

minute 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 the last session of Congress, alterations of the conditions of our commerce with some foreign 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 at New Orleans, Pensacola, and Saint Augustine, into free ports, all the ports of friendly nations having treaties of commerce with her, provided they touch for a permit, at Corcehon in Galicia, or at Alicante; and our rice by the same ordinance, excluded from that country.

The circumstances of the war have necessarily given us freer access to the West-Indian Islands, whilst they have also drawn us on our navigation, vexatious and deprivations of the most serious nature.

To have endeavored to describe all these, would have been impracticable as well, since the former would have been shifting, while under description. It is, therefore, thought best to leave the reports as it was formed, being adapted to a particular point of time, when things were in their regular order, that is to say, to the summer of 1793.

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 SECRETARY of STATE, to whom was referred by the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, the REPORT of a COMMITTEE on the petition 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 honor to make the following

REPORT:
THE STATES with which the UNITED STATES have 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, meal, & bread in the annual amount of	7,649,887
Tobacco	4,649,356
Rice	1,755,796
Wool	1,255,834
Salted fish	683,065
Pot and pearl shell	839,093
Salted meats	509,139
Indigo	527,739
Hops and mules	339,753
Wheat oil	257,591
Flax seed	236,072
Tar, pitch and turpentine	217,177
Live provisions	137,143
Ships	350,274
Foreign goods	3,620,274

To defend articles of smaller value than these, would lead into minutiae of the most unnecessary and unprofitable nature.

The proportions of our EXPORTS, which go to the nations before mentioned, and to their dominions, respectively, are as follows—

To Spain and its dominions	2,005,500
Portugal and its dominions	1,253,664
France and its dominions	4,698,733
Great Britain and its dominions	9,363,416
The United Netherlands and its dominions	1,963,880
Denmark and its dominions	224,415
Sweden and its dominions	47,220

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	15,785,448
The United Netherlands and its dominions	1,172,692
Denmark and its dominions	351,364
Sweden and its dominions	14,332

These imports consist chiefly of articles on which industry has been extended.

Our NAVIGATIONS depending on the same commerce, will appear by the following

Statement of the tonnage of our own vessels, entering in our ports, from those several nations, and their possessions, in one year, that is to say, from October 1790, to September 1791, inclusive, as follows—

Spain	19,695
Portugal	23,776
France	116,410
Great Britain	43,580
United Netherlands	58,858
Denmark	14,655
Sweden	750

Of our commercial objects, SPAIN receives favourably, our bread stuff, salted fish, wood, ships, tar, pitch, and turpentine. On our vessels, 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 in proportion to the current price of their own flour, as that both together, are to make the constant fund of nine dollars per barrel.

They do not discourage our rice, pot and pearl shell, salted provisions, or whale oil; but their articles, being in small demand in our 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 what they receive from us.

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 provisions, wood, tar, pitch, and turpentine.

For salted pot, and pearl shell, thought not disapproved, there is little demand.

Our ships pay twenty 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 is unobstructed by the Tobacco, rice and meals, are prohibited.

Themselves and their colonies consume what they receive from us.

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

FRANCE receives favourably our bread-stuff, rice, wood, pot and pearl shells.

A duty of five sous the cental, or near fifty pence and half cents, is paid on our tar, pitch and turpentine. Our whale-oil, and are the only articles whose value is admitted. Our indigo, which lives the cental; their own two and an half; but a difference of quality, will more than a difference of duty, prevent its seeking that market.

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

Our ships are free to carry thither all foreign goods, which may be carried to their own, or any other vessels, except to participate with their the exclusive privilege of our whale-oil, and tobacco.

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, and subjected it to duties of sixteen lives the cental, and twenty-five lives, carried in one or a difference more than equal to the freight of the article.

They and their colonies consume what they receive from us.

GREAT BRITAIN receives our pot and pearl shells, free, while those of other nations pay a duty of two shillings and three pence the cental. There is an equal distinction in favour of our bar iron, of which article, however we do not produce enough for our own use. Woods are free, except for such as they pay free small duty from us, which they pay free small duty from us, which they pay free small duty from us.

Indigo and flax-seed, are free from all countries. Our tar and pitch pay eleven pence sterling the barrel. From other alien countries, they pay about a penny and a third more.

Our tobacco, for their own consumption, pays 1/3 sterling the pound, custom and excise, besides heavy expenses of collection. And rice, in the same case, pays

the hundred weight, which is rendered it too dear, as a 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: to are our grains, meals, and bread, as to internal consumption? unless in time of such scarcity as may raise the price of wheat to 50/ sterling the quarter, and other grains and meals in proportion.

Our ships, though purchased and equipped 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, carrying thither any produce or manufactures of the country to which they belong, which may be lawfully carried in any vessels, ours, with the same prohibition by standing law (12. Car. 2. 18. § 3) for carrying thither all or any one of our domestic productions and manufactures. A subsequent act, indeed, has authorized their exportation to permit the carrying of our own productions in our own bottoms, at its sole discretion; and the same has been given from year to year by subsequent acts; but subject every moment to be withdrawn on that single will, in which case our vessels having any thing on board intended from the entry of a British port. The disadvantage of a measure 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 complied to, gave them just apprehensions of the failure of their vessels, which were dispatched or destined to the ports of Great Britain. The minister of that country indeed frankly expressed his personal conviction that the words of the order were further than was intended, and he afterwards officially informed us: but the embarrassments of the moment were not 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 necessity is too frequently to be noticed, that our navigation is excluded from the benefit of fixed laws, while that facility given to the navigation of others.

Our vessels pay in their ports 1/6 sterling per ton, light and trinity dues, which is paid by British ships, except in that part 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 usual charges of an intermediate deposit, and duties of exchange. It is taken up in England; and computed as a duty, from the books of their custom-house; it appears that the value imported there in the year 1773; 2,000,000 one third was re-exported; and from one third of authority, we learn, that the value and tobacco imported there, for the war, four fifths were re-exported. We are assured indeed, that the quantity re-exported, is not less than the quantity imported, and is considerably diminished, yet to than reason and personal observation, we are disposed to believe that it is not so. The value of our goods is generally exported, and then what is below 50/ the cental, and other grains in proportion.

THE UNITED NETHERLANDS prohibit our pickled beef and pork, 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 raised on a medium at about three per cent.

They consume but a small proportion of what they receive. The rest is partly forwarded for consumption, in island parts of Europe, and partly re-exported to other maritime countries. On latter portion they intercept, between the consumer so much of the value as is absorbed by the charges attending intermediate deposits.

Foreign goods, except, some East-Indies, are received in vessels of any nation.

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

DENMARK justly considers their own tobacco and rice, carried in their own vessels, and half as much more, re-exported into; but the exact amount of these duties is not perfectly known to us. They lay such as amount to prohibition on our indigo and corn.

April 12, 1793.

(To be concluded in our next)

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, December 18.
Mr. Smith (S. C.) from the committee on elections, brought in a report, which ends with declaring, that the election of John E. Van Allen was proper, and that he was justly entitled to his seat. Read a second time, by the yeas and nays, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The speaker informed the house, that he received a letter from A. G. Francis, covering sundry documents and papers tending to originate the conduct of the secretary of the treasury; and submitted to the house whether the letters and papers should be read. Mr. Fitzsimons opposed that mode of arranging the conduct of officers, and moved that the papers laid on the table, subject to the inspection of any member; and added, that any member might, at any time, call them up. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith (Mass.) proposed, that the secretary of the treasury, should be appointed by the people, for the purpose of laying them before the house. This, he observed, 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 necessity is too frequently to be noticed, that our navigation is excluded from the benefit of fixed laws, while that facility given to the navigation of others.

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Several members spoke on this subject, and after a considerable time spent in the business, the committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which was not granted; and the committee of the whole was discharged from further consideration on this subject.

A motion was made to have the report recommitted to the committee of elections; which was brought on a debate, and was superseded by a motion for adjournment, until Monday next, which was agreed to.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.
By the ship Cass, Captain Wardrop, arrived in Hampton Roads, after a passage of 49 days from Plymouth, we have received the following:

FRANCE.—NATIONAL CONVENTION.
September 20.

The Convention, after hearing a report of the committee of public instruction, decreed a new division of the year, decreed 1. The era of the French shall be reckoned from the day of the foundation of the Republic, which took place September 22, 1792, at the moment when the sun entered the equinoxial line in the sign of the balance.

2. The common or vulgar year is abolished; the year is divided into 12 months of equal length, each which 30 days, each of which shall make part of no month whatever.

3. Each month shall be divided into 3 parts, of 10 days each.

4. The month shall bear the names of the Liberty and Equality of the People, of the Regeneration, of the Mountain, of the Republic, of the Truth, of the Tainis Court, of Unity, Fraternity, of the Pikes, and the Sans Culottes, &c.

5. The days shall bear the names of the Level of the Cap of Liberty, of the National Cockade, of the Plough, of the Compass, of the Falces, of Cannon, of Oak, of Rest, &c.

6. Every 5th year, Olympic Games shall be celebrated in honor and rejoicing of the French Republic.

This report the result of the observations of the first French astronomer, was crowned with the loudest bursts of applause.

LONDON, October 8.
The French committee of public welfare has presented the plan of a decree to the convention, by which the troops of the Republic are forbid to enter into winter quarters before they have expelled from the land of liberty all the hordes of foreigners who profane it.

The French executive council have ratified the laws of Lyons, and with a large train of artillery, entered the whole country, that had invaded that place to the attack of Toulon.

We learn from Rome, that intelligence has been received there by a courier who was dispatched to Spain, that the King of both Sicilies has signified to the French minister resident at Naples, that it would not be admissible for him to remain any

longer in that capital, and that eight days were allowed him & his retinue for their departure, for which they should be provided with passports.

The duke of York's army has been reinforced with 6000 Hessians. It continues encamped near Milan, supported on its right by the corps of Austrians under general Beaulieu. The French army, which used to annoy his advanced posts has disappeared.

Some decisive actions might be fought in Flanders, before the combined armies can focus to themselves late winter cantonments.

Letters received at Paris on the 20th ultimo, mention the surrender of Perpignan and Toulon.

Luckner is arrested, and general Oudinot is in the prison of St. Pelagie.

It is not expected the campaign will last much longer. Orders have been given at Orleans, to prepare there, and in the neighborhood, quarters for 16,000 men.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.
By a statement of the Orphan Committee in Philadelphia, it appears that 194 children had come under their care, of whom 25 are delivered to surviving friends, 19 are dead, and 93 remain under the committee's care, of whom 38 are suckling infants.

A vote has passed the house of Representatives in Congress, by a majority of ten, for selling a small navy of frigates for the possession of some money.

A Philadelphia paper says,

1. We are authorized to inform the public, that THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. has resigned, and EDMOND RANDOLPH, Esq. late Attorney-General of the United States, is appointed to the office of Secretary of State for the United States.

By the way of Philadelphia we learn that the Spaniards have taken possession of Cape Francois.

We have it from very good authority, that a space is on the tapis between the Bellegerent powers of Europe, except France, Austria and Spain.

IMPORTANT NEWS, From FRANCE.
BOSTON, Friday Morning, January 10.
[Capt. HALLT arrived last Evening from Orleans, in 75 days, and has brought many interesting and highly interesting intelligence—the expectation of an anxious public being greatly raised, and hasten to communicate what follows.]

A BRUSSELS GAZETTE.—That between the 13th and 16th of Oct., the Prince Saxe de Cobourg, having collected all his force, made a desperate attack upon the French encamped at Muenberg under Gen. Jourdan, which commenced at seven in the Evening and continued without intermission till near the next Evening, and terminated in the total overthrow and defeat of the combined armies, the French drove them in every direction, with immense slaughter, large numbers were lost in crossing the river Sambre.—The forces of Jourdan of 100,000 real Saxe Soldiers.

Accounts further state, that a million of men were ordered immediately to be raised by the French, and all the merchant shipping were to be employed in the service of the republic; it was thought of some important blow was meditated. That the city of Lyons was subdued by the Republicans, that the Convention had ordered it to be razed to the ground, except the public buildings, and decreed a Monument to be erected, to perpetuate the memory of the rebellious Lyonnais.

Capt. Hallt informs—

That the Duke of York, sickened at his ill success against the Republicans, had left Orleans, with his troops, amounting to 4000, and it was supposed he was going to England.

That the Queen of France had been tried by the Tribunal, condemned and executed; charges of the most infamous nature it was said were proved against her.

[The foregoing are all the particulars we have been as yet able to collect.]

NORTHAMPTON, January 15.
DIED.—In this town very suddenly on the 2d inst. Mrs. MARY ALVORD, wife of Mr. ELIAS ALVORD, in the 66th year of her age.

Sherman & Peck,
HAVE for sale a neat assortment of Hat Trimmings.

THEY request all persons indebted to make payment.

NORTHAMPTON, JAN. 15, 1793.
TO BE SOLD.
A PLEASANT situation 1/2 Mile from Hatfield, half a mile North of the Meeting House, upon the main street, and directly fronting the road from Deerfield. It consists of a neat and convenient dwelling house, two stories, a barn and other out houses, three acres of land, very valuable, adjoining Connecticut River, a valuable orchard; it is adapted to the accommodation of any private gentleman.

Should any gentleman from abroad, who has come to America in quest of a settlement in a country of peace and liberty, read this advertisement, he is invited to make enquiries concerning the premises: And it is not doubted but he may find them an agreeable settlement among a sober industrious people, in a part of the country abounding with plenty and where living is cheap and delightful.

Also, one of the best lots in the South Meadow, half a mile from the Meeting House, and a mile from the foregoing house, consisting of fifteen acres nearly of mowing and plough land, with a fine growth of young apple trees, upon the same. The premises are particularly tempting to the purchaser. If desired upon good security given for part payment; and possession given the first week in May next. The lots may be purchased together if applied for before the middle of March, or separately if desired, after that term. If not sold by the tenth of April, they will be rented for the year.

For particulars enquire of
JOSEPH LYMAN.
Hatfield, Jan. 15, 1794.

List of Letters in the POST OFFICE, Northampton, January 15, 1794.
GIDDEON GRANTER, Esq. Suffolk; John Walker, Hadley. — Dr. EDWARD PORTER, do— Eben. Rich, Greenwich. — Benjamin Cook, Barnardston. — Eleaziah Dunham, Williamburgh. — Joseph Lazzell, Cammington. — Joseph Kellogg, South-Hadley. — Edward Houghton, near Northampton. — Messrs. Apollis King, and Co. Cheshirefield. — Giles Barns, Northampton. — Gad Smith, Warley. — 2 Joseph Kellogg, jun. South-Hadley. — Uzziel Clark, Sheffield. — Samuel Stebbins, Hatfield.

The Mail closed, precisely at 6 o'clock.
J. BRECK, D. P.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING by Subscription,
A SERMON,
Delivered at HATFIELD, upon the day of the Rev. Public Thanksgiving,
By the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN;
From those words of David, Psalm cxxxix, 17. — How precious also are thy thoughts unto me O God! How great is the height of thy mercies!

If I forget thee, they are more in number than the sand.

In which is attempted a display of God's benevolence and grace to his creature Man, as an individual and in his social and national connections. Notice is taken of personal favours of Providence, as well of the singular prosperity of our nation. Then the subject endeavours to embrace the present tumultuous and distressing condition of the European Kingdoms, originating from the ambition of Princes, combined against the Government and Liberties of the French Republic. The probable issue of those convulsions, according to the usual course of providential events, is related to be, the emancipation of France from her former oppressions, and from the present unresolvable combination of her enemies; the propagation of a spirit of free enquiry in matters of civil polity and religion through neighbouring countries, to the great increase of human virtue and happiness. The whole is improved as a matter of our own watchful obedience and of humble gratitude and praise to the Supreme Ruler of nations and the compassionate Friend of sinners.

CONDITIONS.
I. IT shall be printed on good paper and a fair type, and will contain a about twenty four pages, Octavo.
II. The price to subscribers will be 7/6— those who subscribe for six shall have a seventh gratis.

Subscriptions are received at this Office, STRATFORD on Avoles from the Publisher, S. left Summer, a two year old red and white STEER, marked with his under side of the near ear, and a slit the upper side of the ear. For more will give information where said Steer may be seen, he is handsomely rewarded, by E. WRIGHT, Bathampton, Dec. 30, 1793.

The Printer here-
of, calls upon all persons indebted to him for papers and advertising, to make payment—he expects all indebted for one year, or more, will settle their accounts before the 1st of February next. Those who have engaged WOOD, are informed, that it is now wanted.

ALL those who cannot pay their subscription yearly, are requested to discontinue it.

Jan. 15, 1794.

REPORT 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, December 16, 1793.

ACCORDING to the pleasure of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of February 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 proposed in a broader contemplation of the House, I have restrained my statements to those countries and such a class of articles as are 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 disfavor, 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 minutiae, would have been to copy the tariff, and books of rates of the different countries, and to have hidden under a mass of detail, the general character and important truths, the extraction of which in a simple form, a condensed, would best answer the enquiries 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

the present report, is to state 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.

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