors at $\$ 33$,
5 clocks for revolvers, and fitting,
55 skeletons, at $\$ 50$,
Common iron work, --
55 iron stoves and funnels,
55 oil canisters,
110 wick boxes, and 110 oil droppers,
55 oil servers, 55 tube cleaners,
55 tough skins,
55 iron trivets, and 55 wooden do.
55 smoke dispersers,

| - | - |
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| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |

$\$ 14,78400$
1,250 00 2,750 00
40000
1,100 00
27500
66000
8000
15500
20000

This is the cost of the materials ready made, for putting into the light house. Ten thousand dollars, I should suppose, would cover all other charges; and, perhaps, something less, if the revenue cutter should be employed, to save the expense of hiring other vessels.

The fitting of Boston light house cost, for the materials and fitting,
The two Cape Ann lights cost only
The two Cape Ann lights cost only
Take all the light houses from Georgia to Maine, and the expense of the apparatus for each light will not average more than 500 dollars. As the Secretary of the Treasury and the collector of the port of Boston are both made fully acquainted with the cost of the various apparatus, no advantage can be taken in any contract made with them as it regards the fitting of the light houses with reflectors.

That the whole expense of fitting all the lights, and the cost of the patent right, will be reimbursed with the amnual saving of two years, there is, I think, sufficient documents to prove beyond any.doubt. How far the public may be benefitted, as it regards the safety of lives and property, I must leave it for them to judge.

WINSLOW LEWIS.
Washington, December $12,1811$.

12th Congress.]

# IMPORTS OF SPIRITS FROM OTHER MATERIALS THAN GRAIN. 

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communicated to the senate, january 21, 1812.
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Treasury Departiment, January 20, 1813.
SIR:
I have the honor to transmit a statement exhibiting the quantity of spirits, distilled from other materials than grain, imported into the United States from the-West Indies, commencing on the 1st of October, 1809 , and ending on the 30th of September, 1810; and also a similar statement for the period commencing on the Ist of October, 1810 , and ending on the 30 th of June, 1811 . The want of some of the collectors' returns, not yet received, prevents the extension of the statement to the 30 th of September, 1811, as required by the resolution of the Senate of the 13 th instant. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

Rum not being, in the collectors' returns, distinguished from brandy, it is only by reference to the places whence exported, that the discrimination can be made.

It must also be observed, that those colonies which, in the official returns, are designated by the name of French, Dutch, and Danish West Indies, are all, with the exception of San Domingo and Cayenne, in the possession of the British.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,
The Hon, the President of the Senate.
ALBERT GALLATIN

| districts. | From 1st October, 1809, to 30th September, 1810. |  |  |  |  |  |  | From 1st October, 1810, to 30th June, 1811. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | west indies. |  |  |  |  |  | тотаI. | west indies. |  |  |  |  |  | total. |
|  | British. | French. | Dutch. | Danish. | Swedish. | Spanish. |  | British. | French. | Dutch. | Danish. | Swedish. | Spanish. |  |
|  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Galions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portsmouth, | 32,269 | 10,528 | 31,719 |  | 43,007 |  | 117,523 | 34,294 |  | 62,780 | . | 49,443 |  | $\begin{array}{r}146,517 \\ 15,284 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Newburyport, | 22,577 | 225 | 6,609 | 4,454 | 8,751 | 29,993 | 72,609 39 3 |  | 14 | 9,372 |  | 6,083 |  | 24,870 |
| Gloucester, | 3,286 | 258 | 5,202 |  | 27,038 24,534 | 3,841 11,417 | 39,367 36,209 | 9,945 |  | 4,704 |  | 2,086 | 67 | 12,802 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Salem, }}{\text { Mabblehead, }}$ |  | ${ }_{98}^{258}$ |  |  | 24, 2 234 | 11,117 | ${ }_{30,918}^{36,29}$ | - 103 | - |  |  | 166 |  | 199112 |
| Moston, | 92,460 | 14,081 | 51,143 | 25,620 | 167,620 | 22,827 | ${ }_{373,751}^{3,751}$ | - 59,199 | 168 855 | 72,798 | 44,617 | 15,456 | 6,874 | 199,112 1,290 |
| Plymouth, | 18,168 | 2,158 | 11,680 |  | ${ }^{7} 73$ | 397 | 33,133 | 435 | 855 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barnstable, |  | . |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,499 | 9,800 | 12,384 |
| Nantucket, | 2,358 |  |  |  | 4,134 | 4,084 | ${ }^{10,576}$ | 1,815 |  |  |  |  |  | 315 |
| New Bedrord, |  |  |  |  | 1,985 |  | . 1,985 | 413 |  | 12,469 | 1,680 |  |  | 14,562 10,275 |
| Dighton, | 11,028 |  |  |  |  |  | 11,028 | ${ }_{33,891}^{1,}$ | $\underset{3,811}{522}$ |  |  | 8,437 101,301 | 45,085 | 203,602 |
| Kennebunk, | 46,348 | 1,933 |  |  | 71,131 39 | 13,813 | 133,225 67,335 | 33,891 22,063 | 3,811 | 17,222 8,960 | 2,292 | 101,301 78,018 | 5,312 | 114,353 |
| York, Saco, | 17,372 | 2,432 | 7,218 5,108 |  | 39,736 18,176 | 577 | - ${ }_{39,772}$ | ${ }_{13,727}^{22,63}$ |  |  |  | 15,558 |  | 29,285 |
| Portland, | 13,917 | 1,231 | 17,599 | 13,573 | 75,9\%8 | 2,189 | 124,487 | 37,019 | 1,537 | 27,532 | 27,472 | 53,658 30,485 | 5,737 7,817 | 152,955 47,771 |
| Bath, | 22,941 |  |  | 2,041- | 20,019 | 3,215 | 48,216 | 9,469 | . | - |  | 30,485 | 7,817 | 63,927 |
| Wiscasset, | 21,372 |  |  | 5,682 | 28,987 |  | ${ }_{28,426}^{59,041}$ | 48,891 4,618 |  |  |  | 14,357 |  | 18,975 |
| Waldoborough, | 8,699 20,418 | $\xrightarrow{3,289}$ | 2,372 | - | 14,914 8,543 | ${ }^{1,541}$ | ${ }_{35,267}^{28,426}$ | 32,623 | 120 | 1,286 | 2,167 | 12,882 | 3,653 | 52,731 |
| Frenchman's Bay, | 1,640 | 2,93 | 2,3\% | $\cdots$ | 9,240 | - | 10,880 | , |  |  |  | 10,319 | . | 10,319 143 |
| Machias, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 143 | - | . | , |  |  |  |
| Passamaquoddy, |  |  |  | 1,117 |  |  |  | 13,319 | 2 |  |  |  | 64 | 13,385 |
| Newport, - | 18,504 7,699 |  |  |  | $\underset{3,213}{1,085}$ | 8,827 | 19,739 | 13,319 |  |  |  | 292 | 100 | 392 |
| Providence, | 17,280 | 24 |  | 17\%,593 | 53,467 | ${ }^{95}$ | 88,459 | 53,230 |  |  | 88,496 | 2,779 |  | 144,505 168,386 |
| New London, | 6,103 | 108 | 12,417 |  | 20,771 |  | 39,399 15136 | 75,481 | 17,183 | 53,994 7 |  | 21,728 |  | 105,666 |
| Middletown, | 115,935 | 2,514 | 1,451 | 1,454 84,993 | 30,013 147,418 |  | 151,367 304,368 | 84,420 69,540 |  | 7,532 | 65,236 | 59,317 | 26,395 | 220,488 |
| New Haven, | 37,150 | 57 |  | 84,993 | 147,418 3,924 | 34,750 |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{69,943}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 7,134 |
| New York, | 420,531 | 3,730 | 6,260 | 304,289 | 378,885 | 15,453 | 1,129,148 | 190,044 | 223 | 35,535 | ${ }_{44}^{51,231}$ | 45,071 29886 | 4,742 | 326,846 76,387 |
| Peith Amboy, | ${ }_{6}^{6,549}$ |  |  |  | 2,699 |  | ${ }_{7}^{9,248}$ | 2,227 |  | . | 44,334 | 29,826 |  | 7,387 |
| Plitle Egg Harbor, | - 747,9761 | 105 | 2,309 | 117,268 | 32,696 | 25,143 | 325,282 | 83;641 | 69 |  | 32,727 | 359 | 12,049 | 128,845 |
| Delaware, - |  |  |  | 9,985 | 4,615 |  | 14,600 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.325 |
| Baltimore, ${ }_{\text {Ger }}$ | 22,293 | 3,791 |  | 3,458 | 43,600 | 13,028 | 86,170 14,110 | 9,715 | 2,149 | 2,908 | 220 |  | 6,303 |  |


| districts. | From 1st October, 1809, to 30th September, 1810. |  |  |  |  |  |  | From 1st October 1810, to 30th June, 1811. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . West indies. |  |  |  |  |  | тотац. | west indies. |  |  |  |  |  | total. |
|  | British. | French. | Dutch. | Danish. | Swedish. | Spanish. |  | British. | French. | Dutch. | Danish. | Swedish. | Spanish. |  |
| Alexandria,Norfolk,East River,Tappahannock,Folly Landing,Cherrystone,Wilmington, N.C.Wer | Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
|  | 7,560 | - | - |  | 9,494 | 2,709 | 19,763 | 18,751 |  |  | 7,954 |  |  | 26,705 |
|  | 66,900 | - | - | 4,691 | 95,996 | 38,907 | 206,494 | 77,315 | 4,250 | - | 175 | 10,459 | 7,376 | 99,575 |
|  | 9,167 |  |  | - - | 12,275 |  | 21,442 | 230 | 3,229 | - | - | . | - | 3,459 |
|  | 41,195 | - | 2,466 | - | 2,850 | 2,190 | 48,701 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,498 | - | , |  | 3,267 |  | 14,765 | 6,148 | - |  | - | 81 |  | 6,229 |
|  | -3,321 |  |  | $\cdot$ | 2,579 |  | 5,900 | 1,953 | \% | - | M 7074 | 6,939 |  | 8,892 |
|  | 25,099 | 2,934 | - | $\cdot$ | 27,932 | 11,358 | 67,323 | 20,366 |  |  | 7,674 | 58 |  | 28,098 |
| Newbern, | 23,961 | 1,215 | - | - | 9,241 3,665 | ${ }^{\cdot} 331$ | 34,417 | 12,454 $-\quad 2,042$ | - | - | 187 | 4,419 | - | 17,060 |
| Edenton, - | 15,085 3,850 | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r}3,665 \\ \hline 96\end{array}$ | 334 | 19,074 3,946 | 2,042 | . |  | - |  |  | $\mathbf{2 , 0 4 2}$ 5,441 |
| Camden, | 24,583 | . | . | . | 3,828 | - | 28,411 | 19,188* | . |  | - | 110 | . | 19,298 |
| Beaufort, - | 1,046 | - |  | - | . | - | - 1,046 | 1,090 | - | - | - | . | - | 1,090 |
| Ocracock: . |  | - | 1,826 | - |  | - | 1,826 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plymouth, $\times \cdot$ | 8,953 |  |  | - | - 225 | - , | 9,178 | 3,514 | - |  | - |  |  | 3,514 |
| Georgetown, S.C. | - 2,266 | 2,193 |  | - | 191 | - ${ }^{\prime}$ | 4,650 |  |  |  |  | 2,605 |  | 2,605 |
| Charleston, . | 71,661 | 185 | 5,914 | - | 19,738 | 18,747 | 116,245 | 40,828 | a 9 | 5,852 | 814 | 1,804 | 523 | 49,860 |
| Savannah, |  | . |  | - | 4,416 | 10,674 | 15,090 | . 27,983 |  | - | . | , | 428 | 28,411 |
| St. Mary's, | 3,047 | - | . | - | , |  | 3,047 | - 5,819 | - | - . | . | - | 7,621 | 13,440 |
| New Orleans, | 9,923 | - | - | - | - | 17,959 | 27,882 | $\cdot 21,958$ | - |  | - | . | 170 | 22,128 |
| Total, | 1,539,229 | 56,082 | 171,293 | 596,232 | 1,504,938 | 294,992 | 4,162,766 | 1,174,383 | 34,141 | 322,944 | 391,020 | 610,313 | 150,146 | 2,682,947 |

# EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1811, 

communicated to the house of representatives, january 23, 1812.
'Treasury Department, January 21st, 1812.
SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1811, and amounting to - 61,316,833 dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandise, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are esti-


And those of foreign growth or manufacture, at - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad 16,022,790$
$\$ 61,316,833$
The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz:

| Produce of the Sea, | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$1,413,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forest, | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | 5,286,000 |
| Agriculture, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35,556,000 |
| Manufactures, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,376,000 |
| Uncertain, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 663,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$45,291,000 |

And they were exported to the following Countries, viz:

| To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Swede | Denmark, | - | - | - | - | \$3,055,833 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain, | , | - | - | - |  | 20,308,211 |
| Spain and Portugal, | - - | * | - |  |  | 18,266,466 |
| France and 1taly? - | - - | - | - |  |  | 1,194,275 |
| To all other countries, or not distinguished, | - - - | - | - | - |  | 2,469,258 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$45,294,043 |

The Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of Foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the following: Coun-

| To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, |  | - | - | - | - | \$5,340,117 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain, - | , | - | - | - | $\sim$ | 1,573,344 |
| Spain and Portugal, - | - - | - | - | - | . | 5,772,572 |
| France and Italy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | - - | - | - | - | - | 1,712,537 |
| To all other countries, or not distinguished, | - - | - | - | - | - | 1,624,220 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$16,022,790 |

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
albert gallatin.

Slatement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1 st of October, 1810, and ending the 30th September, 1811.


Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing the 1st October, 1810, and ending the 30th September, 1811 .

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. |  | Quantity or Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Entilled to Drawback. | Not entitled to Drawback. | Total. |
| Value of goods free of duty, | dollars, |  | 1,495,984 | 1,495,984 |
| , at 15 per cent. |  | 3,257,528 | 2,674,034 | 5,931,562 |
|  | - do. | 258,099 19,691 | 412,544 34,306 | 676,643 53,997 |
| Wines, Malmsey Madeira and London particular, | gallons, | 15,322 | 8,824 | 24,146 |
| Whes, All other Madeira, - | do. | 4,621 | 5,032 | 9,653 |
| Burgundy, Champaign, \&c. - | do. |  | , 309 | 309 |
| Sherry and St. Lucar, | do. | 392 | 168 | 560 |
| Claret, \&c. in bottles or cases, | do. | 7,512 | 5,180 | 12,692 |
| Lisbon, Oporto, \&c. | do. | 1,141 | 8,562 | 9,703 |
| Tenerifte, Fayal, \&c. | do. | 43,510 | 2,651 | 46,161 |
| All other, - | do. | 205,993 | 35,304 | 241,297 |
| Spirits, from grain, - | do. | 5,653 | 2,565 | 8,218 |
| Spres, other materials, | do. | 101,514 | 7,056 | 108,570 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.



Treasury Departanent, Register's Office, January 20th, 1812.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
A Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1811.


[^18]

A Statement of the Duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported, without being entitled to drawback.

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. | Amount of Duty. | SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. | Amount of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollars. Cts. |  | Dollars. Cts. |
| Goods paying duties ad val. at ${ }^{12 \frac{1}{2}}$ per ct.1520do.do. | 334,254 25 | Spices, Cloves, | 8,731 40 |
|  | 61,881 60 | Pepper, | 8,330 28 |
|  | 6,861 20 | Pimento, | 16456 |
| Wines, Malmsey Madeira and London |  | Chinese Cassia, | 2,280 00 |
| particular, | 5,117 92 | Indigo, - | [ 6,441 75 |
| All other Madeira, | 2,516 00 | Cotton, | 2886 |
| Burgundy, Champaign, \&c. | 13905 | Powder, Gun, | 49800 |
| Sherry and St. Lucar, - | 6720 | Iron, Slit and Hoop, | 78080 |
| Claret, \&c. in bottles or cases, | 1,813 00 | Nails, - ${ }^{-}$ | 2,208 22 |
| Lisbon, Oporto, \&c. - | 2,568 60 | Paints, Ochre, Yellow, in Oil, | 3600 |
| Teneriffe, Fayal, \&c. | 74228 | , Dry yellow, | 780 |
| All other, - | 8,119 92 | Spanish Brown, - | 8472 |
| Spirits, from grain, from other materials, | 71820 | White and red Lead, | 49332 |
|  | 1,975 68 | Lead and manufactures of Lead, | 44065 |
| Molasses, - ${ }^{-}$ | 21835 | Cordage, tarred, - - - | 1,864 34 |
| Beer, Ale, Porter, and Cider, | 6928 | Untarred, | 14350 |
| Teas, Bohea, - - - | 20556 | Steel, - - | 40400 |
| - Souchong, and other Black, | 32346 994272 | Twine and Packthread, | 6800 |
| Hyson, Imperial, \&c. | 9,942 72 $\mathbf{5 , 7 3 6} 40$ | Glauber Salts, -- ${ }^{\text {Salt, weighing fifty-six pounds or less, }}$ | 2400 17960 |
| Other Green, - | 5,736 40 25,239 | Salt, weighing fifty-six pounds or less, | 17960 9880 |
| Cocoa, | 10,433 80 | Fish, foreign caught, dried, | 9880 74800 |
| Sugar, Brown, - - - - - | 27,704 10 | Pickled Salmon, | 13200 |
|  | 52,246 41 | Mackerel, | 24000 |
| Other refined and lump, - | 7059 | - All other, | 6640 |
| Almonds, | 5984 | Glass, Black quart bottles, - - | 38760 |
|  | 5662 | Window, not above 8 inches by 10 , | 21440 |
| Prunes and Plums, | 3000 | notabove 10 inches by 12, | 7175 |
| Figs, , - - | 9924 | Cimall above 10 inches by 12, | 3230 |
| Raisins, in jars and boxes, | 19022 | Cigars, - - - | 36800 |
| Cheese, - - | 5580 | Shoes and Slippers, Silk, | 14000 |
|  | 1575 | Cin Kid, Morocco, \&c. | 4050 |
| Soap, - - | 48716 | Cards, Playing, - | 15000 |
| Spices, Mace, - | 4250 48150 |  |  |
| Nutmegs. Cinnamon, | $\begin{aligned} & 48150 \\ & 61760 \end{aligned}$ | Total, | 597,000 35 |

## TONNAGE FROM 1789 то 1810.

combunicated to the house of representatives, february 4, 1812.

## Treasury Derartnent, February 3, 1812.

Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of the tonnage of the United States, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 11th ultimo, and accompanied by an explanatory letter from the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

$\qquad$
Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 1st, 1812.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit statements of the tonnage of the United States, within each State and Territory, for each year, from the 4th of March, A. D. 1789, to the close of the year 1810; distinguising the amount employed in foreign trade, the coasting trade, and the fisheries.

As there were not any accounts kept at the treasury, of the district tonnage of the United States, prior to the operation of the acts of 31st December, 1792, and 18th February, 1793, the statement marked A, in which is exhibited the tonnage for the years 1789,1790 , 1791, and 1792 , has been formed from the accounts of tonnage on which duties were collected for those years. The succeeding statements, marked B, C, D, E, F, G, are taken from the treasury records of outstanding district tonnage at the close of the several years therein enumerated, and correspond with the annual statements made out for Congress.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE.
The Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the Tonnage on which Duties were collected during the years 1789, 1790, 1751, and 1792.

B.

Registered Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade.

| STATES. | 1793. | 1794. | 1795. | 1796. | 1797. | 1798. | 1799. | 1800. | 1801. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons.95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons. 95 ths. | Tons, 95 ths. | Tons.95ths. |
| N, Hamp. | 12,521.25 | 12,952.25 | 13,463.46 | 15,579.46 | 15,970.50 | 16,589.48 | 19,875.14 | 14,120.18 | 18,379.10 |
| Massach'tts. | 135,599.68 | 143,783.61 | 171,748.12 | 186,199.59 | 187,447.47 | 178,798.41 | 191,067.31 | 213,197.28 | 241,319.05 |
| Vermont, | 18-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 186.91 | 179.24 |
| R. Island. | 18,604.42 | 17,933.00 | 20,327.27 | 20,159.36 | 19,686.13 | 19,802.84 | 18,562.39 | 18,841.20 | 23,747.29 |
| Connecticut, | 18,015.85 | 20,511.59 | 23,549.91 | 26,045.39 | 19,634.25 | 23,549.44 | 31,632.63 | 31,260.39 | 34,465.58 |
| New York, | 45,355.89 | 71,693.17 | 93,421.67 | 103,945.53 | 110,983.57 | 111,488.72 | 120,253.06 | 97,791.06 | 106,023.18 |
| New Jersey, | 260.27 | 484.04 | 637.85 | 901.27 | 762.72 | 1,344.28 | 1,271.34 | 860.15 | 1,046.08 |
| Pennsylvania | 60,924.57 | 67,895.30 | 83,623.92 | 90,568.94 | 88,400.72 | 85,476.49 | 90,944.30 | 95,631.74 | 109,036.45 |
| Delaware, - | 927.45 | 1,064.11 | 1,290.37 | 1,574.28 | 2,724.24 | 2,357.89 | 2,217.16 | 2,066.62 | 2,752.02 |
| Maryland, - Dist. of Col. | 26,792.74 | 38,007.77 | 48,007.53 | 46,314.82 | 55,964.46 | 63,480.92 | 81,446.81 | 81,508.36 | 55,986.30 |
| Virginia, - | 23,997.72 | 26,130.13 | 31,767.28 | 36,278.26 | 40,936.41 | 43,657.58 | 46,858.68 | 41,838.47 | 44,850.92 |
| Kentucky, - <br> N. Carolina, | 10,167.49 | 14,438.76 | 12,601.19 | 15,515.04 | 19,645.61 | 18,603.33 | 19,214.52 | 20,949.47 | 21,812.63 |
| S. Carolina, | 12,998.15 | 21,369.35 | 25,483.75 | 29,994. 17 | 31,360.57 | 33,753.22 | 38,567.42 | 43,731.70 | 51,192.21 |
| Georgia, Ohio, - Orleans Ter. | 1,568.40 | 2,599.43 | 3,548.01 | 3,556.84 | 4,260.48 | 4,473.42 | 286.18 | 7,937.52 | 7,759.35 |
|  | 367,734.93 | 438,8 | 529,470.63 | 576,733.25 | 597,777.43 | 603,376.37 | 669,197.19 | 669,921.35 | 718,549.60 |
| STATES. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1805. | 1806. | 1807: | 1808. | 1809.' | $1810 .$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons, 95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Ons.95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons.95ths | Tons. 95ths, |
| N. Hamp. | 18,792.59 | 18,718.59 | 18,167.28 | 19,719.36 | 20,606.29 | 22,367.64 | 20,101.51 | 23,010.47 | 24,534.00 |
| Massach'tts, | 209,704.40 | 222,024.81 | 250,638.47 | 285,639.32 | 306,075.87 | 310,309.69 | 266,519.91 | 324,690.08 | 352,806.82 |
| Vermont, - |  | - | 223.52 | 301.27 | 301.27 | 301.27 | 301.27 | 476.11 | 494.51 |
| R. Island, - | 23,603.01 | 23,890.66 | 26,123.36 | 28,531.33 | 28,617.19 | 28,492.24 | 23,282.93 | 28,403.55 | 28,574.93 |
| Connecticut, | 24,940.05 | 26,770.54 | 23,683.67 | 29,563.31 | 26,026.37 | 27,071.11 | 22,297.87 | 21,306.46 | 22,671,35 |
| New York, | 79,152.85 | 89,382.17 | 105,610.54 | 121,614.09 | 141,186.14 | 149,061.61 | 146,682.61 | 169,535.39 | 188,556.73 |
| New Jersey, | 1,551.09 | 1,708.35 | 1,445.88 | 1,293.05, | 891.84 | 952.13 | 525.29 | 15,596.67 | 17,338.51 |
| Pennsylvania | 64,637.26 | 67,629.10 | 71,198.67 | 77,238.52 | 86,728.35 | 93,993.16 | 94,658.69 | 106,621.90 | 109,628.57 |
| Delaware, - | 1,957.82 | 1,793.81 | 2,512.55 | 1,715.21 | 1,073.29 | 1,105.00 | 755.49 | 1,461.83 | 1,242.88 |
| Mayland. - | 43,295.72 | 46,487.49 | 53,842.13 | 62,004.93 | 71,819.92 | 79,782.49 | 74.699 .43 | 88,188.55 | 90,045.16 |
| Dist. of Col. |  |  | 9,915.43 | 8,512.81 | 7,797.93 | 8,613.87 | 6,556.49 | 7,482.41 | 9,416.26 |
| Virginia, - | 31,943.87 | 37,832.24 | 33,614.11 | 37,674.19 | 34,015.29 | 33,503.05 | 29,485.28 | 36,699.29 | 45,339.78 |
| Kentucky, - | 388.83 | 675.52 | 675.52 | 675.52 |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. Carolina, | 21,399.71 | 21,063.13 | 18,908.82 | 22,576.69 | 22,180.70 | 21,894.58 | 16,623.24 | 23,161.64 | 26,472.47 |
| . Carolina, | 31,353.75 | 30,993.34 | 41,868.75 | 35,107.60 | 40,158.61 | 45,222.85 | 41,628,11 | 42,675.74 | 43,354.77 |
| Georgia, - | 7,652.33 | 7,742.30 | 8,125.54 | 8,592.77 | 10,909.89 | 12,827.18 | 11,305.46 | 10,942.83 | 12,405.41 |
| Ohio, - Orleans Ter. | - | 444.65 | 509.00 | 169.73 | 160.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | 5,466.49 | 8,361.12 | 9,735.33 | 12,778.68 | 13,629.56 | 9,805.86 | 11,386.45 |
|  | 560,380.63 5 | 597,157.05 | 672,530.18 | 749,341.22 | 808,284.68 | 848,306.85 | 769,053.54 | 910,059.23 | 984,269.05 |

C.

Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Coasting Trade.

| TATES. | 1793. | 1794. | 1795. | 1796. | 1797. | 1798. | 1799. | 1800. | 1801. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. 95ths. T | Tons. 95ths. T | Fons. 95ths. 1 | Tons. 95ths. T | Tons. 95ths. T | Tons. 95ths. | Tons, 95ths. | Tons, 95ths. | T |
| N. Hamp. | 1,254.84 | 1,428.31 | 962.65 | 1,086.42 | 1,321.84 | 1,571.30 | 1,293.44 | 1,698.25 | 1.355 .75 |
| Massach'tts, | 51,402.87 | 72,478.46 | 52,297.69 | 61,837.00 | 65,195.62 | 70,555.33 | 64,723.52 | 75,080.46 | 67,949.08 |
| R. Island, | 4,502.20 | 6,195.52 | 6,049.05 | 5,761.00 | 5,700.55 | 5,234.49 | 5,268.93 | 5,764.42 | 5,291.74 |
| Connecticut, | 7,255.44 | 9,628.00 | 9,761.58 | 11,527.47 | 12,918.49 | 12,802.80 | 11,046.54 | 12,488.01 | 13,129.59 |
| New York, | 13,986.81 | 22,470.25 | 34,806.40 | 42,454.70 | 46,053.63 | 47,365.62 | 49,118.17 | 51,553.47 | 55,666.71 |
| New Jersey, | 4,577.13 | 6,069.73 | 7,107.15 | 9,115.58 | 11,484.87 | 13,279.75 | 14,297.41 | 15,222.10 | 15,598.68 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,579.83 | 6,074.12 | 7,074.59 | 7,402.71 | 7,738.00 | 7,854.08 | 7,230.86 | 7,380.61 | 6,798.68 |
| Delaware, | 577.09 | 1,155.85 | 2,521.00 | 3,281.46 | 3,900.54 | 4,110.82 | 4,032.32 | 4,140.40 | 4,198.32 |
| Maryland, Dist. Col. | 9,512.59 | 15,544.13 | 18,392.56 | 22,073.76 | 24,249.18 | 26,438.53 | 28,179,14 | 30,973.61 | 33,183.93 |
| Virginia | 12,098.08 | 15,731.62 | 17,215.36 | 18,915.90 | 21,626.64 | 23,469.47 | 22,736.23 | 26,224.52 | 27,114.73 |
| N. Carolina, | 2,764.03 | 4,398.51 | 3,500.28 | 4,531.00 | 5,651.23 | 5,700. 14 | 5,147.06 | 5,823.13 | 6,081. 53 |
| Georgia, Orleans Ter. | 2,058.55 | 4,464.34 | 4,369.30 | 6,615.81 | 7,458.08 | 7,783.78 | 7,606.32 | 7,114.13 | 8,340.58 |
|  | 283.34 | 1,588.33 | 738.10 | \$20.53 | 778.08 | 1,177.38 | 224.27 | 1,831.68 | 1,545.62 |
|  | 114,853.10 | 167,227.42 | 164,795.91 | 195,423.64 | 214,077.05 | 227,343.79 | 220,904.46 | 245.295.04 | 246,255.34 |
| STATES. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1805. | 1806. | 1807. | 1808. | 1809. | 1810. |
|  | Tons. 95 ths. | Tons. 95ths. 7 | ons. 95 ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons, 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons, 95 ths. |
| N. Hamp. | ${ }^{1} 1,069.34$ | 1,041.16 | 2,069.08 | 1,639.65 | 1,560.16 | 3,602.41 | 3,866.56 | 3,066.61 | 2,863.87 |
| Massach'tts, | $74,747.51$ | 73,123.26 | '79,096.65 | 86,413.36 | 89,892.16 | 89,982.78 | 127,893.79 | 113,325.63 | 107,260.72 |
| R. Island, | 4,780.23 | 5,531.11 | 6,331.52 | 6,182.24 | 5,766.47 | 6,279.53 | 8,981.54 | 8,265.83 | 6,899.11 |
| Connecticut, | 12,783.35 | 13,638.51 | 14,890.20 | 15,555.51 | 15,236.26 | 15,884.93 | 21,947.27 | 19,477.70 | 19,346.83 |
| New York, | 61.509 .36 | 63,049.09 | 65,411.01 | 67,812.61 | $70,225.68$ | 72,567.43 | 77,522.10 | 78,252.61 | 83,536.60 |
| New Jersey, | 15,301.37 | 16,893.67 | 18,950.57 | 19,323.49 | 19,654.37 | - 20,535.85 | 22,539.65 | 23,268.84 | 23,927.60 |
| Pennsylvania | - 8,318.54 | 8,997.18 | 9,134.78 | 10,016.19 | - 9,252.66 | 10,355.29 | 13,455.06 | 13,497.49 | 14.255.76 |
| Delaware, | 4,438.47 | 4,743.50 | 4,995.49 | 5,228.67 | - 5,587.72 | 5,878.02 | 6,292.56 | 6,371.94 | 6,261.74 |
| Maryland. | 33,548.12 | 36,198.31 | 36,674: 62 | 38,080.87 | 38,879.88 | 40,400.18 | 46,916.38 | 47,715.69 | 46,247.92 |
| Dist. Col. |  |  | 3,514.26 | 3,976.12 | 3,968.31 | 1 4,073.58 | 4,772.70 | 5,125.32 | 4,783.01 |
| Virginia | 26,594.08 | 26,068.37 | 25,833.60 | 26,464.76 | 28,244.45 | 5 27,360.80 | 29,378.62 | 29,052.39 | 31,284.35 |
| N. Carolina, | 7,200.61 | 8,139.71 | 9,073.25 | 5 9,086.60 | 9,091.26 | - 9,602.02 | 1 11,377.44 | 1 10,640.94 | 10,562.56 |
| S. Carolina, | 8,288.94 | 8,716.58 | 8,410.92 | 8,779.29 | 8,972.29 | 7,773.18 | 8 8,858.71 | 1 8,043.58 | 9,449.54 |
| Georgia, | 1,962.94 | 2,535.39 | 2,072.79 | 2,249.77 | 7 2,915.49 | , 3,351.38 | 3,178.44 | 3,337.78 | 3,107.37 |
| Orleans Ter. |  |  | 380.87 | $7 \quad 556.85$ | $5 \quad 729.54$ | $4 \quad 542.25$ | 5 703.26 | 6 2,057.71 | 1 1,326.69 |
|  | 260,543.16 | 268,676.12 | 286,840.01 | $1301,366.38$ | 8 309,977.05 | 5 318,189.93 | 3 387,684.43 | 3 371,500.56 | 6 371,114.12 |

Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Whate Fishery.

| STATES. | 1793. | 1794. | 1795. | 1796. | 1797. | 1798. | 1799. | 1800. | 1801. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1805. | 1806. | 1807. | 1808. | 1809. | 1810. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons, 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons.95ths. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. |
| Massachusetts, | - | - | 3,040.41 | 2,241.24 | 1,103.70 | 763.09 | 592.29 | 651.74 | 736.35 | 580.08 | 1,142.49 | 323.40 | 681.49 | 229.86 | 127.75 | 206.91 | 74.48 | 122.60 |
| Rhode Island, | - | - | 122.27 | 122.27 | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | 235.24 | 216.59 | 216.69 |
| Connecticut, | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 216.59 | 498.59 | 779.37 | 282.00 | 282.00 |  |
| - | - | - | 3,162.68 | 2,363.51 | 1,103.70 | 763.09 | 592.29 | 651.74 | 736.35 | 580.08 | 1,142.49 | 323.40 | 898.13 | 728.50 | 907.17 | 724.20 | 573.12 | 339.24 |

E.

Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Cod Fishery.

|  | 1793. | 1794. | 1795. | 1796. | 1797. | 1798. | 1799. | 1800. | 1801. | 1802. | 1803. | 1804. | 1805. | 1806. | 1807. | 1808. | 1809. | 1810. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons, 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 95. | Tons. 96. |
| N. Hampshire, | - | - | 483.46 | 508.60 | 648.65 | 744.27 | 558.92 | 712.51 | 1,261.59 | 1,462.73 | 1,767.45 | 929.92 | 2,001.77 | 1,934.34 | 543.30 | 1,504.02 | 1,203.64 | 954.89 |
| Massachusetts, | - | - | 23,847.14 | 26,894.57 | 30,710.01 | 32,547.12 | 22,812.00 | 20,708.89 | 28,540.53 | 28,961.10 | 38,218.16 | 39,292.72 | 41,411.52 | 42,497.47 | 53,263.00 | 37,635,31 | 22,356.14 | 23,443.09 |
| Rhode Island, | - | - | 73.27 | 267.16 | 724.46 | 493.52 | 102,67 | 85.65 | 210.47 | 316.43 | 353.09 | 209.38 | 558.67 | 785.73 | 1,251.68 | 882.43 | 172.93 | 137.53 |
| Connecticut, | - | - | 483.14 | 659.53 | 1,038.48 | 1,335.21 | 458.57 | 667.86 | 967.73 | 1,731.22 | 2,484.66 | 2,060.10 | 3,862.64 | 4,285.21 | 4,813.57 | 3,040.74 | 2,008.43 | 1,333.42 |
| New York, | - |  | - | 113.17 | 285.02 | 356.64 | - | 131.88 | 299.15 | 515.84 | 544.30 | 595.81 | 644.55 | 850.35 | 818.28 | 534.80 | 368.43 | 381.88 |
| New Jersey, | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48.44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia, | - | - | - | 66.26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | 24,887.06 | 28,509.39 | 33,406.67 | 35,476.81 | 23,932.26 | 22,306.94 | 31,279.57 | 32,987.42 | 43,416.20 | 43,088.08 | 48,479.30 | 50,353.20 | 60,689.88 | 43,597.40 | 26,109.67 | 26,250,91 |

F.

Licensed Vessels, under twenty tons, employed in the Coasting Trade.

G.

Licensed Vessels, under twenty tons, employed in the Cod Fishery.

[1st Session.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1810.

communicated to the house of representatives, february 4, 1812.
Treasury Department, Februay 3, 1812.
Sir:
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herevith, two statements of the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, and an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1809, to the 30th of September, 1810.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States in American vessels, commencing the 1 st of October, 1809 , and ending the $30 t h$ of September, 1810.
mPPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.


| FROM | articles paying spicifio dutims. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Coffee. | Cocoa. | Choco. late. | sogar. |  |  |  | Almonds. | fruits. |  |  |  |  | casdies. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Brown, \&c. | Clayed, | Candy. | Loaf and other refined. |  | Currants. | Prunes and Plums. | Figs. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Muscadel, } \\ \text { Jar, and Box } \end{gathered}$ Raisins. | All other Raisins. | Tallow. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wax \& } \\ \text { Sperma- } \\ \text { ceti. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,224 |  |
| Prussia, - - - - | . |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - | 484 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 409 |
| Holland, - - - | 14,822 | - | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 25 | 5,823 | - | 489 | 5,141 | 98 | - | - | - | - | 22,290 | - | 13 | - | 6. |
| Scotland, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - . - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Satk, \&c. - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 73 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - . - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 209 | 12,672 | - | 45,851 | 29,200 | 7,875 |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&̧c. - . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French European Atlantic ports, - - | 1,399 | - | - | - | 2,001 | - | 135 | - | - | 316 | - | 32 |  |  |  |
| Spanish do. do. - | 25,693 | 1,325 | 520 | 152,907 | 20,950 | 13 | - | 20,911 | - | - | 26,308 | 138,281 | 57,936 |  |  |
| Do. do. Mediterranean ports, - | 158,603 | 6,182 | - | - | - | - | - | 78,016 | - | - | 92,873 | 997,401 | 2,141,656 |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - . | 70,172 | 16,405 | - | - | - | - | - | 19,259 | - | 194 | 23,799 | 15,057 | - | - | 30 |
| Fayal and other Azores, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,008 | - | - | 1,910 |  |  |  |  |
| Italy and Malta, - - - | 17,222 | 142 | - | - | - | - | - | 27,120 | 77,341 | 68,444 | 55,901 | 2,849 | 45,460 |  |  |
| Total, | 288,420 | 29,877 | 522 | 153,396 | 28,092 | 111 | 135 | 147,596 | 90,013 | 68,954 | 268,932 | 1,182,820 | 2,252,940 | 2,224 | 445 |

IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued


| FROM | articies paying speditic nưties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Twine, \&c. Glauber <br> Salts. |  | Coal., | frsh. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Glass } \\ \text { 1. Black quart } \\ \text { Bottles. } \end{gathered}$ | axass, winnow. |  |  | Cigars. | Boots. | shons and seiprelis. |  |  | Playing Cards. |
|  |  |  | Dried. | Pickled. | Not above 8 by 10. |  | Not above 10 by 12. | All above 10 by 12. | Silk. |  |  | Men and Women's Moroceo, \&c. | Children's. |  |
|  | - Cwt. |  |  | Bushels. | Quintals. | Barrels. | Grace. | 100 Square Feet. |  |  | M. | Pairs. |  |  |  | Packs. |
| Russia, | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | 82 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - - - |  | - |  |  | - | - | 2,213 | 391 | - | - | - | 50 | 100 |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 179 | 6,524 | 2,246 | 1,164 | - | - | 72 | 32 | - | 4,138 |
| Denmark and Norway, -- - | 5 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland, - - - - |  | - | 280;760 | - | 2 | 6,638 | 12,608 | 1,326 | 2,279 | - - | 736 | 88 | 6,668 | 532 |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | 1,075 | - | 280,760 | - | 2 4 | 6,038 | 62 | 45 | 1,685 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |  |
| Scotland, - - - | 29 | - | 47,088 | - | 4 |  |  |  | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | - | 28 | 30,447 | 3 | 2 | 528 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, \&c. • - |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 53 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 40 |  |  |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. - - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 56 | 90 | 18 |  |
| French European Atlantic ports, | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |  |  |  | 45 | - | 12 | 3 | 3 |  |
| Spanish do. do. - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. do. do. Mediterranean ports, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | - | - |  | - |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fayal and other Azores, - | - | - | 78 |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 72 |  |  |  |
| Italy and Malta, - - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,141 | 28 | 358,373 | 3 | 8 | 9,913 | 21,553 | 4,052 | 5,128 | 45 | 737 | 350 | 6,938 | 555 | 4,138 |

IMPOR'TATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM AFRICA.


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM ASIA.


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM ASIA-Continued.



IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, \&c.-Continued.

| FROM |  | amticles rating specific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Starch. | Pewter Plates and Dishes. | mons. |  | Nails and Spikes. | patits. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lead and } \\ \text { Manufantures } \\ \text { of Lead. } \end{gathered}$ | , cor | abe. | Steel, | Hemp. | Twine, \&c. |
|  |  |  |  | Anchors and Sheet. | Slit ard Hoop. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ochre, Dry } \\ \text { Ycllow. } \end{gathered}$ | Spanish <br> Brown. | White and Red Lead. |  | Tarred. | Untarred. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, Danish West Indies, Dutch West Indies, British West Indies, Newfoundhand and British Fisheries, British American Colonies, French West Indies, \&c. Floridas, Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. Spanistl West Indies, \&c. Coast of Brazil, \&c. West Indies, generally, Uncertain ports, places, \&c. Total, | - | 415 | - | 2,005 | - | 46,635 2,655 | - | - | - | 7,192 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | - |  | - |  | - |  |  | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | = | 226 | - | 16,630 | - | 23,943 | - | - | 300 | 1,441 | - | - | 7 |  |  |
|  | - | - 55 | - | 6 | 350 | 40,613 | 300 | 1,015 | 1,020 | 6,680 | 2,217 | 67 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
|  | - | 70 | - | 5,007 |  | 40,613 | - | 1,015 | 1,020 | 3,314 | 2,217 | 4 | 5 |  |  |
|  | - | - | 4 | - | - | 229 | - | - | - | 1,309 | - | - | 5 |  |  |
|  | - | 1,618 | - | 9,407 | - | 6,017 | - | - | 3,895 | 8,330 | 743 | 575 | - | - | 2 |
|  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,837 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | 2,384 | 4 | 33,055 | 350 | 120,092 | 300 | 1,015 | 8,052 | 28,766 | 2,960 | 646 | 16 | 2 | 10 |
|  |  | articlas pating smectic duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Glauber Salts. | Coal. | mrsir |  | alass. |  |  | Cigars. | Foreign Lime. | Boots. | shozs and stiprens. |  |  | Playing <br> Cards. |
|  |  |  |  | Dried. | Pickled. | Black <br> Quart Bot- <br> tles. | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Window, } \\ \text { Not above } \\ 8 \text { by } 10 . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Window, } \\ & \text { Allabove } \\ & 10 \text { by } 12 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Silk. | len and Fomen's occo, \&c. | Children's. |  |
|  |  | Cwt. | Bushels, | Quintsls. | Barrels. | Groce. | 100 square feet. |  | M. | Casks. | Pairs. |  |  |  | Packs. |
| Swedisl2 West Indies, - - | - | - | - | 55 | - | 24 | 4 | - | 97 | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - | - | - | - | 4 -- | - | -8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies, - - | - |  | 400 | - | - |  | $\overline{18}$ | - | 378 |  | - | - | 6 |  |  |
| Nritish West Indies, ${ }^{\text {Nas }}$ - | - | - | - | 116 | 112 | 57 | - 18 | 10 |  |  | - | - | 6 |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - | - | 1 | - | 13 | 1,424 | 27 | 39 | - |  | 47 | 5 | - | 57 | - | 6 |
| French West Indies, '8c. - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | 187 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floridas, - - | - | - | 1,440 | - | - | 46 | - | 1 - | 172 | - | 8 | - | 632 |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | - | 335 | 130 | 6 |  |
| Spanish West Inclies, \&c. Coast of Brazil, \&c. |  | 102 | - | - | 2 | 8 | - |  | 18,714 | - | - | 335 | 130 | 6 | 758 |
| West Indies, generally, - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain ports, places, \&c. - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - . | - | - | 475 |
| - Total, | - | 106 | 1,840 | 184 | 1,538 | 193 | 61 | 10 | 19,552 | 47 | 14 | .335 | 825 | 6 | 1,239 |

RECAPITULATION OF THE PRECEDING IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS, Viz:


# RECAPITULATION-Continued. 





IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.


IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN YESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, UNCERTAIN PORTS, PLACES, \&c.


IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN YESSELS FROM THE WES'T INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, \&c.-Continued.




AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS-Continued.

| from |  |  | articies fatina specific doties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | tess. |  |  |  | Coffee. | Cocos. | Chocolate. | sogar. |  |  |  | Almonds. |
|  |  |  | Bohea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, |  |  | - | 14 | - | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prussin, - - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, | - | - | 8 | 419 | 1,765 | 300 | 2,425,216 | 87,206 | 86 | 4,007,862 | 91,099 | - | 75 | 885 |
| Denmarkand do. - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 775 | - | 28 | 310,126 | - | - | 23 |  |
| Holland and dio. - | - | - | - | 27 | 18 | 23 | 1,454,137 | 27,709 | 32 | 683,468 | 1,488 | 849 |  |  |
| Great britain and do. - | - | - | 23 | 205 | 12 | 279 | 624,146 | 128,322 | 31 | 2,331,891 | 31,718 | 209 | 96 | 282 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France and dependencies, | - | - | - | 365 | 469 | - | 3,623,141 | 465,430 | 31 | 2,113,660 | 26,233 | - | 135 | 624. |
| Spain and do. - | - | - | - | - | 1,761 | 2,643 | 21,723,836 | 702,056 | 1,735 | 31,681,846 | 9,183,017. | 13 | 25 | 100,815 |
| Portugal and do. - | - | - | 7,235 | 31,772 | 182 | - | 749,238 | 408,378 | - | 3,251,234 | 189,914 | - | - | 28,301 |
| Italy and Malta, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,222 | 142 | - | - | - | - | - | 27,120 |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt | - | - | - | - | - | - | - . | - | - | -) | - | - | - | 9,458 |
| China, - - | - | - | 1,429,876 | 2,433,262 | 1,282,768 | 2,498,080 | - | - |  | 160 | 122,856 | 1,688 |  |  |
| All other countries, | - | - | - | 1,110 | 15,578 | - | 252,173 | 7,150 | 101 | 573,318 | 501,719 | - | - | 16,764 |
|  | Total, | - | 1,437,142 | 2,467,174 | 1,302,556 | 2,501,336 | 30,869,884 | 1,826,393 | 2,044 | 44,953,565 | 10,148,044, | 2,759 ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 354 | 184,249 |

AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS-Continued.


AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS-Continued.




Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 1, 1812.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1790, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1810.

communicated to the house of representatives, march 2, 1812.

Treasury Department, February 27th, 1812.
SIR:
I have the honor, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 23d December last, to transmit statements of the amount in value of the exports of the United States for each year, from the ist October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1810, distinguishing the exports of each State and Territory, and also distinguishing, since the 1st of October, 1802, the value of the exports of domestic production from those of foreign. The last mentioned distinction had not, prior to that time, been $r_{1,0}$ ide in the collectors' returns; nor had any annual retuins of exports been rendered prior to the 1st of October, 1790.

Similar statements of imports cannot be prepared, as the documents in the treasury show the value of those articles only which pay duties ad valorem. Of the articles paying specific duties, the quantity, and not the value, is returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

A Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports from the several States and Territories, annually, from the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1810.

|  | STATES. |  | From the 1st October, 1790, to the 30th September, 1791. | From the lst October, 1791, to the 30th September, 1792. | From the 1st October, 1792, to the 30 th September, 1793. | From the 1st October, 1793, to the 30 th Sep. tember, 1794. | From the lst October, 1794, to the 30th September, 1795. | From the list October, 1795, to the 30th September, 1796. | From the list October, 1796, to the 30th September, 1797. | From the lst October, 1797, to the 30th Sep. tember, 1798. | From the 1st October, 1798, to the 30 th September, 1799. | From the 1st October, 1799, to the 30th September, 1800. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | - - | - - | 142,869 | 181,413 | 198,204 | 153,860 | 229,427 | 378,161 | 275,840 | 361,453 | 361,789 | 431,836 |
| Vermont, - | - - | - - | - | - . | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,480 | 57,041 |
| Massachusetts, | - - | - - | 2,519,651 | 2,888,104 | 3,755,347 | 5,292,441 | 7,117,907 | 9,949,345 | 7,502,047 | 8,639,252 | 11,421,591 | 11,326,876 |
| Rhode Island, | - - | - . | 470,131 | 698,109 | 616,432 | 954,599 | 1,222,917 | 1,589,872 | 975,530 | 947,827 | 1,055,273 | 1,322,945 |
| Connecticut, | - - | " - | 710,353 | 879,753 | 770,255 | 812,765 | 819,465 | 1,452,793 | 814,506 | 763,128 | 1,143,818 | 1,114,743 |
| New York, - | - | - - | 2,505,465 | 2,535,790 | 2,932,370 | 5,442,183 | 10,304,581 | 12,208,027 | 13,308,064 | 14,300,892 | 18,719,627 | 14,045,079 |
| New Jersey, | - - | . - | 26,988 | 23,406 | 54,179 | 58,154 | 130,814 | 59,227 | 18,161 | 61,877 | 9,722 | 2,289 |
| Pennsylvania, | - - | - - | 3,436,093 | 3,820,662 | 6,958,836 | 6,643,092 | 11,518,260 | 17,513,866 | 11,446,291 | 8,915,463 | 12,431,967 | 11,949,679 |
| Delaware, - | - - | - " | 119,879 | 133,972 | 93,559 | 207,985 | 158,041 | 201,142 | 98,929 | 183,727 | 297,065 | 418,695 |
| Maryland, | - | - . | 2,239,691 | 2,623,808 | 3,665,056 | 5,686,191 | 5,811;380 | 9,201,315 | 9,811,799 | 12,746,190 | 16,299,609 | 12,264,331 |
| Virginia, - | - - | - - | 3,131,865 | 3,552,825 | 2,987,098 | 3,321,636 | 3,490,041 | 5,268,655 | 4,908,713 | 6,113,451 | 6,292,986 | 4,430,689 |
| North Carolina, | - - | - - | 524,548 | 527,900 | 365,414 | 321,587 | 492,161 | 671,487 | 540,901 | 537,810 | 485,921 | 769,799 |
| South Carolina, | - - | - - | 2,693,268 | 2,428,250 | 3,191,867 | 3,867,908 | 5,998,492 | 7,620,049 | 6,505,118 | 6,994,179 | 8,729,015 | 10,663,510 |
| Georgia, - | - | - - | . 491,250 | 459,106 | 520,955 | 263,832 | 695,986 | 950,158 | 644,307 | 961,848 | 1,396,759 | 2,174,268 |
|  | - Total, | Dollars, | 19,012,041 | 20,753,098 | 26,109,572 | 33,026,233 | 47,989,472 | 67,064,097 | 56,850,206 | 61,527,097 | 78,665,522 | 70,971,780 |



Statcment showing the Value of the Exports，the growth，produce，and manufacture of the United States，from cach State and Territory，annually，from the 1st of October，1802，to the 30th of September， 1810.

| STATES AND TERRI－ TORIES． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire， | 443，527 | 453，394 | 389，595 | 411，379 | 365，950 | 122，294 | 201，063 | 225，623 |
| Vermont，－ | 89，510 | 135，930 | 101，997 | 91，732 | 148，469 | 83，103 | 125，881 | 406，138 |
| Massachusetts， | 5，399，020 | 6，303，122 | 5，697，051 | 6，621，696 | 6，185，748 | 1，508，632 | 6，022，729 | 5，761，771 |
| Rhode Island， | 664，230 | 917，736 | 1，065，579 | 949，336 | 741，988 | 139，684 | 658，397 | 874，870 |
| Connecticut， | 1，238，388 | 1，486，882 | 1，353，537 | 1，522，750 | 1，519，083 | 397，781 | 655，258 | 762，785 |
| New York， | 7，626，831 | 7，501，096 | 8，098，060 | 8，053，076 | 9，957，416 | 2，362，438 | 8，348，764 | 10，928，573 |
| New Jersey， | 21，311 | 24，829 | 20，633 | 26，504 | 36，063 | 12，511 | 269，104 | 392，798 |
| Pennsylvania， | 4，021，214 | 4，178，713 | 4，365，240 | 3，765，313 | ．4，809，616 | 1，066，527 | 4，238，358 | 4，751，634 |
| Delaware， | 187，687 | 180，081 | 77，827 | 125，787 | 77，695 | 38，052 | 96，495 | 79，988 |
| Maryland， | 3，707，040 | 3，938，840 | 3，408，543 | 3，661，131 | 4，016，699 | 764，992 | 2，570，957 | 3，275，904 |
| District of Columbia，－ | 1，412，056 | 1，157，895 | 1，135，350 | 1，091；760 | 1，363，352 | 281，936 | 681，650 | 984，463 |
| Virginia，－ | 5，949，267 | 5，394，903 | 4，945，635 | 4，626，687 | 4，393，521 | 508，124 | 2，786，161 | 4，632，829 |
| North Carolina， | 926，318 | 919，545 | 767，434 | 786，029 | 740，933 | 117，129 | 322，834 | 401，465 |
| South Carolina， | 6，863，343 | 5，142，100 | 5，957，646 | 6，797，064 | 7，129，365 | 1，404，043 | 2，861，369 | 4，881，840 |
| Georgia， | 2，345，387 | 2，003，227 | 2，351，169 | 82，764 | 3，710，776 | 24，626 | 1，082，108 | 2，234，912 |
| Ohio，－－ |  | － | ， | 62，318 | 28，889 | 13，115 | 3，850 | 10，583 |
| Indiana Territory， | 738 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan do． | 210，392 | 276，964 | 313，2 | 221，2 | 311，947 | 50，8 | 36，114 | 3，571 |
| Mississippi do． | 1，099，702 | 60，127 |  |  | 701 | － | 305 | 2，958 |
| Orleans，－ |  | 1，392，093 | 2，338，483 | 2，357，141 | 3，161，381 | 537，711． | 344，305 | 1，753，970 |
| Total，Dollars， | 42，205，961 | 41，467，477 | 42，387，002 | 41，253，727 | 48，699，592 | 9，433，546 | 31，405，702 | 42，366，675 |

Statement showing the Value of the Exports，the growth，produce，and manufacture，of foreign countries，from each State and Territory，annually，from the 1st of October，1802，to the 30th of September， 1810.

| STATES AND TERRI－ TORIES： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire， | 51，093 |  | ，813 | 383，884 | 314，072 | 2，765 | 85，532 |  |
| Vermont | 27，940 | 55，795 | 67，405 | 102，0 | 55， | 25，669 | 49，901 | 26，493 |
| Massachusetts， | 3，369，546 | 10，591，256 | 13，738，606 | 14，577，547 | 13，926，377 | 3，619，690 | 6，119，564 | 7，251，277 |
| Rhode Island， | 611，366 | 817，935 | 1，506，470 | 1，142，499 | 915，576 | 102，350 | 626，135 | 456，706 |
| Connecticut，－ | 10，183 | 29，228 | 90，190 | 193，078 | 105，644 | 15，910 | 11，255 | 5，858 |
| New York， | 3，191，556 | 8，580，185 | 15，384，883 | 13，709，769 | 16，400，547 | 3，243，620 | 4，232，798 | 6，313，757 |
| New Jersey，－ |  |  | 110 | 7，363 | 5，123 | 8，288 | 50，071 | 37，469 |
| Pennsylvania， | 3，504，496 | 6，851，444 | 9，397，012 | 13，809，389 | 15，055，128 | 2，956，803 | 4，810，883 | 6，241，764 |
| Delaware， | 240，466 | 517，315 | 230，556 | 374，319 | 151，580 | 70，683 | 41，541 | 40，354 |
| Maryland，－ | 1，371，022 | 5，213，099 | 7，450，937 | 10，919，774 | 10，282，285 | 1，956，114 | 4，056，369 | 3，213，114 |
| District of Columbia，－ | 32，938 | 294，303 | 184，865 | 154，386 | 83，026 | 3，381 | 21，765 | 53，640 |
| Virginia， | 151，441 | 395，098 | 660，985 | 428，709 | 367，713 | 18，349 | 107，964 | 189，783 |
| North Carolina， | 26，296 | 9，142 | 12，469 | 3，576 | ，229 |  | 160 | 2，484 |
| South Carolina， | 947，765 | 2，309，516 | 3，108，979 | 2，946，718 | 3，783，199 | 260，4 | 385，972 | 408，774 |
| Georgia， | 25，488 | 74，345 | 43，677 |  | 34，06 |  |  | 3，774 |
| Indiana Territory， | 32，476 | 17，320 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mississippi，do． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orleans，do． | － | 208，269 | 1，033，06 | 1，530，18 | 1，159，174 | 723，39 | 197，62 | 136，978 |
| Total，Dollars， | 13，594，072 | 36，231，597 | 53，179，019 | 60，283，236 | 59，643，558 | 997， | 2，797，531 | 391 |

## IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC RIVER.

## communicated to the house of representatives, may 7, 1812.

Mr. Lewrs, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, to whom_was referred the bill from the Senate, "for improving the navigation of the river Potomac, opposite the City of Washington," and the memorials of the President and Directors of the Canal Company in the City of Washington; the President and Directors of the Washington Bridge Company; the inhabitants of the City of Washington, and of Thomas L. Washington and W.H. Washington, in opposition to the passage of the said bill, made the following report:
They have paid that careful attention to the various matters, embraced by the said bill and petitions, which the importance and complexity of the objects seemed to require. For this purpose they not only listened to the statements and reasonings of the respective parties interested, but to the detailed and critical opinions of persons deeply skilled in hydraulic engineering. The result of that investigation is, that, from the widely extended navigable waters of the Potomac, above the District of Columbia, it is of great importance, not only to the town of Georgetown, but to the inland country, that a ship channel should be re-opened to that place. That, although there is great difficulty in conducting the land water from its deep, narrow, and strong current, at Georgetown, into the expanded waters of the Potomac, in front of the city of Washington, without forming a bar, yet, from all your committee can learn, it ought not to be despaired of.

But while your committee fully recognize the paramount claims of ship navigation, growing out of its superior usefuluess to the public, they are clearly of opinion that it is not just to prosecute that object at the expense of the rights of individuals, or corporations, previously created, without providing a full and fair indemnity to the injured. They are, therefore, of opinion, that provision ought to be made in the bill for tire indemnification of the bridge company for any injury which they may receive from the prosecution of the intended works; and although they do not apprehend that any injury will arise to the canal company, yet if, as the proprietors fear, any damage should be done, it ought to be provided for. They are not convinced that the works to be erected would accelerate the filling up of the channel near Alexander's Island; and if such should be their effect, they do not believe that persons, who have made no occupancy of the banks of navigable rivers, except for agricultural purposes, are entitled to compensation for injuries growing out of the improvement of the ship channels of such rivers.

Experience having proved that attempts to open the channels of rivers, by confining the waters, have often produced bars below such confinement, your committee are of opinion that a bill, authorizing experiments on the channel of a navigable river, ought to provide reasonable security for the removal of any bars which such experiments may occasion.

After thus expressing their opinion as to the importance of the proposed navigation, their hopes as to its practicability, and their clear convictions that the injured ought to be indemnified by the persons attempting such improvements; and that the public, as well as individuals, should be secured by proper provisions, for the removal of any bars which may be formed by the proposed works, your committee are fully satisfied that it would best consist with justice and all the various interests concerned, that the persons attempting to make the improvement should prosecute them by commissioners or agents of their own selection, and in the manner most agreeable to their own views of utility, with but one restraint; the object of which should be, to prevent such great or lasting injuries to the navigation of the District of Columbia, or the country below, as no funds contemplated by the bill would compensate. Your committee, therefore, recommend that provision be made, (in any bill which may be passed for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac) that the President of the United States may, at any, and at all times, interdict the erection or completion of such works, as will, in his opinion, endanger the navigation of the District of Columbia, or the river below said District.

# NON-IMPORTAIION ACT MODIFIED. 

communioated to the house of representatives, june 19 and 23, 1812.

## SIR:

Committee Roong, June 9, 1812.
I am directed by the Committee of Ways and Means to request you to inform them whether, in your opinion, the non-importation act may not beso modified or partially suspended, as to afford a revenue equivalent to the estimated amount of the proposed internal taxes, additional tonnage duty, and diminution of drawbacks; and, in such event, whether the last mentioned objects of revenue may not for the present be dispensed with.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
LANGDON CHEVES.
The Hon. Albert Garlatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

## Treasury Department, June 10, 1812.

Sir:
I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, asking whether, in my opinion, the non-importation act may not be so modified or partially suspended as to afford a revenue equivalent to the estimated amount of the internal taxes, additional tonnage duty, and diminution of drawbacks; and, in such event, whether the last mentioned objects of revenue may not for the present be dispensed with?

All the estimates of revenue which have been transmitted during this session, having necessarily been made in conformity with the existing laws, were predicated on the supposed absolute prohibition of British produce and manufactures. These, in ordinary times, amounted to more than one-half of the foreign merchandise consumed in the United States. The actual exclusion of the greater part of the articles of our own growth from France, Holland, and Germany, the consequent nullity of our commerce with those countries, and the conquest by Great Britain of their colonies, still more lessens the proportion of foreign articles which may be imported from other countries than the British dominions.

It is therefore evident, that the amount of duties on importations will be more than doubled in the event of a suspension of the non-importation, and that they will; whilst that suspension continues, afford a revenue at least equi
valent to the estimated amount of the proposed direct tax, internal duties, additional tonnage duty, and diminution of drawbacks. All these may be dispensed with, so long as the suspension continues, provided that the contemplated increase of one hundred per cent. on the duties on inportation shall take place.

It is not believed that the result would be materially affected by a modification or partial instead of an absolute suspension of the non-importation; for the amount of importations would be principally regulated by the amount of American funds already in England, and by the subsequent consumption of American produce in Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, and the British West Indies, respectively. If a discrimination be thought eligible, it would seem that the articles entitled to preference are colonial produce, particulariy rum, coarse woollens, middle price cotton goods, Irish linens, earthen and glass ware, hardware, and manufactures of steel, tin, brass, and copper. Fine cloths, muslins, plain cotton goods, manufactures of silk, hemp, flax, (with the above exception) and leather, paper, hats, shoes and millinery, may either be altogether supplied by domestic manufactures or dispensed with.

The annual importaitions of British colonial and domestic produce and manufactures could not be estimated at less than thirty-five millions of dollars. Supposing (on the same grounds on which the other estimates of duties on imporiation in time of war were made) that the warand other restrictions should reduce the amount to one half, the proposed double duties collected on the residue would produce a nett revenue of at least five millions of dollars, and greater, therefore, than all the proposed internal taxes and duties, and additional tonnage duty.

Permit me, however, to observe, with respect to this last duty, that, so far as relates to foreign vessels, the proposed addition appears necessary, and is hardly sufficient to compensate the great advantages which war will give them over American vessels, in the American commerce.

It is proper to add, that all the bills for laying and collecting the direct tax and internal duties have been prepared in conformity with the former request of the committee, so that the whole subject may be taken up at this or any other time, without any delay on the part of the treasury. The only detail on which the information is not.as complete as might be desired, is that of the quotas of the direct tax intended to be laid on the several counties in each State. It is also believed that the system has been prepared in such manner, that it may be organised and all the taxes be in full operation in the month of April next, provided the laws are enacted before the commencement of the year 1813 .

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient se:vant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Honorable Langdon Cheves,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

## Sir:

The non-importation acts forbid two things, viz: 1st. The importation of British merchandise: 2d. The importation of any merchandise whatever, from the dominions of Great Britain. The bill reported to the House suspends the operation of the first prohibition, but not of the second. This is intended, it is presumed, to prevent direct importations from Great Britain in neutral vessels. That regulation will, it is believed, have no other effect but to enhance the freight, and thereby make us pay dearer for the merchandise. But supposing that exception to be generally proper, its application to the adjacent British provinces will be injurious. It is our interest now to draw from Canada all the furs and merchandise belonging to our citizens. Their exportation may be forbidden by the British, but, if permitted by them, their importation into the United States will continue to be forbidden. If this be not intended, the bill should be amended by inserting, in the first section, after the words "Great Britain," the words "or of goods, wares, and merchandise, from the British provinces adjacent to the Urited States," or words to that effect. Or a third section, specially. providing for the case, may be introduced. It seems to me that, even if the bill was rejected, that provision is due to our citizens, who should be permitted, if they can, to snatch their property from the enemy's hands. That property, in England, runs no great risk; buit, in a colonial government, may be seized by the mere act of the Governor. 'Snuggling, also, is much more dangerous from that quarter than by sea.

The title of the bill does not agree with the enacting clause.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Honorable Langdon Cheves.

12th Congress.]
No. 176.
[2d Session.

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR FNDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1811.

## commidnicated to the house of representatives, January $7,1813$.

Treasury Department, January 4, 1813.
SIR:
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, and an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1810, to the 30th of September, 1811.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## IMPOR'TATIONS FROM EUROPE.

| FROM | value of goods rating deties ad vai.- |  |  | artiches pating spegtric doties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | At 15 per cent. | At 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | At $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | wines. - |  |  |  | spintrs. |  |  | Molasses. | Beer, Āle, and Porter. | teas. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Madeira. | Burgun. dy, \&c. | Sherry \& St. Lucar: | All other. | From Grain. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { From other } \\ \text { materials } \\ \text { than grain. } \end{array}\right\|$ | From domestic produce. |  |  | Bohea. | Soul -chong. | Hyson. | Other Green. |
|  | Dollars. |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | 2,996,977 | 29,736 | 1,235 |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,238 | 931 | 3,282 | 3,672 |
| Prussia, - - - | 103,562 | $\therefore 1,810$ | 1,612 | - | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - - | 813,123 | 42,237 | 3,987 | - | - | - | 25 | 1,426 | - | - | - | 49 |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | 1,256,007 | 81,370 | $\cdots 85,192$ | - | 59 | - | 58 | 22,477 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 16,445,839 | 5,213,310 | 240,689 | 172 | 5 | 28 | 77,743 | 65,095 | 3 103,464 | - | $\cdots$ | 130,804 | - | - | 4 |  |
| Scotland, - - - | 1,185,945 | 63,840 | 6,584 | - | - | - | - | - | 196 | - | - | 3,863 |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - - | 596,956 | 15,788 | 38,509 | - | - | - | - | 109 | - • | - | 189 | 4,776 |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar, - . - - - | 261 | 8,692 | - | - | - | '530 | 111,029 | - | 3,417 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IIamburg, Bremen, \&c. - - - | 151,980 | 6,085 | 5,155 | - | - | - | 8 | 12,607 | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, - | 581,156 | 188,882 | 2,543 | - | 187 | - | 189,887 | - | 175,767 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish do. do. do. - | 15,722 | 12,757 |  | - | - | 170 | 72,506 | - | 12,251 | - | - | - | - | 76 |  |  |
| Do. do. do. Mediterraneain, | 13,168 | 20,044 | 1 | 786 | $\cdots$ | 2,725 | 169,358 | - | 31,207 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - - - | 148,720 | 70,797 | 117 | 2,858 | - | - | 22,354 | - | 6,509 | - | - | 83 | - | - | 821 |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - | 470 | 1,844 | - | 141 | . - | 1,243 | 91,071 | - | 1,219 | 98 |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Italy and Malta, - , - - | 102,925 | 119,565 | 6 |  |  | - | 104,288 | - | 20,828 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - | 24,712,811 | 5,876,757 | 385,630 | 3,957 | 279 | 4,696 | 838,327 | 101,714 | 354,858 | 98 | 189 | 139,575 | 2,238 | 1,007 | 4,107 | 3,672 |

IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.



IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.



IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM AFRICA.



IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM ASIA-Continued.
artiches patina spectific duties.

| sugar. |  |  | Slmonds. | frutis. |  |  |  | Soap. | spices. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brown. | White. | Candy. |  | Currants. | Figs. | Raisins, in jars and boxes. | All other. |  | Mace. | Nutmegs, | Cinnamon. | Cloves. |

Pounds.


IMPORTA'TIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, AND UNCERTAIN PORTS, \&c.



IMPOR'TATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, \&c.-Continued.

| FROM | atticles paying spegiele duties. . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EIsII. |  | Glass, Black quart Bottles. | window giass. |  |  | Cigars. | Lime. | Boots. | stoes and slippers. |  | - cands. |  |
|  | Dried. ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | All other. |  | Not above 8 by 10 . | Not above 10 by 12. | All above 10 by 12. |  |  |  | Silk. | Kid and Morocco. | Wool'and Cotton. | Playing. |
|  | Quintals. | Barrels. | Groce. | 100 square feet. |  |  | M. | Casks. | Pairs. |  |  | Dozens. | Packs. |
|  | - | - | 34 | - | - | - | 42 |  |  |  |  | . |  |
|  | - | - | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -2 | $\overline{-}$ | 40 | $\checkmark$ | - |  | 42 | $\overline{5}$ | 12 | - | $\overline{7}$ | - | 72 |
|  | 76 | 204 | 40 | 79 | 2 | 3 | - | 5 | - | - | 12 | - | 30 |
|  | - | - | . 6 | - | - | - | 179 | - | - | $\overline{8}$ | 35 |  |  |
|  | - | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | 28 |  | 5 | 12 |
|  |  | - | - 32 | - | - |  | 12,264 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - |  |  | 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78 | 204 | 238 | 79 | 2 | 3 | 12,626 | 5 | 12 | 32 | 47 | 5 | 114 |

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.



IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.



IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, AND UNCERTAIN PORTS, \&


GENERAL AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS FROM EACH NATION, AND ITS DEPENDENCIES



AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATLONS-Continued.


AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS-Continued.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ms patin | spraticic moties |  |  |  |  | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | E1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | patints. |
| FROM |  |  | Snuff. | Indigo. | Cotton. | Hair. | Gun. | Starch. | Glue. | Pewter plates and dishes. | Anchors and | Slit \& Hoop. | Nails and Spikes. | Quicksilver. | Ochre. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sheet. |  |  |  | Yellow in Oil. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | P | nds. |  |  | , |  |  |
| Russia, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 208 | 23,246 | - | 54,684 |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, - - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, | - | - | 372 | 6,143 | 4,020 | - | - | 3,378 | - | - $\cdot$ | 23,531 | 31,048 | 6,447 |  |  |
| Denmark and ditto, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | - | - | 10,694 | 13,036 | 2,463 |  |  |
| Holland and ditto, - | - | - | - | - | 12,021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain and ditto, - | , - |  | 314 | 372,043 | 2,439 | 30 | 4,199 | 2,863 | 43,357 | 10,214 | 708,246 | 572,783 | 1,775,760 | - | 10,808 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France and dependencies, | - | - | 76 | 14,764 | 262,651 | - | 380 | 2,540 | 696 | - | 2,438 | 3,779 | 28,091 |  |  |
| Spain and ditto, - | - | - | 573 | 383,819 | 49,530 | - | 1,077 | 403 | - | - | 11,684 | - | 452 | 1,156 |  |
| Portugal and ditto, - | - | - | 12 | 17,883 | 3,087 | - | 114 | - | - | - | - | - | 6,106 | 1,412 |  |
| Italy and Malta, , - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,718 |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, | - | - | - | 1,013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - | - | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other countries, - | - | - | - | 9,713 | - | - | , - | - | - | - | 11,098 |  |  |  |  |
| Total, |  |  | 1,347 | 805,378 | 333,748 | 30 | 5,770 | 9,422 | 67,299 | 10,214 | 822,375 | 620,646 | 1,819,319 | 10,286 | 10,808 |

AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS-Continued.


| FROM | , |  | anticles payinc specific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | mrsir |  | Glass <br> Black quart Bottles. | window acass, |  |  | Cigars. |  | Boots. | shozs and stippens. |  |  | cands. |  |
|  |  |  | Dried. | Pickled. |  | Not above 8 by 10 . | Not above 10 by 12. | All above 10 by 12. |  | Lime. |  | Silk. | Kid and Morocco. | All other. | Wool and Catton. | Playing. |
|  |  |  | Quintals. | Barrels. | Groce, | 100, square feet. |  |  | M. | Casks. | Pairs. | Pairs. |  |  | Dozens. | Packs. |
| Russia, " - - |  | - | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 239 | 9 | 133 | 59 |  |  |
| Prussia, - - | - | - | - | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden and dependencies, | T | - | - | - | 55 | 1,206 | 1,046 | 31 | 196 | - | 1 | - | 478 |  |  |  |
| Denmark and do. | - | - | - | - | 664 | 3,505. | 2,489 | 1,027 | - | - | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | 58 |  |  |  |  |
| Holland and do. | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | . |
| Great Britain and do. | $-$ | - | 5,620 | 10,280. | 11,329 | 7,048 | 1,541 | 1,582 | 303 | 5 | 990 | 25 | 5,251 | 167 | 50 | 102 |
| Hamburg, Bremen, \&c. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 11 | - | 12 |  |  |
| France and dependencies, | - | - | - | - | 779 | - | - | - - | 182 | - |  | 1,851 | 858 | 61 |  |  |
| Spain and . do. | - | - | 65 | 16 | 78 | 90 | 60 | - | 13,135 | - | 56 | 1,851 | 858 | 61 | - |  |
| Portugal and do. | - | - | - | - | 17 | - |  |  |  |  |  | 276 |  | - | 5 | 12 |
| Italy and Malta, - | - | - |  |  | - . |  |  |  |  | - | 30 | 282 | 23 |  |  |  |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, | - | - | - |  | 2 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - | $\cdots$ | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | 10 | - | 5 |  |  |
| Cran |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | , - | - | - | 1,106 | 425 |  |  |  |
| All other countries, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | - | - | - | 4 |  |  |  |
| Total, | - | - | 5,685 | 10,296 | 12,965 | 11,849 | 5,136 | 2,641 | 13,937 | 5 | 1,316 | 3,628 | 7,172 | 304 | 55 | 186 |

Treasury Department, Regíster's Office, January 4, 1813.

No. 177.
[2d Session.

## NATURALIZED SEAMEN REGISTERED.

## communtoated to the senate, jantary 11, 1813.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Senate, of the 30th day of the last month, the Secretary of State respectfully reports the following statement, which contains all the information in this Department, called for by the Senate, of the number of persons born in foreign countries who have been legally naturalized in the United States, and registered annually as American seamen, according to returns from the custom houses, under the act of the 28th of May, 1796, relative to American seamen.

From these returns it appears that there have been registered at the different custom houses in the United States, of this description of citizens, the following numbers of seamen, distinguished by the several years when they were so registered, viz:


The additional returns from 1796 to 1804 , inclusively, were received from one of the principal custom houses in the United States, since the date of the last report to the Senate, and those for 1811 and 1812, above stated, are not complete.

Department of State, January 6th, 1813.

12th Congress.]
No. 178.
[2d Session.

## EXPORTS TO SPAIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1812.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 5, 1813.

## Treasury Departnent, February 3d, 1813.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports to the dominions of Spain, for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1812, prepared in conformity with the resolution of the Senate of the 30th January last. I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable the Presment of the SYenate.
JAMES MONROE.

No. 178.

Ite


STATEMENT-Continued.


Treabuix Department, Register's Office, February 3, 1813.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 181.

COMMNNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 8, 1813.
Treasurx Department, Februamy 6th, 1813.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1811, together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
same
Treasurx Department, Register's Office, Felruaty 5, 1813.
Sir: I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31st December, 1809, of the district tonnage of the United States.

Tons. 95ths.

| The registered tonnage, as corrected in this office for the year 1811, is stated at |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 768,852.21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The enrolled and licensed at |  |  | . |  | - |  |  | 420,362.30 |
| The fishing vessels at | - |  | - | - | - |  | - | 43,287.83 |
| - |  |  |  |  | Amo |  | - | 1,232,502.39 |



The registered tomnage being corrected for the year 1811, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to Corgress, the 27th February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the Register's letter, of 7 th December, 1811 , (with the exception of some of the smaller districts, from which the corrected lists could not be obtained in time,) may be considered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage,

768,852.21
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1811, on that description of tonnage, as being the most correct, and may be considered nearly-the true amount,

324,946.79
The fisling vessels the same, $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad 37,588.07$
Amounting to
$\underline{\underline{1,131,387.12}}$
Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to 768,852.21, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whale fishery,

5,245.21
Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery,
Amounting to
5,299.38
It appears by the collectors' abstracts, that $146,691.82$ tons new vessels were built during the year 1811, of which $108,395.72$ tons were registered, and $38,296.10$ tons were enrolled.

I have the-honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## Albert Gallatin, Esquïe,

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Abstract of the Tomnage of the Shipping of the several Districts of the United States, on the last day of December, 1811.



ABSTRACT-Continued.

Recapitulation of the Tonnage of the United States for the year 1811.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 5, 1813.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true extract made from the quarterly abstracts of tonnage rendered by the collectors of the several districts of the United States, for the year 1811.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
12th Congress.] No. 180 . [2d Session.

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1812.

communicated to the house of representatives, february 16, 1813.
Treasury Department, February 11th, 1813.
SIR:
I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1812, amounting, in articles of domestic produce and manufacture, to _ $\$ 30,032,109$ And in articles of foreign produce and manufacture, to - - $\quad$ -
$\$ 38,527,236$
Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz:

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To the dominions of Spain and Portugal, | - | - |  | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 16,743,046 \\ 9,887,450 \end{array}$ | $704,382$ |
| France, Italy, and Holland, | - | - |  | - |  | 573,478 | 2,570,012 |
| To all other countries, or not distinctly stated, - | - | - |  | - |  | 2,828,135 | 3,276,409 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$30,032,109 | 8,495,127 |

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALILATIN.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Slatement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st of October, 1811, and ending the $30 t h$ of September, 1812.


Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of foreion countries, commencing the 1st of October, 1811, and ending the 30th of September, 1812.


STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


A Summary of the value and destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.


* Now in the possession of Great Britain.-A. G.

A Summary of the value of Exports from each State.

|  |  |  |  |  | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | - | - |  | - | 194,372 | 9,029 | 203,401 |
| Vermont, - | - | - | - |  | 131,403 | 7,244 | 138,647 |
| Massachusetts, | - | - | - | - | 3,935,229 | 2,648,109 | 6,583,338 |
| Rhode Island, - | - | - | - | - | 604,891 | 150,246 | 755,137 |
| Connecticut, - | - | - | - | - | 720,805 | - | 720,805 |
| New York, | - | - | - | - | 6,603,508 | 2,358,414 | 8,961,922 |
| New Jersey, | - | - | - | - | 4,186 | - | 4,186 |
| Pennsylvania, - | - | - | - | - | 4,660,457 | 1,313,293 | 5,973,750 |
| Delaware, - | - | - | - | - | 29,744 | 1,313, | 29,144 |
| Maryland, - | - | - |  | - | 3,956,093 | 1,929,886 | 5,885,979 |
| *District of Columbia, | - . | - |  | - | 1,593,413 | 12,996 | 1,606,409 |
| Virginia, - | - | - |  | - | 2,983,493 | 17,619 | 3,001,112 |
| North Carolina, | - | - |  | - | 489,219 | 11301 | 489,219 |
| South Carolina, |  | - |  | - | 2,024,834 | 11,361 | 2,036,195 |
| Georgia, ${ }^{-}$ | - | " |  |  | 1,066,703 |  | 1,066,703 |
| Territories of the United States, $\dagger$ | - | - | - | - | 1,033,759 | 36,930 | 1,070,689 |
| - | Total, | - | * | Dollars, | 30,032,109 | 8,495,127 | 38,527,236 |


'Treasurx Department, Register's Office, Februaíy 8th, 1813.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

A Summary Statement of the value of the Exports of the orowth, produce, and manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending the 30 th September, 1812.

Dried fish, or cod fishery,
Pickled fish, or river fishery, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,
Whale (common) oil and bone,
Spermaceti oil and candles,

THE FOREST-\$2,701,000.
2. Skins and furs,

Ginseng,
3. Product of Wood.

Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts, \&c.)
Oak bark and other dyes,
Naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine)
Ashes, pot and pearl,

$$
\text { AGRICULTURE- } \$ 24,555,000 .
$$

4. Product of Animals.

Beef, tallow, hides, (live cattle,)
Butter and cheese,
Pork, pickled, bacon, lard, (live hogs)
Horses and mules,
Sheep,
5. Vegetable Food.

Wheat, flour, and biscuit,
Indian corn and meal,
Rice,


[^19]SUMMARY STATEMENT-Continued.


A Statement of the Duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards're-exported, without being entitled to drawback.


Treasury Department, Register's Office, Februaty 8, 1813.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## NATURALIZED SEAMEN REGISTERED.

## communicated to the senate, febrdary $19,1813$.

The Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolution of the Senate, of the 28th January last, requiring a statement of the whole number of seamen annually registered, under the act of the 28th of May, 1796 , entitled "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen," distinguishing the number so registered in each year, according to returns made to the Department of. State, by collectors of different ports, has the honor to submit the following abstract, from the returns made to this Department, distinguished by the several years when they were so made.

It may be proper to observe, that, from the deficiency of returns, it is to be reasonably inferred that the number of seamen actually enregistered in the United States, during the period embraced by this report, exceeds that now stated, by one-third.
Abstract of seamen registered in the several custom houses of the United States, according to returns made to the State Department.


All which is respectfully submitted.
Departhent of State, February 18th, 1812.
JAMES MONROE.

13th Congress.] No. 182.
[1stSession.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS.
comitunicated to the senate, on the 20th of july, 1813.

## To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

There being sufficient ground to infer that it is the purpose of the enemy to combine with the blockake of our ports, speciallicences to neutral vessels, or to British vessels in neutral disguises, whereby they may draw from our country the precise kind and quantity of exports essential to their wants, whilst its general commerce remains obstructed-keeping in view also the insidious discrimination between the different ports of the United States; and as such a system, if not counteracted, will have the effect of diminishing very materially the pressure of the war on the enemy, and encouraging a perseverance in it, at the same time that it will leave the general commerce of the United States under all the pressure the enemy can impose; thus subjecting the whole to British regulation in subserviency to British monopoly; Irecommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an immediate and effectual prohibition of exports, limited to a convenient day in their next session, and removable, in the mean time, in the event of a cessation of the blockade of our ports.

JAMES MADISON.
Washington, July 20th, 1813.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1813.

-communtoated to the house of representatives, december 21, 1813.
D. Sheldon has the honor to enclose to Mr. Lowndes, the statement he desired, in relation to American and foreign tonnage employed in the trade of the United States, from the commencement of the war to the 30th of June last; the accounts for the third quarter of the present year are not received so fully as to enable the treasury to give a similar statement for that quarter.

It will be observed that the tonnage here stated is that on which duties were paid in each of the four quarters for which the account is given.

To assist in forming an opinion upon the subject under consideration, (the number of American seamen thrown out of employ by the war, or likely to be thrown out of employ by the embargo) it may be proper to state that the
sum collected for the marine hospital, (being a tax of twenty cents per month on each seaman employed in the merchant service) during the year 1812 , was $\$ 42,421$. The sum collected during the first six months of the year 1813, was about $\$ 13,500$; and for the whole year 1813 , will probably not exceed $\$ 24,000$. The average for several years before the war, was about $\$ 58,000$, but this is exclusive of the years 1808 and 1809 , during the whole of one, and part of the other of which years, there was an embargo, and consequent'interruption of the navigation of the United States.

The hospital tax certainly was not paid by all the seamen in the American merchant service, as it would give, during the years of prosperous commerce, an average of only from twenty-four to twenty-ive thousand seamen constantly employed-a number perfectly incompetent to the navigation of near a million of tons of shipping. But, if no more evasions take place now than then, the proportion will be shown with sufficient accuracy; and it may, therefore, be inferred, that more than one-half of the American seamen have been already driven out of employment, and during the ensuing year it may with safety be estimated that not one-fifth part of the number will be left in service.

December 21, 1813.
A Statement showing the amount of Tonnage employed in the Foreign, Coasting, and Fishing trade of the United States, during the third and fourth quarters of the year 1812, and the first and second of the present year 1813; the first taken from the records and the latter selected from the collectors' abstracts returned to the Treasury of the United States.

| 1812-FROM | - |  |  | American tonnage employed in |  |  |  |  | Foreign tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Foreign trade. | Coasting trade. | Fisheries. | Not regis. tered. | Total. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ton |  |  |  |
| 1st. July to 30th September, - | - | - | - | 134,472 | 73,832 | 4,384 | 2,903 | 215,591 | 10,220 |
| 1st. October to 31st December, | - | - |  | 66,095 | 70,226 | 1,850 | 1,294 | 139,465 | 17,430 |
| Total, | - | - | - | 200,567 | 144,058 | 6,234 | 4,197 | 355,056 | 27,650 |

From 1st January to 30th June, 1813.


13th Congress.]
No. 184.
[2d Session:

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER $\mathbf{3 0} 1 \mathbf{1 8 1 2}$.

communicated to the house of representatives, january 10, 1814.
Treasury Department, Januaiy 8, 1814.
Sir:
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, and an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1811, to the 30th of September, 1812.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

> W. JONES, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The Honorable the Sprahre of the House of Representatives.

| FROM | paxee of goods payifa duties ad valonems. |  |  |  |  |  | apticees fating spectito duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | At 15 percent. | At 171 per cent. | At 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | A1 $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At } 32 \frac{1}{2} \text { per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | At 422 per cent. | wines. |  |  |  |  | sprimits. |  | Molasses. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Malmsey \& Madeira. | All other Madeira. | Burgundy, Champaign \&c. | Sherry and St. Lucar. | All other. | From Grain. | From other materials. |  |
|  | Dollars. |  |  |  |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - - | 2,058,730 | 33,260 | 21,381 | 29,978 | 913 | 25 | - | - | - | - | 17 |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - | 373,808 | 4,019 | 677 | 29,728 | - | - | - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | - | - | - | 2 |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - | 286,230 | 23,371 | 45,316 | 60,003 | 13,919 | 13,127 | - | - | 50 | - | 36 | 10,173 |  |  |
| Hoiland, - - | - 25,828 | 1,647 | 290 | 26,581 | 291 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,380 |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - | 644,665 | 138,319 | 5,880 | 5,260,836 | 1,567,557 | 13,222 | - | - | 338 | - | 2,121 | -1,380 | 12,797 |  |
| Scotland, - - - | 1,568 | - | - | 6,300 | 1,335 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | 16,160. | 1,049 | 27 | 2,843 | 1,783 | - | - | - | -. | - | - | 34 | $\downarrow$ | 412 |
| Gibraltar, - - - - | 1,520 | - | $\therefore$ | - | - | - | 27 | -24 | - | - | 2 |  |  | 412 |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, - | 890,201 | 275,016 | 1,371 | 102,840 | 20,516 | - 1,940 | 104 | 53 | 1,719 | - | 118,345 | - | 425,829 | 18,946 |
| Do. do. do. Mediterranean, | 8,465 | 5,354 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -932 | - | 10,906 | 18,946 |
| Spanish do. do. Atlantic, - | 38,807 | 6,935 | - | 69,414 | 2,482 | - | - | - | - | 10,389 | 36,011 | - | 10,906 995 |  |
| Do. do. do. Mediterranean, | 9,787 | 33,176. | - | 1,750 | 7,914 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, - _ _ - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | 17,725 | 304,142 | - | 34,316 | 100 |
| Portugal, - - - - | 31,560 | 47,352 | 1;374 | 85,765 | 40,469 | 2 | - | 1,396 | - | - | 63,161 | 129 | 2,024 |  |
| Fayal and the other Azores, - - - | 165 | 7,465 | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,649 |  |  |  |
| Italy and Malta, - , - | 77,422 | 142,278 | - | 36,510 | 24,021 | 31 | - | 29 |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Total, - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 240,177 | - | 140,807 | 23,435 |
| Total, - | 4,464,916 | 719,24.1 | 76,316 | 5,712,548 | 1,681,200 | 28,347 | 131 | 1,502 | 2,107 | 28,114 | 786,595 | 71,716 | 627,674 | 42,893 |

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE-Continued.

| FROM | antiches rating spectic doties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Beer, Ale, and Porter. | teas. |  |  | Coffee. | Cocoa. | Chocolate. |  |  | Almonds. | friots. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Souchong. | Hyson. | Other Green. |  |  |  | Brown, | White. |  | Currants. | Prunes and Plums. | Figs. | Raisins, in jars and boxes. |
|  | Gallons. | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - - - | - | 7,391 | 44,306 | 23 | 362 | 4 | - | 209 | ; |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden, - - - | - | 294,957 | 13,400 | 20,282 | 7,121 | - | - | - | 22,338 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark and Norway, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England, Man, and Berwick, - - | 19,66C | - | 5 | - | 33,541 | - | - | 354,446 | 161,671 | 1,816 | - | 22 |  |  |
| Scotland, - - - - | 864 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland, - - - | 17 | - | -* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | - | - | 80 |  |
| Gibraltar, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | , 112 | - | 5,089 | - | - | - | 176 |
| French European ports on the Atlantic, - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | 708 | - | 74,082 | - | 60,441 | 516 | 519 |
| Do, do. do. Mediterranean, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,065 | - | 109 | 178 | 141 |
| Spanish do. do. Atlantic, - | 6 | 425 | - | - | - | 62,979 | 447 | - | - | 41,378 | - | - | 1,346 | 191,959 |
| Do. do. do. Mediterranean, | - | - | - | - | 3,184 | - | - |  | - | 126,282 | - | - | 11,262 | 393,266 |
| Portugal, - - - | - | - - | 934 | 7,727 | 114 | 546 | - | 221,456 | 925 | 25,102 | - | 167 | 19,247 | 9,684 |
| Fryal and the other Azores, . - - |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy and Malta, - - - | - | - | - | - | 394 | - | - | 100 | - | 169,767 | 187,369 | - | 16,169 | 14,934 |
| Total, - | 20,547 | 302,773 | 58,645 | 28,032 | 44,816 | 63,529 | 447 | 577,131 | 184,934 | 444,616 | 187,369 | 60,739 | 48,798 | 610,679 |



IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM ASIA.



IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, AND UNCERTAIN PORTS

| FROM | falde of goods paying juties ap vatorem. |  |  |  |  |  | aliticees pating specific duties.' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . wines. |  |  |  |  | spmmis. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Malmsey Madeira. | All other Madeita. | Burgundy and Cham- paign. | Sherry and <br> St. Lucar. | All other. | From Grain. | From other materials. | From domestic produce. |
|  | Dollars. |  |  |  |  |  | Gallons. . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - | 2,629 | 4;685 | 58 | 788 | 971 | $\sim$ | 139 | 5 | - | - | 52 | - | 1,397,861 | 28 |
| Danish West Indies, - - | 751 | 432 | - | 2 | 66 | - | - | 12 | - | - - | - | - | 69,056 |  |
| Dutch West Indies, - - - | 19 | 108 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,468 |  |
| British West Indies, - - | 793 | 226 | - . | - | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,856 |  |
| British American Colonies, - - - | 5,173 | , 11 | - | 9,500 | 9,627 | - | - | - | - | - | 525 | - | 7,133 |  |
| Newfoundland, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, - | 9;727 | 19,788 | 262 | 4,308 | 3,852 | 60 | - | , - | - | - | 342 | 114 | 75,261 |  |
| Floridas, - - -. | 424 | 1,979 | - | 1,491 | 771 | - | - | 49 | - | - | 910 | - | 9,773 |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. - | 7 737 | 912 | - | - | 148 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, \&c. . - - | 59,725 | 50,104 | 25 | 18,576 | 14,806 | - | 939 | 28 | - | - | 2,309 | - | 1,904,631 |  |
| Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies, | 30,208 | 11,458 | 45 | 4,611 | 849 | - | 128 | 3,976 | 7 | 29 | 17,077 | - | 16 |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - | - | 70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain ports and places, - - | 18,591. | 14,158 | 103 | 154,7,28 | 28,335 | 382. | - | - | - | - | - | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 9,387 |  |
| In captured vessels, - - | - | - . | - | 44,543 | 40,754, | 6,143 | 1,444 | 146 |  | - | 44,246 | - | 193,058 |  |
| Total, | 128,777 | 103,931 | 493 | 238,547 | 90,204 | 6,585 | 2,650 | 4,216 | 7 | 29 | 65,461 | 114 | 3,699,500 | 28 |

IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, \&c.-Continued.

| FROM | amtieles pating stecific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Molasses. | Beer, Ale, and Porter. | teas. |  |  |  | Coffee. | Cocoa. | Chocolate. | sugar. |  | Almonds. | fritis. |  |
|  |  |  | Bohea. | Souchong. | Hyson. | other Green. |  |  |  | Brown. | White. |  | Prunes and Plums. | Figs. |
|  | Gallpns. |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Indies, - - | 2,111,856 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,467,089 | 86,053 | 42 | 17,237,414 | 222,663 |  |  |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 292 | - | - | 1,077 |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British West Indies, - - - | 7,896 | - | - | - . | - | - | 693 | - | - | 82,638 | 12,374 |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | , - | 2,973 |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundiand, - . - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Inciies and American Colonies, - | 821,069 | - | 80 | - | - | - | 9,146,773 | 398,879 | 5 | 1,357,593 | 12,162 | 1,600 |  |  |
| Floridas, - - - - | 6,052 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 90,962 |  | - | 389,243 | 66,228 |  |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. - - |  |  |  | . |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, \&c. - - - | 4,583,302 | - | - | - | 758 | 269 | 12,863,431 | 392;395 | 702 | 28,392,829 | 14,918,539 | 86 | - | 1,227 |
| Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies, | 21,102 | - | - | 132 | 60 | 4,100 | ,445,921 | 203,375 | - 20 | 7,221,058 | 372,639 | 1,011 | . |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - | 909 | - | - | - | - . | - | 12,678 | 4,816 | - | 5,625 | 10,218 |  |  |  |
| Uncertain ports and places, -- - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 156,806 | 49 | - | 57,226 | 64,391 |  |  |  |
| In captured vessels, - - - | 32,950 | 782 | $-$ | 6. | 3 | - | 1,294,115 | $\therefore 12,934$ | - | 5,551,494 | - | 652 | 121 |  |
| Total, - | 7,585,136 | 782 | 80 | 138 | 822 | 4,369 | 25,478,760 | 1,098,501 | 769 | 60,299,170 | 15,679,214 | 3,349 | 121 | 1,227 |

IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN YESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, \&c.-Continued:

| FROM | artioles paying spachife muties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | finuits. |  | cambies. |  | Soap. | Tallow. | sprees. |  |  |  |  |  | Tobaccomanufactured,other thanSnuff andCigars. | Snuff. |
|  | Raisins in jars, \&c. | All other Raisins. | Tallow. | Wax oi Spermaceti, |  |  | Nutmegs: | Cinnamon. | Cloves. | Pepper. | Pimento, | Cassia. |  |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swedish West Yndies, - - . - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,720 | - | 11 | - | 1,713 |  |
| Danish West Indies, - - - |  |  | , . |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch West Indies, - . - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| British West Indies, - - - | - | - | $\downarrow$ | - | - | , 160 | - | - | - | - | 12,352 |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland, , - . - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 112 | 33,307. | - | - | 444 | 424 |  |
| Floridas, - - - - | - | - | . 39 | - | 103 | - | - | - | - | - | 287 | - | 35 | 178 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. - - - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1 - | - | - | 100 |  |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, \&c. .-- - | 14 | - | - | - 390 | , - | 209,969 | - | - | - | 12,888 | 186,661 | - | - | 36 |
| Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies, | 318 | 1,453 | - | $\cdots$ |  | 96,595 | - | 120 | 1,788 | 41,824 | - | 1,709 |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - . - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain ports and places, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,214. | - | 607 | 10,211 |  |  |  |  |
| In captured vessels, - - - | - | $\cdots$ | 4,062 | 846 | 107,674 | - | - | - | - | - | 11,917 | - | - | 3 |
| Total, - | 332 | 1,453 | 4,101 | 1,236 | 107,777 | 306,724 | 1,214 | 232 | 39,422 | (1. 64,923 | 211,328 | 2,153 | 2,172 | 217 |

IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, \&c.-Continued.

| 눙 FROM | amticles pating spectifo duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Indigo. | Cotton. | Gun Powder. | Starch. | Glue. | mox. |  | Nails and Spikes. | Quicksilver | White and Red Lead. | Lead, and Manufactures of Lead. | condage. |  | Cables. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Anchors and Sheet. | Slit and Hoop. |  |  |  |  | Tarred. | Untarred. |  |
|  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{-1}$ Swedish West Indies, - - | - | 5,015 | - | 126 | 2,349 | 419 | - | 4,810 | - | - | 10,598 |  |  |  |
| Danish do. - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dutch do. - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British do. - - ' | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - - |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland, - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies and American colonies, | 3,671 | 105,265 | - | 1,289 | 47 | 9,433 | - | - | 20 | - | 403 |  |  |  |
| Floridas, - - - | - | 83,206 | - | - | - | - | - | 56 | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. - - | 23,186 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | 7,797 |  |
| Spanish West Indies, \&c. - - | 132,908 | 8,235 | - | 121 | - | 390 | - | - | - | - | 1,101 | - | 735 |  |
| Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies, | 982 | - | - | - | 522 | - | - | 14,000 | 1 | 498 | - | - |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 166 |  |  |  |
| Uncertain ports and places, - - | 2,799 | 1,799 | 49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,704 |  |
| In captured vessels, - - - | 224 | 259;919 | 5,691 | - | 930 | 12,879 | 8,954 | 19,458 | - | 9,766 | 15,404 | 24,954 | - | 2,034 |
| Total, - | 163,770 | 463,439 | 5,740 | 1,536 | 3,348 | 23,121 | 8,954 | 38,324 | 20 | 10,264 | 28,172 | 24,954 | 14,236 | 2,034 |

IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, \&c.-Continued.

| FROM | amtigies paying specific doties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steel. | Twine. | Coal. | fism. |  | $\underbrace{\text { GIsss. }}_{\substack{\text { Black quart } \\ \text { Bottles. }}}$ | window gxass. |  | Cigars. | Malt. | Boots. | suoss. |  |  | Cards, Wool and Cotton. |
|  |  |  |  | Dried. | Pickled. |  | Not above 8 by 10 . | Not above 10 by 12. |  |  |  | Silk. | Kid and Morocco. | All other. |  |
|  |  | . | Bushels. | Quintals. | Barrels. | Groce. | 100 squ | are fect. | M. | Bushels. |  |  |  |  | Dozens. |
| Swedish West Indies, - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | - | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danish do. - - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| Dutch do. - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| British do. - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Colonies, - - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland, - - - | - | - | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |
| French West Indies and American Colonies, | - | - | - | - | - | 38 | - | - | 157 | - | - | 24 | 59 |  |  |
| Flovidas, - - - - | - | - | - | - | 86 | 5 | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | 24 | - | 3 |
| Honduras, Campeachy, \&c. - - | - | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 120 |  |  |
| Spanish West Indies, \&c. - - | 58 | - | - | - | 2 | 255 | - | - | 10,602 | - | 68 | 280 | 563 |  |  |
| Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies, | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies, generally, - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncertain ports and places, - - | 702 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | 12 |  |  |  |
| In captured vessels, - - - | 3 | 13 | 14,478 | 2,221 | 590 | 58 | 101 | - | 26 | 6 | 153 | - | 2,439 | 36 |  |
| Total, - | 764 | 45 | 14,496 | 2,221 | 682 | 378 | 113 | 1 | 10,862 | 6 | 221 | 316 | 3,205 | 36 | 3 |




|  |  | vasue of | oods pative | Duties AD | atomem. |  |  |  | Anti | les paxing | specific 20 | tries. |  | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FROM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | nes. |  | Spinits from |  |  |  |
|  | cent. | cent. | At ent. | 10ths per ct. | At $374-10$ per cent. | At 4895.100 | Malmsey Madeira. | All other Madeira. | Sherry and St. Lucar, | All other. | other materials. | Molasses. | Beer, Ale, \& Porter. | Souchong Tea. |
|  | Dollars. |  |  |  |  |  | Gallons. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pounds. |
| Swedish West Indies, - - <br> Danish West Indies,   <br> Mritish West Indies, -  <br> British American Colonies, -  <br> French West Indies and American Colonies, -  <br> Floridas,   <br> Spanish West Indies, \&c.   <br> Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies,   <br> Uncertain ports and places,   | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \overline{118} \\ 102 \\ 22,202 \\ 10,227 \\ 15,246 \\ 19,842 \end{array}$ | 188 | - | 291 | 192 |  | 17 | 26 | - | 29 |  | 111,083 | 895 | 15 |
|  |  | $\overline{372}$ | - | $\stackrel{-}{167,056}$ | - | ${ }_{401}^{7}$ | - | $\sim$ | - | - | 25,956 13,320 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{-}{572}$ | - |  | - ${ }^{-12} 813$ |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5,018 | -36 | 167,056 426 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,813 \\ 83 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 401 | - | - | - | - |  | 35,486 |  |  |
|  |  | 3,817 | - | 32,520 1,793 | 2,172 | - | - | - | - |  | - | 8,266 |  |  |
|  |  | 3,817 37 | - | 1,793 171 | 771 445 | - | - | - | - |  | 31,495 | 358,347 |  |  |
|  |  | 7,275 | 265 | 15,140 | 1,163 | 131 | - | - | 47 | 36,894 |  | - | 374 |  |
| Total, - | 67,740 | 16,803 | 301 | 217,397 | 17,659 | 538 | 17 | 26 | 47 | 37,028 | . 81,896 | 513,182 | 1,269 | 15 |

IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, \&c.-Continued.






Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 6, 1814.

# QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SPIRITS DISTILLED FROM OTHER MATERIALS THAN GRAIN, IMPORTED FROM 1804 то_1812. 

communicated to the senate, january 11, 1814.

## To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit to the Senate a report of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, complying with their resolation of the 31st of December, 1813.

JAMES MADISON.
January 10th, 1814.
Treasury Department, January 5th, 1814.
Sir:
The resolution of the Senate of the 31st of December last requests the Precident of the United States to cause to be laid before that body a statement of the value of all articles manufactured or composed of wool, or of which wool is the material of chief value; also the value of all articles manufactured or composed of cotton, or of which cotton is the material of chief value; and also the value of all spirits distilled from the sugar cane, or from the produce of the sugar cane, which have been imported into the United States since the year 1804, specifying the amount of the said articles imported in each year.

I have the honor to state that the accounts rendered to the treasury by the collectors of the customs do not contain the information required by the above resolution, and that the materials for furnishing the statements requested do not exist at the treasury.

Articles manufactured or composed of wool or of cotton are, with a great variety of other articles, subject, on importation, to the payment of an ad valorem duty. They are not distinguished in the accounts and returns from other articles paying the same ad valorem duties; and no means exist, therefore, at the treasury, for ascertaining their amount or value.

Spirits distilled from the sugar cane, or the produce of the sugar cane, are liable to the same duty on importation as spirits distilled from any other material except from grain, and therefore are not distinguished in the treasury accounts from brandies, or spirits distilled from fruit. As the spirits imported from the West Indies are, however, known to consist almost wholly of spirits distilled from the produce of the sugar cane, a statement has been prepared exhibiting the quantity of spirits imported from thence for each year since 1804. The value of these spirits has been estimated from the prices current returned by the collectors of the customs with their quarterly abstracts. of exports for each year, and is annexed to the statement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
W. JONES, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The President of the United States.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and estimated value of Spirits, distilled from other materials than grain. imported into the United States from the West Indies and American Colonies.


Nots.-The value has been estimated agreeably to the prices current returned by the collectors of the customs in theirquarterly abstracts of exports for each year.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 5, 1814.

MARINE HOSPITAI. AT NEW YORK.
communioated to the house of representatives, Jandary 27, 1814.

## Mr. Archer made the following report:

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of the governors of the New York hospital, having had the same, with the accompanying papers, under their consideration, respectfully ask leave to report:
That, by an act of Congress, passed on the 16 th of July, 1798, a fund was authorized and directed to be raised for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, by a tax of twenty cents per month on their wages, for the whole period of their employment. That by the said act the President was authorized to provide for the temporary relief and maintenance of such seamen as should be sick or disabled, in hospitals or other proper institutions; and the expenditure of money in one district was expressly limited to the sum collected in the same. The President was further empowered to appoint, in the several ports, one or more persons to direct the expenditure of the fund, according to such instructions as should be given. The person appointed for this purpose in the port of New York was the collector of the customs, who, in obedience to instructions, made provision for the support of seamen in the New York hospital, of which the memorialists are the superintendents, and in the month of November, 1804, limited the number of disabled seamen, for whose maintenance, in said hospital, the United States would hold themselves responsible. During every year since that period the memoriaiists have received into the hospital a number of seamen exceeding the number allowed by the collector. For the support of these supernumerary seamen the memorialists, as directors of the institution, exhibit a claim of \$11,552 86 against the United States.

Your committee ask leave to subjoin, as a part of their report, a letter addressed to them, upon this subject, by the acting Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that, from the year 1804, to the year 1813, inclusive, there was received at the port of New York, for the marine hospital fund, the sum of $\$ 403,94404$; and expended in the same port, from the said fund, in the same period, the sum of $\$ 117,54729$; making the balance expended in New York more than that which was collected, $\$ 13,60325$.

It was difficult for your committee to conceive upon what ground compensation could be claimed by the memorial ists for the sum of \$11,55286, expended by them more than what was allowed by the directors of the marine hospital. It may be said that the fund was made general by the act of 1802, and thereby, as its expenditure was no longer limited to the district in which it was created, an equitable demand arises to remuneration. But when it is recollected that there are many other districts in which a great tonnage (of course many seamen) are employed, the conclusion inevitably results, that the President could not, without a disregard to the interests of other portions of the Union, authorize in one district an expenditure undue in proportion to the demands of others.

The memorialists seem strongly to rely upon the application of this fund to other purposes than that for which it was originally created. A portion of it, it is true, has been appropriated to the building of suitable public hospitals for the reception of seamen. But this appropriation has unquestionably been in furtherance of the general beneficent objects of the original law. If the United States had violated the pledge which, in this instance, they had held out, it would certainly be a subject of serious complaint on the part of our seamen, but could have furnished noground for reprehension, to any charitable institutions; the more particularly, when all contracts with them had been rigidly fulfilled by the United States.

Upon a review of all the circumstances which can possibly bear on the case, your committee are of opinion that the district of New York has received at leastits due proportion of the fund for the support of seamen; and that the governors of the New York hospital, aware, as they acknowledge themselves to be, of the number of seamen for whose maintenance the Government would hold itself responsible, have no claim, either legal or equitable, for the reception and support of supernumerary seamen.

On the expediency of increasing the marine hospital fund, for which the memorialists pray, your committee do not consider themselves authorized to speak, as the consideration of such a subject would be without the sphere of the duties assigned them by the House. They report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the governors of the New York hospital, so far as the same relates to a compensation for the support of seamen, beyond that which they have already received, ought not to be granted.

## Treasury Department, January 18th, 1814.

Sir:
In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, making certain inquiries relating to the petition of the governors of the New York hospital, I have the honor to state-

1. That the amount of moneys received into the treasury, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, from the year 1804 to the year 1812, including the sum of $\$ 38,51396$, received within that period from the officers and seamen of the nayy of the United States for this purpose, is $\$ 506,53641$, and that, for the year 1813, the accounts are not received at the treasury, but the amount is estimated to be about $\$ 22,000$, making in the"whole. $\$ 528,53641$, as will appear by the note at foot, marked (a).
2. 'That it is impossible to state the number of seamen, who, during the period above mentioned, have been supported or relieved from the above fund. Some of the accounts, rendered by the agents, do not specify the number relieved, but only the number under care, without noting the daily receptions and discharges. It is conceived, moreover, that this number, if it could be ascertained, would probably not be very material, when it is considered that a single individual has sometimes been supported out of this fund for years, without intermission; and, frequently, others have required medical attention and relief for a few days only.
3. That the sum received for the above fund, at the port of New York, during the period above mentioned, is $\$ 113,94404$, as will appear by the note at foot, marked (b). The year 1813 is on estimate-the accounts for that year not having been all received.
4. That the number of seamen to whom relief has been afforded in the port of New York, during the above period, is very difficult to ascertain, some individuals having continued to receive relief for several years irr sucession, some for a few days only, and others repeatedly, for various periods, and at variousintervals. The particulars of this expenditure have been annually reported to Congress for several years past, by which it appears that the average weekly cost to the United States, of each seaman supported and relieved in the New York hospital, is three dollars and twentyfive cents. By the annexed note, marked ( $c$ ) it will be seen that the total amount of the expenditures in the city of New York, from 1804 to 1813, inclusive, (the last quarter of the year 1813 being however upon estimate, as the accounts are not yet received) has been $\$ 117,547$ 29. This will give an average of sisty-nine seamen constantly receiving relief in that port during the whole of those ten years.

It may not be foreign to the inquiry which the committee is pursuing, to state, that, from the 1st of July, 1802, (when the marine hospital fund, in pursuance of the act of the 3d of May, 1802 , became a general one) to the endlof 1803 , a period not embraced by your letter, there was received, including the sum unexpended at New York on the 30th of June, $1802, \$ 26,69649$, and expended only $\$ 20,16320$; and the cost to the United States of the seamen supported and relieved in the New York hospital is considerably less than in any other regular hospital in the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

> W. JONES, Acting Se crefary of the Treasury.

Hon. Stevenson Aroher, Chairman of the Committee of Claims.
(a.) Note of moneys received from the marine hospital fund, from the year 1804 to the year 1812, inclusive.

(b.) Note of moneys received for the marine hospital fund, at the port of New York, from the year 1804 to the year 1813, inclusive.

| 1804, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$11,31272 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1805, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,571 61 |
| 1806, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,985 49 |
| 180\%, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,769 45 |
| 1808, | - | , - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,449 04 |
| 1809, | - | '. - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,561 37 |
| 1810, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,799 87 |
| 1811, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,260 67 |
| 1812, | - | ( - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,633 82 |
| 1813, | - | (estimate) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,600 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$103,944 04 |

(c.) Note of the amount expended, at New York, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, from the year 1804 to the year 1813, inclusive. (The fourth quarter of the year 1813 is on estimate.)

| 1804, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | \$14,219 96 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1805, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,666 98 |
| 1806, | - | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,155 67 |
| 1807, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | 11,514 79 |
| 1808, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,567 97 |
| 1809, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 10,907 61 |
| 1810, | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 10,733 03 |
| 1811, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 11,861 64 |
| 1812, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - 11,091 69 |
| 1813, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 9,827 95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$117,547 29 |

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1813.

COMmUNICATED TO the Họuse of representatives, february 5, 1814.
'Treasury Department, February 4th, 1814.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of the exports of the United States during the yearending on the 30th September, 1813.

The value of these exports was-

| In, articles of domestic produce or manufacture, | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| In articles of foreign produce or manufacture, |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  | Domestic. | Foreign. <br> 265,036 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Spain and Portugal, and their dominions, France, Holland, Hanse Towns, and Italy, Sweden and Swedish West Indies, | - | - | - | \$20,536,328 |  |
|  | - | - |  | 1,956,774 | 2,365,069 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,411,569 | 196,753 |
| All other countries, -- | - | - | - | 103,481 | 20,987 |
|  |  |  |  | \$25,008,152 | 2,847,845 |

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant, W. JONES, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st of October, 1812, and ending the 30th September, 1813.


Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing the 1st October, 1812, and ending the 30th September, 1813.

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. |  |  |  | Quantity or Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Entilled to Drawback. | Not entitled to Drawback. | Total. |
|  |  | - | dollars, |  | 57,604 | 57,604 |
|  |  | - | do. do. | 50,656 36,910 | 80,745 <br> 24,646 | 131,401 61,556 |
|  | - : | - | do. | 36,910 13,309 | 24,646 9,163 | 61,556 22,472 |
|  | - - | - | do. | 4,972 | 2,241 | 7,213 |
|  | - - | - | do. | 44 | 616 | 660 |
| Wines, Malmsey Madeira and London particular, |  |  | gallons, | 767 | 215 | 982 |
| , All other Madeira, - | - - | - | do. | - | 53 | 53 |
| Burgundy, Champaign, \&c. |  | - | do. | 119 |  | 119 |
| Sherry and St. Lucar, |  | - | do. | 29 | 800 | 829 |
| Tenerifte, Fayal, \&c. |  | - | do. | 1,191 |  | 1,191 |
| §pirits, from grain, - |  | - | do. | 68,647 | 22,841 | 91,488 |
| Sins, other materials, | - | - | do. | 21,113 | 7,172 | 1,053 |
| Teas, Hyson, Imperial, \&c. | - - | - | pounds, | 2,113 | 129 | ${ }_{129}$ |
| Coffee, |  | - | do. | 6,252,368 | 316,159 | 6,568,527 |
| Cocoa, ${ }^{-}$ |  | - | do. | 85,340 | 22,848 | 108,188 |
| Sugar, Brown, |  | - | do. | 8,556,698 | 922,628 | 3,479,326 |
| White, clayed, or powdered, | - - | - | do. | 2,996,053 | 141,909 | 3,137,962 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS-Continued.


A Summary of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding Statement.


A Summary of the Value of Exports from each State.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | - - | - | - | - | - | 29,996 | - | 29,996 |
| Massachusetts, | - . | - | - | - | - | 1,513,069 | 294,854 | 1,807,923 |
| Rhode Island, . | - . | - | - - | - | - | 234,449 | 2,353 | 236,802 |
| Connecticut, | - . | - | - | - | . | 968,729 | 5,574 | 974,303 |
| New York, | . . | - | . | . | - | 7,060,807 | 1,124,687 | 8,185,494 |
| New Jersey, | - . | - | . | - | - | 10,260 | , | 10,260 |
| Pennsylvania, | - - | - | - | - | - | 3,249,623 | 327,494 | 3,577,117 |
| Delaware, | - - | - | - | - | - | 133,432 | , | 133,432 |
| Maryland, - | - . | - | - | - | - | 2,782,073 | 1,005,792 | 3,787,865 |
| Virginia, | - | - |  | - |  | 1,819,414 | , 308 | 1,819,722 |
| North Carolina, | - | . |  | . | - | 7995,510 | 1,848 | 797,358 |
| South Carolina, | - | - |  | - | - | 2,915,035 | 53,449 | 2,968,484 |
| Georgia, - | . - | . |  | - | . | 1,094,595 | , | 1,094,595 |
| ${ }_{\text {* }}$ Listrict of Columbia, | - - | - |  | - | - | 1,013,667 | 31,486 | 1,045,153 |
| * District of Columbia, | - - | - | - |  | - | 1,387,493 | - | 1,387,493 |
|  |  |  | Total, |  | Dollars, | 25,008,152 | 2,847,845 | 27,855,997 |

*Alexandria.
Treasurx Department, Register's Office, February 1st, 1814.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
$\mathcal{A}$ Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1813.


* Sea island cotton valued at twenty cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at teri cents per pound.

STATEMENT-Continued.


A Statement of the Duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported, without being. entitled to drawback.

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. | Amount of Duty. | SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. |  | Amount of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollars. Cts. |  |  | Dollars, Cts. |
| Goods paying duties ad val. at $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per ct. | 10,093 12 | Sugar, Brown, - - |  | 46,131 40 |
| $25^{\text {do, }}$ | 6,161 50 | White, clayed, or powdered, | - | 8,514 54 |
| 15 do. | 1,374 45 | Fruit, Figs, - - | - | 840 |
| 30 do. | 67230 | Soap, - - - | - | 1,355 24 |
| 20 do. | 12320 | Spices, Mace, - - - | - | 7500 |
| Wines, Malmsey Madeira and London | 24940 | Cinnamon, - - | - | 18080 |
| particular, |  | Cloves, - - | - | 35840 |
| All other Madeira, | 5300 | Pepper, - - | - | 9108 |
| Sherry and St. Lucar, - | 64000 | Pimento, - | - | 41280 |
| Claret, \&c. in bottles or cases, | 70840 | Chinese Cassia, | - | 43104 |
| All other, $\because-$ | 10,506 86 | Indigo, - - | - | 2,935 50 |
| Spirits, from other materials, - | 3,586 00 | Cotton, - | - | 2838 |
| Molasses, - - | 3150 82. | Fish, foreign caught, and dried, |  | 1,428 00 |
| Teas, Hyson, Imperial, \&c. | 8256 | Glass, black quart Bottles, |  | 3360 |
| Coffee, -    <br> Cocoa, - - - - | 31,61590 91392 | Total, |  | 128,796 29 |

Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 1st, 1813.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## SIERRA LEONE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE House of representatives, february 9, 1814.
Mr. Neifton, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred an act passed by the Senate, to authorize the President of the United States to permit the departure of Paul Cuffee from the United States, with a vessel and cargo, for Sierra Leone, in Africa, and to return with a cargo, made the following report:
That, in the opinion of the committee, it would be impolitic, at a time when the Government of the United States has been compelled, from imperious necessity, to prohibit the coasting trade, to prevent the enemy from obtaining supplies of provisions, and thereby from keeping a considerable naval force on the coast of the United States, to relax the prohibitions of the embargo law, on the application of an individual, for a purpose which, how benevolently soever conceived, cannot be considered in any other light than as speculative-the effiorts heretofore made and directed by the zeal and intelligence of the Sierra Leone. Company having failed to accomplish the object designed by its institution. When exemptions from the operation of a law are made, the justice of which is not seen by every citizen, the wisdom of which is questionable, and the necessity of which is not palpably evident, discontent, if it did not exist, would be produced; and if it did exist, it would, by such policy, acquire expansion and vigor.
In what manner soever the act from the Senate be contemplated, the committee see difficulties which cannot be overcome by any suggestions of their ingenuity. They therefore, from this view of the subject, feel themselves constrained to recommend the rejection of the act to authorize the President of the United States to permit the departure of Paul Cuffee from the United States, with a vessel and cargo, for Sierra Leone, in Africa, and to return with a cargo.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1812.

combunicated to the house of representatives, february 22, 1814.

$$
\text { Treasury Department, February 22, } 1814 .
$$

Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1812, together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
G. W. CAMPBELL.

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 21, 1814.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31st December, 1812, of the district tonnage of the United States.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office for the year 1812, is stated at | Tons. 95ths. |
| ---: |
| The enrolled and licensed at |
| The fishing vessels at |

The tonnage on which duties were collected, during the same year, aniounted as follows:
Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty,
Fishing vessels the same,
Nore.-Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States, engaged
in foreign trade, not registered,
Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected,

The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1812, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to Congress, the 27th February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the Register's letter, of 7th December, 1811, (with the exception of some of the smaller districts; from which the corrected lists could not be obtained in time, may be considered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage,
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1812, on that description of tonnage, as being the most correct, and may be considered nearly the true amount,

Amounting to . $1, \overline{126,661.76}$
Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to $760,624.40$, it has been ascertained that-
there were engaged in the whale fishery,
Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery,

|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,987.64 \\ \mathbf{9 4 1 . 9 4} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amounting to | 2,929.63 |

It appears by the collectors' abstracts, that $84,691.42$ tons new vessels were built during the year 1812, of which $58,677.21$ tons were registered, and $26,014.21$ tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Regisṭer.

## Hon. Geo. W. Campbell, <br> Secretary of the Treasury:



ABSTRACT-Continued.


## ABSTRACT—Continued.



Recapitulation of the Tonnage of the United States for the year' 1812.

| The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States, on 31st Decem ber, 1812, is stated at | Tons. 95ths. | Tons. 95ths. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons. 95ths. } \\ & 1,269,997,36 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whereof: $\begin{gathered}\text { Permanent registered tonnage, : } \\ \text { Temporary do. } \\ \text { do. } \\ \text { do. }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 644,405.31 \\ & 116,219,09 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Total registered tonnage, - | - | 760,624.40 |  |
| Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage, Temporary do. do. do. | $\begin{array}{r} 440,453.37 \\ -25,492.06 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Total enrolled and licensed tonnage, | - | (a) 465,945,43 |  |
| Licensed vessels under twenty tons, viz: <br> Employed in the coasting trade, <br> Do. in the cod fishery, | $\begin{array}{r} 34,790.78 \\ 8,636.65 \end{array}$ |  | - |
| Total licensed tonnage under twenty tons, |  | 43,427.48 |  |
| As above, | - | - | 1,269,997,36 |
| (a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there was employed in the coasting trade, <br> $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Do. } & \text { do. } & \text { do. "in the whale fishery, } \\ \text { Do. } & \text { do. } & \text { do. in the cod fishery, }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 443,180.75 \\ \begin{array}{r} 441.94 \\ 21,822.64 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| As above, - $\because$ |  | 465,945.43 |  |

Treasury Defartment, Register's Office, Februaty 21, 1814.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1813.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OT REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 9, 1815.
.Treasury Department, January 7, 1815.
Sir:
In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 29th, $1798, \mathrm{I}$ have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, and an aggregate view of both, from the -1st of October, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1813.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your.most obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A General statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States in American Vessels, commencing the 1st day of October; 1812, and ending' the 30th day of September, 1813.1
IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.


## IMPORTATIONS IN ÁMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.

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IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA.


IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, \&c.



IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, \& C .-Continued.


IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM EUROPE-Continued.


IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM AFRICA "AND ASLA.


IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, \&c.-Continued.


IMPORTATIONS IN FOREIGN VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES, Sx.-Continued.


| FROM |  |  | amticies pating specific duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | teas, |  | Coffee. | Cocoa. | Chocolate. | suant. |  |  |  |  | Almonds. | fruts. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hyson, \&c. | Other Green. |  |  |  | Brown. | White. | Candy. | Loaf. | Other refined and Lump. |  | Currants. | Prunes and Plums. | Figs. |
|  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | 690,515 | 50 | 2 | 6,845,296 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | 1,322 | 253,121 2633,665 |  | - | - $\begin{array}{r}632,070 \\ 1,036,317\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 8990 |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | $2,633,665$ $6,762,443$ | 134,981 28,548 | 475 | $1,036,317$ $14,051,650$ | 5,315,297 |  | ${ }^{-} 90$ | $-351$ | 83,999 66,539 | 588 | 80,089 | \% $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 38,446\end{array}$ |
|  | - | - | - | 28 | 21,875 | 29,566 | 10 | 1,785,124 | 247,361 | - | - |  | 46,834 | 58 | 374 | 46,198 |
|  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | 181,449 | 463,265 | 170 | - |  | 68,325 | 216 | 473 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | 252 | 135 | 1,354,228 | 447,725 | 107 | 3,310,894 | 102,238 |  | 1,336 | - | 91,417 | 39,804 | 61 |  |
|  | Total, | - | 181,701 | 464,750 | 11,716,017 | 640,870 | , 594 | 27,729,676 | 5,665,112 | 473 | 1,426 | 351 | 289,779 | 40,392 | 80,524 | -84,654 |
| FROM |  |  | atriches paying specticic nuties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | flutits. |  | candizs. |  | Cheese. | Soap. | 'rallow. | spices. . T |  |  |  |  |  | Tobacco manu faclured, other than Snuff and Cigars. |
|  |  |  | Raisins, in jars \& boxes. | All other | . Tallow. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wax or } \\ \text { Spermacet } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Nutmegs. | Cinnamon. | Cloves. | Pepper. | Pimento. | Cassia. |  |
|  |  |  | Pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia, - |  |  | $1,901$ | 1,000 | - | - 86 | . - | - | - | 76 | - | $2,804$ |  | 3,739 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \\ - \\ 842 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181 \\ 5,225 \end{array}$$2,356$ |
| Sweden and dependencies, Denmark and do. |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland and do. | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain and do. | - | - |  |  |  |  | 4,813 | 758 | - |  | - 83 | - |  |  |  |  |
| France and do. | - | - | 526 | - | - | $\overline{-181}$ | 693 |  |  | - | 1,836 | 53,413 |  |  |  |  |
| Spain and do. | - | - | 840,922 | 650,498 | 15,157 | 1,881 | 2,330 | 3,521 | 136,265 19,033 | 102 | - | - | 1,353 59,290 | 30,122 6,842 | 侕 |  |
| Portugal and do. | - | - | 29,950 | 15,716 | - | - | $\rightarrow$ | - | 19,033 | 102 | - | - | 59,290 | 6,842 |  |  |
| Italy and Matta, do. Turkey, Levant, \&cc. - | - | - | 4,995 | - | - | - | - | 1,792 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, - - | - | - | - | 00 | - | - | - | - | 277298 | 11 | - | - |  | - 2 | 53,551 |  |
| Total, |  | - | 9,380 | 31,600 | 14,219 | - | 14,228 | 20,198 | 277,298 | - | - | - | 471 | 2 | - |  |
|  |  | 887,674 | 698,814 | 29,376 | 1,967 | 22,064 | 25,269 | 432,596 | 189 | 1,836 | 56,217 | 119,795 | 40,705 | 54,393 | 7,762 |  |




Treasury Department, Register's Office, Januamy 6, 1815,

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1813.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY $20,1815$.
Treasury Department, January 19, 1815.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1813; together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Tyeasury. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
The Honorable the Spearer of the House of Representatives.

A. J. DALLAAS.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, January 17, 1815.
Sir:
I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to 31st of December, 1813, of the district tonnage of the United States.


The tonnage on which duties were collected during the same year, amounted as follows:


Fishing vessels, the same,

Note. Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States, engaged $\begin{array}{llllllll} \\ \text { in foreign trade, not registered, } & - & - & - & - & - & - & 3,534.87 \\ \text { Ditto coasting trade, } & - & - & - & - & - & - & - \\ 176.10\end{array}$

504,928.58

3,711.02
508,639.60

The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1813, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to
Congress the 27th February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the Register's letter of the 7th December, 1811, may be considered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage,
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected
in 1812, on that description of tonnage, as being nearer the probable amount than the amount
above stated from the collectors' returns, to 31st December, 1813, or of the dutied enrolled and
licensed tonnage to that period, of only $252,439.65$ tons,
Amounting to
1,031,572.49
Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to $674,853.44$ tons, it has been ascertained
that there were engaged in the whale fishery,
Enrolled and licensed, also in the whale fishery,
Amounting to $-\quad . \quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\underline{\underline{2,941.48}}$

It appears by the collectors' abstracts, that $31,153.40$ tons new vessels were built during the year 1813; of which $18,480.46$ tons were registered, and $12,670.89$ tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Hon. Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasumy.

* Should it be deemed essential to correct the enrolled tonnage, it is recommended that provision be made by law for calling in all the old and issuing new enrolments.


ABSTRACT-Continued.


ABSTRACT-_Continued.


Recapitulution of the Tonnage of the United States for the year 1813.


Treasury Departient, Register's Office, January 17, 1815.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1814.

condunicated to the house of representatives, february 9, 1815.
Treasury Department, February 8, 1815.
Sir:
SIR: I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1814, amounting, in articles of domestic produce and manufacture, to - $\$ 6,782,272$ Foreign produce or manufacture, 145,169
\$6,927,441
Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz:


I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient sérvant,
The Honorable the Srearer of the House of Representatives.

## A. J. DALLAS.

Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st of October, 1813, and ending the $30 t h$ of September, 1814.

| SPECIES OF merchandise. | Quantity or Value. | Species of merchandise. | Quantity or Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fish, dried or smoked; - - quintals, <br> Pickled, - - - barrels, | 31,310 8,436 | Meal, Rye, : $\quad$ Indian, $\quad=\quad \begin{gathered}\text { barrels, } \\ \text { do. }\end{gathered}$ | 2,716 26,438 |
|  |  | Biscuit or Ship Bread, - - do. | 14,044 |
| Oil, Whale and other Fish, - gallons, | 837 | Piscuit or Ship Bread, - - kegs, | 1,717 |
| Spermaceti Candles, ${ }_{\text {Wod }}$ Staves, and Heading; - pounds, | 21,154 2,671 | Rice, - - - tierces, | 11,476 |
| Shingles, | 4,196 | Coton, Sea Island, - - pound | 15,208,669 |
| Hoops and Poles, - do. | 1,034 | Tobacco, - - - hhds. | 3,125 |
| Boards and Plank, - do. | 11,646 | Flaxseed, - - - bushels, | 14,800 |
| Hewn Timber, - tons, | ${ }_{2} 127$ | Wax, - - - pounds, | 22,757 |
| Lumber of all kinds, $\quad$ Masts and Spars, ${ }_{\text {dollars, }}$ | 2,673 435 | Household Furniture, - - dollars, | ${ }^{2,526}$ |
| Oak Bark and other Dye, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ do. | 3,270 | Beer, Porter, and Cider, in casks, gallons, | 3,504 |
| All manufactures of do. | 49,462 | bottled, dozens, | 30 |
| Naval Stores, Tar, - - barrels, | 5,222 | Boots, - - - pairs, | 1 |
| . . Pitch, - - do. | 511 | Shoes, Leather, - - do. | 6,453 |
| Rosin, - - do. | ${ }_{4}^{465}$ | Candies, Tallow, - - pounds, | 308,895 |
| - Turpentine, do. | 3,507 | Wax, - - do. | 198 |
| Ashes, Pot, -- - - tons, | 1,225 | Toap, ${ }_{\text {Tocco, }}^{\text {manufactured, }}$ - $\quad$ - do. | ${ }_{79} 52,406$ |
| Skins and Furs, - - - dollars, | 22,177 | Leather, - - do. | 1,560 |
| Ginseng, - - pounds, | 58,720 | Lead, - - - do. | 43,600 |
| Beef, - - - barrels, | 20,297 | Maple Sugar, - - do. | 756 |
| Pork, - - - - do. | 4,040 | Bricks, - - - M. | 47 |
| Hams and Bacon, - - pounds, | 138,556 | Spirits from grain, -- - gallons, | 8,132 |
| Tallow, - - - do. | 2,360 | Linseed Oi, - - - do. | 1,925 |
| Butter, - - - . do. | 185,100 | Spirits of Turpentine, - - do. | 404 |
| Cheese, - - - - do. | 184,827 | -Cables and Cordage, - - cwt. | 4 |
| Lard, - - - - do. | 513,928 | Cards, Wool and Cotton, - number, | 3,312 |
| Hides, - - - - No. of | 68 | Iron, Nails, - - - pounds, | 42,763 |
| Horned Cattle, - - - - ${ }_{\text {dorses, }}^{\text {do. }}$ |  | All manufactures of iron, or dollars, |  |
| Sheep, - - - - do. | 1,669 | iron and steel, - do. |  |
| Hogs, - - - - do. | 160 | Spirits from molasses, - - gallons, | 1,866 |
| Poultry, - - - - dozens, | 211 | Gunpowder, -- - - pounds, | 20,770 |
| Indian Corn, - - . . - bushels, | 61,284 | Medicinal drugs, - - dollars, |  |
| Oats, - - - do. | 6,046 | Merchandise, and all articles not |  |
| Barley, - -- - - do. | 2,300 | enumerated, manufactured, do. | 28,446 |
| Beans, - - - - do. | 1,916 | Raw produce, do. | 136,430 |
|  | - 42,2156 | Total value of the foregoing stas |  |
| Apples, - - - barrels, | 2,150 | ment, - - Dollars, | 6,782,272 |
| Flour, - . - - do | 193,274 |  |  |

Statement of Exports, the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing the 1st day of October, 1813, and erding the 30 th day of September, 1814.


A Summary of the value and destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statement.


## A Summary of the value of Exports from each State.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dömestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Hampshire, | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 37,118 | 269 | 37,387 |
| Massachusetts, | - | - | - | - |  |  | - | 1,078,077 | 55,722 | 1,133,799 |
| Rhode Island, - | - | * | - | - |  | - | - - | - 446,080 | 26,354 | 172,434 |
| Connecticut, - | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 1,042,776 | 360 | 1,043,136 |
| New York, | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 197,987 | 11,683 | 209,670 |
| Delaware, | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 14,914 |  | 14,914 |
| Maryland, - | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 238,235 | '10,199 | 248,434 |
| *District of Columbia, | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 2,500 | - | 2,500 |
| Virginia, - | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 17,581 | - | 17,581 |
| North Carolina, | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | - 362,446 |  | 362,446 |
| South Carolina, | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 736,471 | -1,428 | 737,899 |
| Georgia, - | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 2,147,449 | 35,672 3,482 | 2,183,121 |
| Louisiana, - | - |  | - | - |  |  | - | 383,709 | 3,482 | 387,191 76,929 |
| Mississippi Territory, | - |  | - | - |  | - | - | 76,929 |  | 76,929 |
|  |  | - | . Total, | - |  | - | Dollars, | 6,782,272 | 145,169 | 6,927,441 |

*Alexandria.

A Summary Statement of the value of the Exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending the 30 th day of September, 1814.

THE SEA- $\$ 188,000$.

1. Fisheries.

Dried fish, or cod fishery,
Pickled fish, or river fishery, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,
Whale, common oil,
Spermaceti candles,
THE FOREST- $\$ 570,000$.
2. Skins and furs,
3. Ginseng,

| $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & 1,000 \\ & 9,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128,000 \\ 50,000 \\ \\ 10,000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| - | $\begin{aligned} & 22,000 \\ & 39,000 \end{aligned}$ |

## STATEMENT-Continued.


*Sea Island cotton valued at twenty-eight cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at thirteen cents per pound.

I Statement of the Duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards're-exported, without being entitled to drawback.

| SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. | Amount of duty. | Species of merchandise. | Amnunt of duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollars. Cts. |  | Dollars. Cts. |
| Goods paying duty ad val. at $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per ct. | 57062 | 'Raisins, Muscadel, : . - ${ }_{\text {e }}$ | 10000 |
| - 25 do. | 3,515 75 | Soap, . . . . . | 1048 |
| 30 do. | 3,382 50 | Iron, slit and hoop, | 34354 |
| Wines, Malmsey Madeira and London' |  | Nails, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7928 |
| particular, | 232 | Lead and manufactures of Lead, . | 20160 |
| - Claret, \&c. in bottles or cases, . | 16800 | Glass, Window, not above 10 inches by |  |
| Spirits from other materials, * | -5980 | $12,$ | 11550 |
| Coffee, - . . . . | 12682 $0 \quad 50$ | - Total, | 8,676 61 |

# INDEX TO COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. 




COD FISHERY-Tonnage employed in the, Decem-
ber 31, 1806,
Dec. $31, ~ 1807, ~ 701, ~ 703 ~$
733,735 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Same } & \text { Dec. 31, 1807, 733, } 735 \\ \text { Same } & \text { Dec. 31, 1808, 782, 784 }\end{array}$ Same Dec. 31, 1809, 824, 826 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Same } & \text { Dec. 31, 1809, } 824,826 \\ \text { Same } & \text { Dec. 31, 1810, } 877,879\end{array}$ Same 1793 to 1810 , inclusive, - 899, 901 Same Dec. 31, 1811, 959, 962
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Same, from Oct. 1, 1803, to Sept. 30, 1804,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1804, to Sept. 30, 1805,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1805, to Sept. 30, 1806,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1806, to Sept. 30, 1807.
Same, from Oct. 1, 1807, to Sept. 30, 1808,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1808, to Sept. 30, 1809,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1809, to Sept. 30, 1810,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1810, to Sept. 30, 1811,
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Same, from Oct. 1, 1802, to Sept. 30, 1803,
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Same, from Oct. 1, 1805, to Sept. 30, 1806,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1806, to Sept. 30, 1807,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1807, to Sept. 30, 1808,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1808, to Sept. 30, 1809,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1809, to Sept. 30, 1810,
Same, from Oct. 1, 1810, to Sept. 30, 1811,
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Same, Oct. 1, 1807, tu Sept. 30, 1808,
Same, Oct. 1, 1808, to Sept. 30, 1809,
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[^0]:    * Uncertain arises from Store account, annexed at foot of abstracts by Mr. Lamb, Collector of the District of New York, on a return from the Collector of Sagg, Harbor, deficient of information from whence imported sundry foreign produce, and on imports by the States of North Carolina and Rhode Island, and from thence exported to New York, previous to their adopting
    the Constitution.

[^1]:    * Sugars, from Portugal, in addition, at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 177 pounds.

[^2]:    Treasury Department，Revenue Office，Januaiy 21， 1794.

[^3]:    * For these, and the papers subsequently referred to, see Foreign Relations, and Communications of the 28th February, 1797, and list March, 1798.
    $f$ This return extends to October 4th.

[^4]:    *For returns of Impressed Seamen, \&c. see Foreign Relations, December 10, 1799.

[^5]:    *For these "communications," see Foreign Relations, December 12, 1800.

[^6]:    * Arrived at Wiscasset, the reason for light money not being charged unexplained by the collector.
    $\dagger$ Arrived at Newburyport,
    Boston,
    Wilmington, Del.
    $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Wilmington, Del. } \\ \text { Tappahannock; } \\ \text { Edenton, }\end{array}\right\}$ The collectors have not charged any of this description of vessels with light money.
    Philadelphia. The collector charges all vessels of this description with light money, except 258 65-95 tons.

[^7]:    and third section of the act " to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." No relief, therefore, can be had in this case but from Congress.

    The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures can see no possible objection in allowing the entry of the brandy in question. The article will pay the regular duties. No fraud can well be practised on the officers of the customs, and the revenue will not suffer; on the contrary, it will be benefitted by the entry. The vessel appears already to have been detained two months in Norfolk, at a great expense, and the property is gradually wasting away.
    'The committee, upon a deliberate consideration of all the circumstances attending this case, are fully persuaded that relief ought to be immediately afforded, and they do not hesitate to report the bill without any amendment.

[^8]:    In all cases in which any goods, wares, or merchandise, are charged in any or either of the schedules, according

[^9]:    * Consisting, principally, of ginseng, wax, medicinal drugs, whale oil, hams and bacon, distilled spirits, turpentine spirits, apples, cheese, ship bread and biscuit, lard, Indian meal, manufactured wood, \&c.
    $\dagger$ Consisting, principally, of lead, molasses, cocoa, pimento, and spirits.
    $\ddagger$ Consisting; principally, of pickled and dried fish, tobacco, Indian corn, iron castings and manufactures, household furniture, turpentine spirits, naval stores, hams and bacon, \&c.
    § Consisting, principally, of cables and cordage, beer, ale, and porter, salt, soap, cigars, \&cc.

[^10]:    * Consistings principally, of live stock, apples, beer, pickled and dried fish, rice, linseed, spermaceti, and whale oil household furniture, flaxseed, hops, bar iron and castings, distilled spirits, saddlery, nails, cables and cordage, cotton, tobacco, \&c.
    $\dagger$ Consisting, principally, of sugar, coffee, spices, salt, cotton, indigo, cables and cordage, hemp, \&c.

[^11]:    * Consisting, principally, of pot ashes, apples, beer, barley, boots and shoes, cables and cordage, wool and cotton cards, pleasurable carriages, household furniture, iron castings, \&c. skins and furs, saddlery, oils, spermaceti, fish, and linseed, manufactured tobacco, wax, \&c.
    $\dagger$ Consisting, principally, of glauber salts, medicinal drugs, shoes and slippers, copper and brass, spices, \&c.

[^12]:    IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1805.

[^13]:    * Sea island cotton valued at thirty cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at twenty-one cents per pound.

[^14]:    *Sea Island cotton valued at thirty cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at twenty cents per pound.

[^15]:    The Honorable Albert Galiatin,
    Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

[^16]:    ${ }^{2}$ Sea Island cotton valued at twenty-eight cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at fifteen cents per pound.

[^17]:    Honorable Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury.

[^18]:    *Sea island cotton valued at twenty-six cents per pound. Úpland cotton valued at fourteen cents per pound. 113

[^19]:    * Sea Island cotton valued at twenty cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at nine cents per pound.

[^20]:    

[^21]:    7

