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PAID IN ADVANCE.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

We conclude, in this paper, our extracts from the examination before the House of Commons. As more important and satisfactory information cannot be obtained in any other manner, we have this time a paper on our earliest information.

Broken Bales, evidence continued.
Do you know of any vessels condemned in consequence of that decree? Certainly not condemned. Do you know any which were taken in and released? A vessel called the *Shepherd*, was carried in with British goods, she was released at the request of the prisoner looked for taking her, as I understood.

Should you not expect, that if the decrees in council were remitted, the embargo would not continue in America? I certainly should draw that inference, that it would not continue; whereas, the embargo as a consequence of the orders in council, I should consider, that directly on the orders in council being withdrawn, the embargo would be raised.

Are the Americans prevented from sending the produce of their own country to the continent of Europe, will they not be unable to pay this country for a large portion of her manufactures? They will certainly be unable to pay the depreciation of the value of their produce, will totally exclude them from paying their debts to England.

Do not you consider that it is only by sending them to Europe, that you produce that they are able to pay for the manufactures which are shipped to them? Certainly, I consider that the remittances from America in native produce are about 20,000,000, and that the value of the manufactures of this country is more than double the amount of the produce of the continent of Europe.

Disaster Atlantic.
In view of what you ever heard, since the Berlin decree, of American vessels being detained and carried into French, Spanish or Dutch ports? We have repeatedly had notice of American vessels being detained in the Dutch ports, vessels which had no other reason, besides what I have said, for their detention.

Do you not recollect that all those ships were ultimately released? Yes; I do not hesitate to bear of any being condemned either in the French or Dutch ports.

Have you ever heard of any French Americans proceeding from this country to these ports, having been detained and afterwards released? I have heard of many vessels that were understood to have gone direct from ports in Great Britain being under detention, and being afterwards released, but I cannot say I have heard positively that the whole have been released.

Do you recollect to have heard of any not being released, but being condemned? No, I have not. In the whole extent of your recollection, I am positive I never had any advice of any ship being condemned.

Whether ships of which you were condemned, or otherwise? I mean it to apply to it any vessel which I should describe as an *every day* American ship, being engaged in a voyage to any port, until within this last fortnight or three weeks.

Do you recollect at what rate losses were effected on risk from Yarmouth to Tomlinson, in the month of February, 1867? At four guineas per cent, including all risks.

This you consider a winter premium? It is a premium according to that of that season of the year; the risk to Tomlinson is considered as double that in its past winter times.

From London to Antwerp? I have no losses of our own doing any risk from London to Antwerp in that month; in March we had a risk from London as six guineas per cent to return to this vessel discharged at Tomlinson.

From Baltimore to Amsterdam in the month of August, 1867? In August, 1867, we did not risk from Baltimore to Amsterdam against all legal risks at four guineas per cent.

on our letter of orders, that it warranted her at 4 per cent, which was from British capture. One of these vessels was afterwards warranted into Great Britain, and we got a return of 6 per cent from the insurance. I do not know how far discharging in G. Britain.

From Baltimore to Tripoli.
In December, 1867, we paid five guineas per cent; and I find also, on referring to our memorandum at this time, it was stated, if it were from British capture, it could have been done at 6 per cent.

Mr. Hoar's Reply.
You understand, about the effect of the Berlin decree, in raising insurance, was not permanent. I recollect, that when the decree was first known it produced a rise of premiums, which was very soon afterwards reported, and generally believed, that Mr. Armstrong had communicated to you at this time, that the decree would not be acted upon at all, as it respected the American flag.

Since which the premium has been at the usual rate? Since which will be in the rate of 4 per cent, and in the winter season, when it has been very high, increased.

Mr. Hoar's Reply.
In what profession are you engaged? I am a merchant.

In what line? The American and British trade.

In what trade particularly? The general produce of those countries, &c. but especially in the American trade.

Are you of opinion, that, without a further supply of foreign coin, the American trade could not be adequate to its wants, did those wants be supplied by the next harvest? I am not of opinion that it is considerable danger that the stock now in the country will not be adequate to its wants.

Will you state the grounds of your opinion? This country for the last few years has been in a state of depression, every year, foreign coin to a very considerable extent, and from that extent, it has been necessary to depend on foreign supplies.

Witness have those supplies been adequate to the demand? I think they have been principally derived from the north of Europe, next from America, some from Canada, and from France.

Have you occasion to know whether the crop of wheat in this country is such as to give you a surplus? Being in that trade, I have made many enquiries, and so far as general opinion, it is such a crop of what is good.

Will the present year be better than the last year? It is considered that what sort of crops do you suppose those of other sorts of grain to be? I do not know.

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pally from the Baltic, but that the imports were from the Baltic; and that the imports were from the Baltic; and that the imports were from the Baltic.

Mr. Hoar's Reply.
If the exportation of cotton wool from the continent is stopped, do you not conceive that the price of that article would fall very considerably? Certainly, that must be a necessary consequence.

And this in consequence of that fall in the price, as very small portions of the cotton wool now imported from America would continue to be brought over? Certainly.

And that although the embargo in America were removed immediately, there would still be the same temptation to our country to import the manufactured goods to America? Our exports to America notwithstanding.

Do you conceive that if the embargo in America were continued, or the non-importation not removed, that the American trade to that country would enable any thing like the same amount of exports to be sent to that country as it is now? I apprehend, under these circumstances, the export from this country to America must fall off.

Do you think that any present man would risk much of his property in such a speculation? Certainly not.

Do not you know that that excess of British manufactures which is sent to America is transited and consumed in the extreme? I have no doubt of that fact.

Do not you think, that the same trade, were America excluded from the continent, could be carried on to the free ports of the British colonies in the West Indies? It might be, but it would be a very different trade.

How do the orders in council affect that trade? The orders in council, by prohibiting our communication with the continent, do not prevent the trade of the colonies which is sent to America; would prevent our carrying on that trade to advantage; it might also, would prevent our carrying on almost any trade.

Do you believe that these orders in council, would totally destroy the trade between Great Britain and the continent? I conceive they will; I know of no means by which the trade could be carried on while those exist, and the restrictions on the continent exist.

Mr. Morris.
You only heard of the American embargo the 26th of January? That was the day it was first heard of in Liverpool.

Did you happen to be in Birmingham at the middle of January? I was at Birmingham in the middle of January.

Would you consider part of the shipments made in Liverpool, might be supposed to come from Birmingham; had a change taken place in the hands of the manufacturers to send down goods? An unusual change.

Have you any other information of that sort? I do not know of any other information of that sort.

that he would not ship any goods; it was universal.

When you give the committee any information as to the quantity of naval stores, such as tar, turpentine, &c. which was imported in the year 1865? The quantity of tar exported in 1865 was 35,425 barrels.

In 1867? The whole 26,734 from America; 21,223 from other parts.

In 1867? 25,050; from America 14,883; from other parts 10,257. Of turpentine, in 1865, 10,000 from all 40,925 barrels, of which 40,294 came from America, and 631 from other parts.

Where do you get this information? From the Indenture I employ, who take regular accounts of the tar and turpentine imported each year from America, and the quantities from other parts; I have reason to believe, that the greater part, if not the whole, come from America.

Any considerable proportion from the British colonies North America? No; the bulk of the exports is nearly the whole of the turpentine, come from the Southern states of the United States.

Do not you think that the non-importation act was itself a suspension of the American trade to the continent? I do not think that the non-importation act was itself a suspension of the American trade to the continent.

How was that measure to operate as a suspension of the American trade to the continent? I do not think that the non-importation act was itself a suspension of the American trade to the continent.

You have stated that when you went to Birmingham the injunction made upon your mind was, that the deficiency of orders which had then received, was a consequence of the orders in council; how was that impression made upon your mind? I do not think that the non-importation act was itself a suspension of the American trade to the continent.

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Have you diminished the lands in the management of Yorkshire? A great number of them I have; but I should wish to be understood that I am not a manufacturer, I only supply as a merchant.

Do you understand that the manufacturers you employ have diminished their labour? A great number of my neighbors have.

Though not a manufacturer yourself, you are employed upon those cloth? In the making and dressing part.

How do you distinguish the workmen employed in that? A great many of them.

Is what proportion have you and your neighbors, or those manufacturers whom you employ, diminished their labour? For the American market, at the least moderate employment, I have not a single employed fifty or sixty men, nor do employ more than six or eight.

What you conceive to be better in the west of Yorkshire? I do not think that the non-importation act was itself a suspension of the American trade to the continent.

Do you happen to know whether the manufacturers of whom you speak, are employed in the district of Yorkshire? I do not think that the non-importation act was itself a suspension of the American trade to the continent.

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