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AMERICAN BUDGET, 1794.

THE
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA.

26

AMERICAN BUDGET, 1794.

THE
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA,

AS PRESENTED TO THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
IN SUNDRY ESTIMATES AND STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO AP-
PROPRIATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1794,

By ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.

Secretary to the Treasury of the United States of America.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

On the NATURE and EXTENT of the PRIVILEGES and RE-
STRICTIONS of the COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE of the
UNITED STATES with FOREIGN NATIONS, and the
Measures proper to be adopted for the im-
provement of the COMMERCE and
NAVIGATION of the same.

By THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

LONDON:

Printed for J. DEBRET, opposite Burlington House,
Piccadilly.

1794.

SUNDRY
ESTIMATES AND STATEMENTS,
 RELATIVE TO
APPROPRIATIONS,
 FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR, 1794.

Treasury Department, December 23, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith, a report to the House of Representatives, presenting sundry Estimates and Statements relative to Appropriations for the service of the year 1794, and for other objects therein specified—and to be,

With perfect respect, Sir,

Your most obedient, and humble Servant,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SECRETARY of the TREASURY respectfully reports to the House of Representatives the estimates herewith sent, marked A. B. and C.

THE first relating to the civil list (or the expenditure for the support of government during the year 1794) including the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices, amounting to

Dols.	Cts.
—	397,201.06

B

The

Dols. Cts.

The second relating to certain deficiencies in former appropriations for the support of government, to a provision in aid of the fund heretofore established for the compensation of certain officers of the courts, jurors, witnesses, &c. to the maintenance of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and to certain other purposes therein specified — 147,693.43

The third relating to the department of war, comprehending the probable expenditure of that department for the year 1794, including certain extraordinaries for buildings, repairs, arms and military stores, amounting to 202,783 dollars and 34 cents, and a sum of 80,239 dollars and 55 cents, for pensions to invalids — 1,457,936.50

Amounting together to — 2,002,830.50

The funds, out of which appropriations may be made for the foregoing purposes, are—1st. The sum of 600,000 dollars reserved annually for the support of government, out of the duties on imports and tonnage, by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, and which will accrue in the year 1794.—2d. The surplus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the same year 1794. The statement D. herewith submitted, shews a surplus to the end of 1793, of 1,118,584 dollars and 19 cents, which it is believed may be relied upon.

The product of the duties on imports and tonnage, for the present year, is estimated, according to the ascertained amount, in the preceding year. This estimate is justified by the abstract E. herewith also submitted, exhibiting the product for the two first quarters of the present year, as founded on returns received at the treasury, being 2,568,870 dollars and 22 cents. The product for the two remaining quarters is not computed as high as that of the two first, because circumstances and information render it probable, that it will be less, and that the drawbacks payable within the last, will be more considerable than those payable within the first half year. The ascertained product of 1792 (the rates of duty being the same) is deemed the safest guide. Some savings upon the sum appropriated for different purposes may render this estimated surplus more considerable than is stated: but while the extent of these savings cannot be deemed very great, their amount (these purposes not being yet fully

fully satisfied) cannot be pronounced. If the product of the year 1794, should equal that of the present year, the fund will be more than sufficient for the appropriation proposed to be charged upon it. If this cannot entirely be counted upon, it is hoped that a reliance may be entertained of its proving at least adequate.

But there is a provision also to be made for the payment of interest on the balances found by the commissioners for settling accounts between the United and individual States, in favor of certain states. The annual sum of interest upon those balances, is 128,978 dollars and 8 cents, computed according to the proportions by which interest is adjusted on the assumed debt. If Congress shall think proper to make the requisite provision out of the duties on imports and tonnage, it will be necessary to its efficacy, that a priority be secured to it: an object which will require attention in making the appropriations above contemplated. It is considered, that there will be still no hazard of deficiency; and if there should be any, it would seem most proper, that it should fall on the appropriation for the current service, to be supplied, till further provision can be made, by a loan.

A provision for paying, during the year 1794, interest on such part of the domestic debt, as may remain unsubscribed, will come under a like consideration.

It appears proper, likewise, to remind the House, that no provision has yet been made, for paying the yearly interest, on the two million loan had of the bank of the United States. The bank has hitherto discounted the amount of that interest out of its dividends on the stock belonging to the United States, but for want of an approbation the business cannot receive a regular adjustment at the treasury. An appropriation of so much of the dividends as may be necessary towards the payment of the interest will obviate the difficulty.—The second instalment of that loan has been comprised in the foregoing view; because it is imagined that Congress may judge it expedient to provide for its payment out of the foreign fund, as they did with regard to the first instalment. The statement, F, herewith also communicated, exhibits the present situation of that fund, shewing a balance unexpended of five hundred and seventy-seven thousand, two hundred and eighty-four dollars, and fifty-six cents, liable to the observation at foot thereof. But in judging of the expediency of making the provision intimated it is necessary to take into consideration, that on the first of June next, a second instalment of 1,000,000 of florins, of the capital of the Dutch debt, will become payable; for which, by the last advices, it appeared problematical, owing to the situation of the affairs of Europe, whether provision could be made by a further loan. This circumstance is an obstacle to

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the immediate application of the residue of the foreign fund according to its destination—that being the only resource yet provided, out of which the instalment of the Dutch debt can be paid, if a farther loan cannot be procured in time. More decisive information on the point may every day be expected.

In the mean time, no inconvenience can ensue from applying a portion of that residue to the payment of the instalment of the two million loan—the degree in which it will intrench upon the means in possession for satisfying the ensuing instalment of the Dutch debt, being easily susceptible of a substitute. And there will be time enough for providing one, if a loan should not be obtained.

By an arrangement made with the bank, the interest of the first instalment ceased the last of December 1792, though the payment could not legally be consummated till July following.

A provision for payment on the second instalment at the end of the present year will continue this desirable course, and work a public saving.—The House will readily perceive, that owing to the long credits given for the duties, anticipations of their proceeds, by temporary loans, will be necessary to the being prepared for the exigencies of the current service.

The statement G. shews the expenditure upon a sum appropriated by the “act making certain appropriations therein mentioned,” passed the 28th February 1793, towards discharging such demands on the United States, not otherwise provided for as should be ascertained, and admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury; and which should be of a nature according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie.

All which is humbly submitted,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
 Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
 December 21, 1793.

Estimate

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A.

Estimate of the Expenditure for the CIVIL LIST of the United States, together with the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of the several Departments and Offices, for the Year 1794.

	Dols.	Dols
For compensation to the President of the United States	25,000	
That of the Vice President	5,000	
	<hr/>	30,000
Compensation to the Chief Justice	4,000	
Ditto, of five associate Judges, at 3,500 dollars per annum each	17,500	
Ditto, of the Judges of the following districts, viz.		
Maine	1,000	
New Hampshire	1,000	
Vermont	800	
Massachusetts	1,200	
Rhode Island	800	
Connecticut	1,000	
New York	1,500	
New Jersey	1,000	
Pennsylvania	1,600	
Delaware	800	
Maryland	1,500	
Virginia	1,800	
Kentucky	1,000	
North Carolina	1,500	
South Carolina	1,800	
Georgia	1,500	
Attorney General	1,900	
	<hr/>	43,200
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and their officers.		
Compensation to the members of Congress, estimating the attendance of the whole number for six months.		
Speaker of House of Representatives, at twelve dollars per day	2,190	
One hundred and thirty-four members, at six dollars per day	146,730	
		Travel-

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	Dols.
Travelling expenses to and from the seat of government	25,000
Secretary of the Senate, for one year's salary	1,500
Additional allowance estimated for six months, at two dollars per day	365
<hr/>	1,865
Principal clerk to the Secretary of the Senate, for 365 days, at three dollars per day	1,095
Two engrossing clerks to ditto, at two dollars per day each, for 365 days	1,460
Chaplain to the Senate, estimated for six months, at 500 dols. per annum	250
Door-keeper to the Senate, one year's salary	500
Assistant door-keeper, do. do.	450
Clerk to the House of Representatives, 1 year's salary	1,500
Additional allowance, estimated for six months, at two dollars per day	365
<hr/>	1,865
Principal clerk in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives, for 365 days, at 3 dols. per day	1,095
Two engrossing clerks at two dollars per day each, for 365 days	1,460
Chaplain to the House of Representatives, estimated for six months, at 500 dols. per ann.	250
Serjeant at Arms for same time, at four dols. per day	730
Door-keeper to the House of Representatives, one year's salary	500
Assistant door-keeper do. do.	450
<hr/>	185,890

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury	3,500
Two principal clerks at 800 dollars each	1,600
Five clerks, at 500 dols. each	2,500
Messenger and office-keeper	250
<hr/>	7,850

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	Dols.
Comptroller of the Treasury	2,630
Principal clerk	800
Thirteen clerks, at 500 dollars each	6,500
Messenger and office-keeper	250
<hr/>	10,200
Treasurer	2,400
Principal clerk	600
Two clerks, at 500 dols. each	1,000
Messenger and office-keeper	100
<hr/>	4,100
Auditory of the Treasury	2,400
Principal clerk	800
Fourteen clerks, at 500 dollars each	7,000
Salary of the messenger	250
<hr/>	10,450
Commissioner of the revenue	2,400
Principal and six other clerks, on the business of the revenue, light houses, general returns, and statements, &c.	3,500
Messenger and office-keeper	250
<hr/>	6,150
Register of the treasury	2,000
Three clerks on the impost, tonnage, and excise accounts	1,500
Two ditto, on the books and records relative to the receipt and expenditures of public monies	1,000
Two ditto, on the duties assigned to the register, by the acts concerning the registering and recording, enrolling and licensing ships or vessels	1,000
Three ditto, for drawing out, checking, and issuing, and taking receipts for certificates of the domestic and assumed debts	1,510
Three on the books of the general and particular loan-offices, comprehending the interest, accounts, and unclaimed dividends, at the several loan offices	1,500
Six ditto, on the books and records which relate to the public creditors, on the	

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	Dols.	
Several descriptions of stock and transfers	3,000	
Two ditto, on the books and records of registered debt, including the payment of its interest	1,000	
One ditto, to complete the arrangement of the public securities in books prepared for their reception in numerical order	500	
Two ditto, on the books of the late government	1,000	
One transcribing clerk	500	
Two office-keepers, incident to the several offices of record, at 250 dollars per annum each	500	
	<u>15,000</u>	
		53,750

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Secretary of State	3,500	
Chief Clerk	800	
Four clerks, at 500 dollars each	2,000	
Clerk for foreign languages	250	
Office-keeper and Messenger	250	
	<u>6,800</u>	

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Director of the Mint	2,000	
Assayer	1,500	
Chief coiner	1,500	
Engraver	1,200	
Treasurer	1,200	
* Three clerks, at 500 dollars each	1,500	
	<u>8,900</u>	

* The director observes, that three clerks are estimated to provide against a contingency; but of the three estimated for last year, only one had been employed, and that at 400 dollars per annum, excepting three months last winter, for which one other was paid at the rate of 500 dollars per ann. The direc-

tor

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for estimates ten or twelve workmen at 65 dollars per week	3,385	
	<u>12,285</u>	
		19,085

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The Secretary of the department	3,000	
Principal clerk	800	
Six clerks, at 500 dollars each	3,000	
Messenger and office-keeper	250	
	<u>7,050</u>	
Accountant of the war department	1,200	
Seven clerks, at 500 dollars each	3,500	
	<u>4,700</u>	
		11,750

LAND OFFICERS.

For New Hampshire	650	
Massachusetts	1,500	
Rhode Island	600	
Connecticut	1,000	
New York	1,500	
New Jersey	700	
Pennsylvania	1,500	
Delaware	600	
Maryland	1,000	
Virginia	1,500	
North Carolina	1,000	
South Carolina	1,000	
Georgia	700	
	<u>13,250</u>	

GOVERNMENT OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

District North-west of the River Ohio.

Governor, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Northern Department	2,000	
The Secretary of the said district	750	
Three Judges at 800 dols. each	2,400	
Stationary, office-rent, &c.	350	
	<u>5,450</u>	

C

District

Dols. Cts.

District South-west of the River Ohio.

Governor, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Department	2,000	
Secretary of the said district	750	
Three Judges, at 800 dols. each	2,400	
Stationary, office-rent, &c.	350	
	11,000	

Pensions granted by the late Government.

Isaac Van Voert, John Paulding, David Williams, each a pension of 200 dols. per annum, pursuant to an act of Congress of 23d Nov. 1780.	600	
Dominique L'Eglize, per act of Congress of 8th August, 1792	120	
Joseph Traverse per ditto	120	
Youngest children of the late major-general Warren, per act of the 1st July, 1780	450	
Samuel McKenzie, Joseph Bruffels, John Jordon, per act of 10th Sept. 1783, entitled to a pension of forty dols. each per annum	120	
Eliz. Bergen, per act of 21st August, 1781	53 33	
Joseph De Beauleau, per act of 5th August, 1782	100	
Richard Gridley, per acts of 17th Nov. 1775, and 26th Feb. 1781	444 40	
Lieut. Col. Toufard, per act of 27th Oct. 1788	360	
	2,367 73	

Grant to Baron Steuben.

His annual allowance per act of Congress	2,500	
Annual allowance to the widow and orphan children of Col. John Harding, per act of 27th Feb. 1793	450	
	Alfo	

Dols. Cts.

Also to the orphan children of Major Alexander Trueman, per same act	300	
Annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer, son of the late major-general Mercer, per act dated 2d March, 1793	400	
	3,650	

For the incidental and Contingent expences relative to the Civil List Establishment.

Under this head are comprehended fire-wood, Stationary, together with printing work, and all the contingent expences of the two houses of Congress, rent and office expences of the three several departments, viz. Treasury, State and War, and also for the Mint of the United States.

Secretary of the Senate, his estimate	3,000
Clerk of the House of Representatives, his do.	7,000
	10,000

Treasury Department.

Secretary of the Treasury, per estimate	500
Comptroller of the Treasury, per do.	800
Treasurer, per do.	400
Commissioner of the Revenue, per do.	300
Auditor of the Treasury, per do.	500
Register of the Treasury (including books for the public stocks) per do.	2,000
Rent of the Treasury	650
Ditto, of a house taken for a part of the office of the Register	240
Ditto, of a house for the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, and for part of the office of the Comptroller, and part of the office of the Auditor	266 66
Rent of a house for the office of the Auditor, and a small store for public papers	440
	Wood

Wood for the department (Treasurers excepted) candles, &c.	Dols. Cts.
	1,200
	<hr/> 7,296 66

Department of State.

Including the expense which will attend the publication of the laws of the first session of the third Congress, and for printing an edition of the same to be distributed according to law	2,061 67
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Mint of the United States.

The Director estimates for the several expenses of the mint, including the pay of a refiner, when employed, for gold, silver and copper, and for the completion of the melting furnaces	2,700
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Department of War.

Secretary at War, per statement	800
Accountant to the war department	400
	<hr/> 1,200
	<hr/> 23,258 33
Dollars	<hr/> 397,201 6

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, 20th December, 1793.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

An

(B)

An additional Estimate, for making good deficiencies for the support of the Civil List establishment, for aiding the fund appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the Courts, Jurors and Witnesses, for the support of Lighthouses, and for other purposes.

Dols. Cts.

To make good deficiencies for the support of the Civil List for the year 1793.

Extra clerk-hire, in the office of the Secretary of State, in preparing documents for Congress	600
For an index to the laws of the 2d Congress	200
	<hr/> 800

The Secretary at War estimates to make good so much short, estimated for contingent expenses for the year 1793	205 76
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Additional compensation from 1st Oct. 1793, to 31st December following, to certain public officers, by act passed the second of March, 1793.

Auditor of the Treasury, at 500 dols. per annum	125
Commissioners of the Revenue, do.	125
Comptroller of the Treasury, at 500 dols. per ann.	62 50
Register of the Treasury, do.	62 50
	<hr/> 375

1,380 76

Note—By the said act, this additional compensation commenced the first of April, 1793, the two quarters preceding the first Oct. 1793, were paid out of the sum of 5,169 dollars, granted in the appropriation of 1,589,044 72-100 dollars for the purpose of discharging claims admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury.

Expenses

(14)

Expenses of Commissioners of Loans for Clerk-hire and Stationary, from 1st March, 1793, to 31st December, 1794.

The accounts of many of the said commissioners having been transmitted to the treasury, under an idea that legislative provision will be made for defraying the said expenses, the following statement, extracted from their aid accounts, so far as the same have been rendered; will shew the amount thereof at each loan-office, viz.

New-Hampshire, Estimate Dols. Cts. 697 2

Massachusetts, viz.—

His account rendered in the month of March	326 12	
Do. from 1st April to 30th June	816 97	
Do. from the 1st July to 30th Sept.	865 85	
Estimate from 1st October to 31st December, the same as the preceding quarter	<u>865 85</u>	2,877 79

Rhode Island.

His account rendered from 1st March to 31st do.	68 83	
Do. from 1st April to 30th June	190 74	
Estimate from 1st July to 31st Dec.	<u>381 48</u>	641 5

Connecticut, viz.

His account rendered from 1st March to 30th June	408 94	
Do. from 1st July to 30th Sept.	256 52	
Estimate from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	<u>256 52</u>	921 98

New York.

His account rendered from 1st March to 31st March	515	
Do. from 1st April to 30th June	1,430 38	
Do. from 1st July to 30th Sept.	1,303 81	
Estimate from 6th Oct. to 31st Dec.	<u>1,303 81</u>	4,553

New Jersey.

His account rendered from 1st March to 31st March	26	Do.
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Do. from 1st April to 30th June	8	
Do. from 1st July to 30th Sept.	54 52	
Estimate from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	<u>54 52</u>	221 4

Pennsylvania.

His account rendered from 1st March to 31st do.	154 16	
Estimate from 1st April to 31st Dec.	<u>1,317 44</u>	1,541 60

Delaware.

His account rendered from 1st March to 31st March	25	
Estimate from 1st April to 31st Dec.	<u>225</u>	250

Maryland.

His account rendered from 1st to 31st March	110 50	
Estimate from 1st April to 31st Dec.	<u>991 50</u>	1,102

Virginia.

His account rendered from 1st to 31st March	227 16	
Do. from 1st April to 30th June	741 19	
Do. from 1st July to 30th September	649 5	
Estimate from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	<u>649 5</u>	2,266 45

North Carolina.

Estimate from 1st March to 31st December, 1793	800	
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South Carolina.

His account rendered from 1st to 31st March	127 47	
Do. from 1st April to 30th June	377 50	
Do. from 1st July to 30th September	380 43	
Estimate from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	<u>380 43</u>	1,265 83

Georgia.

Estimate from 1st March to 31st December, 1793	240	
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For clerk-hire and stationary of the several state commissioners of loans, from 1st January, 1794, to the 31st of December fol-

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lowing, estimated on a reference to the claims exhibited and referred to in the above statement, at

Dols. Cts.

22,622 25

40,000

Clerks of Courts, Juries, Witnesses, &c.

The fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, having last year proved insufficient for the discharge of the accounts of clerks, &c. to which they were appointed, a sum for the present year is estimated, in order to provide against a similar contingency, of

12,000

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, public piers and steakage, of channels, bars, and shoals, and for occasional improvements in the construction of lanterns, and of the lamps and materials used therein

20,000

To make good a deficiency in the estimate for 1792, for the same objects

4,000

24,000

For the expenses towards the safe-keeping and prosecuting of persons committed for offences against the United States

4,000

For the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the officers of the Customs and Inspectors of the Revenue, for the year 1794

1,500

For the Coinage of Copper at the Mint of the United States.

To replace so much advanced at the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of an importation of copper, under the superintendance of the Director of the Mint

10,000

To pay for copper purchased in the year 1793

7,350

For the purchase of do. 1794

7,350

24,700

Arrearages of pension due to the Widow and Orphan children of Col. John Harding.

For

(17)

Dols. Cts.

For their allowance from the 1st July, 1792, to the 31st December, 1793, per act of Congress, dated 27th February, 1793, at 450 dollars per annum

675

Arrearages of Pension due to the Orphan children of Major Alexander Truman

For the allowance from 1st July, 1792, to the 31st December, 1793, per act of Congress, dated 27th February, 1793, at 300 dollars per ann.

450

1,125

For the indemnification of the estate of the late major-general Green, for a certain bond entered into by him, during the late war, upon the principles of the act of Congress for that purpose, dated 27th April, 1792

For a balance stated by the Auditor of the Treasury to be due to said estate, in which is included interest due on bonds from their dates, to 12th April, 1793

33,187 67

To defray the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year 1793, in compliance with the order of the House of Representatives of 30th December, 1791

800

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature according to the usage thereof to require payment in specie

5,000

147,693 4

For clerk-hire and stationary of the several state commissioners of loans, from 1st January, 1794, to the 31st of Dec. following, estimated on a reference to the claims exhibited and referred to the above statement at

22,622 25

40,000

Clerks

D

Dols. Cts.

Clerks of Courts, Jurors, Witnesses, &c.

The fund arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, having last year proved insufficient for the discharge of the accounts of clerks, &c. to which they were appointed, a sum for the present year is estimated in order to provide against a similar contingency, of 12,000

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, public piers, and steakage of channels, bars, and shoals, and for occasional improvements in the construction of lanterns, and of the lamps and materials used therein 20,000

To make good a deficiency in the estimate for 1792, for the same objects 4,000

24,000

For the expenses towards the safe-keeping and prosecuting of persons committed for offences against the United States 4,000

For the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the officers of the Customs and Inspectors of the Revenue, for the year 1794 1,500

For the Coinage of Copper at the Mint of the United States.

To replace so much advanced at the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of an importation of copper, under the superintendance of the director of the Mint 10,000

To pay for copper purchased in the year 1793, 7,350

For the purchase of do. 1794 7,350

24,700

Arrearages of pension due to the Widow and Orphan children of Col. John Harding

For their allowances from the 1st July, 1792, to the 31st Dec. 1793, per act of Congress, dated 27th Feb. 1793, at 450 dollars per ann. 675

Arrear-

Dols. Cts.

Arrearages of Pension due to the Orphan children of major Alexander Truman

For the allowance from 1st July, 1792, to the 31st Dec. 1793, per act of Congress, dated 27th Feb. 1793, at 300 dollars per annum 450

1,125

For the indemnification of the estimate of the late major-general Green, for a certain bond entered into by him, during the late war, upon the principles of the act of Congress for that purpose, dated 27th April, 1792

For a balance stated by the Auditor of the Treasury to be due to said estate, in which is included interest due on bonds from their dates, to 12th April 1793. 33,187

To defray the expenses incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year 1793, in compliance with the order of the House of Representatives, of 30th Dec. 1791 800

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature according to the usage thereof to require payment in specie 5,000

147,693 43

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, 20th December, 1793.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

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(C)

Estimate of the Expenses of the War Department, for the year 1794.

AMOUNT OF PAY.

	Dols.	Cts.
General Staff	14,772	
The first sub-legion	72,228	
second sub-legion	72,228	
third sub-legion	72,228	
fourth sub-legion	72,228	
Subsistence	312,567	75
Forage	31,632	
Cloathing	112,000	
Equipments for the Cavalry	7,314	5
Horses for the Cavalry	16,000	
Bounty	5,000	
Hospital department	20,000	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

For the salaries of store-keepers at the different Arsenals	3,912
Rents	1,083
Labourers, &c.	1,720
The expenses of new carriages for 230 pieces of brass field artillery, at the different arsenals of the United States, averaged at 140 dollars each	32,100
The expenses of new carriages for 134 iron cannon, with garrison carriages, averaged at 50 dollars each	6,700
The expense of 20 mortar beds, at 40 dollars each	800
Repairs of 14,000 arms, at 2 dollars each	28,000
Clearing of 12,000 do. 25 cents, in the different arsenals	3,000
Repairs of fortifications at West-Point	10,000

The

(21)

Dols. Cts.

The expense of casting 50 brass field pieces out of the useless mortars	2,500
One hundred tons of lead, at 8. 2-3 dollars per hundred	17,333 34
Seventy-five tons gun-powder, at 20 dollars per hundred	30,000
One thousand rifled muskets, at 12 dollars each	12,000
Equipments for Cavalry	8,250
Ten thousand knapsacks, at 50 cents each	5,000
Ten thousand cartridge boxes, at 1 dollar each	10,000
Two thousand tents, at 10 dollars each	20,000
One hundred horseman's tents, at 20 dolls. each	2,000
Twenty officers marquees, at 150 dollars each	3,000
For a magazine and buildings proper to constitute a magazine and arsenal above Albany, in the state of New York	5,000
For the purchase of — acres of ground for ditto	1,000
For the same objects a suitable position above the falls of Delaware	6,000
Defensive protection of the frontiers	130,000
For defraying the expenses of the Indian department	50,000
Quarter Master's department	150,000
Contingencies of War Department	30,000
Invalid Pensioners	80,239 55

Dollars 1,457,936 1

One million, four hundred and fifty-seven thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, one cent.

War Department, 10th Dec. 1793

(Signed) H. KNOX, Sec. at War.

Statement

(D)

Statement of the Revenue of the United States, and Appropriations charged thereon to the end of the year 1793.

REVENUE.

	Dols.	Cts.
Proceeds of the duties on imports and tonnage, and of fines, penalties and forfeitures, from the commencement of the present government to the 31st of Dec. 1791	6,534,263	84
— of duties on spirits distilled within the United States, for a half year, ending the 31st of Dec. 1791, agreeably to accounts settled at the treasury	141,849	98
— of duties on imports and tonnage, and of fines, penalties and forfeitures for the year 1792, agreeably to accounts settled at the treasury	4,615,559,361	1-2
— of duties on spirits distilled within the United States in the year 1792, agreeably to accounts settled at the Treasury 294,344 35, to which add the difference between said sum, and the amount estimated for 1792, for accounts remaining to be settled	400,000	105,655 65
— of duties on imports and tonnage, and of fines, penalties and forfeitures for the year 1793, estimated at nearly the same as for the year 1792	4,617,510	
— of duties on spirits distilled within the United States, in the year 1793, estimated at the same as for the year 1792	400,000	
Cash received in the Treasury to the end of the year 1791, from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for balances	11,335	93
		Cash

Dols. Cts.

Cash received into the Treasury to the end of the year 1792, for arms and accoutrements sold, fines and penalties, balance of accounts settled, and on account of the dividend declared by the bank of the United States to June 30, 1792	21,860	87
Cash received into the Treasury during the year 1793, on account of patents, 630 dollars of cents and half cents coined at the mint 1,154 3-100 dollars, balances due under the government 8,448, 58-100 dollars; and on account of dividends declared by the bank of the United States, from the 1st of July, 1792, to the 30th of June, 1793, 38,500 dollars	48,732	61
Estimated product of the dividend to be declared from the 1st of July to the 31st of Dec. 1793, beyond the interest payable to the bank on the loan of two millions	10,000	
	16,799,162	59

APPROPRIATIONS.

Dates of Acts.		Dols.	Cts.
1789, Aug. 20.	For treaties with the Indians	20,000	
Sept. 29.	— the service of the year 1789	639,000	
1790, Mar. 26.	— the support of government for the year 1790	754,658	99
July 1.	— intercourse with foreign nations, for the years 1790, 1791, and 1792	120,000	
	— satisfying the claims of John M'Cord	1,309	71
July 22.	— treaties with certain Indian tribes	20,000	
Aug. 4.	— interest on the debts, foreign and domestic, for the year 1791, estimated at	2,060,861	40
	ditto ditto 1792	2,849,194	73
	ditto ditto 1793	2,849,194	73
	— the establishment of cutters	10,000	
10.	— finishing the light-house on Portland-head	1,500	
			For

	Dols.	Cts.
1790, Aug. 10. For the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen, and certain other persons	548	57
12. — fundry objects	233,219	97
— the reduction of the public debt, being surplus of revenue to the end of the year 1790.	1,374,656	40
1791, Feb. 11. — the support of government during the year 1791, and for other purposes	740,232	60
March 3. — a recognition of the treaty with Morocco	20,000	
— compensations to the officers of the judicial courts, jurors and witnesses, and for other purposes; being net proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures to the end of the year 1791	4,055	33
— raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment, and for making farther provision for the protection of the frontiers	312,686	20
Dec. 23. — the support of government for the year 1792	1,059,222	81
1792, April 2. — finishing the light-house on Bald-head	4,000	
— mint establishment	7,000	
13. — compensating the corporation of trustees of the public grammar school and academy of Wilmington	2,553	64
May 2. — the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes	673,500	
— interest on 400,000 dollars received on account of a loan from the bank of the United States of 523,500 dollars, to Dec. 31, 1793	28,753	41
8. — fundry objects	84,497	90
— compensating the services of the late Col. George Gibson	1,000	
		For

	Dols.	Cts.
For an advance on account of the claim of John Brown Cutting	2,000	
1793, Feb. 9. — intercourse with foreign nations for the year 1793	40,000	
28. — the service of the year 1793	1,589,044	72
— interest on a loan of 800,000 dollars from the bank of the United States, to 31st Dec. 1793	18,333	
— defraying the expense of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, being the net proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures, to the end of the year 1792	301	46
March 2. — treaties with the Indian tribes north-west of the river Ohio	100,000	
— the relief of Elijah Bostwick	145	42
— defraying certain specific demands	59,107	41
	15,680,578	40
Balance being the estimated surplus of revenue to the end of the year 1793, collected and to be collected, beyond the appropriations charged thereon	1,118,584	19
Dols.	16,799,162	59

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
Dec. 18th, 1793.

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(E)

Abstract of the New Amount of Duties on Imports and Tonnage, which have accrued in the United States during the first and second Quarters of the Year, 1783.

STATES.	1st Qr. Ending 31st March, 1793.		2d Qr. ending 30th June.		Total amount.	
	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
N. Hampshire	-	-	26,393	26	26,393	26
Massachusetts	7,823	52 3-4	340,621	5 3-4	348,444	58 1-2
Rhode Island	1,665	52	67,078	93	68,744	45
Connecticut	26,394	47	70,507	84	96,902	31
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	122,419	49	532,542	45	654,961	94
New Jersey	924	31	1,879	4	2,803	35
Pennsylvania	157,523	93	586,000	-	743,523	93
Delaware	129	7	2,319	71	2,448	78
Maryland	49,512	54 3-4	161,987	28 3-4	211,499	83 1-2
Virginia	40,993	15	104,182	62 1-2	145,175	77 1-2
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Carolina	25,371	75 3-4	16,696	93	42,068	68 3-4
S. Carolina	91,040	54	100,547	64	197,588	18
Georgia	27,923	23	2,367	67	30,290	90
	551,721	54 1-4	2,019,124	44	2,570,845	98 1-4
Deduct N. Hamp. Vermont.	1,893	42 1-2	82	33	1,975	75 1-22
Net amount	549,828	11 3-4	2,019,042	11	2,568,870	22 3-4

A few inconsiderable ports are yet defective.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
2d Dec. 1793.

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(F.)

State of Monies transferred to the United States, out of the proceeds of Foreign Loans.

	Dols.	Cts.
To this sum paid to France for the use of St. Domingo	Dols.	726,020
Payment to France of 3 millions of livres, pursuant to an agreement with M. Ternaat		544,500
Ditto for miscellaneous purposes paid to M. Tenant		49,400
Instalment due to France, Sept. 3d, 1793, 1,500,000 livres		272,250
Do. due Nov. 5th, ditto livres 1,000,000		
On which there has been paid	Dols.	178,879 35
Balance to be paid		2,620 65
		181,500
Payment made to foreign officers	Dols.	66,089 77
Reserved to be paid		125,227 13
		1 1, 1 90
This sum expended in purchases of the public debt, viz.		
1793, Feb. 4,	Dols.	50,000
Ditto 19,		234,901 89
Sept. 2,		5,000
		334,901 89
Instalment to the bank of the United States		200,000
Balance subject to further disposition		577,284 56
	Dols.	3,077,173 35

By this sum drawn by the treasurer on the commissioners in Amsterdam.

	CR.
Florins 5,649,621 8	2,305,769 13
From which deduct the amount of bills sold to the bank of the United States, afterwards surrendered	495,000 — 200,000
	1,105 769 13
5,154,621 2-8	
	E 2
	By

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Dols. Cts

By this sum applied in Europe to the payment of interest, for which provision was made out of domestic funds, and thereby virtually drawn to the United States, viz.

Interest from the 1st of Feb. 1791, to the 1st of December, 1793, paid and to be paid, Florins 2,940,790 13
From which deduct this sum remitted from hence 536,565 4

Florins 2,404,225 9* at 36 4-11

971,404 22

Dols. 3,077,173 35

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
Dec. 21, 1793.

A. H.

* The precise amount of sums thus paid for interest, cannot be definitively pronounced till the completion of settlement of foreign accounts now going on at the treasury.

N. B. The statement (G.) referred to in page 4, has not yet been transmitted to Europe.

REPORT

(29)

R E P O R T

Of the Secretary of State, on the Privileges and Restrictions on the Commerce of the United States in Foreign Countries.

(Published by order of the House of Representatives.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1793.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the pleasure of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of Feb. 23, 1791, I now lay before them, a Report on the Privileges and Restrictions on the Commerce of the United States in Foreign Countries. In order to keep the subject within those bounds, which I supposed to be under the contemplation of the House, I have restrained my statements to those countries only with which we carry on a commerce of some importance, and to those articles also of our produce, which are of sensible weight in the scale of our exports; and even these articles are sometimes grouped together, according to the degree of favor or restriction with which they are received in each country, and that degree expressed in general terms, without detailing the exact duty levied on each article.

To have gone fully into these minuti would have been to copy the tariffs and books of rates of the different countries, and to have hidden under a mass of detail, these general and important truths, the extraction of which in a simple form, I conceived, would best answer the inquiries of the House, by condensing material information within those limits of time and attention, which this portion of their duties may justly claim. The plan, indeed, of minuté details, would have been impracticable with some countries for want of information.

Since preparing this Report, which was put into its present form, in time to have been given in to the last session of Congress,

gress, alterations of the condition of our commerce with some sovereign nations have taken place, some of them independent of the war, some arising out of it. France has proposed to enter into a new treaty of commerce with us, on liberal principles; and has, in the mean time, relaxed some of the restraints mentioned in the Report. Spain has, by an ordinance of June last, established New-Orleans, Pensacola, and St. Augustine into free ports, for the vessels of friendly nations *having treaties of commerce* with her, provided they touch for a permit at Corcubion in Galicia, or at Alicant: and our rice is by the same ordinance excluded from that country. The circumstances of the war have necessarily given us freer access to the West-Indian Islands, while they have also drawn on our navigation, vexations and depredations of the most ferocious nature.

To have endeavoured to describe all these, would have been as impracticable as useless, since the scenes would have been shifting, while under description; I, therefore, think it best to leave the report as it was formed, being adapted to a particular point of time, when things were in their settled order, that is to say, to the summer of 1792.

I have the honor to be,

With the most profound respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient, and

Most humble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives
of the United States of America.

The

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred by the House of Representatives, the Report of a Committee on the written Message of the President of the United States, of the 14th of February, 1791, with instructions to report to Congress the nature and extent of the Privileges and Restrictions of the Commercial Intercourse of the United States with Foreign Nations, and the measures which he should think proper to be adopted for the improvement of the Commerce and Navigation of the same, has had the same under consideration, and thereupon made the following

R E P O R T:

THE countries with which the United States have had their chief commercial intercourse, are, Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain, the United Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden, and their American possessions: and the articles of export which constitute the basis of that commerce, with their respective amounts, are—

Bread stuff, that is to say, bread-grains, meals, and bread, to the annual amount of	-	Dols.	7,649,887
Tobacco	-	-	4,349,567
Rice	-	-	1,753,796
Wood	-	-	1,263,534
Salted fish	-	-	941,696
Pot and pearl ash	-	-	839,093
Salted meats	-	-	599,130
Indigo	-	-	537,379
Horses and mules	-	-	339,753
Whale oil	-	-	252,591
Flax seed	-	-	236,072
Tar, pitch, and turpentine	-	-	217,177
Live provisions	-	-	137,743
Ships	-	-	-
Foreign goods	-	-	620,274

To descend to articles of smaller value than these, would lead into a minuteness of detail neither unnecessary nor useful to the present object.

The proportions of our Exports, which go to the nations before-mentioned, and to their dominions, respectively, are as follows:

To

	Dols.
To Spain and its dominions	2,005,907
Portugal and its dominions	1,283,462
France and its dominions	4,698,735
Great Britain and its dominions	9,393,416
The United Netherlands and their dominions	1,963,880
Denmark and its dominions	224,415
Sweden and its dominions	47,240

Our Imports from the same countries are—

Spain and its dominions	335,110
Portugal and its dominions	595,763
France and its dominions	2,068,348
Great Britain and its dominions	15,285,428
United Netherlands and their dominions	1,172,692
Denmark and its dominions	351,394
Sweden and its dominions	14,325

These Imports consist mostly of articles on which industry has been exhausted.

Our Navigation depending, on the same commerce, will appear by the following statement of the tonnage of our own vessels, entering into our ports, from those several nations, and their possessions, in one year, that is to say, from October 1789, to September 1790, inclusive, as follows:

	Tons.
Spain	19,695
Portugal	23,576
France	116,410
Great Britain	43,580
United Netherlands	58,858
Denmark	14,655
Sweden	750

Of our commercial objects, Spain receives favorably, our bread stuff, salted fish, wood, ships, tar, pitch, and turpentine. On our meals, however, as well as on those of other foreign countries, when re-exported to their colonies, they have lately imposed duties, of from half a dollar to two dollars the barrel, the duties being so proportioned to the current price of their own flour, as that both together are to make the constant sum of nine dollars per barrel.

They do not discourage our rice, pot and pearl ash, salted provisions, or whale oil: but these articles being in small demand at their markets, are carried thither but in a small degree. Their demand for rice, however, is increasing. Neither tobacco, nor indigo are received there. Our commerce is permitted with their Canary Islands, under the same conditions.

Themselves, and their colonies are the actual consumers of of what they receive from us.

Our

Our navigation is free with the kingdom of Spain; foreign goods being received there in our ships, on the same conditions as if carried in their own, or in the vessels of the country of which such goods are the manufacture or produce.

Portugal receives favourably our grain and bread, salted fish and other salted provisions, wood, tar, pitch and turpentine.

For flax-seed, pot and pearl ash, though not discouraged, there is little demand.

Our ships pay 20 per cent. on being sold to their subjects, and are then free bottoms.

Foreign goods (except those of the East Indies) are received on the same footing in our vessels, as in their own, or any others; that is to say, on general duties of from twenty to twenty-eight per cent. and consequently our navigation unobstructed by them.—Tobacco, rice and meals are prohibited.

Themselves and their colonies consume what they receive from us.

These regulations extend to the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape de Verd islands, except that in these, meals and rice are received freely.

France receives favourably our bread stuff, rice, wood, pot and pearl ashes.

A duty of five sous the kental, or nearly four and an half cents is paid on our tar, pitch, and turpentine. Our whale oils pay six livres the kental, and are the only foreign whale oils admitted. Our indigo pays five livres on the kental; their own two and an half: but a difference of quality, still more than a difference of duty, prevents its seeking that market.

Salted beef is received freely for re-exportation, but if for home consumption, it pays five livres the kental. Other salted provisions pay that duty in all cases, and salted fish is made lately to pay the prohibitory one of twenty livres in the kental.

Our ships are free to carry thither all foreign goods which may be carried in their own or any other vessels, except tobaccos not of our own growth; and they participate with their's the exclusive carriage of our whale oils and tobaccos.

During their former government, our tobacco was under a monopoly; but paid no duties, and our ships were freely sold in their ports, and converted into national bottoms. The first National Assembly took from our ships this privilege: they emancipated tobacco from its monopoly, but subjected it to duties of eighteen livres fifteen sous the kental, carried in their own vessels, and twenty-five livres carried in ours, a difference more than equal to the freight of the article.

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They and their colonies consume what they receive from us.

Great Britain receives our pot and pearl ashes free, while those of other nations pay a duty of two shillings and three-pence the kental. There is an equal distinction in favour of our bar iron, of which article, however, we do not produce enough for own use. Woods are free from us, whilst they pay some small duty from other countries. Our tar and pitch pay 11d. sterling the barrel; from other alien countries they pay about a penny and a third more.

Our tobacco, for their own consumption, pays 1s. 3d. sterling the pound, custom and excise, besides heavy expences of collection. And rice, in the same case, pays 7s. 4d. sterling the hundred weight; which, rendering it too dear as an article of common food, it is consequently used in very small quantity.

Our salted fish, and other salted provisions, except bacon, are prohibited. Bacon and whale oil are under prohibitory duties; so are our grains, meals, and bread, as to internal consumption, unless in times of such scarcity as may raise the price of wheat to 50s. sterling the quarter, and other grains and meals in proportion.

Our ships, though purchased and navigated by their own subjects, are not permitted to be used, even in their trade with us.

While the vessels of other nations are secured by standing laws, which cannot be altered, but by the concurrent will of the three branches of the British legislature, in carrying thither any produce or manufacture of the country to which they belong, which may be lawfully carried in any vessels, ours, with the same prohibition of what is foreign, are further prohibited by a standing law (12 Car. II. 28. §. 3.) from carrying thither all and any of our own domestic productions and manufactures. A subsequent act, indeed, authorized their executive to permit the carriage of our own productions in our own bottoms, at its sole discretion; and the permission has been given from year to year by proclamation, but subject every moment to be withdrawn on that single will, in which event, our vessels having any thing on board, stand interdicted from the entry of all British ports. The disadvantage of a tenure which may be so suddenly discontinued was experienced by our merchants on a late occasion, when an official notification that this law would be strictly enforced, gave them just apprehensions for the fate of their vessels and cargoes dispatched or destined to the ports of Great Britain. The minister of that court, indeed, frankly expressed his personal conviction that the words of the order went farther than was intended, and so he afterwards officially informed us; but the embarrassments of

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of the moment were real and great, and the possibility of their renewal lays our commerce to that country under the same species of discouragement as to other countries, where it is regulated by a single legislator; and the distinction is too remarkable not to be noticed, that our navigation is excluded from the security of fixed laws, while that security is given to the navigation of others.

Our vessels pay their ports 1s. 9d. sterling per ton, light and trinity dues, more than is paid by British ships, except in the port of London, where they pay the same as British.

The greater part of what they receive from us is re-exported to other countries, under the useless charges of an intermediate deposit and double voyage. From tables published in England, and composed, as is said, from the books of their custom-houses, it appears that of the indigo imported there in the years 1773—4—5, one third was re-exported; and from a document of authority, we learn that of the rice and tobacco imported there before the war, four-fifths were re-exported. We are assured, indeed, that the quantities sent thither for re-exportation since the war, are considerably diminished, yet less so than reason and national interest would dictate. The whole of our grain is re-exported when wheat is below 50s. the quarter, and other grains in proportions.

The United Netherlands prohibit our pickled beef and pork, meals and bread of all sorts, and lay a prohibitory duty on spirits distilled from grain.

All other of our productions are received on varied duties, which may be reckoned on a medium at about three per cent.

They consume but a small proportion of what they receive; the residue is partly forwarded for consumption in the inland parts of Europe, and partly re-shipped to other maritime countries. On the latter portion they intercept between us and the consumer so much of the value as is absorbed by the charges attending an intermediate deposit.

Foreign goods, except some East India articles, are received in vessels of any nation.

Our ships may be sold and naturalized there with exceptions of one or two privileges, which somewhat lessen their value.

Denmark lays considerable duties on our tobacco and rice carried in their own vessels, and half as much more if carried in ours; but the exact amount of these duties is not perfectly known here. They lay such as amount to prohibitions on our indigo and corn.

Sweden receives favourably our grains and meals, salted provisions, indigo, and whale oil.

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They subject our rice to duties of sixteen mills the pound weight, carried in their own vessels, and of forty per cent. additional on that, or 22,410 mills, carried in ours or any others. Being thus rendered too dear as an article of common food, little of it is consumed with them. They consume more of our tobaccos, which they take circuitously through Great Britain, levying heavy duties on them also; their duties of entry, town duties, and excise, being 4 dols. 34 cents the hundred weight, if carried in their own vessels, and of forty per cent. on that additional, if carried in our own or any other vessels.

They prohibit altogether our bread, fish, pot and pearl ashes, flax-seed, tar, pitch, and turpentine, wood, (except oak timber and masts) and all foreign manufactures.

Under so many restrictions and prohibitions, our navigation with them is reduced almost to nothing.

With our neighbours, an order of things much harder presents itself.

Spain and *Portugal* refuse to those parts of America which they govern, all direct intercourse with any people but themselves. The commodities in mutual demand between them and their neighbours must be carried to be exchanged in some port of the dominant country, and the transportation between that and the subject state must be in a domestic bottom.

France, by a standing law, permits her West India possessions to receive directly our vegetables, live provisions, horses, wood, tar, pitch, and turpentine, rice, and maize, and prohibits our other bread stuff; but a suspension of this prohibition having been left to the colonial legislatures in times of scarcity, it was formerly suspended occasionally, but latterly without interruption.

Our fresh and salted provisions (except pork) are received in their islands under a duty of three colonial livres the kental, and our vessels are as free as their own to carry our commodities thither, and to bring away rum and molasses.

Great Britain admits in her islands our vegetables, live provisions, horses, wood, tar, pitch, and turpentine, rice, and bread stuff, by a proclamation of her executive, limited always to the term of a year. She prohibits our salted fish, and other salted provisions: she does not permit our vessels to carry thither our own produce. Her vessels alone may take it from us, and bring in exchange, rum, molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa nuts, ginger, and pimento. There are, indeed, some freedoms in the island of *Dominica*, but under such circumstances as to be little used by us. In the British continental colonies, and in *Newfoundland*, all our productions are prohibited, and our vessels forbidden to enter their ports; their

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governors however, in times of distress, have power to permit a temporary importation of certain articles in their own bottoms, but not in ours.

Our citizens cannot reside as merchants or factors within any of the British plantations, this being expressly prohibited by the same statute of 12 Car. II. C. 18, commonly called the Navigation act.

In the Danish-American possessions a duty of five per cent. is levied on our corn, corn-meal, rice, tobacco, wood, salted fish, indigo, horses, mules, and live stock; and of ten per cent. on our flour, salted pork and beef, tar, pitch, and turpentine.

In the *American* islands of the *United Netherlands* and *Sweden*, our vessels and produce are received, subject to duties, not so heavy as to have been complained of; but they are heavier in the Dutch possessions on the continent.

To sum up these *Restrictions*, so far as they are important:

1st. *In Europe*—

Our bread stuff is at most times under prohibitory duties in England, and considerably dutied on exportation from Spain to her colonies.

Our tobaccos are heavily dutied in England, Sweden, and France, and prohibited in Spain and Portugal.

Our rice is heavily dutied in England and Sweden, and prohibited in Portugal.

Our fish and salted provisions are prohibited in England, and under prohibitory duties in France.

Our whale-oils are prohibited in England and Portugal.

And our vessels are denied naturalization in England, and of late in France.

2d. *In the West Indies.*

All intercourse is prohibited with the possessions of Spain and Portugal.

Our salted provisions and fish are prohibited by England.

Our salted pork, and bread stuff (except maize) are received under temporary laws only, in the dominions of France, and our salted fish pays there a weighty duty.

3d. *In the Article of Navigation.*

Our own carriage of our own tobacco is heavily dutied in Sweden, and lately in France.

We can carry no article, not of our own production, to the British ports in Europe.

Nor even our own produce to her American possessions.

Such being the restrictions on the commerce and navigation of the United States, the question is, in what way they may best be removed, modified, or counteracted?

As to commerce, two methods occur, 1. By friendly arrangements with the several nations with whom these restrictions

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tions exist: or, 2, By the separate act of our own legislatures for countervailing their effects.

There can be no doubt, but that of these two, friendly arrangement is the most eligible. Instead of embarrassing commerce under piles of regulating laws, duties, and prohibitions, could it be relieved from all its shackles in all parts of the world—could every country be employed in producing that which nature has best fitted it to produce, and each be free to exchange with others mutual surplusses for mutual wants, the greatest mass possible would then be produced of those things which contribute to human life and human happiness; the numbers of mankind would be increased, and their condition bettered.

Would even a single nation begin with the United States this system of free commerce, it would be advisable to begin it with that nation; since it is one by one only that it can be extended to all. Where the circumstances of either party render it expedient to levy a revenue, by way of impost, on commerce, its freedom might be modified, in that particular, by mutual and equivalent measures, preserving it entire in all others.

Some nations, not yet ripe for free commerce, in all its extent, might still be willing to mollify its restrictions and regulations for us in proportion to the advantages which an intercourse with us might offer. Particularly they may concur with us in reciprocating the duties to be levied on each side, or in compensating any excess of duty, by equivalent advantages of another nature. Our commerce is certainly of a character to entitle it to favour in most countries. The commodities we offer, are either necessaries of life, or materials for manufacture; or convenient subjects of revenue; and we take in exchange, either manufactures, when they have received the last finish of art and industry, or mere luxuries. Such customers may reasonably expect welcome, and friendly treatment at every market; customers too, whose demands, increasing with their wealth and population, must very shortly give full employment to the whole industry of any nation whatever, in any line of supply they may get into the habit of calling for, from it.

But should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties, and regulations, it behoves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter-prohibitions, duties, and regulations also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations; nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them.

Our navigation involves still higher considerations. As a branch of industry, it is valuable; but, as a resource, essential.

Its value, as a branch of industry, is enhanced by the dependence of so many other branches on it. In times of general peace it multiplies competitors for employment in transportation, and so keeps that at its proper level; and in times of war, that is to say, when those nations who may be our principal carriers, shall be at war with each other, if we have not within ourselves the means of transportation, our produce must be exported in belligerent vessels at the increased expense of war-freight and insurance, and the articles which will not bear that, must perish on our hands.

But it is a resource for defence that our navigation will admit neither neglect nor forbearance. The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board, and nothing to desire beyond their present rights. But on their sea-board, they are open to injury, and they have there, too, a commerce which must be protected. This can only be done by possessing a respectable body of citizen-seamen, and of artists and establishments in readiness for ship-building.

Were the ocean, which is the common property of all, open to the industry of all, so that every person and vessel should be free to take employment wherever it could be found, the United States would certainly not set the example of appropriating to themselves, exclusively, any portion of the common stock of occupation. They would rely on the enterprize and activity of their citizens for a due participation of the benefits of the seafaring business, and for keeping the marine class of citizens equal to their object. But if particular nations grasp at undue shares, and more especially if they seize on the means of the United States to convert them into aliment for their own strength, and withdraw them entirely from the support of those to whom they belong, defensive and protecting measures become necessary on the part of the nation whose marine resources are thus invaded, or it will be disarmed of its defence; its productions will lie at the mercy of the nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them, and its politics may be influenced by those who command its commerce. The carriage of our own commodities, if once established in another channel, cannot be resumed in the moment we may desire. If we lose the seamen and artists whom it now occupies, we lose the present means of marine defence, and time will be requisite to raise up others, when disgrace or losses shall bring home to our feelings the error of having abandoned them. The materials for maintaining our due share of navigation.

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gation are ours in abundance; and, as to the mode of using them, we have only to adopt the principles of those who thus put us on the defensive, or others equivalent and better fitted to our circumstances.

The following principles being founded in reciprocity, appear perfectly just, and to offer no cause of complaint to any nation.

1st. Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs, first burthening or excluding those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties lighter at first, but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open. Such duties having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind, may induce the manufacturer to come himself into these states; where cheaper subsistence, equal laws, and a vent of his wares, free of duty, may ensure him the highest profits from his skill and industry. And here it would be in the power of the state governments to cooperate essentially, by opening the resources of encouragement which are under their controul, extending them liberally to artists in those particular branches of manufacture, for which their soil, climate, population, and other circumstances have matured them, and fostering the precious efforts and progress of household manufacture by some patronage suited to the nature of its objects, guided by the local informations they possess, and guarded against abuse by their presence and attentions. The oppressions on our agriculture in foreign ports would thus be made the occasion of relieving it from a dependence on the councils and conduct of others, and of promoting arts, manufactures, and population at home.

2d. Where a nation refuses permission to our merchants and factors to reside within certain parts of their dominions, we may, if it should be thought expedient, refuse residence to theirs in any and every part of ours, or modify their transactions.

3d. Where a nation refuses to receive in our vessels any productions but our own, we may refuse to receive, in theirs, any but their own productions. The first and second clauses of the bill reported by the committee are well formed to effect this object.

4th. Where a nation refuses to consider any vessel as ours, which has not been built within our territories, we should refuse to consider as theirs, any vessel not built within their territories.

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5th. Where a nation refuses to our vessels the carriage even of our own productions to certain countries under their domination, we might refuse to theirs, of every description, the carriage of the same productions to the same countries. But as justice and good neighbourhood would dictate, that those who have no part in imposing the restriction on us, should not be the victims of measures adopted to defeat its effect, it may be proper to confine the restriction to vessels owned or navigated by any subjects of the same dominant power, other than the inhabitants of the country to which the said productions are to be carried.—And to prevent all inconvenience to the said inhabitants; and to our own, by too sudden a check on the means of transportation, we may continue to admit the vessels marked for future exclusion, on an advanced tonnage; and for such length of time only, as may be supposed necessary to provide against that inconvenience.

The establishment of some of these principles by Great Britain alone has already lost us in our commerce with that country and its possessions, between eight and nine hundred vessels of near 40,000 tons burthen, according to statements from official materials, in which they have confidence. This involves a proportional loss of seamen, shipwrights, and ship building, and is too serious a loss to admit forbearance of some effectual remedy.

It is true we must expect some inconvenience in practice, from the establishment of discriminating duties. But in this, as in so many other cases, we are left to chuse between two evils. These inconveniences are nothing when weighed against the loss of wealth and loss of force, which will follow our perseverance in the plan of indiscriminate.—When once it shall be perceived that we are either in the system or the habit of giving equal advantages to those who extinguish our commerce and navigation, by duties and prohibitions, as to those who treat both with liberality and justice, liberality and justice will be converted by all into duties and prohibitions. It is not to the moderation and justice of others we are to trust for fair and equal access to market with our productions, or for our due share in the transportation of them; but to our means of independence, and the firm will to use them. Nor do the inconveniences of discrimination merit consideration. Not one of the nations before-mentioned, perhaps, not a commercial nation on earth, is without them. In our case, one distinction alone will suffice, that is to say, between nations who favor our productions and navigation, and those who do not favour them. One set of moderate duties, say the present duties, for the first, and a fixed advance on these as to some articles, and prohibitions as to others, for the last.

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Still it must be repeated, that friendly arrangements are preferable with all who will come into them; and that we should carry into such arrangements all the liberality and spirit of accommodation, which the nature of the case will admit.

France has, of her own accord, proposed negotiations for improving, by a new treaty on fair and equal principles, the commercial relations of the two countries. But her internal disturbances have hitherto prevented the prosecution of them to effect, though we have had repeated assurances of a continuance of the disposition.

Proposals of friendly arrangement have been made on our part by the present government to that of Great Britain, as the message states; but, being already on as good a footing in law, and a better in fact, than the most favoured nation, they have not as yet discovered any disposition to have it meddled with.

We have no reason to conclude that friendly arrangements would be declined by the other nations, with whom we have such commercial intercourse as may render them important. In the mean while, it would rest with the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, as to those nations, they will not surcease *exparte* regulations, on the reasonable presumption that they will concur in doing whatever justice and moderation dictate should be done.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE END.