LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT OF

Goods, Wares and Merchandiſe,

Exported from the UNITED STATES, for one year, prior to the firſt day of October, 1803.

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,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honorable, the Speaker, of the House of Representatives.

Statement of Exports of the United States, from the firſt of October, 1802, to the 30th September 1803.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		QUANTITY OR VALUE. Domestic.	Foreign
Aſhes, Pot,	tons,	3,270	
Do. Pearl,	-	2,194	
Apples,	barrels,	9,593	
Beer, porter, and Cider,			
in caſks,	gallons,	37,750	3,360
in bottles,	dozens,	356	292
Beef,	barrels,	77,934	
Biſcuit or ſhip bread,		108,272	
Do.	kegs,	38,085	
Buckwheat,	buſhels,	74	
Barley,		2,745	
Bran and ſhorts,		1,221	
Beans,		41,677	
Butter,	pounds,	2,489,954	
Boots,	pairs,	1,701	125
Bricks,	thouſands,	736	
Bark, Eſſence of	gallons,	1,336	
Corn, Indian	buſhels,	2,079,608	
Coal,		1 000	886
Cheeſe,	pounds,	1,190 867	77,454
Chocolate,		12,414	
Cotton,		37,712,079	3,493,544
Coffee,			10,294,693
Cocoa,			367,177
Candles, Wax		409	} 1,296
Spermaceti,		236,738	
Tallow,		1,255,442	5,555
Cables and tarred cordage,	cwt.	2,830	1,974
Canvas or ſail cloth,	pieces,	6	
Cards, wool and cotton,	dozens,	298	
Playing,	packs,	3,198	5,796
Copper or braſs, and copper manufactured,	dollars,	6,233	6,170
Coaches and other carriages,		9 893	
Flour,	barrels,	1,311,853	
Fiſh, dried or ſmoked	quintals,	461,870	
pickled,	barrels,	76,831	
	kegs,	11,565	
Furniture, houſehold,	dollars,	53,776	
Flaxſeed,	buſhels,	311,459	
Flax,	pounds,	2,829	
Gunpowder,		51,039	16,328
Ginſeng,		384,979	
Hats,	dollars,	17 585	9,573
Hams and bacon,	pounds,	1,686 546	
Hair powder,		298	
Hops,		915,473	
Hemp,	cwt.	173	130
Hides, raw	number,	4,814	
Horned cattle,		7,563	
Horſes,		5,569	
Hogs,		6,359	
Iron, pig	tons,	877	
Iron, bar		177	
Caſtings,	dollars,	5.923	
All manufactures of		21,261	20,151
Indigo,	pounds,	55	21,148
Lard		2,052,302	
Leather,		95,923	
Lead and ſhot,		900	61,018
Meal, Rye	barrels,	28.273	
Indian,		133,606	
Buckwheat,		229	
Molaſſes,	gallons,		38,552
Muſtard,	pounds,	1,585	
Mules,	number,	344	
Medicinal drugs,	dollars,	18,042	51,860
Merchandiſe and all other articles of goods not particularly enumerated,		803,331	5,048,193
Nails,	pounds,	77,551	139,167
Oil, Linſeed,	gallons,	3,816	
Spermaceti,		46,984	
Whale and other fiſh,		550.535	
Oats,	buſhels,	84,497	
Pork,	barrels,	96,602	
Pitch,		4,808	
Peaſe,	buſhels,	48.650	
Potatoes,		79,217	
Poultry,	dozens,	7.694	
Rice,	tierces,	81,838	
Rye,	buſhels,	50,753	
Roſin,	barrels,	5,861	
Spices, pepper,	pounds,		2,991.430
Pimento,			335,906
All other,	dollars,		132,264
Spirits foreign, from grain,	gallons,		38.962
other materials,			260,220
Domeſtic, foreign materials,		802,965	
domeſtic produce,		18,126	
Shoes and ſlippers,	pairs,	26,058	853
Skins and furs,	dollars,	532,367	
Saddlery,		7,574	
Starch,	pounds,	7,166	
Soap,		1,331,180	134 706
Sugar, brown,		3,420	19,781,455
Sugar, clayed			3,438,974
Loaf and other refined		93,609	6,024
Snuff,		17,534	394
Spikes,			24,811
Sheep,	number,	13,677	
Ship ſtuff,	cwt.	2,642	
Steel unwrought			624
Manufactures of	dollars,		5,811
Salt, Glauber	cwt.		80
Other	buſhels		85,548
Segars	pounds		9,396
Tobacco manufactured		152,415	
Unmanufactured	hhds.	86.291	
Tallow	pounds	59,217	
Tea, Bohea			1,853,035
Souchong			531,885
Hyſon			95,208
Other green			666,364
Tar	barrels	78,989	
Turpentine		61,178	
ſpirits of	gallons	11,336	
Wheat	buſhels	686,415	
Whalebone	pounds	69,802	
Wax		197,148	
Wine Madeira, Malmſey and London particular	gallons		22,832
All other			10,495
Sherry and St. Lucar			13,183
Liſbon, Oporto, &c.			7,818
Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, &c.			4640
All other in caſks			233,804
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	dozens		229
Claret and other in bottles			14,016
Wood ſtaves and heading	M.	35,290	
Shingles		78,926	
Hoops and poles		3,501	
Boards, plank, &c.	M. feet	79,225	
Timber	tons	20,172	
All other and lumber	dollars	67,102	
Oak, bark, and other dye		225,732	
All manufactures of		145,500	

A SUMMARY

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

	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominion of each power.
To Pruſſia	173,837	145,788	
			319,625
Sweden	6,325	4,472	
Swediſh Weſt Indies	209,547	45,126	
			265,470
Denmark and Norway	366,550	334,310	
Daniſh Weſt Indies	845,695	346,310	
			1,892,895
United Netherlands	1,451,710	2,535,239	
Dutch Weſt Indies and American colonies	1,323,092	177,593	
Dutch Eaſt Indies	24,098	11,691	
			5,523,423
England, Man, and Berwick	11,602,457	1,164,631	
Scotland	2,474,518	89,590	
Ireland	2,167,052	70,927	
Guernſey, Jerſey, Sark and Alderney	215,237	16,942	
Gibraltar	390,053	115,687	
Britiſh African ports	15,792		
Britiſh Eaſt Indies	107,301	67,973	
Britiſh Weſt Indies	5,624,647	90,973	
Newfoundland and Britiſh fiſheries	282,395	69,113	
Britiſh American colonies	723,451	85,334	
			25,369,073
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	1,368,295	1,911,437	
			3,279,732
French European ports on the Atlantic	1,852,223	2,549,528	
on the Mediterranean	24,817	49,146	
French Weſt Indies, and American colonies	3,016,463	668 051	
Bourbon and Mauritius	38.690	46 095	
			8,245,013
Spaniſh European ports on the Atlantic	1,244.490	104,130	
on the Mediterranean	501,398	126,091	
Floridas	62,375	38,373	
Louiſiana	1,070,111	334,471	
Honduras, Campeachy and Muſquito ſhore	56,181	4,542	
Spaniſh Weſt Indies, and American colonies	563,261	314,305	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	84,623	29,188	
			4,533,539
Portugal	1,520,488	291,984	
Madeira	373,678	29,082	
Fayal and the other Azores	23,848	2,241	
Cape de Verd Iſlands	46.942	8,823	
Other African Ports	9,339	1,923	
			2,305.548
Italy	362,586	1,208,977	1,571.563
Malta	14,109		14,109
Trieſt and other Auſtrian ports in the Adriatic	419	41,606	42,025
Morocco and Barbary ſtates	25,573	11,184	36.757
Cape of Good Hope	23.929	10,593	34,522
China	150.017	22,478	172,495
Eaſt Indies, (generally)	11,177	48,556	59,733
Weſt Indies do.	1,554,363	150,041	1,704,404
Europe do.	178,699	156,754	335,453
Africa do.	25,340	10,018	35,358
South Seas do.		826	826
North Weſt Coaſt of America	6,570	51,930	58,500
		Total Amount, Dols.	55,800,033

A SUMMARY

Of the Value of the EXPORTS from each State.

	Domestic.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
From New-Hampſhire	443,527	51,093	494,620
Maſſachuſetts	5,399 020	3,369,546	8,768,566
Vermont	89,510	27,940	117 450
Rhode-Iſland	664,230	611,366	1,275 596
Connecticut	1,238,388	10,183	1,248,571
New-York	7,626,831	3,191,556	10,818,387
New-Jerſey	21,311		21,311
Pennſylvania	4,021,214	3,504,496	7,525,710
Delaware	187,687	240 466	428,153
Maryland	3,838,396	1,371,022	5 209,418
Virginia	7,229,967	184,379	7,414 346
North-Carolina	926,318	26,296	952,614
South-Carolina	6,863,343	947,765	7,811,108
Georgia	2,345,387	25,488	2,370,875
*Territory United States	1,310,832	32,476	1,343 308
Dollars,	42,205 961	13,594,072	55 800,033

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
*Detroit,	7.550	-	7,550
Michilimackinac	202,842	-	202 842
Maſſac	738	32,476	33,214
Fort-Adams	1,099,702	-	1,099,702
Dollars,	1,310,832	32 476	1,343,308

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER's OFFICE, January 24th, 1804.
JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1804.

Debate on Mr. Rodney's motion for the extinguishment of the Balances reported to be due by several states.

Dr. ELMER. I agree in opinion with the gentleman from Delaware, who introduced the reſolution on your table, that it involves in it an important and intereſting queſtion. And I am with him fully perſuaded that every member of this committee, will weigh the conſequence of it with that ſeriouſneſs and candor, which it demands; and decide upon it, after the moſt mature deliberation, according to his ſenſe of juſtice and propriety, notwithſtanding any prejudices or pre-conceived opinions which he may have formed. But I can by no means agree in ſentiment with him, that ſome miſtake muſt have taken place in the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates; nor that any ſuch miſtake ought to be preſumed of ſo ſerious a nature, as to induce the ſupreme legiſlature of the land, to extinguiſh the balances found due from the debtor ſtates, by the ſtrong arm of ſovereign authority.

Upon what foundation, ſir, does this reſolution reſt? What are the facts and reaſons which have or can be adduced, to prove the ſettlement erroneous in point of principle or equity; or to juſtify Congreſs to aboliſh an important part of it? The gentleman alleges that in apportioning the expences of the revolution, which proved ſo glorious, and happily relieved us from the tyranny of a foreign power, among the ſeveral ſtates, the commiſſioners deviated from the rule preſcribed by the articles of confederation, upon which the requiſitions of the old congreſs were founded, in a point which materially affected ſome of the debtor ſtates. But it ſhould be obſerved that this line of conduct was authoriſed by the laws of the United States, in conformity with the conſtitution, and upon the moſt correct principles that could be eſtabliſhed. No other method could have produced a ſettlement at all. And further, it was well calculated to enſure an equitable ſettlement; at leaſt a more equitable one than could be obtained in any other way. Several of the ſtates which were found debtor, were then increaſing rapidly in wealth and population, and are ſtill encreaſing far beyond the creditor ſtates, or any former calculations. Can it then be pretended with the leaſt colour of propriety, that under theſe circumſtances, it was either unfair or unequitable to apportion the expences of the revolution according to the enumeration of the inhabitants of each ſtate. In my judgement the meaſure was correct and legitimate.

In order to ſhew that the ſtate of Delaware could not be juſtly charged with all the balance found againſt her, the gentleman has produced a ſuppoſitious ſtatement made by the ſecretary of the treaſury, in his report to congreſs on the ſubject of funding the ſtate debts. This ſtatement, however, was as far as appears, wholly ſuppoſitious, not bottomed on a ſingle data, and very probably was introduced into the report with no other view than to induce Congreſs to purſue thoſe meaſures with relation to the public debt, which he was then intent upon. It cannot with any ſhadow of reaſon, be brought in competition, or in the leaſt degree to invalidate a ſettlement made by men ſpecially appointed for that purpoſe, acting under the ſolemnity of an oath, and who ſpent much time and pains to make a correct and equitable adjuſtment of all the accounts.

The honorable gentleman has further urged as an objection to the ſettlement, that the agent for the ſtate of Delaware complained, at the time, of the conduct of the commiſſioners in refuſing to hear him in ſupport of the claims which he exhibited. But this like moſt other objections, will vaniſh in empty air when fairly examined. I always underſtood that none of the ſtate agents were heard any further than to explain or elucidate their accounts. The agent for New-Jerſey, I know, was as fully debarred of hearing before the commiſſioners as the agent of Delaware. It is perfectly clear to me that it would have been highly improper to have heard the agents; and I very much doubt whether all the eloquence of the honorable gentleman, aided by all the learned council of the nation would have altered the opinion of the commiſſioners, or produced a different reſult. Beſides, it has not been ſhewn that any of his accounts were rejected; and if not, it would have been perfectly idle to have ſpent time in advocating them. No partialities for or againſt particular ſtates has been made to appear againſt the commiſſioners; and none can with any propriety be imputed to them. The ſettlement, therefore has the appearance of being as correct as the nature of buſineſs, and other circumſtances rendered practicable, and ought to be maintained by the nation.