

COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

The French government have published the following statement of the commerce of France for the last year. Our readers will observe, that they have on the balance to be brought them in the sum of 84 millions of livres (2,330,000). Formerly the balance was 70 millions in favor of France (nearly three millions less).

The minister of the interior has just presented, in a report to the councils, the result of the external commerce of the republic for the year 8.

The external commercial relations of France embrace three divisions, 1. The Commerce of Europe. 2. The Colonial Commerce. 3. The operation of our navigation.

TRADE OF EUROPE.

Under the first division are also comprised our relations with the Levant, the British powers, and the Anglo-Americans, because they all form part of this same commercial system adopted by modern nations.

The **Exportation into France** from all the powers of Europe, and those almost exclusively amounted, during the year 8, to 2,312,160,000 livres, or 12,560,000,000 francs. It is, in substance, colonial provisions and spirits of all sorts—118,190,000 livres. In the common metals, such as copper, iron, steel, pewter, Lead, &c. 5,674,000 livres, or articles proper for the arts and manufactures, principally in cotton, wool, starch, oil, indigo, tobacco, &c. 133,591,000 livres.

In objects of foreign industry, such as silks, linen-drapery (particularly cut cloth), straw hats, mercury, pottery, furs, copper ware, and soap, 39,265,000 livres. In gold and silver refiners, particularly pieces from Spain, 28,187,000 livres. In other merchandise, about 4,000,000.

The **Exportations from France** to the same countries have not exceeded two hundred and seventy-one millions five hundred and twenty-five thousand francs, or 1,111 and 12 millions of livres. In the fish, fish and spirits of all sorts, 87,562,000 livres; in common metals, 43,300,000 livres; in articles proper for the arts and manufactures, 37,690,000 livres.

In articles of French industry, such as bonnets, drapery, silk and woolen stuffs, hats, linen, jewelry, mercury, furniture, copper wire, 140,834,000 livres. In gold and silver refiners, 490,000 livres. In other merchandise about 4 millions. Let us however appreciate the part which our nation has taken in this double commerce, ranging the powers in the order which their political situation naturally affords them with respect to France in the year 8. It is to say, distinguishing them as friendly or allied powers, neutral powers, and belligerent powers.

Friendly and allied Powers.—In this class are comprised, Spain, Holland, Sicily, and Holy-see. Our importations from these countries have amounted in the year 8, to 184,305,000 francs, and our exports have amounted only to 100,000,000 francs and sixty-two millions twice than that value.

Neutral Powers.—In this number, are the countries of the North such as Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, and the Hanse Towns.

We have received from these different nations in the year 8, to the value of 84,783,000 livres, and we have delivered to them during the same period only to the amount of 23,327,000 livres.

Belligerent Powers.—This class, comprises the Levant, Sardinia, Portugal, Naples and Sicily, Turkey, Rome, the Empire, the States of Italy, and Germany, the empire of Germany, and Russia. It affords a mass of importation of 51,828,000 francs 70,035,000 of exportation.

COLONIAL COMMERCE.

The distillers of our western colonies, the naval war, and hitherto the weakness of our navy, rendered almost null our commerce with Asia, Africa, and America. But, since we have received back our own country, during the year 8, but to the small value of 1,463,000 francs, in coffee, spices, East India goods, and Senegal gum, and we have been thrifery, during the same period, only to the amount of 284,000 francs, particularly in tubifacene and indigo.

NAVIGATION.

The naval commerce has not only the advantage of increasing the wealth of France; it contributes to the augmentation of that part of the public force destined to ensure our independence without, by keeping ever in view of our fellow citizens, in the course of the year 8, the

maritime transports between France and the different countries of Europe have been carried on by the entrance into our ports of 75,881 vessels, or 3,173,000 tons, by the sailing of 8,656 vessels, or 312,967 tons; our fleet of war is not permitted to participate in this navigation beyond the amount of 98,504 tons entering, and 104,087 falling from our ports. The vessels occupied in the external navigation were foremen of all nations.

On the other hand, the coaling from one port to the other of the Republic, has occasioned the employment of 23,210 vessels, and 733,624 tons. The whole of the French flag in this coaling trade has been 23,189 vessels, and 644,109 tons. The rest were foreigners.

Finally, the number of vessels occupied in the colonial navigation from Asia, Africa, and America, or in distant fisheries, and our own coasting, amounted to 74 ships, or 479 tons entering, and 298 vessels, or 10,600 tons falling from our ports.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The first reflection which presents itself on examining our commercial situation for the year 8, is a direct comparison of our imports with our exports.

The imports have amounted, in the whole, to the value of 325,116,000 francs, and our exports have not exceeded 271,574,000 francs, which makes a difference against the exports of 53,541,000 francs. It is necessary to analyze particularly the causes of this difference.

With respect to the imports, it will be perceived that the quantity of foreign coffee has been much more considerable than in preceding years; in fact, we are obliged from foreign powers, in the year 7, 5,600,000 pounds of sugar, and about 5,000,000 of coffee, the quantity of these commodities, received in the year 8, amounts to upwards of 32,000,000 pounds of sugar, and nearly 15,000,000 pounds of coffee.

This considerable augmentation in our purchases of Colonial produce, is a fruit cause of the increase of our imports; at the same time, that it is a consequence of the effect of the first article of the treaty which has permitted the importation of refined sugars, antecedently prohibited, and which has diminished the duties upon coffee.

On the other hand it is to be remarked, that the first articles from foreign parts, such as cotton, wool, hats, and furs, have been more sought for our manufactures; which is justified by facts, for the importation of these articles, which had been in the year 7, to the amount of about 36 millions of francs, has risen in the year 8 to upwards of 143 millions francs.

This second cause of the increase of our imports may be attributed to a greater extension in our manufactures, and to our wish to hope a more considerable, freer exportation of the produce of the national industry than in former years. With respect to the exports, we distinguish in the year 8, the following articles, which make up the year 7, in the file of our hands and feet, particularly of those of Bourdeaux. The exports, which had been in the year 7, to the amount of 7,000 millions of francs, and 29 millions of francs, have amounted in the year 8, only to 46,000 millions of francs, and 198,000 of Bourdeaux wines.

This sensible diminution in the sale of our articles, it will be attributed to the considerable purchases which foreign powers had made in former years, and to the circulation of which the naval and internal war necessarily opposed great obstacles.

Before we finish this examination of national commerce in the year 8, let us observe that the total value of the prizes we have taken from the enemy, and brought into our ports, amounts for the year 8, to 29,400,000 francs.

This total value, being entirely acquired, the Republic has nothing to pay on this account to foreign powers.

It is necessary to finish this sum is much inferior to that of preceding years, and that this diminution is attributable to the repeal of the law of the 29th Nivose, year 6, the dispositions of which relative to the maritime commerce, and the admission of persons fitting our privaters, and to the detriment of national commerce, the facility of maritime prizes made in great numbers, and without any danger of our own ships.

Finally, if temporary circumstances, essentially connected with our political situation, have influenced in the year 8 the value of our exports, the return to the equilibrium; and economical dispositions, wisely combined and adapted to our new position, will complete the reformation of our national commerce to its former

plendor, which it has left for a time by the inevitable effect of revolutionary crises.

From the Madrid Court Gazette, of July 5

Letter of the Spanish of Peace, Generalissimo of the Spanish army, to the king.

SIR, It is not yet fifty days since I left your majesty to take the command of this army, which I compelled Portugal to deliver herself from the yoke of England, a power which, taking advantage of our situation, and attempting to strip the riches of the degraded kingdom, waged against us the most disgraceful and ruinous war by deluging our country.

Many years of warfare over every part of your dominions, an alarming rise in the price of provisions, the insupportable exorbitance of gold, bad harvests, and other misfortune, which it is unnecessary to enumerate, has produced these effects, that the public credit was exhausted, and credit undermined. The necessary consequence was, that the army would be clothed, ill fed, and ill supplied with ammunition and accoutrements.

But knowing their love and veneration for their sovereign, in their intrepidity a valor, I did not hesitate for a moment to place implicit confidence in these brave soldiers, the nobles of the Spanish felicity.

As soon as I was afforded that the aid of the Portuguese minister tended to the satisfaction we demanded, I resolved to treat no longer but from the mouth of the cannon.

Your majesty's troops, by different routes, penetrated into Alentejo, and by the 6th of June got possession of all the fortresses in that extensive province. By the 15th of July had taken the city of Campo Major, which garrisoned and well provided for siege; they had routed the enemy at Arrouches, and at Flo de Roza; they had

overrun the best cultivated, richest, and most populous province; they had seized the immense magazines which the enemy had formed; they had compelled their opponents to pass the Tago, not being able to defend themselves in safety till they were obliged to leave their own country. The eleven Batailles I had the honor to present to your majesty by the officers who had labored in the glory of taking them, are a proof of the triumph of your arms.

Our enemies, whom we rather call pre-judged friends and relations, could hold out no longer, and on the 6th of June of this year, by establishing a state of things which your majesty had foreseen with so much regret, — by the conditions of the treaty, the harbors of Portugal are

restored against English, Portugal, or every other nation. The privaters of England will find this no longer a pretext to interrupt our commerce and to block up our ports, and safety than in former years. With respect to the exports, we distinguish in the year 8, the following articles, which make up the year 7, in the file of our hands and feet, particularly of those of Bourdeaux.

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plendor, which it has left for a time by the inevitable effect of revolutionary crises.

By my voice is too feeble, my language is not so free to convey an idea of their sentiments, and I expect that I shall be able to satisfy your majesties; they desire to facilitate themselves in your services, and they hope to be rewarded for their toils. My seven privaters with his blessing all the desires of your majesties, as completely as any other your majesty's subject.

(Signed) MANUEL DE GODOY.

Head quarters at Badajoz, June 21, 1801.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

Seven thousand Acres of Land, in the county of Albemarle, eighty miles above Richmond. In the heart of this is the town of Warren is situated, in which there is an expedition of Tobacco, and a large merchant mill. The soil is equal to any in this part of your majesties, and the produce of Tobacco, wheat, corn, clover, and timothy. This tract contains a great quantity of rich, well cultivated lands, and a considerable quantity of creek or low grounds; it is well watered and the water is very pure. It is situated about five miles from its mouth. Besides a market on the spot there is a safe and cheap water transportation. Richmond, situated at the rate of one third per hundred.

There are five large plantations on this land, cleared off with all necessary tools for farming, and large barns, being among other houses, five large barns lately built, the soil is very good, and the water is remarkable, good, and the water is very pure. It is situated about five miles from its mouth. Besides a market on the spot there is a safe and cheap water transportation. Richmond, situated at the rate of one third per hundred.

Warren Mills, in the county of Albemarle, and near the mouth of the James River, is a tract of land, containing about 2000 acres, and is situated about five miles from its mouth. Besides a market on the spot there is a safe and cheap water transportation. Richmond, situated at the rate of one third per hundred.

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Tobacco Warehouse in Warren, which are usually valued at about one thousand hogsheads of tobacco annually.

A two story brick Tavern in Warren, with the ferry across James River, and fifty acres of land adjoining the same.

2883 Acres of Land, in the county of Albemarle, within seven miles of Warren, part of the body of land called GREEN MOUNTAIN, and is situated about five miles from its mouth. Besides a market on the spot there is a safe and cheap water transportation. Richmond, situated at the rate of one third per hundred.

Within the county of Buckingham, 2100 Acres of Land.

In five miles from Richmond, this land is well watered, lies well, and will produce good crops of corn and wheat.

In the county of Kanawha, 2100 Acres of the first rate Land.

On the Ohio river, about 20 miles below the mouth of the Kanawha; this land is one half of the old military survey, known by the name of the GREEN MOUNTAIN, and is situated about five miles from its mouth. Besides a market on the spot there is a safe and cheap water transportation. Richmond, situated at the rate of one third per hundred.

Wilson Cary Nicholas, Esq. Warms, Aug. 4, 1801, 1801.

BOTTLED PORTER.

THE Proprietor wishing to establish himself in the bottling of Porter informs the public in general, that he has taken the pains to be at bottling, cellar, corner of Bridge Street, opposite the Philadelphia.

Five Thousand Porters, in excellent order—warranted.

TAUNTON ALE of the first quality, and CIDER in bottles.

The public will be assured by the quality and constant supply at the cellar is above—and will be thankful for favors received.

George Town, August 6th. N. B. STAMILL, N. B. Bottles in the City may be supplied on terms from, at J. Gardner's Office, Pennsylvania Avenue near the War Office.