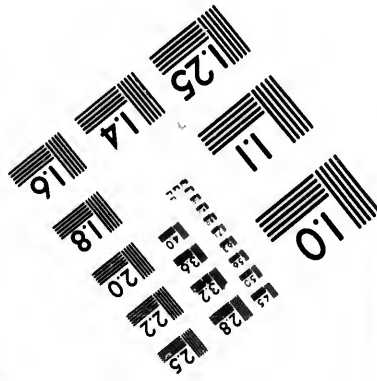
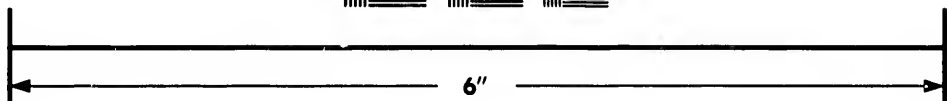
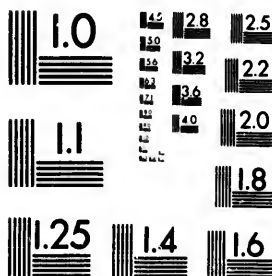


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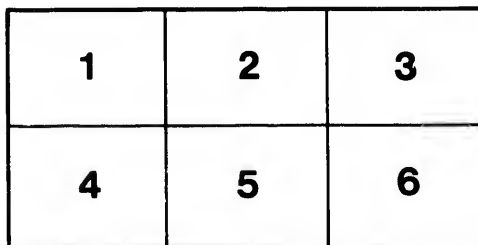
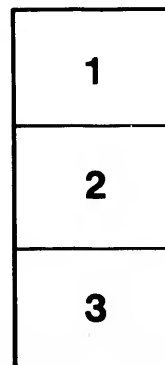
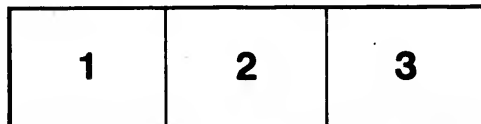
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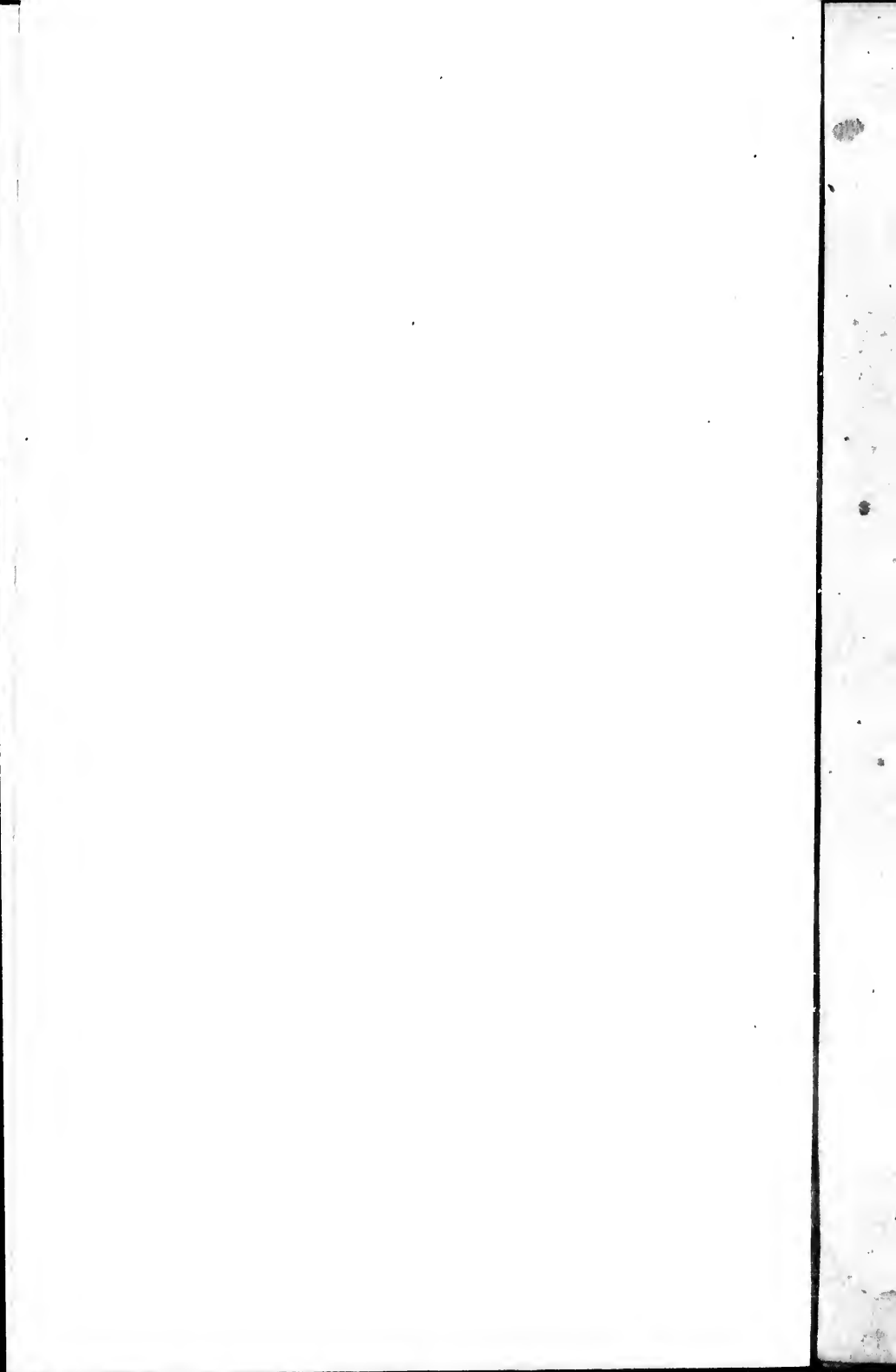
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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

MADE

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF 17th FEBRUARY, LAST,

REQUIRING

Information relative to duties on Imports from the United States into Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick; of the duties on articles exported to the United States from said provinces, &c. &c. &c.

APRIL 18, 1816.

Read, and Ordered to lie upon the Table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM A. DAVIS.

.....

1816.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, complying with their resolution of the 17th February, last.

JAMES MADISON.

April 18th, 1816.

REPORT.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the President to cause to be laid before that House information relative to the duties laid on articles imported from the United States into the British Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick; relative to the duties on articles exported to the United States from the said Provinces; the duties laid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the British West-India islands, or any of them, from the United States, or from colonies in America owned by other foreign European powers; and likewise, as to the duties on imports and exports to which vessels of the United States are subject, in the ports of the British East-Indies; has the honour to state, that as the information received by the department, on the subject of these inquiries, since the peace, from public agents, has been very defective, he has been under the necessity of resorting to the collectors of the customs, and other respectable sources, within the reach of the department, to enable him to comply with the call of the House, which produced inevitable delay in making this report. He begs leave further to state, that the accompanying tables, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, embrace all the information that he has been able to obtain relative to the objects of the resolution. It is believed that it is substantially correct, though less particular and precise than might be wished. From these tables it will be seen that the vessels of the United States are excluded from all participation in the

trade, by sea, of the provincial or colonial possessions of Great-Britain, in America, with the exception of Bermuda and the Bahama Islands, where they are restricted to a very limited commerce, particularly designated in the table numbered 4. It will be moreover seen, that this trade is confined exclusively to British vessels, and in most instances to British merchants, and articles of minor value as respects both imports and exports. Whether, under the existing regulations in Canada, the trade by inland navigation between the United States and those Provinces is confined to British vessels, is not distinctly understood.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State,
April 17, 1816.

No. 1.

Information relative to the Duties laid on Articles imported from the United States into the British Province of Canada.

On the 29th of May, 1815, the intercourse between the United States and Canada was regulated by an order in council in Canada at that date.

This order directs, " That duties shall be paid and collected on all goods and commodities imported from the United States, agreeably to the following tariff, viz :

" All kinds of wood and lumber, seeds and grain of every sort, all kinds of provisions, and live stock, flour, pot and pearl ashes, furs, skins, pig iron, and tallow, may be imported duty free.

Castings of iron,	at 32½ per cent. ad valorem.
Rolled and slit iron,	1d. per pound.
Spikes, nails, and brads,	2d. do.
Wax candles,	7d. do.
Spermaceti, tallow, or part wax,	2d. do.
Hats, hat bodies, or caps,	32½ per cent. ad valorem.
Paper of all kinds,	27½ do.
Playing cards,	2s. 6d. per pack.
Boots and bootees,	7s. 6d. per pair.
Saddles and bridles,	30 per cent. ad valorem.
Manufactured tobacco,	7d. per pound.
American segars,	20s. do.
Snuff,	1s. do.

Leather, including all hides or skins, tan- ned or dressed,	32½	per cent. ad valorem.
Shoes and gloves, of all kinds,	32½	do.
All gold or silver plated ware, jewelry, and paste work,	32½	do.
Spirits, of American manufacture,	3s.	per gallon.

“ All other articles of the growth, produce, or
manufacture of the United States, shall pay a
duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, over and above
such duties as are chargeable by law.”*

No. 2.

*Information relative to the duties laid on articles im-
ported from the United States into the British pro-
vinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.*

Horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poul- try, boards, heading, hoops, planks, scantling, shingles, and squared timber, are admitted	free.
Barley, beans, biscuit, bread, flour, oats, peas, potatoes, rice, red oak staves, and wheat,	10 pr. ct. ad val.

Note.—No American vessel is now admitted in-
to Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick. The gover-
nors of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia are em-

* It is understood that this tariff of duties was to continue until April, 1816. It is now stated that the above order in council is no longer in force; and that the produce and manufactures of foreign countries are not admitted into Canada from the United States; and that all manufactures or produce of the United States which are admitted, except provisions, pay a duty of thirty-three and one third per centum.

powered to permit the introduction into those colonies, by proclamation, of certain articles. Such proclamations have been always issued every three months: the last was issued on the 6th of February, 1816, and authorizes British subjects to import into Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, from the United States, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated agreeably to the laws of Great Britain, for the space of three months from the date, the articles mentioned in the preceding table.

No. 3.

Information relative to the Duties on Articles exported to the United States from the British Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick.

	Canada.*	Nova-Scotia.	New-Brunswick.
Codfish,		no exp. duty.	no exp. duty.
Pickled fish,		do.	do.
Salmon,		do.	do.
Mackerel,		do.	do.
Dried and smoked herring,		do.	do.
Tongues and sounds,		do.	do.
Plaster of Paris,	\$1 00 per ton.		\$4 00 per ton.

* The imports into the United States from Canada are not very great now, it being cheaper to import directly from Great Britain.

Note. The preceding are the principal articles which are the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and which are exported from those colonies to the United States. All articles are permitted to be thence exported to the United States, except salt petre

and munitions of war. On the articles exported, which are the products of Great Britain or her other colonies, there is a duty imposed, on their importation into the provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, of five per cent. which is nearly all drawn back when the goods are exported to the United States. There are a few articles, however, which are an exception to this rule: rum, if imported into the colony, being, to the amount of two thirds of its value, bought with the produce of the colony, pays 20 per cent. and has a drawback of 18. Rum otherwise bought pays 25 per cent. and has a drawback of 22 per cent. Sugar, if purchased as the first mentioned rum, pays 70 per cent and has a drawback of 59 per cent. All other sugar pays 120 per cent. and has a drawback of 109 per cent. Coffee, if purchased also to the amount of two thirds of its value, with the produce of the colony, pays 2 cents per pound, and has a drawback of 2 cents. Other coffee pays 4 cents, and has a drawback of 3 cents $6\frac{2}{3}$ mills. Molasses pays 2 cents per gallon, and has a drawback of $8\frac{1}{3}$ mills. Wines pay 40 cents per gallon, and have a drawback of 34 cents. Gin pays 34 cents per gallon, and has a drawback of 29 cents. Brandy the same duty and drawback. There is besides, what is called a king's duty on wine from the islands, of 15 dollars per pipe, and from Great Britain and ports in the Mediterranean not French, of 244 cents per pipe. In the year 1815, the government of Nova-Scotia laid a duty of a dollar per ton on plaster of Paris landed to the northward and westward of Cape Cod. Recently, a duty of 4 dollars per ton has been imposed by the government of New-Brunswick on plaster of Paris landed in the United States north of Cape Cod.

No. 4.

Information relative to duties laid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the British West-India Islands, or any of them, from the United States.

Nota. Where, in this table, an article of import is stated as "not admitted," it is an inference drawn from the absence of that article in the list of articles admitted.

<i>Jamaica.</i>	<i>Tobago.</i>
	Beans,
25 cts. per 100 lbs.	12½ cts. per bushel.
	Biscuit,
100 cts. per 100 lbs.	not admitted.
	Bread,
100 cts. per 100 lbs.	50 cts. per cwt.
	Flour, wheat,
200 cts. per bbl.	100 cts. per bbl.
	Hoops, of wood,
75 cts. per 1000.	hhd. 83½ cts. per 1000,
	Horses, neat cattle, and other live stock,
10 per ct. ad val.	10 per ct. on the value at the place of importation,
	Indian corn,
25 cts. per bushel.	12½ cts. per bushel.
	Lumber, pine,
300 cts. per 1000 ft.	150 cts. per 1000 ft.
	Lumber, pitch pine,
450 cts. per 1000 ft.	225 cts. per 1000 ft.
	Masts and spars,
450 cts. per 1000 ft.	not admitted.
	Meal, of rye, peas, beans, or Indian corn,
100 cts. per bbl.	not admitted.
	Peas,
25 cts. per bushel.	12½ cts. per bushel.

<i>Jamaica.</i>	<i>Tobago.</i>
	Planks,
450 cts. per 1000 ft.	not admitted.
	Rice,
100 cts. per 100 lbs.	38 cts. per 100 lbs. neat.
	Rye,
not admitted.	12 cts. per bushel.
	Shingles, not more than 12 inch,
100 cts. per 1000.	"Boston chips" 50 cts. per Shingles, more than 12 inch, [1000
200 cts. per 1000.	100 cts. per 1000.
	Staves, red oak,
300 cts. per 1200.	300 cts. per 1000 pieces.
	Staves, white oak,
225 cts. per 1200, head-	225 cts. per 1000 pieces,
ing same as w. o. staves.	
	Timber,
450 cts. per 1000 ft.	not admitted.

Note.—The trade of Jamaica, to and from the United States, according to recent British regulations is to be carried on in British vessels only, and the articles admitted into that island must be the property of British subjects; the importation of the products of the United States from other colonies in the West Indies is not allowed. Every description of fish prohibited admission into the Island of Jamaica. Rum, molasses, and pimento alone, can be exported therefrom, paying a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

At present vessels of the United States are not allowed to import into the Island of Tobago any kind of merchandise whatever, nor to go there in ballast and bring away cargoes of any sort.

Lumber and provisions have been recently permitted to be imported into Antigua, from the United States, in British vessels.

Generally speaking, since the peace, vessels of the United States have been prohibited an entry at all the British West-India islands. Into Bermuda, which, strictly speaking, is not regarded as one of the West Indies, vessels of the United States may carry flour, rice, corn, and lumber, upon paying a duty of five and a half per cent. Rum, sugar, molasses, and salt, may be exported on paying a duty of five per cent. Port charges, about 20 dollars. No tonnage or light money. But Bermuda is a mere place of entrepot, at which the United States have little or no trade.

From the Bahamas, American vessels were, by proclamation of the governor, on the 15th of April last, excluded, unless they resorted to the ports of those islands in ballast, for the purpose of loading with salt: in that case they are required to pay a king's tonnage of two shillings and six pence sterling per ton, and a colonial tonnage of twenty cents per ton: also, an export duty of a half penny sterling on each bushel of salt. At this time no kind of salted provisions is permitted to an entry in the Bahamas from the United States. Flour and corn pay no duty. Rice, bread, peas, and lumber, pay a duty of five per cent. if from the United States. There is no export duty on articles exported in British vessels, excepting Braziletto, which pays one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

As to the Newfoundland trade, it may be proper to mention, that it is understood to be restricted to the colonies and the mother country by act of parliament; but that licenses are granted by the king's council in Great Britain, permitting certain persons in certain British vessels, to be named in the license, to import into the colony, direct from the United States, bread, flour, corn, rice,

and live stock. Fish of all kinds, oil, and the produce of Great Britain, can be exported from Newfoundland, into the United States, in British vessels only.

No. 5.

Information relative to Duties laid on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the British West-India Islands, or any of them, from the United States, through Colonies in America, owned by other foreign European Powers, &c.

The information received in relation to this point leads to the general impression, that the importation of the products of the United States into the British West-Indies, from other foreign colonies in that quarter, is not, at this time, allowed. As far as it regards the Island of Jamaica, it has been distinctly stated, from an authentic source, that the governor's proclamation, permitting the importation of the productions of the United States from the Spanish, or other neutral colonies, having expired on the 30th of November last, the importation is prohibited in any other than a direct manner, and that, as will be seen in table No. 3, must be in British vessels only. When the products of the United States were admitted, from the other European colonies in America, into Jamaica, the duties were the same as if they had been imported direct from the United States.

As to duties laid in the British West-India Islands on goods, wares, and merchandise, other than those of the United States, when imported from colonies in America owned by other foreign

European powers, the department of state is not furnished with any information.

No. 6.

Information as to the Duties on Imports and Exports to which vessels of the United States are subject in the ports of the British East-Indies.

IMPORTS.

DUTIES.

The articles usually imported into Calcutta and Bombay from the United States, are

brandy and Holland gin,	which pay	25 cents per gallon.
Naval stores, spars, and wines,	which pay	20 pr. ct. ad valorem.

NOTE. The preceding particulars have been communicated from one source; from another, a general remark has been made, that all articles from the United States imported into Bengal, are subject to 20 per centum duty, except naval stores, which pay 10 per centum. This duty is paid on a valuation of the articles as they are landed from the vessels. The duty on tonnage is not precisely known. On one hand it is represented to be not exceeding one per centum on the value of the vessel; on the other, it is said American vessels pay more than double the duties that the English do, both on imports and exports, and double pilotage; and that the British ships in the East-India colonies have an advantage over those of the United States of at least ten per centum on imports and exports. On the 15th of last September, it is said, new regulations with regard to du-

ties on imports and exports were published in Calcutta, which places British vessels on a still more favourable footing than they were before, compared with foreign vessels. The port charges are alleged to be very expensive at Calcutta, amounting to about two and a half per centum on the articles exported from thence to the United States, exclusive of brokerage and commission, which amount to about two and a half per centum more. Of the

*Exports.**Duties.*

Assafœtida, coffee, cotton and silk goods, drugs and medicines, ginger, the gums Arabic, Senegal, and copal, sal ammoniac, sugar, and tumerick, pay	7½ per ct. ad val.
Indigo pays, per cwt.	378½ cents.

English ships, it is stated, receive a drawback on silk goods and Indigo, of five per cent.

By a recent arrival from India, information has been received that all goods there imported, under the American flag, pay a duty of 20 per cent. on the invoice, naval stores excepted, which pay 10; under the British flag, 2½. All silk goods, and cotton piece goods, made in the territories entirely subject to the India company, pay 7½ per cent. on a valuation made by the collector at the port of exportation; the British flag nothing, and is, perhaps, allowed some drawback. On cotton goods made in districts not entirely subject to British power, the American flag is allowed a drawback of 2½ per cent. But it is represented that there is so much difficulty attending the passing the goods when the drawback is claimed, that it is often relinquished. The British flag re-

receives a drawback of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Dollars are now taxed at the mint $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and will not probably sell for more hereafter than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. profit.

With respect to imports into the Cape of Good Hope, and the Isles of France and Bourbon, from the United States, it is understood that naval stores, provisions, brandy, wines, fish, flour, gin, and specie, pay a duty of 6 per cent. ad valorem. The exports from those places to the United States, are cotton, cloves, salt-petre, coffee, sugar, pepper, spices, and hides, which are subject to a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.

From Batavia, Manilla, and Sumatra, the articles of export are sugar, coffee, camphor, spices, cotton, indigo, and pepper, the duties on which are varied at the pleasure of the governor, according to the demands for the current expenses of the different colonies. No tariff has been received. Nothing but specie is exported from the United States to those places.

