NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. DCCCXLIV.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1806. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

REPORT.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, in obedience to the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the third, fifth and seventh instant, respectfully submits the following

REPORT AND STATEMENTS.

THE annexed 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 domestic produce from foreign merchandise.

The statements (B) to (B 4.) shew 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 (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 shews also the quantity and value of each species of merchandise re-exported during each of the calender years 1802, 1803 and 1804, and the amount of drawbacks on such re-exportations. The table (C 2.) is a summary of the particular statement (C) calculated on the average of the three years.

The statements (D) and (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.	*Value in Dollars.*	
Cotton,	5,640,000	
Tobacco,	3,220,000	
Provisions,	2,160,000	
Lumber, naval stores and pot ashes,	1,510,000	
All other articles of domestic produce,	900,000	
		13,430,000
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,		2,260,000

And the annual imports at 27,400,000 dollars, viz.

In merchandise paying duties on its value, and embracing, with inconsiderable exceptions, all the woollen, cotton, linen, silk, metal, earthen, glass and paper manufactures,	26,060,000	
All the articles paying specific duties, and consisting principally of salt, steel, lead, nails and porter,	1,340,000	
		27,400,000
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 not a 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 dollars; 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 dollars, whilst the importations amounted to 27,600,000, making a balance in favor of Great Britain of 14,200,000 dollars.

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,	83,000	
		130,000

And the annual imports to 3,530,000 dollars, viz.

In merchandise paying duties on its value, and consisting principally of white cotton goods,	2,950,000	
In all other articles, consisting principally of sugar, pepper and cotton,	580,000	
		3,530,000

The balance is paid principally in specie, exported either directly from the United States, or circuitously, from other countries; and the resources necessary to dischage 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.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.		
Provisions and live stock,	530,000	
Lumber, naval stores and pot ash,	90,000	
Skins and furs,	150,000	
All other articles,	60,000	
		840,000
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE,		160,000
		1,000,000

The annual imports amount to 540,000 dollars, *viz.*

In goods paying a duty ad valorem, and consisting principally of merchandise for the Indian trade, and of fish,	480,000	
All articles paying specific duties,	60,000	
		540,000

But it must be observed, 1st, That the value of the plaster of Paris, which is one of the principal articles imported 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 U. S. to the said colonies, are the proceeds of the Indian trade, carried on by the Canada merchants in the U. S. and Louisiana, by the way of Michillimackinac and Detroit.

IV. With the British West-Indies.

The exports consist of the following articles, *viz.*

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.		
Provisions and live stock,	4,720,000	
Lumber,	990,000	
All other articles,	340,000	
		6,050,000
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE,		430,000
		6,480,000

* *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada and Newfoundland.*

And the imports are as followeth, *viz.*

Spirits,	2,440,000	
Sugar and coffee,	1,480,000	
All other articles,	650,000	
		4,570,000

The apparent balance in favor of the U. S. 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 dls.		75,316,000
Of which, the value imported from the dominions of Great Britain, amounts to		35,970,000
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 China, and other native powers of Asia,	4,856,000	
From all other countries, including also some articles not particularly discriminated,	838,000	
		39,346,000
		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,	39,489,000	
Salt, nails, lead, steel, beer, cheese, shoes, and coals,	1,917,000	
Rum,	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,	2,257,000	
Hemp, soap, candles, and all other articles, (wines, teas, gin and brandy excepted)	1,600,000	
		21,954,000
Of which are imported from the dominions of Great Britain,	2,476,000	
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,	2,962,000	
Teas,	2,360,000	
		8,075,000
Of which are imported from the dominions of Great Britain,	33,000	
From all other countries,	8,042,000	
	8,075,000	
Dollars		75,316,000

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 & Germany,	2,918,000	
To the dominions of Holland, France, Spain and Italy,	12,183,000	
To the dominions of Portugal,	1,925,000	
To all other countries, including also some articles not particularly discriminated,	2,249,000	
		19,275,000
		39,928,000

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,	22,957,000
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,	13,040,000	
Dried and pickled fish,	2,848,000	
Beef, pork, butter, cheese, and every other species of animal food,	3,728,000	
		19,616,000
Cotton,		6,940,000
Tobacco,		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	75,316,000
It also appears by the statement (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 U. 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 (D 2.) though perhaps somewhat over-rated, affords in that respect more correct results than can be derived from the accounts of drawbacks.

It appears from that statement (D 2.)

That the annual value of the articles of foreign produce, re-exported to all parts of the world, calculated on the average of the same three years, is estimated at dolls.		28,533,000
Of which the amount exported to the dominions of G. Britain, is	3,054,000	
And that to all other parts of the world, is, viz.		
To the northern powers, Prussia and Germany,	5,051,000	
To the dominions of Holland, France, Spain, and Italy,	18,495,000	
To the dominions of Portugal,	396,000	
To all other countries, including also some articles not particularly discriminated,	1,537,000	
	25,479,000	
	28,533,000	

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.

Exported to Europe,	20,648,000
to the West-Indies and other American colonies,	6,688,000
to Asia, Africa, and the South Seas,	1,197,000
	28,533,000

And that the several articles of which these exports consist, are respectively valued as followeth, viz.

Merchandise, paying ad valorem duties,	9,772,000
Coffee,	7,302,000
Sugar,	5,775,000
Cotton, Cocoa, Indigo, Pimento, and Pepper,	2,490,000
Teas,	1,304,000
Wines,	1,108,000
Spirits of every description,	642,000
All other articles,	140,000
	28,533,000

GENERAL BALANCE.

The annual value of importations being stated, at		75,316,000
And that of exports of domestic produce, at	39,928,000	
of foreign do.	28,533,000	
Amounting together to		68,461,000
		6,855,000

Leaves an apparent balance, against the United States, of near seven millions of dollars. But it must be 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 merchandize is imported, or, in the whole, no more than about sixty seven millions of dollars, instead of 75,316,000. And though 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.

DUTIES.

	Dolls.
The gross amount of duties, annually collected on merchandize 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 net duties,	11,550,000

1. *Net duties, collected on the importations from G. Britain and other countries, respectively.*

The net duties collected upon each species of merchandise, imported, is correctly ascertained, and on the principal articles, amounts to the following sums, viz.

On merchandize paying ad valorem duties,		4,618,000
Nails, lead, steel, bear, cheese, shoes, & coal,	161,000	
Salt,	562,000	
		723,000
Rum,		1,800,000
Geneva and brandy,		328,000
Teas,	475,000	
Wines,	726,000	
		1,201,000
Coffee,	393,000	
Sugar,	1,337,000	
Molasses,	320,000	
		2,050,000
Cotton, pepper, indigo, cocoa, and pimento,	150,000	
All other articles,	180,000	
		330,000
		11,550,000

The amount of net duties, collected on the importations from G. 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.

	NET DUTIES ON MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM	
	Great Britain.	*All other Countries.*
On merchandise paying duties ad valorm,	3,477,000	1,141,000
Salt, nails, lead, steel, beer, cheese, shoes and coal,	453,000	270,000
Rum	1,166,000	634,000
Geneva, brandy, wines and teas	6,000	2,023,000
Sugar, coffee and molasses,	290,000	1,760,000
All other article,	40,000	290,000
On all articles imported from G. Britain	5,432,000	6,118,000
From all other countries	6,118,000	
	11,550,000	