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COMÉRCIO E DIPLOMACIA NAS RELAÇÕES LUSO-AMERICANAS (1776-1822)

VOLUME II

ANEXOS

Dissertação de Doutoramento em História Moderna e Contemporânea apresentada à Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto

PORTO

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ANEXO I

QUADROS ESTATÍSTICOS DO COMÉRCIO LUSO-AMERICANO

Critérios utilizados na elaboração dos anexos estatísticos

Na elaboração dos quadros estatísticos, que nos permitem determinar a importância das trocas comerciais dos Estados Unidos com Portugal, Madeira, Açores e colónias, utilizámos, para a parte portuguesa, as *Balanças gerais do comércio do Reino de Portugal com os domínios e nações estrangeiras* e para a parte americana os *American State Papers*[1].

Os critérios usados na organização das *Balanças do Comércio*, com excepção das relativas aos anos de 1776, 1777, 1783, 1787 e 1789, são sensivelmente iguais, o que nos facilitou a construção das tabelas referentes ao comércio externo de Portugal. Cabe aqui indicar que as balanças respeitantes aos anos de 1776 e 1777, como seria de esperar, não mencionam trocas com a América do Norte. Incluímo-las a título meramente informativo, uma vez que os valores do comércio com as colónias britânicas estavam, certamente, compreendidos nos relativos a Inglaterra. Já para 1784 e 1785, os dados encontrados na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa possuem apenas informações acerca do escambo entre Portugal e os Estados Unidos. Assim, para este biénio, não podemos determinar a sua importância em relação à globalidade do comércio externo português. Por outro lado, os números do ano de 1783 não coincidem nos dois documentos por nós consultados[2], conforme aparece assinalado nas tabelas números 15 a 22,

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[1] A.N.T.T., Junta do Comércio. *Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras*, livros 191, 192, 193 (1799-1803); livro 466 (1811); livros 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 207 (1814-1821), livros 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, (1823-1830); manuscrito da Livraria nº. 1899, *Balanço Geral do Comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras — 1831*. I.N.E., *Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras* (1796-1797; 1799—1807; 1809—1821; 1823-1831). M.O.P.T.C., *Superintendência geral dos Contrabandos, Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras*, SGC 5, livro 1 (1776), livro 2 (1777), livro 3 (1783), livro 4 (1796), livro 5 (1797), livro 6 (1798), livro 7 (1808); livro 8 (1822); SGC 6, *Alfabeto das importações e exportações do reino de Portugal com as nações estrangeiras* (1789). B.N.L., *Balança do Commercio do reyno de Portugal com as Provincias Unidas da America Septentrional em os Annos de 1783 the 1785*, caixa 31, nº. 34. B.N.R.J., *Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com as nações estrangeiras*, mss. 11, 4, 7 (1787) e mss. 11, 4, 14-15 (1798). Valentim Alexandre na versão policopiada da dissertação de doutoramento, apresentada à Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, em 1988, intitulada *Os Sentidos do Império*, publica, no anexo, que não foi incluído na versão dada à estampa, os dados relativos à exportação de Portugal para as diversas potências estrangeiras organizados, porém, de forma diferente da por nós aqui apresentada; ESTADOS UNIDOS, Congresso — *American State Papers. Documents, Legislative and Executive of the Congress of the United States*, vols. VII e VIII, Washington, Gales and Seaton, 1832-1834.

[2] B.N.L., *Balança do Commercio do reyno de Portugal com as Provincias Unidas da America Septentrional em os Annos de 1783 the 1785*, caixa 31, nº. 34. M.O.P.T.C., *Superintendência geral dos Contrabandos, Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios*

24, 40, 46, 48 e 49. Em relação a 1787, a fonte não possui quadros-resumo, nem para as importações, nem para as exportações. Mas, uma vez que os dados o permitiam, tentámos reconstituir os critérios segundo os quais era feita a distribuição dos produtos pelas diferentes categorias. Deste modo, conseguimos distribuir as várias mercadorias pelas rubricas respectivas. Tivemos, porém, de somar os minerais às drogas, uma vez que nalguns casos não os conseguimos separar. As balanças de 1789 registam todos os produtos importados e exportados por Portugal metropolitano, durante esse ano, por ordem alfabética, e têm dois quadros-resumo no final, com os valores das transacções com cada um dos países estrangeiros. No entanto, as madeiras não nos aparecem descriminadas, estamos, contudo, em crer que foram incluidas na categoria designada por géneros vários. Por seu lado, os metais encontram-se agora adicionados aos minerais. Convem, ainda, referir que as Balanças de 1808 se apresentam muito resumidas, não dando informações tão pormenorizadas quanto as dos anos anteriores ou posteriores.

É necessário também mencionar que incluímos o valores relativos ao porto de Stettin (actualmente Szczecin) na coluna referente à Prússia, uma vez que esta cidade tinha passado para a soberania prussiana em 1720. A situação de Danzig (hoje Gdansk) é diferente, pois, apesar de rodeada por território da Prússia desde 1772, só em 1793 passou a fazer parte integrante deste reino. Na coluna denominada Alemanha englobámos as cidades de Ostende, Nieuport, Bremen e Fiume (presentemente Rijeka), adoptando, assim, o critério utilizado pelas *Balanças do Comércio*. As duas primeiras eram portos dos Países Baixos Austríacos, Bremen era uma Cidade Hanseática e Fiume uma cidade portuária da Áustria[3].

As *Balanças do Comércio* apenas passam a incluir o Brasil entre as nações estrangeiras a partir de 1827. Neste estudo, porém, resolvemos considerar o comércio brasileiro como parte do comércio externo desde 1823. Como é do conhecimento geral o Brasil declarou a sua independência em

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e nações estrangeiras, SGC, livro, (1783).

[3] PUTZGER — *Historischer Weltatlas*, 100ª. ed., Berlin, Cornelsen Verlag, 1988, p. 74-75, 82-84.

1822, sendo esta reconhecida pelo governo inglês em 1825[4]. Acrescentámos os valores relativos ao comércio luso-brasileiro aos quadros onde aparecem os totais das importações e exportações de Portugal. Não foi, porém, possível completar as outras tabelas, pois a classificação dos produtos do Brasil é diferente da utilizada para os artigos comprados e vendidos aos diversos países. Além do mais, o Contador-Geral, responsável pela feitura das *Balanças do Comércio*, decidiu continuar a tratar pormenorizadamente as relações comerciais entre as duas nações, dados os estreitos laços que as uniam, justificando esta opção com o facto do tipo de mercadorias transaccionadas ser diverso do das trocadas com as outras potências[5].

No que diz respeito aos quadros que mostram as saídas e entradas de bens, através dos portos metropolitanos, de e para os Estados Unidos, além dos totais por portos, elaborámos, ainda, algumas tabelas, com os produtos de maior importância nas transacções entre os dois países. Sempre que possível organizámos quadros com os volumes das mercadorias vendidas ou compradas, o que nos dão uma imagem mais consentânea com a realidade[6].

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[4] MELLO, José António Gonsalves — *Brasil*, in SERRÃO, Joel (dir.) — "Dicionário de História de Portugal", vol. 1, Porto, Livraria Figueirinhas, 1981, p. 382.

[5] "A prática constantemente seguida na classificação dos generos do nosso commercio com o Brazil, sendo muito diversa do methodo com que vão distribuidos os que respeitão ás mais Nações Estrangeiros, não podendo por este motivo regular com uniformidade os artigos das nossas importações, e exportações com todas ellas, sem alterar o systema da organisação desta balança, ... A importação do Brazil em Portugal he classificada em 7 artigos que móstrão o valor de mantimentos, algodão, courama, drógas, madeiras, varios generos, e generos estrangeiros reexportados, e a exportação he dividida em onze artigos que são mantimentos, oiro e prata, manufacturas de algodão estrangeiras, lanifícios, linifícios, sedas, producções das fábricas do reino, producções da Asia, metaes, drogas e varios generos" A.N.T.T., Junta do Comércio. *Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras*, 1823, livro 210.
"Não obstante dever considerar-se o Brazil como potencia estrangeira, as antigas, e intimas relações do nosso commercio reciproco, me tem deliberado a tratar da balança com aquella nação mais circunstanciadamente mostrando as transacções deste reino com cada huma das suas provincias; e por que os generos de permutação não tem analogia com os das outras nações, por isso se acha a importação dividida em 7 artigos, que são mantimentos, algodão, courama, drogas, madeiras, varios generos, e generos reexportados do Brazil a exportaão em onze artigos a saber; mantimentos, ouro e prata, manufacturas de algodão, estrangeiras, lanificos, linificios, sedas, produções das fabricas do reino, producções da Asia, metaes, drogas, e varios generos." Idem, *Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras*, 1827, livro 213

[6] Os dados do comércio entre Portugal e os Estados Unidos, contidos nas Balanças do Comércio foram publicados por José Luís Sul Mendes no artigo *Introductory notes to balance sheets for trade between Portugal and the United States 1783-1831*, in «Studies in Honor of the Bicentennial of American Independence», Lisboa, Comissão Cultural Luso-Americana/ Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1976, p. 53-236. Este trabalho não evitou, porém, o confronto com os originais dos referidos documentos, o que nos permitiu construir os quadros com os totais importados e exportados por portos. Por outro lado, apenas foram publicados os valores em reis dos produtos trocados entre Portugal e os Estados Unidos, pelo que só a consulta da fonte

Os asteriscos, nas tabelas números 15 a 18, 21 e 22 bem como 41 a 45 do apêndice, indicam que nesses anos e através desses portos, houve importação ou exportação dos bens em causa. Aparecem, porém, associados a outras mercadorias, sem descriminação da quantidade ou do preço, sendo, assim, impossível de determinar o seu valor ou volume. Os dados relativos a 1789 também não permitem o conhecimento do valor dos vários produtos transaccionados com os Estados Unidos.

Em relação às unidades de peso utilizadas, tivemos de proceder a algumas conversões, de modo a termos sempre a mesma ordem de grandeza para cada produto. Assim, considerámos um quintal igual a 4 alqueires e um moio a 60 alqueires[7]. Aliás, na documentação consultada sempre que aparecem fracções de moios é utilizada a base 60. O sal aparece-nos medido em moios e em milheiros, na redução destas duas unidades calculámos que um milheiro era equivalente a 12,5 moios. De facto, um milheiro era igual a 750 alqueires e como 60 alqueires perfaziam um moio, concluindo-se que um milheiro deveria corresponder a 12,5 moios. No que diz respeito ao azeite, considerámos a capacidade de uma pipa deste óleo vegetal equivalente a 26 almudes[8]. Refira-se, por último, que um barril de farinha continha 12 alqueires deste produto[9].

Os quadros relativos ao comércio externo americano, elaborados através dos dados publicados nos volumes VII e VIII dos *American State Papers*, estão organizados por anos económicos. Cada ano económico iniciava-se a 1 de Outubro e terminava a 30 de Setembro do ano seguinte. Desta forma, a série por nós analisada corresponde a um período de 33 anos

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possibilitou a elaboração das tabelas números 15, 19, 21, 34, 36, 38, 40 e 42, discriminando as quantidades dos artigos transaccionados.

7 MARQUES, A. H. de Oliveira — *Pesos e Medidas*, in SERRÃO, Joel (dir.) — "Dicionário de História de Portugal", vol. 5, Porto, Livraria Figueirinhas, 1981, p. 67-72.

8 AMORIM, Inês — *Aveiro e sua Provedoria no século XVIII (1690-1814) — Estudo económico de um espaço histórico*, vol. 1, Porto, 1996, dissertação de doutoramento policopiada, p. 270, 317; DUNCAN, T. Bentley — *Atlantic Islands. Madeira, the Azores and the Cape Verdes in seventeenth-century commerce and navigation*, Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1972, p. 260 (apêndice III).

9 "In this place a barrel of flour is estimated at 12 alqueires of half an arrobe or 16 pounds each." N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Dispatches from United States Consuls in Lisbon 1791-1906, vol. 2 (January 31, 1803 — December 24, 1805). (National Archives microfilm publication, T180, rolo 2)*. Despacho do cônsul americano em Lisboa, William Jarvis, para o Secretário de Estado, James Madison, datado de Lisboa, 9 de Fevereiro de 1803.

que se inicia a 1 de Outubro de 1789 e termina a 30 de Setembro de 1822. No que diz respeito às exportações, no intervalo de tempo referido, temos os valores totais em dólares o que nos permitiu construir os quadros números 50 e 51. A fim de termos uma ideia de quais os produtos vendidos pelos Estados Unidos a Portugal, e uma vez que só tinhamos dados para os anos de 1789/1790 a 1798/1799 e 1820/1821 a 1821/1822, optámos por organizar um quadro para o biénio 1795/1796 e dois para o de 1820/1822. Para este último biénio elaborámos um referente a produtos estrangeiros e outro a artigos de produção estadunidense. Estas tabelas, separadas por um período de 25 anos mostram dois momentos da evolução das exportações americanas para Portugal.

A organização dos quadros relativos às compras efectuadas pelos Estados Unidos revelaram-se mais trabalhosos, uma vez que apenas tinhamos totais em dólares para 1820/1821 e 1821/1822. Em relação aos restantes anos, dados os particularismos da fonte utilizada, optámos por elaborar tabelas para os produtos mais significativos. Desta maneira, procurou-se determinar a importância das vendas de cada um desses bens, por parte de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e colónias. A fim de tornar estas tabelas mais inteligíveis, agrupámos mercadorias similares, como por exemplo, os vários tipos de açúcar (quadros números 73 e 74), os artigos que pagavam direitos *ad valorem*, cujos valores são dados em dólares (quadros números 55 e 56), bebidas alcoólicas, constituidas por várias qualidades de cerveja e sidra (quadros números 65 e 66), os diferentes tipos de chá (quadros números 76 e 77), as especiarias (quadros números 79 e 80), os diversos artigos em ferro (quadros números 84 e 85), as frutas (quadros números 72 e 73) e o vinho (quadros números 57, 60, 59 e 62). Elaborámos, porém, quadros separados para o vinho da Madeira (quadros números 58 e 61), dada a importância de que este produto se revestia. Não temos dados para os anos económicos de 1791/1792, 1792/1793, 1793/1794 e 1819/1820, razão pela qual as linhas a eles correspondentes aparecem em branco.

Em relação aos parceiros comerciais dos Estados Unidos, tivemos de adoptar certos critérios que explicitamos de seguida, de forma a tornar compreensíveis as tabelas relativas às exportações e importações. Assim,

para todos os países possuidores de colónias, criámos duas colunas, uma para a metrópole e outra para os domínios. Alguns casos há, contudo, a realçar. Somámos as importações provenientes da Espanha às das ilhas Canárias e às das ilhas Baleares, bem como as de Portugal às da Madeira e dos Açores, uma vez que estes arquipélagos não eram considerados como colónias de qualquer dos países ibéricos. Em relação às ilhas britânicas incluímos sob esta designação a Inglaterra, a Escócia, a Irlanda e as ilhas de Man, Berwick, Guernsey, Jersey, Sark e Alderney. Já Gibraltar, adicionámos aos domínios da Grã-Bretanha, pois, se bem que porto europeu, estrategicamente colocado à entrada do Mediterrâneo, não nos pareceu correcto somar o seu tráfego comercial ao das ilhas britânicas, uma vez que os produtos que transitavam por esta praça se destinavam ou eram provenientes da bacia mediterrânica[10]. De facto, muitas das mercadorias exportadas através de Gibraltar eram na realidade de produção espanhola. No que diz respeito à colónia do Cabo da Boa Esperança, pertença ora de holandeses, ora de ingleses, considerámos que até ao ano económico de 1794/1795, e de 1803/1804 a 1805/1806, inclusivé, fazia parte do Império colonial holandês, pelo que a incluimos nos domínios dos Países Baixos. De 1795/1796 a 1802/1803, período em que foi ocupada pelos ingleses em nome do Príncipe de Orange, e após 1806/1807, definitivamente nas mãos dos britânicos, considerámo-la como fazendo parte das dependências ultramarinas da Grã-Bretanha.

A ilha Maurícia e a ilha de Reunião que, na documentação, aparecem sempre associadas, também nos colocaram alguns problemas. De facto, enquanto a primeira fez sempre parte integrante do império colonial da França, sendo hoje em dia um departamento francês do ultramar, a segunda passou definitivamente para a posse da Inglaterra, após 1814. Porém, na impossibilidade de separarmos os dados de uma e outra, mesmo após a ilha Maurícia ter deixado de pertencer à França, continuámos a incluir o seu comércio no dos domínios gauleses.

Durante o período em estudo, devido às guerras em que as potências europeias se viram envolvidas, muitas vezes as possessões coloniais dos

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[10] ESTADOS UNIDOS, Congresso, *ob. cit.*, vol. 8, p. 393.

intervenientes foram ocupados por forças inimigas. Uma vez que esta ocupação era limitada no tempo, apenas enquanto decorriam as hostilidades, e a colónia não deixava de pertencer, nominalmente, à antiga metrópole, não somámos os valores relativos ao comércio dos territórios conquistados aos dos domínios do país ocupante. Em relação à Florida, às Honduras, a Campeche (na península do Iucatão) e à Costa de Mosquitos (litoral da Nicarágua) mantivemos o critério seguido pelas entidades oficiais americanas, pois afigurou-se-nos ser esta a opção mais correcta e prática. Assim, em 1819/1820, a Florida ainda aparece como colónia da Espanha. De facto, apesar dos Estados Unidos terem ocupado a Florida em 1818 e assinado um tratado com a Espanha em 1819[11], só em 1820 é que este foi ratificado pelo rei Fernando VII[12]. Mantivemos também as Honduras e a Nicarágua entre as colónias espanholas, no ano económico 1821/1822. Os dois países, apesar de terem proclamado a sua independência, em 1821, viveram uma situação confusa nos anos subsequentes, não tendo sido imediatamente reconhecidos como nações independentes pela Espanha, nem se sabendo qual iria ser o seu futuro. De facto, em 1822 ficaram agregados ao Império Mexicano e em 1823, juntamente com outros três países, formaram as Províncias Unidas da América Central[13]. Por outro lado, só em 1821 os Estados Unidos ficaram com as mãos livres para tratar com os novos estados latino-americanos. Os representantes do México foram recebidos em Washington, em Dezembro de 1822, e os da Confederação da América Central, de que as Honduras e a Nicarágua eram parte integrante,

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11 Em 1819, pelo Tratado Adams-Onís, a Espanha reconheceu a soberania dos Estados Unidos sobre a Florida Oriental e desistiu das suas pretensões sobre o Oregon. BURNER, David; MARCUS, Robet D.; ROSENBERG, Emily S. — *America. A portrait in history*, 2ª. ed., Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1978, p. 181.

12 BEMIS, Samuel Flagg — *A diplomatic history of the United States*, 4ª. ed., New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960, p. 180-195; PRATT, Julius W. — *A History of the United States foreign policy*, New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1955, p. 138; 156-164.

13 EZQUERRA, Ramón — *América Central (Independencia)*, in BLEIBERG, Germán (dir.) — "Diccionario de Historia de España", 2ª. ed., Madrid, Alianza Editorial, 1986, vol. 1, p. 245-246; *America Central (Época independiente)* , in BLEIBERG, Germán (dir.) — "Diccionario de Historia de España", 2ª.. ed., Madrid, Alianza Editorial, 1986, vol.1, p. 246; *Honduras (Época independiente)*, in BLEIBERG, Germán (dir.) — "Diccionario de Historia de España", 2ª. ed., Madrid, Alianza Editorial, 1986, vol. 2, p. 394-395; *Nicaragua (Época independiente)*, in BLEIBERG, Germán (dir.) — "Diccionario de Historia de España", 2ª. ed., Madrid, Alianza Editorial, 1986, vol. 3, p. 39.

em Agosto de 1824[14].

Adicionámos os valores do comércio das Cidades Hanseáticas aos dos portos alemães e da Flandres, embora, algumas vezes, o tráfico das Cidades Hanseáticas e o dos portos dos Países Baixos Austríacos e da Alemanha apareçam separados, outras há em que se apresentam associados. O mesmo acontece com os portos italianos e a ilha de Malta.

Criámos também quatro categorias que denominámos por resto da Europa, da Ásia, da África e da América do Sul e Central, onde colocámos os países, que tinham trocas comerciais menos importantes com os Estados Unidos. Assim, no resto da Europa, incluimos potências como a Rússia, a Prússia, os portos austríacos do mar Adriático bem como as rubricas denominadas Europa em geral (*Europe, generally)* e Mediterrâneo. No resto da Ásia considerámos a China, as Índias Orientais, Moka, Aden, portos do Mar Vermelho, a rubrica Asia em geral (*Asia, generally*) e o Império Otomano. E, embora o Império Otomano se repartisse por três continentes (Europa, Ásia e África), uma vez que a maior parte dos territórios do Império se situavam no continente asiático, afigurou-se-nos mais lógico inclui-lo nesta categoria.

No resto da África somámos os valores referentes a Marrocos, Estados Babarescos e África em geral (*Africa, generally*). No resto da América do Sul e Central considerámos as Índias Ocidentais em geral (*West Indies, generally*) e o Haiti. Refira-se, a propósito, que esta ilha das Antilhas é independente desde 1804. Tivemos, ainda, de criar uma outra categoria intitulada "países não especificados", onde incluimos produtos de proveniência desconhecida e regiões que não cabiam em nenhuma das classes anteriormente descritas. Assim, nesta rubrica, somámos os valores correspondentes aos mares do sul, aos dos portos indefinidos (*uncertain ports*), aos das mercadorias apreendidas em barcos capturados e aos da costa noroeste da América. Esta designação corresponde certamente ao território do Oregon, em disputa entre os Estados Unidos e a Grã-Bretanha, sabendo-se que a região foi ocupada conjuntamente pelas duas potências em 1818, embora esta questão, só ficasse resolvida, em definitivo, pelo Tratado de

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14 BEMIS, Samuel Flagg, *ob. cit.*, p. 200-201.

1846[15].

Nos anos de 1799/1800, 1800/1801 e 1801/1802, os valores das rubricas Europa em geral (*Europe, generally)* e portos indefinidos (*uncertain ports*) aparecem somados, pelo que optámos por adicionar estes dados à coluna "resto da Europa". Algo de semelhante acontece nos anos 1806/1807 e 1807/1808 em que os valores dos portos indefinidos (*uncertain ports*) surgem somados aos das Índias Ocidentais em geral (*West Indies, generally*). Seguindo o mesmo critério, juntámos estes dados aos da categoria "resto da América do sul e central".

Refira-se também que, apesar dos *American State Papers* mencionarem entre as colónias portuguesas os portos africanos, parece não terem existido contactos comerciais directos, de 1789 a 1822 entre eles e os Estados Unidos. De facto, nas datas citadas, não encontrámos referência a qualquer produto exportado ou importado através deles de ou para os portos estadunidenses.

Construímos por fim quadros que nos permitem determinar o peso relativo de Portugal metropolitano, Madeira, Açores, Cabo Verde e Brasil, no âmbito do comércio global do Império português com os Estados Unidos, permitindo-nos a documentação consultada ter uma ideia da tonelagem e da nacionalidade dos navios envolvidos no tráfego luso-americano. Na elaboração da tabelas nº. 95 que discrimina a tonelagem e a nacionalidade de barcos estrangeiros provenientes de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e colónias, entrados nos vários estados da União, não somámos a Irlanda à Grã-Bretanha, ao contrário do que fizemos noutros casos. Pareceu-nos que, apesar das diminutas quantidades referentes à Irlanda, a tabela reflectia assim melhor a realidade. Por outro lado, adicionámos à tonelagem dos navios de nacionalidade estadunidense a dos barcos pertencentes a cidadãos americanos e estrangeiros, aliás de valor pouco significativo. Elaborámos, ainda, duas outras tabelas (quadros números 93 e 94) que mostram a evolução da tonelagem portuguesa, entrada em portos dos Estados Unidos, no período estudado.

Após a conclusão dos quadros, e somadas as várias parcelas,

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[15] BURNER, David; MARCUS, Robet D.; ROSENBERG, Emily S., *ob. cit.*, p. 26-277; BEMIS, Samuel Flagg, *ob. cit.*, p. 277-283.

verificámos que alguns dos totais encontrados, após os dados processados em computador, não coincidiam com os expressos nos documentos consultados, tanto manuscritos como impressos. Uma vez que essa discrepância se deve a erros na feitura das somas ou a trocas de algarismos nas fontes originais, trocas estas impossíveis de corrigir com segurança, optámos por utilizar os valores obtidos após tratamento informático. Por outro lado, os totais dos quadros números 69 e 90 não são exactamente iguais, pois, na fonte consultada, os dados que permitiram a sua construção não coincidem, o mesmo acontecendo com as tabelas 62 e 89.

Refira-se, por último, que no cálculo das percentagens levámos as casas decimais até às milésimas, pois algumas das quantidades eram tão pequenas que de outra maneira não tinham expressão percentual. Mesmo assim, após cálculo das percentagens, alguns dos valores mais insignificantes ficaram reduzidos a zero. Não se nos afigurou, porém, nem prático, nem viável, aumentar mais ainda o número de casas decimais.

QUADROS

Fontes utilizadas na elaboração dos quadros

Os quadros nºs. 1a e 1b foram construídos com base na seguinte fonte:

COLE, Arthur Harrison — *Wholesale prices in the United States 1700-1861*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1938, p. 17-70; 109-203 (reimpressão de 1969).

Os quadros nºs.2 a 49 foram construídos com base nas seguintes fontes:

A.N.T.T., Junta do Comércio. *Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras*, livros 191, 192, 193 (1799-1803); livro 466 (1811); livros 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 207 (1814-1821), livros 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, (1823-1830); manuscrito da Livraria nº. 1899, *Balanço Geral do Comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras — 1831*. I.N.E., *Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras* (1796-1797; 1799—1807; 1809—1821; 1823-1831). M.O.P.T.C., *Superintendência geral dos Contrabandos, Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com os seus domínios e nações estrangeiras*, SGC 5, livro 1 (1776), livro 2 (1777), livro 3 (1783), livro 4 (1796), livro 5 (1797), livro 6 (1798), livro 7 (1808); livro 8 (1822); SGC 6, *Alfabeto das importações e exportações do reino de Portugal com as nações estrangeiras* (1789). B.N.L., *Balança do Commercio do reyno de Portugal com as Provincias Unidas da America Septentrional em os Annos de 1783 the 1785*, caixa 31, nº. 34. B.N.R.J., *Balanças gerais do comércio do reino de Portugal com as nações estrangeiras*, mss. 11, 4, 7 (1787) e mss. 11, 4, 14-15 (1798).

Os quadros nºs. 50 a 98 foram construídos com base nas seguintes fontes:

ESTADOS UNIDOS, Congresso — *American State Papers. Documents, Legislative and Executive of the Congress of the United States*, vol. VII, Washington, Gales and Seaton, 1832, p. 7-8, 34-43, 45-47, 51-80, 82-87, 89-102, 138-139, 141-142, 166, 168-181, 183-191, 194-199, 206, 208-217, 248, 251-252, 254-264, 294-300, 317, 330, 342, 345-353, 355-362, 364-371, 377-384, 389, 392-405, 417, 431-444, 453, 462-482, 489, 507, 512-524, 543, 558-570, 576-581, 590-591, 628-638, 671, 675-686, 696, 705-716, 721, 738, 748-775, 785-810, 815, 845-865, 869, 892, 902-925, 932-954, 965, 970-989, 994, 1002-1016, 1023 e ESTADOS UNIDOS, Congresso — *American State Papers. Documents, Legislative and Executive of the Congress of the United States*, vol. VIII, Washington, Gales and Seaton, 1834, p. 1-11, 22, 55, 60-86, 95, 114, 119-152, 158, 167-195, 388, 418-451, 469, 473-504, 529-554, 557-600, 603-609, 660-685, 688-731, 733-739.

Quadro nº. 1a - Preços do vinho da Madeira em Filadélfia

Em libras da Pensilvânia por pipa

ANO	Janeiro	Fevereiro	Março	Abril	Maio	Junho	Julho	Agosto	Setembro	Outubro	Novembro	Dezembro	Média Anual
1735	22,00	22,00	22,00	21,00	21,00	21,00	22,00	19,80	22,00	21,30	21,50	22,00	21,47
1736	22,00	22,00	21,00	20,00	20,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	21,58
1737	22,00	22,00	22,00	20,00	21,00	20,20	20,00	21,30	18,00	20,00	22,00	22,00	20,88
1738	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00
1739	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00	20,00	22,00	22,00	21,00	20,00	21,58
1740	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	21,00	21,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,17
1741	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	24,00	22,00	23,00	22,00	22,50	22,50	23,00	23,00	21,83
1742	22,50	23,50	23,80	23,50	24,00	23,80	24,50	24,50	24,50	26,00	24,00	27,80	24,37
1743	29,00	29,00	29,00	26,50	26,20	26,20	25,50	25,50	26,00	25,00	26,50	34,00	27,37
1744	40,00	32,50	25,00	25,00	25,20	28,20	29,00	26,80	25,00	26,50	25,80	25,00	27,83
1745	25,50	26,00	26,80	27,00	27,50	28,00	28,50	29,50	28,00	27,80	28,00	27,50	27,51
1746	22,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	22,00	25,00	25,00	23,80	22,50	24,50	25,00	25,00	22,90
1747	25,00	22,00	22,00	24,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	24,42
1748	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	26,20	26,00	26,00	25,00	25,00	27,00	27,00	25,60
1749	27,00	27,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	31,20	28,60	27,00	27,00	27,40	28,77
1750	27,00	29,20	30,00	30,70	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	29,74
1751	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,80	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,07
1752	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,50	30,80	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,11
1753	30,00	30,50	31,00	30,50	31,00	32,00	32,00	32,40	30,50	31,00	30,00	27,50	30,70
1754	27,50	30,00	30,00	30,00	31,00	28,50	31,50	27,50	27,00	30,50	25,00	29,00	28,96
1755	30,00	30,00	30,00	31,00	25,00	30,00	30,00	26,20	30,00	32,50	30,00	30,00	29,56
1756	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	21,00	32,00	33,00	34,00	35,00	35,00	36,00	37,30	31,94
1757	38,70	40,00	38,00	39,60	39,00	35,00	38,80	40,00	42,50	40,00	40,00	42,00	39,47
1758	40,00	44,00	42,80	40,00	40,00	40,00	45,00	44,40	40,00	40,00	40,00	45,00	41,77
1759	45,00	45,00	45,00	45,10	44,40	42,50	44,40	42,50	47,50	50,00	46,70	45,00	45,26
1760	44,60	47,50	51,20	52,50	48,30	49,00	50,50	50,00	57,50	52,50	50,00	50,00	50,30
1761	53,30	50,00	50,00	50,00	46,00	50,00	50,00	40,00	46,70	50,00	50,00	50,00	48,83
1762	50,00	50,50	50,00	50,00	50,00	55,00	53,00	50,00	51,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,79
1763	53,30	50,00	55,00	50,00	55,00	48,30	46,20	47,50	51,70	45,00	45,00	45,00	49,33
1764	45,00	45,00	45,00	42,50	40,00	45,00	45,00	60,00	59,20	60,00	60,00	60,00	50,56
1765	55,00	50,00	50,00	47,50	45,00	45,00	45,00	45,00	46,50	46,00	46,50	47,00	47,38
1766	47,50	48,00	46,50	45,00	50,00	50,00	45,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	55,00	48,92
1767	55,00	55,00	51,70	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,98
1768	50,00	50,00	48,80	48,10	50,00	48,30	48,80	48,80	50,00	45,00	45,00	40,00	47,73
1769	40,00	40,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	48,80	47,50	48,03
1770	45,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	49,58
1771	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00
1772	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,80	60,00	60,00	57,50	60,00	60,00	54,03
1773	50,00	55,00	57,50	55,00	55,00	55,00	55,00	55,00	55,00	62,50	62,50	53,50	55,92
1774	56,00	53,50	53,50	53,50	62,50	56,00	48,00	50,20	52,50	56,20	60,00	60,00	55,16
1775	50,00	60,00	60,00	60,00	66,20	65,00	65,00	66,20	67,50	68,80	70,00	70,00	64,06

Quadro nº. 1b - Preços do vinho da Madeira em Filadélfia

Em dólares por pipa

ANO	Janeiro	Fevereiro	Março	Abril	Maio	Junho	Julho	Agosto	Setembro	Outubro	Novembro	Dezembro	Média Anual
1796	213,00	213,00	213,20	213,20	263,00	263,00	263,00	263,00	263,00	263,00	263,00	283,50	248,08
1797	283,50	283,50	283,50	283,50	286,50	283,50	283,50	257,00	257,00	257,00	257,00	257,00	272,71
1798	246,70	246,70	246,70	246,70	246,70	246,70	246,70	246,70	246,70	246,70	246,70	258,30	247,67
1799	270,00	281,70	293,30	293,30	293,30	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	259,30
1800	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00
1801	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	240,00	250,00	250,00	241,67
1802	250,00	250,00	275,00	275,00	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	250,00	250,00	275,00	270,33
1803	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30	283,30
1804	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00
1805	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80
1806	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	256,30	256,30	256,30	256,30	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	271,70
1807	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	275,00	261,80	261,80	261,80	261,80	270,60
1808	261,80	261,80	261,80	293,70	293,70	257,40	257,40	257,40	257,40	257,40	257,40	293,70	267,58
1809	293,70	293,70	330,00	264,00	302,50	302,50	325,60	325,60	325,60	325,60	325,60	325,60	311,67
1810	312,40	312,40	312,40	312,40	312,40	312,40	363,00	363,00	349,80	357,50	357,50	357,50	335,23
1811	357,50	357,50	371,80	371,80	371,80	371,80	371,80	371,80	330,00	330,00	330,00	330,00	355,48
1812	330,00	330,00	330,00	330,00	330,00	330,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	357,50
1813	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00
1814	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50
1815	412,50	467,50	426,80	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	495,00	467,50	495,00	495,00	495,00	441,19
1816	495,00	426,80	426,80	426,80	426,80	426,80	426,80	426,80	426,80	426,80	426,80	426,80	432,48
1817	426,80	426,80	426,80	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	357,50	357,50	357,50	402,33
1818	357,50	357,50	357,50	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	385,00	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	387,29
1819	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50
1820	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50
1821	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50
1822	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	412,50	330,00	330,00	330,00	330,00	330,00	330,00	371,25

Quadro nº. 2 - Exportações de Portugal metropolitano

unidade — real

Anos	Exportação Colónias	Exportação Estrangeiro	Exportação Brasil	Exportação Buenos Aires	Total	% das exportações para o estrangeiro	% das exportações para o Brasil	% das exportações para Buenos Aires
1776	4 258 354 $934	4 921 207 $668			9 179 562 $602	53,61		
1777	3 118 071 $552	4 904 627 $352			8 022 698 $904	61,13		
1796	7 527 648 $713	16 013 356 $598			23 541 005 $311	68,02		
1797	9 651 734 $406	11 822 970 $024			21 474 704 $430	55,06		
1798	12 418 654 $675	15 053 960 $930			27 472 615 $605	54,80		
1799	20 458 608 $483	17 688 107 $851			38 146 716 $334	46,37		
1800	13 521 110 $817	20 684 802 $298			34 205 913 $115	60,47		
1801	13 132 542 $148	25 103 785 $190			38 236 327 $338	65,65		
1802	12 800 313 $175	21 405 349 $072			34 205 662 $247	62,58		
1803	12 741 308 $922	21 528 379 $563			34 269 688 $485	62,82		
1804	14 905 960 $519	21 060 962 $501			35 966 923 $020	58,56		
1805	12 245 019 $147	22 654 204 $293			34 899 223 $440	64,91		
1806	11 314 313 $554	23 255 505 $141			34 569 818 $695	67,27		
1807	10 348 602 $741	20 999 506 $331			31 348 109 $072	66,99		
1808	1 694 187 $512	5 811 038 $620			7 505 226 $132	77,43		
1809	3 911 194 $516	9 858 222 $739			13 769 417 $255	71,60		
1810	3 811 220 $063	12 521 960 $437			16 333 180 $500	76,67		
1811	3 479 940 $500	6 913 924 $928			10 393 865 $428	66,52		
1812	3 128 272 $340	10 458 591 $995			13 586 864 $335	76,98		
1813	4 274 926 $552	9 930 704 $288			14 205 630 $840	69,91		
1814	6 986 062 $036	17 566 960 $844			24 553 022 $880	71,55		
1815	11 008 736 $043	19 584 708 $422			30 593 444 $465	64,02		
1816	14 368 832 $692	16 178 708 $073			30 547 540 $765	52,96		
1817	11 281 117 $482	15 770 143 $859			27 051 261 $341	58,30		
1818	10 642 274 $800	16 928 380 $434			27 570 655 $234	61,40		
1819	8 156 400 $789	11 291 405 $295			19 447 806 $084	58,06		
1820	6 508 975 $608	11 578 343 $502			18 087 319 $110	64,01		
1821	5 523 886 $007	10 167 465 $972			15 691 351 $979	64,80		
1822	4 791 919 $758	10 819 718 $064			15 611 637 $822	69,31		
1823	578 637 $291	8 175 665 $222	3 123 367 $156		11 877 669 $669	68,83	26,30	
1824	785 362 $570	8 500 236 $464	1 531 971 $320	1 360 739 $093	12 178 309 $447	69,80	12,58	11,17
1825	932 124 $902	10 791 955 $459	3 560 015 $933		15 284 096 $294	70,61	23,29	
1826	927 367 $790	6 383 608 $891	3 431 733 $565		10 742 710 $246	59,42	31,94	
1827	1 023 842 $506	8 057 083 $345	3 251 770 $001		12 332 695 $852	65,33	26,37	
1828	478 425 $040	7 719 566 $191	3 063 197 $356		11 261 188 $587	68,55	27,20	
1829	581 177 $408	6 221 050 $652	3 538 833 $108		10 341 061 $168	60,16	34,22	
1830	449 206 $507	6 983 049 $827	3 035 852 $708		10 468 109 $042	66,71	29,00	
1831	335 480 $381	6 633 356 $588	1 425 583 $461		8 394 420 $430	79,02	16,98	

Quadro nº. 3 - Importações de Portugal metropolitano

unidade — real

Anos	Importação colónias	Importação estrangeiro	Importação Brasil	Total	% das importações do estrangeiro	% das importações do Brasil
1776	3 081 195 $443	6 716 598 $054		9 797 793 $497	68,55	
1777	2 572 742 $296	6 397 054 $547		8 969 796 $843	71,32	
1796	13 413 265 $042	12 557 144 $573		25 970 409 $615	48,35	
1797	5 519 870 $608	14 498 399 $597		20 018 270 $205	72,43	
1798	12 802 090 $872	14 729 238 $360		27 531 329 $232	53,50	
1799	15 169 305 $719	19 755 284 $401		34 924 590 $120	56,57	
1800	14 850 936 $376	20 031 347 $325		34 882 283 $701	57,43	
1801	17 527 723 $934	19 337 425 $504		36 865 149 $438	52,45	
1802	12 966 553 $680	17 942 240 $592		30 908 794 $272	58,05	
1803	14 193 353 $435	15 068 304 $594		29 261 658 $029	51,50	
1804	13 579 876 $717	17 841 034 $672		31 420 911 $389	56,78	
1805	15 843 481 $445	19 656 685 $570		35 500 167 $015	55,37	
1806	16 103 966 $250	16 440 921 $781		32 544 888 $031	50,52	
1807	16 968 810 $061	13 896 318 $253		30 865 128 $314	45,02	
1808	614 857 $782	2 740 598 $802		3 355 456 $584	81,68	
1809	5 857 754 $930	8 833 965 $232		14 691 720 $162	60,13	
1810	3 949 320 $962	17 051 885 $239		21 001 206 $201	81,19	
1811	5 304 266 $468	38 704 283 $725		44 008 550 $193	87,95	
1812	5 226 494 $447	34 402 186 $998		39 628 681 $445	86,81	
1813	7 279 514 $928	30 980 925 $575		38 260 440 $503	80,97	
1814	9 519 549 $148	22 659 349 $718		32 178 898 $866	70,42	
1815	13 019 644 $165	24 675 065 $880		37 694 710 $045	65,46	
1816	12 637 941 $617	17 869 944 $037		30 507 885 $654	58,57	
1817	11 149 648 $045	15 808 462 $678		26 958 110 $723	58,64	
1818	12 014 502 $718	19 680 104 $244		31 694 606 $962	62,09	
1819	9 413 093 $583	14 883 740 $017		24 296 833 $600	61,26	
1820	8 008 357 $839	12 798 987 $166		20 807 345 $005	61,51	
1821	7 801 086 $451	14 160 302 $151		21 961 388 $602	64,48	
1822	6 976 414 $027	12 205 570 $005		19 181 984 $032	63,63	
1823	2 329 936 $642	12 019 885 $033	3 114 994 $130	17 464 815 $805	68,82	17,84
1824	633 477 $111	13 584 441 $067	3 101 126 $340	17 319 044 $518	78,44	17,91
1825	1 032 063 $142	12 414 174 $041	2 987 867 $490	16 434 104 $673	75,54	18,18
1826	1 242 371 $360	10 427 613 $697	3 986 600 $870	15 656 585 $927	66,60	25,46
1827	1 287 388 $020	10 482 315 $387	4 324 043 $868	16 093 747 $275	65,13	26,87
1828	554 664 $846	8 665 140 $920	3 354 055 $885	12 573 861 $651	68,91	26,67
1829	179 134 $315	8 956 003 $062	2 987 050 $639	12 122 188 $016	73,88	24,64
1830	487 806 $157	8 843 485 $345	3 644 690 $814	12 975 982 $316	68,15	28,09
1831	203 710 $860	6 841 501 $522	2 927 441 $534	9 972 653 $916	68,60	29,35

Quadro nº. 4 - Saldos do comércio externo português

unidade — real

Anos	Exportação para o estrangeiro	Importação do estrangeiro	Saldos Anuais	Saldos Acumulados
1776	4 921 207 $668	6 716 598 $054	-1 795 390 $386	-1 795 390 $386
1777	4 904 627 $352	6 397 054 $547	-1 492 427 $195	-3 287 817 $581
1783	5 744 421 $381	7 102 277 $339	-1 357 855 $958	-1 357 855 $958
1787	8 437 956 $113	10 288 519 $650	-1 850 563 $537	-1 850 563 $537
1789	7 534 548 $607	9 623 838 $581	-2 089 289 $974	-2 089 289 $974
1796	16 013 356 $598	12 557 144 $573	3 456 212 $025	3 456 212 $025
1797	11 822 970 $024	14 498 399 $597	-2 675 429 $573	780 782 $452
1798	15 053 960 $930	14 729 238 $360	324 722 $570	1 105 505 $022
1799	17 688 107 $851	19 755 284 $401	-2 067 176 $550	-961 671 $528
1800	20 684 802 $298	20 031 347 $325	653 454 $973	-308 216 $555
1801	25 103 785 $190	19 337 425 $504	5 766 359 $686	5 458 143 $131
1802	21 405 349 $072	17 942 240 $592	3 463 108 $480	8 921 251 $611
1803	21 528 379 $563	15 068 304 $594	6 460 074 $969	15 381 326 $580
1804	21 060 962 $501	17 841 034 $672	3 219 927 $829	18 601 254 $409
1805	22 654 204 $293	19 656 685 $570	2 997 518 $723	21 598 773 $132
1806	23 255 505 $141	16 440 921 $781	6 814 583 $360	28 413 356 $492
1807	20 999 506 $331	13 896 318 $253	7 103 188 $078	35 516 544 $570
1808	5 811 038 $620	2 740 598 $802	3 070 439 $818	38 586 984 $388
1809	9 858 222 $739	8 833 965 $232	1 024 257 $507	39 611 241 $895
1810	12 521 960 $437	17 051 885 $239	-4 529 924 $802	35 081 317 $093
1811	6 913 924 $928	38 704 283 $725	-31 790 358 $797	3 290 958 $296
1812	10 458 591 $995	34 402 186 $998	-23 943 595 $003	-20 652 636 $707
1813	9 930 704 $288	30 980 925 $575	-21 050 221 $287	-41 702 857 $994
1814	17 566 960 $844	22 659 349 $718	-5 092 388 $874	-46 795 246 $868
1815	19 584 708 $422	24 675 065 $880	-5 090 357 $458	-51 885 604 $326
1816	16 178 708 $073	17 869 944 $037	-1 691 235 $964	-53 576 840 $290
1817	15 770 143 $859	15 808 462 $678	-38 318 $819	-53 615 159 $109
1818	16 928 380 $434	19 680 104 $244	-2 751 723 $810	-56 366 882 $919
1819	11 291 405 $295	14 883 740 $017	-3 592 334 $722	-59 959 217 $641
1820	11 578 343 $502	12 798 987 $166	-1 220 643 $664	-61 179 861 $305
1821	10 167 465 $972	14 160 302 $151	-3 992 836 $179	-65 172 697 $484
1822	10 819 718 $064	12 205 570 $005	-1 385 851 $941	-66 558 549 $425
1823	11 299 032 $378	15 134 879 $163	-3 835 846 $785	-70 394 396 $210
1824	10 032 207 $784	16 685 567 $407	-6 653 359 $623	-77 047 755 $833
1825	14 351 971 $392	15 402 041 $531	-1 050 070 $139	-78 097 825 $972
1826	9 815 342 $456	14 414 214 $567	-4 598 872 $111	-82 696 698 $083
1827	11 308 853 $346	14 806 359 $255	-3 497 505 $909	-86 194 203 $992
1828	10 782 763 $547	12 019 196 $805	-1 236 433 $258	-87 430 637 $250
1829	9 759 883 $760	11 943 053 $701	-2 183 169 $941	-89 613 807 $191
1830	10 018 902 $535	12 468 176 $159	-2 449 273 $624	-92 063 080 $815
1831	8 058 940 $049	9 768 943 $056	-1 710 003 $007	-93 773 083 $822

Quadro nº. 5 - Exportações de Portugal - Totais

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Brasil	%	Danzig	%	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%
1776									24 707 $260	0,502	347 888 $830	7,069			484 125 $735	9,838	771 764 $495	15,682
1777									68 540 $950	1,397	198 441 $545	4,046			503 144 $480	10,259	529 889 $245	10,804
1783	123 412 $170	2,148					220 $220	0,004	73 417 $417	1,278	346 510 $920	6,032	154 242 $162	2,685	796 664 $781	13,868	871 724 $257	15,175
1787	871 274 $277	10,326						0,000	21 933 $033	0,260	281 682 $129	3,338	114 745 $683	1,360	1 028 844 $538	12,193	826 169 $368	9,791
1789	215 651 $964	2,862					1 135 $934	0,015	27 183 $958	0,361	231 539 $902	3,073	193 680 $604	2,571	637 468 $923	8,461	1 152 698 $374	15,299
1796	69 504 $000	0,434							143 667 $546	0,897	633 987 $731	3,959	440 985 $822	2,754	23 260 $800	0,145	5 474 545 $984	34,187
1797	43 763 $994	0,370							254 021 $082	2,149	704 493 $012	5,959	265 757 $938	2,248	18 366 $110	0,155	3 354 738 $241	28,375
1798	67 824 $732	0,451							371 439 $622	2,467	1 363 822 $179	9,060	283 501 $827	1,883	16 109 $100	0,107	3 243 365 $807	21,545
1799	59 195 $420	0,335							272 171 $920	1,539	1 532 554 $326	8,664	630 271 $540	3,563	26 286 $210	0,149	3 455 170 $025	19,534
1800									762 091 $823	3,684	1 268 699 $548	6,133	704 409 $900	3,405	90 374 $550	0,437	5 850 050 $988	28,282
1801									166 016 $448	0,661	949 596 $879	3,783	443 865 $070	1,768	710 226 $186	2,829	8 082 050 $633	32,195
1802									97 659 $600	0,456	809 640 $981	3,782	401 267 $355	1,875	3 641 948 $300	17,014	3 377 917 $895	15,781
1803									112 144 $760	0,521	955 178 $089	4,437	529 298 $980	2,459	2 266 251 $179	10,527	2 817 077 $377	13,085
1804									222 178 $072	1,055	827 673 $864	3,930	334 727 $050	1,589	4 650 244 $072	22,080	2 522 498 $549	11,977
1805									78 125 $165	0,345	1 095 184 $665	4,834	826 238 $110	3,647	3 509 295 $232	15,491	3 284 216 $197	14,497
1806									54 000 $410	0,232	1 461 863 $875	6,286	458 334 $635	1,971	5 395 402 $285	23,201	2 608 950 $772	11,219
1807									87 089 $521	0,415	1 577 211 $285	7,511	569 580 $810	2,712	4 620 341 $110	22,002	1 578 052 $695	7,515
1808											819 617 $520	14,104	82 382 $800	1,418	3 648 690 $200	62,789	49 423 $600	0,851
1809											1 212 968 $539	12,304	268 786 $900	2,727				
1810											1 254 150 $367	10,016	236 282 $655	1,887				
1811											759 265 $323	10,982	629 772 $100	9,109				
1812											842 865 $765	8,059	1 940 511 $260	18,554				
1813											2 188 437 $562	22,037	361 103 $627	3,636				
1814									12 634 $655	0,072	2 372 540 $819	13,506	199 173 $775	1,134	3 235 588 $150	18,419	673 405 $730	3,833
1815									63 648 $345	0,325	2 305 445 $927	11,772	1 034 905 $130	5,284	1 958 794 $477	10,002	1 262 837 $610	6,448
1816									36 971 $980	0,229	1 391 552 $761	8,601	575 379 $960	3,556	2 441 817 $048	15,093	2 525 085 $999	15,607
1817			897 070 $697	5,688					18 962 $735	0,120	1 808 729 $033	11,469	465 266 $575	2,950	1 130 003 $219	7,165	2 760 403 $061	17,504
1818			621 747 $015	3,673					51 380 $170	0,304	2 005 292 $444	11,846	219 297 $410	1,295	1 471 286 $660	8,691	2 455 428 $590	14,505
1819			472 593 $985	4,185					53 991 $375	0,478	1 945 514 $369	17,230	189 791 $260	1,681	649 586 $773	5,753	1 286 402 $516	11,393
1820			490 246 $116	4,234					28 636 $229	0,247	2 020 268 $804	17,449	166 126 $160	1,435	460 481 $970	3,977	1 793 888 $534	15,493
1821			740 470 $773	7,283					61 384 $637	0,604	1 404 448 $219	13,813	246 657 $790	2,426	449 123 $068	4,417	985 473 $320	9,692
1822			514 994 $643	4,760					42 254 $554	0,391	1 572 656 $993	14,535	386 099 $338	3,568	613 241 $957	5,668	1 216 647 $088	11,245
1823			371 856 $444	3,291	3 123 367 $156	27,643			41 950 $842	0,371	1 673 916 $684	14,815	144 300 $550	1,277	266 189 $223	2,356	519 382 $138	4,597
1824			485 163 $397	4,836	1 531 971 $320	15,271			86 758 $440	0,865	2 834 825 $950	28,257	216 444 $760	2,157	198 859 $010	1,982	178 943 $327	1,784
1825			190 029 $140	1,324	3 560 015 $933	24,805			72 251 $620	0,503	1 545 279 $320	10,767	654 104 $390	4,558	260 041 $220	1,812	184 121 $125	1,283
1826			298 526 $935	3,041	3 431 733 $565	34,963			50 815 $390	0,518	1 112 176 $189	11,331	211 341 $216	2,153	182 230 $740	1,857	325 716 $730	3,318
1827			516 920 $700	4,571	3 251 770 $001	28,754			32 531 $840	0,288	1 045 655 $055	9,246	155 199 $470	1,372	114 551 $200	1,013	559 791 $392	4,950
1828			237 158 $092	2,199	3 063 197 $356	28,408			18 831 $410	0,175	1 308 533 $968	12,135	164 211 $380	1,523	105 660 $798	0,980	377 946 $028	3,505
1829			126 350 $461	1,295	3 538 833 $108	36,259			15 361 $592	0,157	1 517 179 $982	15,545	145 334 $149	1,489	173 964 $049	1,782	176 445 $276	1,808
1830			470 946 $866	4,701	3 035 852 $708	30,301			15 868 $480	0,158	1 440 857 $020	14,381	66 553 $143	0,664	162 008 $232	1,617	378 531 $807	3,778
1831			222 706 $070	2,763	1 425 583 $461	17,689			14 558 $320	0,181	1 179 376 $212	14,634	139 116 $793	1,726	90 810 $298	1,127	337 498 $177	4,188

cont.

Quadro nº. 5 - Exportações de Portugal - Totais (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Holanda	%	Grã-Bretanha	%	Malta	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	Total
1776	886 198 $990	18,008	1 148 955 $475	23,347			418 $140	0,008	1 198 952 $861	24,363			30 036 $180	0,610	28 159 $702	0,572	4 921 207 $668
1777	352 244 $200	7,182	1 689 786 $070	34,453			1 956 $575	0,040	1 463 460 $367	29,838			42 146 $835	0,859	55 017 $085	1,122	4 904 627 $352
1783	410 961 $884	7,154	1 517 541 $656	26,418			5 920 $590	0,103	1 122 458 $098	19,540			223 452 $010	3,890	97 895 $216	1,704	5 744 421 $381
1787	609 295 $967	7,221	2 858 063 $656	33,872	2 081 $670	0,025	20 736 $334	0,246	1 599 158 $302	18,952	21 374 $760	0,253	152 895 $150	1,812	29 701 $246	0,352	8 437 956 $113
1789	428 060 $996	5,681	3 209 597 $521	42,598			31 428 $335	0,417	1 215 862 $108	16,137	340 $142	0,005	174 136 $449	2,311	15 763 $397	0,209	7 534 548 $607
1796	495 378 $415	3,094	4 887 076 $129	30,519	27 008 $604	0,169	789 030 $379	4,927	2 598 271 $614	16,226	106 437 $180	0,665	158 966 $038	0,993	165 236 $356	1,032	16 013 356 $598
1797	689 596 $936	5,833	3 979 976 $884	33,663			561 632 $474	4,750	1 449 318 $531	12,258	176 973 $038	1,497	165 169 $844	1,397	159 161 $940	1,346	11 822 970 $024
1798	36 027 $461	0,239	6 828 264 $088	45,359			138 727 $012	0,922	2 232 147 $883	14,828	204 665 $991	1,360	62 978 $340	0,418	205 086 $888	1,362	15 053 960 $930
1799	103 546 $620	0,585	9 058 217 $010	51,211			134 271 $630	0,759	1 935 010 $640	10,940	151 131 $140	0,854	93 764 $140	0,530	236 517 $230	1,337	17 688 107 $851
1800	28 346 $600	0,137	6 702 836 $204	32,405			176 095 $039	0,851	4 035 762 $391	19,511	839 452 $156	4,058	78 483 $213	0,379	148 199 $886	0,716	20 684 802 $298
1801	55 527 $914	0,221	9 651 014 $710	38,444			221 678 $918	0,883	3 550 232 $732	14,142	1 026 895 $512	4,091	53 763 $301	0,214	192 916 $887	0,768	25 103 785 $190
1802	646 115 $625	3,018	8 472 170 $155	39,580			51 260 $685	0,239	3 458 883 $649	16,159	66 068 $025	0,309	207 788 $950	0,971	174 627 $852	0,816	21 405 349 $072
1803	512 158 $174	2,379	10 514 250 $356	48,839			81 256 $375	0,377	3 111 689 $074	14,454	317 203 $966	1,473	172 770 $078	0,803	139 101 $155	0,646	21 528 379 $563
1804	1 607 641 $614	7,633	7 462 492 $334	35,433			138 251 $175	0,656	2 757 858 $306	13,095	81 994 $311	0,389	322 882 $238	1,533	132 520 $916	0,629	21 060 962 $501
1805	922 302 $080	4,071	8 865 210 $950	39,133			130 019 $705	0,574	3 048 765 $027	13,458	303 178 $690	1,338	321 096 $267	1,417	270 572 $205	1,194	22 654 204 $293
1806	1 058 386 $020	4,551	8 201 116 $990	35,265			179 959 $115	0,774	3 386 274 $054	14,561	7 536 $200	0,032	316 717 $510	1,362	126 963 $275	0,546	23 255 505 $141
1807	1 093 992 $120	5,210	7 971 196 $005	37,959			181 991 $850	0,867	2 751 236 $005	13,101	400 $000	0,002	387 144 $160	1,844	181 270 $770	0,863	20 999 506 $331
1808			802 980 $620	13,818			18 374 $400	0,316	364 358 $880	6,270					25 210 $600	0,434	5 811 038 $620
1809			7 342 270 $330	74,479			173 535 $780	1,760	716 327 $210	7,266			14 230 $450	0,144	130 103 $530	1,320	9 858 222 $739
1810			10 219 063 $660	81,609			63 967 $430	0,511	602 212 $270	4,809			75 652 $755	0,604	70 631 $300	0,564	12 521 960 $437
1811			4 323 864 $845	62,538			30 810 $500	0,446	1 158 108 $560	16,750					12 103 $600	0,175	6 913 924 $928
1812			6 927 589 $310	66,238			85 963 $760	0,822	641 358 $720	6,132			2 093 $900	0,020	18 209 $280	0,174	10 458 591 $995
1813			6 261 978 $630	63,057			50 255 $845	0,506	610 516 $770	6,148			277 922 $437	2,799	180 489 $417	1,817	9 930 704 $288
1814	1 344 437 $280	7,653	6 579 572 $250	37,454			91 403 $105	0,520	2 235 892 $125	12,728	114 907 $980	0,654	584 483 $935	3,327	122 921 $040	0,700	17 566 960 $844
1815	1 146 458 $437	5,854	7 615 463 $857	38,885			98 737 $610	0,504	3 491 496 $782	17,828	64 737 $360	0,331	399 171 $245	2,038	143 011 $642	0,730	19 584 708 $422
1816	1 576 569 $974	9,745	4 186 393 $042	25,876			43 069 $365	0,266	2 671 406 $482	16,512	131 158 $926	0,811	453 056 $061	2,800	146 246 $475	0,904	16 178 708 $073
1817	599 390 $318	3,801	6 169 867 $242	39,124			10 981 $030	0,070	1 449 784 $878	9,193	61 192 $811	0,388	293 341 $755	1,860	105 150 $505	0,667	15 770 143 $859
1818	681 295 $932	4,025	6 924 400 $890	40,904			61 614 $925	0,364	2 074 873 $001	12,257	113 129 $645	0,668	160 391 $620	0,947	88 242 $132	0,521	16 928 380 $434
1819	594 670 $362	5,267	4 209 087 $095	37,277			48 977 $380	0,434	1 573 292 $195	13,934	46 177 $210	0,409	123 392 $645	1,093	97 928 $130	0,867	11 291 405 $295
1820	632 982 $041	5,467	3 951 809 $536	34,131			4 772 $383	0,041	1 400 159 $672	12,093	39 227 $684	0,339	525 622 $241	4,540	64 122 $132	0,554	11 578 343 $502
1821	520 681 $400	5,121	4 084 568 $766	40,173			9 300 $308	0,091	1 011 378 $646	9,947	6 137 $500	0,060	565 774 $480	5,565	82 067 $065	0,807	10 167 465 $972
1822	703 010 $268	6,497	4 634 223 $760	42,831			1 253 $980	0,012	927 291 $194	8,570	14 606 $279	0,135	133 753 $921	1,236	59 684 $089	0,552	10 819 718 $064
1823	323 633 $183	2,864	3 966 188 $332	35,102			3 025 $141	0,027	645 323 $016	5,711	15 997 $840	0,142	115 294 $205	1,020	88 607 $624	0,784	11 299 032 $378
1824	240 410 $200	2,396	3 363 444 $340	33,526					591 567 $950	5,897	28 893 $980	0,288	145 932 $140	1,455	128 992 $970	1,286	10 032 207 $784
1825	259 436 $738	1,808	6 812 676 $171	47,469			11 638 $910	0,081	548 796 $925	3,824	16 288 $890	0,113	124 081 $470	0,865	113 209 $540	0,789	14 351 971 $392
1826	224 427 $650	2,286	3 189 235 $016	32,492			12 $000	0,000	540 542 $245	5,507	10 843 $050	0,110	122 673 $670	1,250	115 068 $060	1,172	9 815 342 $456
1827	235 842 $027	2,085	4 573 367 $779	40,441			31 $920	0,000	583 584 $302	5,160	8 810 $400	0,078	140 872 $800	1,246	89 924 $460	0,795	11 308 853 $346
1828	205 486 $643	1,906	4 582 564 $082	42,499			5 679 $430	0,053	502 185 $639	4,657	2 278 $600	0,021	129 988 $735	1,206	79 041 $386	0,733	10 782 763 $547
1829	424 842 $069	4,353	3 134 527 $618	32,116			1 079 $560	0,011	294 014 $403	3,012	2 821 $100	0,029	98 818 $191	1,012	110 312 $202	1,130	9 759 883 $760
1830	199 221 $710	1,988	3 327 339 $687	33,211					584 460 $303	5,834	18 832 $890	0,188	185 619 $671	1,853	132 810 $018	1,326	10 018 902 $535
1831	199 785 $290	2,479	3 508 476 $732	43,535			6 052 $760	0,075	639 621 $562	7,937	38 308 $779	0,475	142 854 $053	1,773	114 191 $542	1,417	8 058 940 $049

Quadro nº. 6 - Exportações de Produtos do Reino

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Danzig	%	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%
1787	75 963 $499	2,614					21 137 $424	0,727	176 573 $354	6,076	51 361 $220	1,767	120 510 $362	4,147	73 943 $993	2,545
1789	31 097 $201	1,093			1 135 $934	0,040	26 584 $426	0,934	163 686 $358	5,752	98 776 $923	3,471	66 440 $070	2,335	13 907 $361	0,489
1796	15 632 $600	0,400					117 522 $343	3,004	325 452 $908	8,320	328 843 $848	8,407		0,000	93 029 $945	2,378
1797	4 547 $400	0,127					224 321 $950	6,280	377 189 $770	10,559	238 015 $530	6,663	1 846 $000	0,052	215 450 $795	6,032
1798	4 414 $200	0,093					204 019 $970	4,315	334 589 $016	7,077	212 948 $380	4,504			105 334 $910	2,228
1799	786 $620	0,016					106 076 $960	2,174	315 122 $140	6,459	235 347 $640	4,824	23 779 $760	0,487	104 385 $525	2,140
1800							118 655 $060	2,910	333 969 $450	8,190	236 843 $180	5,808	385 $000	0,009	142 138 $250	3,486
1801							96 313 $310	1,342	256 923 $460	3,580	269 828 $220	3,760	40 454 $610	0,564	258 706 $805	3,605
1802							73 177 $600	1,376	266 280 $600	5,006	273 880 $090	5,149	144 911 $380	2,724	72 489 $365	1,363
1803							48 596 $720	0,672	285 180 $135	3,944	201 374 $750	2,785	57 410 $000	0,794	61 476 $515	0,850
1804							70 690 $175	1,466	266 620 $865	5,530	269 732 $550	5,595	86 447 $790	1,793	158 249 $855	3,282
1805							63 373 $040	1,056	254 435 $770	4,242	228 607 $290	3,811	125 264 $350	2,088	275 024 $785	4,585
1806							49 318 $710	0,811	357 046 $980	5,872	284 285 $020	4,676	38 525 $820	0,634	95 089 $770	1,564
1807							86 314 $300	1,194	289 946 $230	4,011	363 173 $740	5,023	20 017 $040	0,277	42 152 $745	0,583
1808									301 569 $310	35,290	82 382 $800	9,641			49 423 $600	5,784
1809									256 412 $334	4,046	243 504 $900	3,842				
1810									323 308 $412	4,693	175 860 $655	2,553				
1811									308 631 $958	7,261	289 694 $600	6,815				
1812									306 571 $885	5,905	338 442 $275	6,519				
1813									518 367 $697	9,393	263 055 $832	4,767				
1814							9 794 $955	0,184	461 106 $069	8,673	15 479 $165	0,291	41 479 $915	0,780	36 311 $705	0,683
1815							31 434 $495	0,481	318 789 $887	4,874	185 149 $840	2,831	52 979 $330	0,810	86 506 $345	1,323
1816							31 609 $680	0,782	193 323 $200	4,780	295 784 $040	7,314	32 019 $685	0,792	78 665 $885	1,945
1817			880 $000	0,017			16 811 $955	0,333	162 306 $335	3,210	81 405 $175	1,610	35 136 $580	0,695	74 436 $300	1,472
1818			3 392 $800	0,053			49 575 $170	0,773	145 188 $592	2,264	124 476 $170	1,941	43 080 $665	0,672	61 763 $760	0,963
1819			4 800 $980	0,105			52 241 $075	1,139	201 741 $245	4,398	89 034 $560	1,941	20 174 $405	0,440	49 038 $350	1,069
1820			4 032 $500	0,087			15 656 $670	0,338	166 089 $212	3,582	137 112 $160	2,957	41 194 $990	0,888	97 353 $680	2,100
1821			17 680 $480	0,363			49 731 $870	1,020	160 856 $650	3,300	192 706 $710	3,954	60 328 $890	1,238	140 237 $730	2,877
1822			8 396 $852	0,158			41 527 $354	0,780	145 594 $703	2,734	288 622 $138	5,419	83 335 $719	1,565	71 112 $975	1,335
1823			5 935 $500	0,141			41 450 $900	0,985	134 074 $360	3,187	133 357 $070	3,170	57 344 $098	1,363	47 572 $520	1,131
1824			562 $000	0,014			86 075 $440	2,101	182 939 $040	4,465	188 377 $120	4,598	34 866 $890	0,851	34 574 $860	0,844
1825			1 656 $560	0,023			71 493 $320	1,006	226 830 $610	3,192	167 527 $790	2,357	36 558 $770	0,514	66 352 $800	0,934
1826			1 689 $120	0,041			50 762 $790	1,241	153 502 $054	3,752	203 262 $970	4,969	37 839 $010	0,925	68 528 $435	1,675
1827			827 $460	0,016			27 096 $560	0,518	130 687 $405	2,496	115 366 $570	2,204	34 078 $030	0,651	166 378 $760	3,178
1828			150 $640	0,003			18 388 $160	0,343	88 332 $310	1,649	141 408 $740	2,639	31 820 $170	0,594	176 257 $460	3,290
1829			2 876 $520	0,071			14 961 $372	0,369	210 834 $330	5,205	143 181 $594	3,535	45 702 $280	1,128	48 130 $296	1,188
1830			1 206 $040	0,031			11 846 $010	0,300	130 444 $485	3,309	62 657 $343	1,589	27 411 $531	0,695	53 790 $880	1,364
1831			32 503 $800	0,752			11 050 $990	0,256	125 646 $285	2,907	123 731 $993	2,863	27 419 $864	0,634	119 664 $280	2,769

cont.

Quadro nº. 6 - Exportações de Produtos do Reino (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Holanda	%	Inglaterra	%	Malta	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	Total
1787	157 863 $601	5,432	2 036 754 $098	70,088	420 $800	0,014	597 $880	0,021	65 003 $384	2,237	74 $760	0,003	97 144 $463	3,343	28 637 $368	0,985	2 905 986 $206
1789	134 725 $576	4,735	2 152 425 $880	75,643			169 $280	0,006	35 269 $928	1,239	301 $949	0,011	107 028 $610	3,761	13 968 $545	0,491	2 845 518 $041
1796	124 294 $122	3,177	2 255 945 $476	57,671	941 $840	0,024	5 883 $495	0,150	361 449 $120	9,240	1 861 $600	0,048	147 829 $428	3,779	133 091 $944	3,402	3 911 778 $669
1797	167 855 $943	4,699	1 727 400 $310	48,359			12 508 $103	0,350	272 005 $500	7,615	35 810 $550	1,003	162 846 $568	4,559	132 260 $560	3,703	3 572 058 $979
1798	8 725 $470	0,185	3 467 079 $410	73,333			12 680 $870	0,268	76 950 $520	1,628	66 993 $000	1,417	59 200 $300	1,252	174 924 $700	3,700	4 727 860 $746
1799	8 236 $920	0,169	3 716 071 $000	76,165			3 947 $300	0,081	25 172 $780	0,516	60 958 $240	1,249	69 099 $280	1,416	209 970 $160	4,304	4 878 954 $325
1800	387 $200	0,009	2 913 868 $000	71,459			19 196 $700	0,471	102 551 $890	2,515	17 867 $800	0,438	54 657 $200	1,340	137 157 $920	3,364	4 077 677 $650
1801	14 953 $370	0,208	5 968 363 $360	83,166			18 103 $900	0,252	35 162 $160	0,490	44 387 $640	0,619	23 793 $400	0,332	149 433 $795	2,082	7 176 424 $030
1802	102 997 $070	1,936	3 935 087 $275	73,983			5 769 $400	0,108	96 719 $540	1,818	40 014 $615	0,752	185 658 $005	3,491	121 932 $215	2,292	5 318 917 $155
1803	79 720 $620	1,102	6 150 488 $160	85,057			26 951 $050	0,373	80 887 $400	1,119	26 037 $350	0,360	112 167 $160	1,551	100 760 $150	1,393	7 231 050 $010
1804	119 864 $320	2,486	3 310 050 $910	68,658			60 551 $650	1,256	95 076 $780	1,972	39 387 $900	0,817	246 630 $125	5,116	97 802 $700	2,029	4 821 105 $620
1805	142 859 $920	2,382	4 222 461 $520	70,393			15 923 $550	0,265	167 608 $700	2,794	108 585 $530	1,810	281 152 $840	4,687	113 144 $560	1,886	5 998 441 $855
1806	75 030 $140	1,234	4 710 743 $560	77,477			54 995 $300	0,904	141 969 $890	2,335	1 155 $050	0,019	203 732 $910	3,351	68 316 $560	1,124	6 080 209 $710
1807	84 922 $700	1,175	5 779 815 $200	79,946			31 284 $620	0,433	184 303 $400	2,549	400 $000	0,006	225 449 $800	3,118	121 872 $940	1,686	7 229 652 $715
1808			383 688 $120	44,900			462 $000	0,054	14 048 $000	1,644					22 963 $000	2,687	854 536 $830
1809			5 673 324 $200	89,520			14 599 $800	0,230	33 425 $700	0,527			12 395 $200	0,196	103 832 $240	1,638	6 337 494 $374
1810			6 207 067 $830	90,102			21 487 $800	0,312	34 810 $360	0,505			66 459 $600	0,965	59 961 $200	0,870	6 888 955 $857
1811			3 485 926 $600	82,010			17 968 $950	0,423	136 264 $280	3,206					12 103 $600	0,285	4 250 589 $988
1812			4 508 484 $520	86,838			8 806 $400	0,170	10 056 $960	0,194			1 361 $500	0,026	18 080 $840	0,348	5 191 804 $380
1813			4 262 557 $530	77,239			46 159 $600	0,836	11 748 $700	0,213			240 573 $242	4,359	176 228 $157	3,193	5 518 690 $758
1814	97 235 $150	1,829	4 193 328 $305	78,869			4 722 $600	0,089	52 725 $720	0,992	17 300 $540	0,325	291 479 $410	5,482	95 893 $665	1,804	5 316 857 $199
1815	153 476 $785	2,347	5 280 470 $127	80,740			29 413 $600	0,450	50 795 $280	0,777	13 828 $310	0,211	260 911 $495	3,989	76 318 $347	1,167	6 540 073 $841
1816	185 559 $970	4,588	2 746 655 $132	67,914			22 357 $200	0,553	54 960 $700	1,359	27 813 $435	0,688	271 105 $025	6,703	104 487 $830	2,584	4 044 341 $782
1817	94 359 $565	1,866	4 361 266 $830	86,258			724 $840	0,014	97 321 $460	1,925	9 331 $575	0,185	81 406 $525	1,610	40 672 $935	0,804	5 056 060 $075
1818	102 808 $917	1,603	5 589 676 $590	87,155			31 720 $000	0,495	76 520 $480	1,193	22 653 $970	0,353	77 834 $105	1,214	84 832 $112	1,323	6 413 523 $331
1819	61 453 $170	1,340	3 810 551 $610	83,072			22 210 $400	0,484	99 941 $260	2,179	10 945 $045	0,239	70 335 $310	1,533	94 587 $745	2,062	4 587 055 $155
1820	108 386 $270	2,338	3 687 632 $215	79,530			363 $400	0,008	109 502 $380	2,362	26 363 $800	0,569	187 213 $880	4,038	55 904 $210	1,206	4 636 805 $367
1821	133 589 $470	2,741	3 717 750 $500	76,275			181 $760	0,004	92 079 $780	1,889	6 137 $500	0,126	228 178 $130	4,681	74 674 $660	1,532	4 874 134 $130
1822	136 939 $582	2,571	4 330 122 $883	81,304			60 $080	0,001	84 651 $404	1,589	3 272 $805	0,061	75 489 $582	1,417	56 734 $781	1,065	5 325 860 $858
1823	177 807 $044	4,227	3 448 180 $386	81,976			1 708 $051	0,041	14 811 $598	0,352	1 341 $600	0,032	54 859 $008	1,304	87 890 $564	2,089	4 206 332 $699
1824	136 877 $340	3,341	3 082 669 $060	75,238					107 421 $800	2,622	13 233 $680	0,323	103 053 $360	2,515	126 571 $370	3,089	4 097 221 $960
1825	144 656 $880	2,035	6 098 133 $640	85,805			208 $640	0,003	75 071 $880	1,056	16 288 $890	0,229	89 505 $920	1,259	112 640 $940	1,585	7 106 926 $640
1826	137 520 $200	3,362	3 088 800 $860	75,503					121 563 $650	2,972	8 609 $450	0,210	104 619 $750	2,557	114 270 $160	2,793	4 090 968 $449
1827	120 158 $770	2,295	4 285 900 $920	81,872			31 $920	0,001	138 413 $510	2,644	8 810 $400	0,168	124 716 $000	2,382	82 389 $600	1,574	5 234 855 $905
1828	135 723 $340	2,533	4 444 052 $850	82,950			799 $120	0,015	137 434 $190	2,565	2 278 $600	0,043	104 161 $340	1,944	76 693 $760	1,432	5 357 500 $680
1829	268 322 $054	6,625	3 085 338 $996	76,175			1 079 $560	0,027	65 954 $884	1,628	2 821 $100	0,070	51 306 $408	1,267	109 809 $172	2,711	4 050 318 $566
1830	57 465 $721	1,458	3 228 857 $677	81,903					125 007 $945	3,171	7 939 $860	0,201	104 107 $061	2,641	131 570 $863	3,337	3 942 305 $416
1831	81 824 $132	1,893	3 424 135 $467	79,234			1 129 $880	0,026	124 354 $010	2,878	38 308 $779	0,886	122 232 $623	2,828	89 570 $167	2,073	4 321 572 $270

Quadro nº. 7 - Exportações de produtos das ilhas

unidade — real

Anos	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%	Holanda	%	Inglaterra	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	Total
1787	10 $784	1,981									490 $560	90,118	43 $008	7,901											544 $352
1789	3 $600	0,573									244 $944	38,996	98 $173	15,630							278 $720	44,373	2 $688	0,428	628 $125
1796									160 $000	1,400	224 $000	1,959	11 048 $200	96,641											11 432 $200
1797									51 $200	0,632	2 236 $000	27,594	5 816 $000	71,774											8 103 $200
1798	2 908 $000	25,247									1 786 $000	15,506	6 824 $000	59,246											11 518 $000
1799	848 $000	4,945									1 152 $000	6,718	13 179 $200	76,859					1 968 $000	11,477					17 147 $200
1800	2 106 $000	9,657											14 393 $000	65,996			405 $000	1,857	4 905 $000	22,491					21 809 $000
1801	850 $000	5,340					867 $000	5,447	476 $000	2,990			9 085 $500	57,078			1 970 $100	12,377	2 669 $000	16,768					15 917 $600
1802							608 $000	6,884			4 512 $000	51,087	3 712 $000	42,029											8 832 $000
1803			8 132 $000	49,500							2 920 $000	17,774	4 304 $400	26,201					1 072 $000	6,525					16 428 $400
1804							688 $000	11,846			4 272 $000	73,554							848 $000	14,601					5 808 $000
1805	480 $000	2,649					1 020 $000	5,629			8 100 $000	44,697	7 261 $920	40,073					1 260 $000	6,953					18 121 $920
1806			11 216 $800	32,919			2 330 $000	6,838			9 140 $000	26,824	10 150 $000	29,788			1 236 $800	3,630							34 073 $600
1807							330 $000	2,407			4 280 $000	31,218	9 100 $000	66,375											13 710 $000
1808													1 644 $000	100,000											1 644 $000
1809													470 $400	100,000											470 $400
1810													487 $500	100,000											487 $500
1812					322 $560	42,919							429 $000	57,081											751 $560
1814			3 384 $000	80,114							840 $000	19,886													4 224 $000
1817													1 108 $800	100,000											1 108 $800
1818							12 096 $000	42,556			3 487 $500	12,270	3 636 $000	12,792	2 980 $800	10,487	6 223 $500	21,895							28 423 $800
1819			1 695 $000	6,199			3 892 $500	14,235			8 032 $500	29,375	13 522 $500	49,451			202 $500	0,741							27 345 $000
1820													94 041 $000	100,000											94 041 $000
1821											10 021 $500	9,328	97 410 $000	90,672											107 431 $500
1822							26 215 $420	14,475			17 023 $000	9,399	137 874 $560	76,126											181 112 $980

Quadro nº. 8 - Exportações de produtos da África

unidade — real

Anos	Áustria	%	Espanha	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%	Holanda	%	Inglaterra	%	Portos Italianos	%	Rússia	%	Total
1823					17 843 $625	17,411			20 782 $575	20,279	61 382 $070	59,893	2 477 $115	2,417			102 485 $385
1824					4 967 $250	34,226					9 546 $000	65,774					14 513 $250
1825					30 432 $970	17,819	572 $400	0,335	4 663 $988	2,731	131 253 $644	76,849	3 870 $285	2,266			170 793 $287
1826	1 119 $800	1,572	10 274 $000	14,424	4 992 $000	7,008	570 $500	0,801	151 $490	0,213	53 965 $494	75,763	156 $200	0,219			71 229 $484
1827	172 $800	0,123			699 $850	0,499	271 $734	0,194	10 870 $780	7,757	126 369 $150	90,173	1 213 $662	0,866	543 $400	0,388	140 141 $376
1828	4 022 $040	3,480	761 $400	0,659	8 976 $978	7,768	1 279 $080	1,107	7 256 $811	6,280	86 279 $091	74,660	6 987 $730	6,047			115 563 $130
1829	384 $100	0,366			44 929 $150	42,862	1 094 $850	1,044	10 414 $007	9,935	40 603 $932	38,736	7 397 $503	7,057			104 823 $542
1830	5 468 $655	4,527			31 414 $189	26,007			19 603 $888	16,230	48 796 $700	40,398	15 507 $104	12,838			120 790 $536
1831	1 368 $000	2,578	1 459 $200	2,750	12 849 $134	24,216	1 678 $937	3,164	4 057 $593	7,647	27 209 $640	51,281	4 437 $862	8,364			53 060 $366

Quadro nº. 9 - Exportações de produtos do Brasil

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%	Holanda	%
1787	52 606 $034	1,451			15 $390	0,000	89 472 $736	2,467	2 348 $956	0,065	675 962 $794	18,640	732 623 $707	20,203	164 137 $999	4,526
1789	59 837 $080	1,509			369 $080	0,009	51 845 $539	1,307	290 $460	0,007	492 076 $813	12,409	1 075 589 $743	27,124	231 290 $890	5,833
1796	53 871 $400	0,545			17 005 $393	0,172	127 578 $576	1,291	185 $576	0,002	23 260 $800	0,235	5 044 431 $773	51,037	356 037 $115	3,602
1797	39 216 $594	0,578			28 295 $872	0,417	89 663 $214	1,321	928 $168	0,014	16 520 $110	0,243	3 015 316 $636	44,412	394 064 $473	5,804
1798	63 410 $532	0,714			144 459 $407	1,627	704 768 $320	7,935			16 109 $100	0,181	2 873 218 $713	32,350	18 216 $991	0,205
1799	58 408 $800	0,572			162 760 $160	1,595	630 485 $480	6,180					3 163 068 $120	31,003	94 157 $700	0,923
1800					572 333 $063	4,038	647 919 $215	4,571	1 066 $120	0,008	87 531 $950	0,618	5 647 502 $888	39,846	23 389 $800	0,165
1801					68 797 $938	0,456	412 428 $369	2,733	2 723 $440	0,018	618 441 $516	4,098	7 305 166 $428	48,401	40 442 $544	0,268
1802					22 562 $200	0,155	306 364 $290	2,107	307 $665	0,002	3 271 468 $315	22,502	3 210 144 $350	22,081	529 055 $355	3,639
1803					53 644 $040	0,453	326 328 $309	2,758	2 997 $050	0,025	2 064 307 $979	17,448	2 671 193 $102	22,578	394 413 $454	3,334
1804					133 967 $805	1,017	186 067 $224	1,413			4 197 959 $754	31,880	2 342 824 $174	17,792	1 122 756 $278	8,526
1805					13 839 $325	0,100	290 226 $785	2,089	1 743 $470	0,013	3 282 856 $522	23,629	2 869 017 $812	20,651	705 580 $240	5,079
1806					3 501 $600	0,024	415 595 $525	2,865			5 045 885 $865	34,785	2 481 645 $622	17,108	864 095 $880	5,957
1807					162 $821	0,001	935 228 $220	8,179	1 338 $480	0,012	4 432 629 $470	38,765	1 344 688 $410	11,760	847 894 $600	7,415
1808							343 604 $840	7,413			3 609 544 $600	77,869				
1809							340 452 $625	16,517								
1810							571 817 $720	19,307								
1811							97 379 $015	18,997	11 629 $820	2,269						
1812							147 335 $100	15,203	19 482 $100	2,010						
1813							417 304 $500	45,690	2 141 $410	0,234						
1814					2 638 $100	0,030	875 938 $250	9,834	2 478 $000	0,028	3 029 498 $575	34,011	562 805 $275	6,318	1 047 826 $600	11,764
1815					31 485 $470	0,365	1 087 706 $640	12,616	5 846 $740	0,068	1 601 887 $637	18,580	1 096 826 $745	12,722	640 150 $022	7,425
1816					3 988 $700	0,046	695 471 $871	8,016			2 143 707 $023	24,708	2 234 143 $724	25,751	868 219 $384	10,007
1817			756 377 $217	9,461	1 002 $980	0,013	960 411 $458	12,014			849 163 $899	10,622	2 332 118 $301	29,172	377 038 $603	4,716
1818			563 146 $435	7,430	547 $200	0,007	1 014 543 $325	13,386			1 271 209 $595	16,772	2 125 054 $160	28,038	201 080 $935	2,653
1819			433 003 $257	9,689	312 $900	0,007	916 874 $048	20,516			552 247 $460	12,357	1 106 298 $190	24,754	155 049 $312	3,469
1820			442 801 $212	8,376	12 818 $759	0,242	1 080 556 $090	20,439			371 294 $230	7,023	1 522 914 $054	28,806	226 584 $469	4,286
1821			653 862 $529	17,638	11 652 $767	0,314	320 796 $769	8,654			301 790 $658	8,141	787 289 $700	21,238	258 075 $310	6,962
1822			499 318 $751	12,716	727 $200	0,019	401 262 $251	10,219	1 488 $320	0,038	490 723 $282	12,498	1 108 256 $108	28,225	507 964 $566	12,937
1823			347 618 $244	15,266	340 $942	0,015	303 119 $746	13,311			172 877 $976	7,592	447 792 $754	19,665	97 270 $780	4,272
1824			459 747 $065	19,391			1 120 423 $230	47,257			136 481 $610	5,757	88 123 $135	3,717	90 488 $380	3,817
1825			164 968 $020	10,151			222 663 $340	13,701			165 569 $520	10,188	101 252 $645	6,231	96 897 $370	5,963
1826			289 357 $255	21,442			243 508 $720	18,045			116 799 $050	8,655	240 060 $495	17,789	76 641 $750	5,679
1827			479 839 $200	25,623	5 268 $400	0,281	402 664 $890	21,502			63 654 $880	3,399	377 737 $980	20,171	74 940 $390	4,002
1828			221 241 $572	16,407	443 $250	0,033	454 615 $448	33,714			61 344 $310	4,549	193 518 $368	14,351	51 530 $672	3,821
1829			119 668 $721	11,636	400 $220	0,039	303 451 $344	29,507	1 103 $375	0,107	75 413 $589	7,333	126 820 $130	12,332	145 365 $078	14,135
1830			459 974 $671	22,952	3 609 $470	0,180	493 565 $608	24,629	3 172 $600	0,158	102 443 $542	5,112	310 192 $077	15,478	111 311 $801	5,554
1831			185 803 $070	12,965	3 507 $330	0,245	308 485 $920	21,526			49 528 $600	3,456	209 609 $520	14,626	105 882 $525	7,388

cont.

Quadro nº. 9 - Exportações de produtos do Brasil (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Inglaterra	%	Malta	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	Total
1787	776 850 $568	21,422	1 540 $800	0,042	5 401 $375	0,149	1 067 809 $435	29,446	21 300 $000	0,587	35 643 $257	0,983	649 $200	0,018	3 626 362 $251
1789	1 031 446 $616	26,011			3 987 $750	0,101	956 726 $200	24,127			61 603 $310	1,554	368 $550	0,009	3 965 432 $031
1796	2 201 898 $548	22,278	23 567 $571	0,238	13 158 $268	0,133	1 876 910 $871	18,989	104 575 $580	1,058	10 318 $898	0,104	31 146 $348	0,315	9 883 946 $717
1797	1 905 520 $824	28,066			12 038 $160	0,177	1 119 026 $002	16,482	140 343 $042	2,067	2 150 $756	0,032	26 331 $580	0,388	6 789 415 $431
1798	2 984 372 $106	33,602			19 026 $402	0,214	1 918 207 $833	21,598	109 565 $991	1,234	457 $040	0,005	29 717 $188	0,335	8 881 529 $623
1799	4 181 680 $250	40,987			5 610 $490	0,055	1 772 435 $280	17,373	83 987 $300	0,823	23 792 $260	0,233	26 141 $070	0,256	10 202 526 $910
1800	2 758 331 $814	19,461			18 435 $339	0,130	3 649 659 $961	25,750	735 897 $356	5,192	23 826 $013	0,168	7 520 $446	0,053	14 173 413 $965
1801	2 679 215 $570	17,751			38 475 $708	0,255	3 124 925 $592	20,705	730 124 $272	4,838	29 969 $901	0,199	42 245 $692	0,280	15 092 956 $970
1802	4 045 796 $000	27,828			27 686 $145	0,190	3 032 550 $287	20,859	24 019 $770	0,165	19 132 $545	0,132	49 238 $517	0,339	14 538 325 $439
1803	3 399 991 $626	28,738			15 408 $305	0,130	2 514 444 $454	21,253	290 094 $616	2,452	60 351 $718	0,510	38 007 $005	0,321	11 831 181 $658
1804	2 807 601 $074	21,321			9 801 $689	0,074	2 216 697 $618	16,834	41 195 $011	0,313	76 252 $113	0,579	32 846 $536	0,249	13 167 969 $276
1805	3 759 345 $690	27,059			10 632 $045	0,077	2 573 500 $147	18,523	192 977 $160	1,389	38 726 $027	0,279	154 747 $045	1,114	13 893 192 $268
1806	2 534 011 $910	17,469			29 450 $535	0,203	2 958 892 $084	20,398	6 381 $150	0,044	108 223 $160	0,746	58 340 $715	0,402	14 506 024 $046
1807	1 330 471 $705	11,636			9 778 $630	0,086	2 360 455 $915	20,643			115 197 $760	1,007	56 723 $030	0,496	11 434 569 $041
1808	345 089 $800	7,445			4 845 $000	0,105	330 524 $380	7,130					1 815 $600	0,039	4 635 424 $220
1809	1 047 282 $560	50,809			6 101 $860	0,296	660 484 $580	32,044			1 835 $250	0,089	5 043 $680	0,245	2 061 200 $555
1810	1 921 282 $860	64,870			6 874 $530	0,232	447 278 $910	15,102			9 193 $155	0,310	5 285 $340	0,178	2 961 732 $515
1811	216 165 $560	42,171			8 162 $820	1,592	179 254 $680	34,970							512 591 $895
1812	359 709 $470	37,118			10 109 $860	1,043	432 114 $660	44,590			214 $000	0,022	128 $440	0,013	969 093 $630
1813	335 095 $970	36,689			1 082 $310	0,119	123 299 $740	13,500			33 450 $595	3,662	967 $100	0,106	913 341 $625
1814	1 081 973 $695	12,147			7 965 $225	0,089	1 902 755 $975	21,362	90 934 $480	1,021	279 067 $125	3,133	23 497 $075	0,264	8 907 378 $375
1815	999 813 $010	11,597			10 598 $720	0,123	2 941 219 $572	34,115	44 365 $430	0,515	100 878 $790	1,170	60 642 $335	0,703	8 621 421 $111
1816	304 479 $970	3,509			6 394 $325	0,074	2 148 140 $422	24,759	80 938 $191	0,933	151 989 $346	1,752	38 559 $245	0,444	8 676 032 $201
1817	1 364 535 $387	17,069			4 059 $015	0,051	1 090 942 $738	13,647	33 185 $236	0,415	165 445 $830	2,070	59 996 $250	0,750	7 994 276 $914
1818	840 435 $100	11,089			7 654 $545	0,101	1 408 931 $040	18,589	68 128 $955	0,899	77 153 $515	1,018	1 385 $100	0,018	7 579 269 $905
1819	64 850 $865	1,451			5 759 $860	0,129	1 146 099 $454	25,645	35 232 $165	0,788	51 769 $735	1,158	1 614 $725	0,036	4 469 111 $971
1820	107 233 $541	2,028			1 307 $015	0,025	1 172 677 $284	22,182	8 516 $384	0,161	333 315 $649	6,305	6 713 $122	0,127	5 286 731 $809
1821	165 840 $186	4,474			3 496 $148	0,094	861 885 $276	23,250			337 250 $110	9,098	5 101 $825	0,138	3 707 041 $278
1822	54 712 $413	1,393			624 $800	0,016	795 197 $576	20,252	11 333 $474	0,289	52 278 $939	1,331	2 674 $272	0,068	3 926 561 $952
1823	264 057 $292	11,596					569 438 $607	25,007	14 656 $240	0,644	59 965 $597	2,633			2 277 138 $178
1824	51 315 $350	2,164					395 750 $810	16,692	3 090 $000	0,130	24 551 $380	1,036	932 $200	0,039	2 370 903 $160
1825	467 804 $310	28,786			560 $640	0,034	371 173 $310	22,840			33 943 $550	2,089	277 $200	0,017	1 625 109 $905
1826	9 325 $120	0,691					352 930 $495	26,153	2 233 $600	0,166	18 038 $920	1,337	586 $600	0,043	1 349 482 $005
1827	41 153 $910	2,198					407 065 $130	21,737			13 896 $000	0,742	6 449 $500	0,344	1 872 670 $280
1828	30 250 $596	2,243			2 071 $150	0,154	306 131 $139	22,702			25 590 $595	1,898	1 712 $746	0,127	1 348 449 $846
1829	2 860 $730	0,278					205 619 $135	19,994			47 511 $783	4,620	184 $150	0,018	1 028 398 $255
1830	25 058 $250	1,250					403 023 $019	20,111	10 893 $030	0,544	79 606 $450	3,972	1 190 $755	0,059	2 004 041 $273
1831	24 961 $585	1,742			575 $080	0,040	503 215 $090	35,114			20 081 $830	1,401	21 433 $740	1,496	1 433 084 $290

Quadro nº. 10 - Exportações de produtos da Ásia

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%	Holanda	%
1787	742 586 $380	39,533					4 284 $320	0,228	60 441 $412	3,218	230 792 $867	12,287	19 428 $940	1,034	286 030 $339	15,227
1789	124 629 $243	17,729					6 899 $713	0,982	92 747 $995	13,194	77 463 $822	11,020	63 156 $120	8,984	61 127 $090	8,696
1796					8 068 $760	2,903	149 852 $820	53,916					35 345 $536	12,717	14 676 $420	5,280
1797							180 083 $587	59,865	152 $350	0,051			50 539 $930	16,801	941 $440	0,313
1798					381 $360	0,072	141 274 $180	26,792	482 $400	0,091			246 381 $264	46,724		
1799							153 813 $800	34,087	458 $500	0,102			124 332 $640	27,554		
1800					65 790 $400	14,357	69 734 $260	15,217	1 245 $600	0,272			10 488 $250	2,289		
1801							73 009 $360	6,140	800 $000	0,067	40 466 $000	3,403	418 387 $200	35,185		
1802							42 489 $220	9,582	195 $200	0,044	177 080 $000	39,932	87 650 $000	19,766		
1803					9 286 $400	1,407	75 081 $040	11,375			112 672 $000	17,070	8 785 $200	1,331	1 443 $300	0,219
1804					17 097 $292	1,870	60 828 $775	6,653			203 014 $528	22,205	12 186 $300	1,333	342 598 $176	37,472
1805							51 862 $140	11,728			39 510 $190	8,935	118 443 $300	26,785	41 184 $000	9,313
1806							104 932 $660	16,791			163 331 $440	26,136	25 097 $620	4,016	101 778 $000	16,286
1807							95 613 $920	15,276			63 529 $660	10,150	162 255 $040	25,923	115 488 $000	18,451
1808							98 744 $560	49,464			37 686 $400	18,878				
1809							71 684 $970	50,204								
1810							45 204 $840	65,971	3 384 $000	4,939						
1811							16 272 $140	33,640								
1812							24 418 $840	26,115								
1813							91 758 $530	62,416	4 992 $000	3,396						
1814							294 602 $780	30,298	40 202 $240	4,135	130 680 $740	13,440	56 564 $320	5,817	148 373 $820	15,259
1815							151 002 $390	9,148	325 502 $140	19,720	223 927 $580	13,566	78 002 $120	4,726	302 529 $280	18,328
1816							127 047 $040	9,823	9 555 $200	0,739	125 378 $060	9,694	147 191 $050	11,380	310 700 $220	24,023
1817			131 684 $380	12,224			143 447 $940	13,316			63 649 $300	5,908	343 624 $630	31,897	31 761 $280	2,948
1818			54 365 $040	4,012			123 209 $820	9,092			103 314 $500	7,624	264 911 $070	19,549	356 040 $720	26,273
1819			29 637 $548	3,401			90 667 $088	10,405			52 804 $788	6,060	128 716 $376	14,771	238 465 $120	27,365
1820			40 721 $734	7,647			60 603 $210	11,380			35 914 $810	6,744	167 421 $680	31,439	98 441 $342	18,486
1821			48 630 $144	13,808			65 608 $040	18,629			82 723 $200	23,488	57 466 $100	16,317	19 938 $960	5,661
1822			7 279 $040	4,027			43 687 $155	24,169			747 $296	0,413	36 161 $205	20,006	37 831 $440	20,930
1823			9 190 $648	6,377			51 377 $768	35,647			16 154 $624	11,209	13 305 $664	9,232	5 138 $664	3,565
1824			24 854 $332	7,108			82 048 $880	23,464	1 296 $000	0,371	19 380 $760	5,542	56 081 $812	16,038	8 954 $880	2,561
1825			22 231 $360	9,403			25 904 $320	10,956			22 998 $960	9,728	12 996 $640	5,497	9 460 $000	4,001
1826			6 360 $760	4,673			30 891 $640	22,694			21 412 $000	15,730	7 317 $100	5,375	5 986 $110	4,398
1827			36 081 $240	33,581	88 $980	0,083	11 999 $000	11,168			12 080 $140	11,243	15 387 $918	14,322	5 444 $000	5,067
1828			11 743 $840	14,205			7 198 $400	8,707			2 285 $920	2,765	5 355 $120	6,477	5 162 $320	6,244
1829			3 421 $120	10,540			2 914 $980	8,981	660 $480	2,035	5 878 $530	18,111			740 $930	2,283
1830			4 188 $000	5,390			7 846 $750	10,099			448 $000	0,577	14 548 $850	18,724	4 333 $900	5,578
1831			3 031 $200	8,301			983 $120	2,692			788 $500	2,159	5 005 $440	13,707	5 300 $400	14,515

cont.

Quadro nº. 10 - Exportações de produtos da Ásia (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Inglaterra	%	Malta	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	Total
1787	42 248 $289	2,249	103 $270	0,005	14 513 $319	0,773	457 965 $032	24,381			20 000 $780	1,065			1 878 394 $948
1789	21 536 $615	3,064			27 034 $190	3,846	222 203 $167	31,610			4 818 $059	0,685	1 339 $000	0,190	702 955 $014
1796	9 440 $788	3,397	1 332 $158	0,479	28 326 $279	10,192	30 667 $928	11,034					225 $712	0,081	277 936 $401
1797	1 594 $589	0,530			14 454 $157	4,805	52 984 $244	17,614			65 $600	0,022			300 815 $897
1798	4 193 $400	0,795			8 989 $000	1,705	125 605 $480	23,820							527 307 $084
1799	3 025 $560	0,671			70 209 $840	15,559	97 305 $680	21,564	1 803 $600	0,400	288 $000	0,064			451 237 $620
1800	7 029 $200	1,534			79 945 $400	17,446	172 013 $600	37,537	51 376 $000	11,211			632 $000	0,138	458 254 $710
1801	6 968 $800	0,586			65 723 $400	5,527	346 650 $680	29,152	237 004 $800	19,931			112 $800	0,009	1 189 123 $040
1802	619 $400	0,140			11 556 $800	2,606	122 738 $200	27,678			1 120 $000	0,253			443 448 $820
1803	4 879 $800	0,739			3 867 $600	0,586	444 032 $600	67,273							660 047 $940
1804	1 946 $160	0,213			17 325 $036	1,895	258 778 $908	28,305					492 $480	0,054	914 267 $655
1805	459 $600	0,104			27 750 $610	6,275	162 996 $080	36,860							442 205 $920
1806	2 827 $680	0,452			58 452 $880	9,353	164 470 $380	26,318			4 041 $440	0,647			624 932 $100
1807	6 763 $040	1,081			54 929 $600	8,776	126 490 $200	20,209			841 $600	0,134			625 911 $060
1808	44 059 $600	22,071			10 429 $800	5,225	8 710 $200	4,363							199 630 $560
1809	68 917 $310	48,266					2 184 $880	1,530							142 787 $160
1810	15 067 $220	21,989			2 356 $600	3,439	2 509 $920	3,663							68 522 $580
1811	24 500 $000	50,650			447 $400	0,925	7 152 $000	14,786							48 371 $540
1812	4 330 $400	4,631			57 156 $400	61,126	7 600 $400	8,128							93 506 $040
1813	37 515 $100	25,519			591 $375	0,402	12 154 $090	8,267							147 011 $095
1814	46 428 $440	4,775			65 938 $360	6,781	183 792 $880	18,902	4 440 $960	0,457	1 324 $800	0,136			972 349 $340
1815	77 697 $460	4,707			39 057 $500	2,366	417 513 $980	25,295	6 328 $500	0,383	28 523 $920	1,728	526 $080	0,032	1 650 610 $950
1816	76 238 $300	5,895			5 523 $840	0,427	449 192 $720	34,731	22 257 $800	1,721	20 282 $090	1,568			1 293 366 $320
1817	87 213 $600	8,096			3 145 $920	0,292	226 385 $630	21,014	16 320 $000	1,515	30 056 $600	2,790			1 077 289 $280
1818	70 838 $720	5,227			17 647 $080	1,302	342 102 $005	25,245	22 346 $720	1,649			366 $520	0,027	1 355 142 $195
1819	14 636 $020	1,680			19 970 $320	2,292	295 572 $676	33,919			472 $000	0,054	469 $660	0,054	871 411 $596
1820	6 630 $800	1,245			286 $848	0,054	115 656 $008	21,718	2 560 $000	0,481	4 290 $712	0,806			532 527 $144
1821	15 000 $780	4,259			5 622 $400	1,596	56 854 $240	16,143			346 $240	0,098			352 190 $104
1822	18 002 $025	9,959					37 045 $114	20,495							180 753 $275
1823	2 172 $384	1,507					46 787 $696	32,463							144 127 $448
1824	68 848 $610	19,689					74 611 $820	21,337	12 384 $000	3,542	323 $600	0,093	896 $400	0,256	349 681 $094
1825	43 369 $800	18,344			1 168 $000	0,494	98 300 $400	41,577							236 429 $480
1826	2 518 $400	1,850					61 621 $700	45,269			15 $000	0,011			136 122 $710
1827	119 $440	0,111					26 243 $160	24,425							107 443 $878
1828	138 $000	0,167			792 $000	0,958	49 947 $780	60,416					49 $680	0,060	82 673 $060
1829	3 798 $660	11,703					15 042 $881	46,346							32 457 $581
1830	6 054 $400	7,792					39 374 $940	50,675			906 $480	1,167			77 701 $320
1831	15 163 $680	41,525			549 $120	1,504	5 695 $100	15,596							36 516 $560

Quadro n°. 11 - Produtos reexportados por Portugal

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%	Holanda	%
1787	118 $364	0,444			769 $435	2,885	11 351 $719	42,566	594 $095	2,228	1 578 $515	5,919	172 $728	0,648	773 $468	2,900
1789	88 $440	0,442			226 $852	1,133	9 108 $292	45,506	1 865 $226	9,319	1 488 $218	7,435	45 $150	0,226	672 $496	3,360
1796					1 071 $050	0,056	31 103 $427	1,613	111 956 $398	5,806			301 578 $730	15,640	146 $758	0,008
1797					1 403 $260	0,122	57 556 $441	4,994	26 661 $890	2,313			73 379 $680	6,367	124 499 $080	10,802
1798					19 670 $885	2,172	183 190 $663	20,225	70 071 $047	7,736			18 430 $920	2,035	7 299 $000	0,806
1799					2 486 $800	0,116	433 132 $906	20,256	394 465 $400	18,448	2 506 $450	0,117	63 383 $740	2,964		
1800					3 207 $300	0,164	217 076 $623	11,111	465 255 $000	23,815	2 457 $600	0,126	49 921 $600	2,555	4 569 $600	0,234
1801					55 $200	0,003	207 235 $690	12,719	170 513 $410	10,465	9 997 $060	0,614	99 314 $200	6,095	132 $000	0,008
1802					1 919 $800	0,175	194 506 $871	17,750	126 884 $400	11,579	47 880 $605	4,369	7 634 $180	0,697	9 551 $200	0,872
1803					617 $600	0,035	260 456 $605	14,553	324 927 $180	18,156	31 861 $200	1,780	75 622 $560	4,225	33 660 $800	1,881
1804					422 $800	0,020	314 157 $000	14,600	64 994 $500	3,020	162 134 $000	7,535	9 238 $220	0,429	18 150 $840	0,844
1805					432 $800	0,019	498 659 $970	21,660	595 887 $350	25,883	60 644 $170	2,634	21 730 $300	0,944	24 577 $920	1,068
1806					1 108 $100	0,055	573 071 $910	28,508	174 049 $615	8,658	145 329 $160	7,230	7 117 $760	0,354	8 342 $000	0,415
1807					612 $400	0,036	256 422 $915	15,122	205 068 $590	12,094	103 834 $940	6,124	28 956 $500	1,708	41 406 $820	2,442
1808							75 698 $810	63,186			1 459 $200	1,218				
1809							544 418 $610	41,361	25 282 $000	1,921						
1810							313 819 $395	12,059	57 038 $000	2,192						
1811							336 982 $210	16,029	328 447 $680	15,623						
1812							364 539 $940	8,672	1 582 264 $325	37,642						
1813							1 161 006 $835	34,640	90 914 $385	2,713						
1814					201 $600	0,009	737 509 $720	31,169	141 014 $370	5,960	33 928 $920	1,434	17 724 $430	0,749	50 161 $710	2,120
1815					728 $380	0,026	747 947 $010	26,976	518 406 $410	18,697	79 999 $930	2,885	1 502 $400	0,054	50 302 $350	1,814
1816					1 373 $600	0,063	375 710 $650	17,354	270 040 $720	12,473	140 712 $280	6,500	65 085 $340	3,006	212 090 $400	9,796
1817			8 129 $100	0,495	1 147 $800	0,070	542 563 $300	33,055	383 861 $400	23,386	182 053 $440	11,091	10 223 $830	0,623	96 230 $870	5,863
1818			842 $740	0,054	1 257 $800	0,081	722 350 $707	46,543	94 821 $240	6,110	41 585 $900	2,679	3 699 $600	0,238	17 877 $860	1,152
1819			5 152 $200	0,386	1 437 $400	0,108	734 536 $988	54,961	100 756 $700	7,539	20 467 $620	1,531	2 349 $600	0,176	131 670 $260	9,852
1820			2 690 $670	0,262	160 $800	0,016	713 020 $292	69,344	29 014 $000	2,822	12 077 $940	1,175	6 199 $120	0,603	199 569 $960	19,409
1821			20 297 $620	1,802			857 186 $760	76,082	53 951 $080	4,789	4 280 $320	0,380	479 $790	0,043	99 056 $160	8,792
1822							982 112 $884	81,474	95 988 $880	7,963	12 220 $240	1,014	1 116 $800	0,093	3 251 $680	0,270
1823			9 112 $052	0,630	159 $000	0,011	1 185 344 $810	81,998	10 943 $480	0,757	1 968 $900	0,136	10 711 $200	0,741	22 634 $120	1,566
1824					683 $000	0,041	1 449 414 $800	86,900	26 771 $640	1,605	3 162 $500	0,190	163 $520	0,010	4 089 $600	0,245
1825			1 173 $200	0,071	758 $300	0,046	1 069 881 $050	64,735	486 576 $600	29,441	4 481 $000	0,271	2 946 $640	0,178	3 758 $500	0,227
1826					52 $600	0,007	673 999 $775	91,600	8 078 $246	1,098	1 188 $680	0,162	9 240 $200	1,256	4 128 $100	0,561
1827					77 $900	0,011	500 303 $760	71,271	39 832 $900	5,674	4 038 $300	0,575	15 $000	0,002	24 428 $087	3,480
1828							757 626 $410	92,917	22 802 $640	2,797	1 233 $420	0,151	1 536 $000	0,188	5 813 $500	0,713
1829							999 979 $328	99,495	388 $700	0,039	2 040 $500	0,203	400 $000	0,040		
1830			109 $500	0,013	413 $000	0,049	809 000 $177	96,515	723 $200	0,086	290 $970	0,035		0,000	6 506 $400	0,776
1831							742 801 $687	94,130	15 384 $800	1,950	224 $200	0,028	1 540 $000	0,195	2 720 $640	0,345

cont.

Quadro nº. 11 - Produtos reexportados por Portugal (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Inglaterra	%	Malta	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	Total
1787	2 167 $693	8,128	16 $800	0,063	223 $760	0,839	8 380 $451	31,425			106 $650	0,400	414 $678	1,555	26 668 $356
1789	4 090 $237	20,435			237 $115	1,185	1 662 $813	8,308	38 $193	0,191	407 $750	2,037	84 $614	0,423	20 015 $396
1796	408 743 $117	21,197	1 167 $035	0,061	741 662 $337	38,463	329 243 $695	17,075			817 $712	0,042	772 $352	0,040	1 928 262 $611
1797	339 645 $161	29,468			522 632 $054	45,345	5 302 $785	0,460	819 $446	0,071	106 $920	0,009	569 $800	0,049	1 152 576 $517
1798	365 795 $172	40,386			98 030 $740	10,823	111 384 $050	12,297	28 107 $000	3,103	3 321 $000	0,367	445 $000	0,049	905 745 $477
1799	1 144 261 $000	53,514			54 504 $000	2,549	40 096 $900	1,875	2 414 $000	0,113	584 $600	0,027	406 $000	0,019	2 138 241 $796
1800	1 009 214 $190	51,658			58 517 $600	2,995	111 131 $940	5,688	29 406 $000	1,505			2 889 $520	0,148	1 953 646 $973
1801	987 381 $480	60,599			99 375 $910	6,099	41 524 $200	2,548	12 709 $800	0,780			1 124 $600	0,069	1 629 363 $550
1802	486 955 $480	44,437			6 248 $340	0,570	206 875 $622	18,879	2 033 $640	0,186	1 878 $400	0,171	3 457 $120	0,315	1 095 825 $658
1803	954 586 $370	53,339			35 029 $420	1,957	72 324 $620	4,041			251 $200	0,014	334 $000	0,019	1 789 671 $555
1804	1 342 894 $190	62,408			50 572 $800	2,350	187 305 $000	8,705	563 $400	0,026			1 379 $200	0,064	2 151 811 $950
1805	875 682 $220	38,036			75 713 $500	3,289	144 660 $100	6,283	356 $000	0,015	1 217 $400	0,053	2 680 $600	0,116	2 302 242 $330
1806	943 383 $840	46,930			37 060 $400	1,844	119 704 $900	5,955			720 $000	0,036	306 $000	0,015	2 010 193 $685
1807	845 046 $060	49,836			85 999 $000	5,072	79 986 $490	4,717			45 655 $000	2,692	2 674 $800	0,158	1 695 663 $515
1808	28 499 $100	23,788			2 637 $600	2,202	11 076 $300	9,245					432 $000	0,361	119 803 $010
1809	552 275 $860	41,958			152 834 $120	11,611	20 232 $050	1,537					21 227 $610	1,613	1 316 270 $250
1810	2 075 158 $250	79,744			33 248 $500	1,278	117 613 $080	4,520					5 384 $760	0,207	2 602 261 $985
1811	597 272 $685	28,409			4 231 $330	0,201	835 437 $600	39,738							2 102 371 $505
1812	2 054 635 $920	48,880			9 891 $100	0,235	191 586 $700	4,558			518 $400	0,012			4 203 436 $385
1813	1 626 810 $030	48,537			2 422 $560	0,072	463 314 $240	13,823			3 898 $600	0,116	3 294 $160	0,098	3 351 660 $810
1814	1 257 841 $810	53,160			12 776 $920	0,540	96 617 $550	4,083	2 232 $000	0,094	12 612 $600	0,533	3 530 $300	0,149	2 366 151 $930
1815	1 257 483 $260	45,354			19 667 $790	0,709	81 967 $950	2,956	215 $120	0,008	8 857 $040	0,319	5 524 $880	0,199	2 772 602 $520
1816	1 059 019 $640	48,916			8 794 $000	0,406	19 112 $640	0,883	149 $500	0,007	9 679 $600	0,447	3 199 $400	0,148	2 164 967 $770
1817	355 742 $625	21,673			3 051 $255	0,186	35 135 $050	2,141	2 356 $000	0,144	16 432 $800	1,001	4 481 $320	0,273	1 641 408 $790
1818	419 814 $480	27,050			1 612 $500	0,104	241 095 $976	15,534			5 404 $000	0,348	1 658 $400	0,107	1 552 021 $203
1819	305 526 $100	22,860			1 036 $800	0,078	31 476 $305	2,355			815 $600	0,061	1 256 $000	0,094	1 336 481 $573
1820	56 271 $980	5,473			2 815 $120	0,274	2 324 $000	0,226	1 787 $500	0,174	802 $000	0,078	1 504 $800	0,146	1 028 238 $182
1821	88 567 $300	7,861					559 $350	0,050					2 290 $580	0,203	1 126 668 $960
1822	93 511 $879	7,758			569 $100	0,047	10 397 $100	0,863			5 985 $400	0,497	275 $036	0,023	1 205 428 $999
1823	190 396 $200	13,171			1 317 $090	0,091	11 808 $000	0,817			469 $600	0,032	717 $060	0,050	1 445 581 $512
1824	151 065 $320	9,057					13 783 $520	0,826	186 $300	0,011	18 003 $800	1,079	593 $000	0,036	1 667 917 $000
1825	72 114 $777	4,363			9 701 $630	0,587	381 $050	0,023			632 $000	0,038	291 $400	0,018	1 652 696 $147
1826	34 625 $142	4,706			12 $000	0,002	4 270 $200	0,580					211 $300	0,029	735 806 $243
1827	119 824 $359	17,070					10 648 $840	1,517			1 717 $400	0,245	1 085 $360	0,155	701 971 $906
1828	21 843 $545	2,679			2 017 $160	0,247	1 684 $800	0,207			236 $800	0,029	585 $200	0,072	815 379 $475
1829	1 925 $300	0,192											318 $880	0,032	1 005 052 $708
1830	18 572 $660	2,216					1 547 $295	0,185			999 $680	0,119	48 $400	0,006	838 211 $282
1831	17 006 $360	2,155			3 798 $680	0,481	1 919 $500	0,243			539 $600	0,068	3 187 $635	0,404	789 123 $102

Quadro nº. 12 - Valores das reexportações portuguesas sem os quantitativos das patacas e pesetas espanholas remetidas para os Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Valores totais das Reexportações	Patacas e pesetas espanholas exportadas	Valores das reexportações sem os das patacas e pesetas
1796	111 956 $398	106 330 $000	5 626 $398
1797	26 661 $890	22 120 $000	4 541 $890
1798	70 071 $047	66 090 $000	3 981 $047
1799	394 465 $400	384 620 $000	9 845 $400
1800	465 255 $000	459 600 $000	5 655 $000
1801	170 513 $410	158 720 $000	11 793 $410
1802	126 884 $400	122 640 $000	4 244 $400
1803	324 927 $180	300 240 $000	24 687 $180
1804	64 994 $500	60 800 $000	4 194 $500
1805	595 887 $350	581 400 $000	14 487 $350
1806	174 049 $615	161 600 $000	12 449 $615
1807	205 068 $590	200 115 $200	4 953 $390
1809	25 282 $000		25 282 $000
1810	57 038 $000	12 000 $000	45 038 $000
1811	328 447 $680	165 600 $000	162 847 $680
1812	1 582 264 $325	1 523 748 $000	58 516 $325
1813	90 914 $385		90 914 $385
1814	141 014 $370		141 014 $370
1815	518 406 $410	31 200 $000	487 206 $410
1816	270 040 $720	201 600 $000	68 440 $720
1817	383 861 $400	378 400 $000	5 461 $400
1818	94 821 $240	88 160 $000	6 661 $240
1819	100 756 $700	94 400 $000	6 356 $700
1820	29 014 $000	26 800 $000	2 214 $000
1821	53 951 $080	3 200 $000	50 751 $080
1822	95 988 $880		95 988 $880
1823	10 943 $480		10 943 $480
1824	26 771 $640		26 771 $640
1825	486 576 $600		486 576 $600
1826	8 078 $246		8 078 $246
1827	39 832 $900		39 832 $900
1828	22 802 $640		22 802 $640
1829	388 $700		388 $700
1830	723 $200		723 $200
1831	15 384 $800		15 384 $800

Quadro nº. 13 - Exportações de Portugal para os Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Reino	%	Ilhas	%	Brasil	%	Ásia	%	Reexportações	%	Total
1783											154 242$162•
1784											115 203$950
1785											96 502$800
1787	51 361 $220	44,761			2 348 $956	2,047	60 441 $412	52,674	594 $095	0,518	114 745 $683
1789	98 776 $923	51,000			290 $460	0,150	92 747 $995	47,887	1 865 $226	0,963	193 680 $604
1796	328 843 $848	74,570			185 $576	0,042			111 956 $398	25,388	440 985 $822
1797	238 015 $530	89,561			928 $168	0,349	152 $350	0,057	26 661 $890	10,032	265 757 $938
1798	212 948 $380	75,114					482 $400	0,170	70 071 $047	24,716	283 501 $827
1799	235 347 $640	37,341					458 $500	0,073	394 465 $400	62,587	630 271 $540
1800	236 843 $180	33,623			1 066 $120	0,151	1 245 $600	0,177	465 255 $000	66,049	704 409 $900
1801	269 828 $220	60,791			2 723 $440	0,614	800 $000	0,180	170 513 $410	38,416	443 865 $070
1802	273 880 $090	68,254			307 $665	0,077	195 $200	0,049	126 884 $400	31,621	401 267 $355
1803	201 374 $750	38,046			2 997 $050	0,566			324 927 $180	61,388	529 298 $980
1804	269 732 $550	80,583							64 994 $500	19,417	334 727 $050
1805	228 607 $290	27,668			1 743 $470	0,211			595 887 $350	72,121	826 238 $110
1806	284 285 $020	62,026							174 049 $615	37,974	458 334 $635
1807	363 173 $740	63,762			1 338 $480	0,235			205 068 $590	36,003	569 580 $810
1808	82 382 $800	100,000									82 382 $800
1809	243 504 $900	90,594							25 282 $000	9,406	268 786 $900
1810	175 860 $655	74,428					3 384 $000	1,432	57 038 $000	24,140	236 282 $655
1811	289 694 $600	46,000			11 629 $820	1,847			328 447 $680	52,153	629 772 $100
1812	338 442 $275	17,441	322 5$60	0,017	19 482 $100	1,004			1 582 264 $325	81,539	1 940 511 $260
1813	263 055 $832	72,848			2 141 $410	0,593	4 992 $000	1,382	90 914 $385	25,177	361 103 $627
1814	15 479 $165	7,772			2 478 $000	1,244	40 202 $240	20,185	141 014 $370	70,800	199 173 $775
1815	185 149 $840	17,891			5 846 $740	0,565	325 502 $140	31,452	518 406 $410	50,092	1 034 905 $130
1816	295 784 $040	51,407					9 555 $200	1,661	270 040 $720	46,933	575 379 $960
1817	81 405 $175	17,496							383 861 $400	82,504	465 266 $575
1818	124 476 $170	56,761							94 821 $240	43,239	219 297 $410
1819	89 034 $560	46,912							100 756 $700	53,088	189 791 $260
1820	137 112 $160	82,535							29 014 $000	17,465	166 126 $160
1821	192 706 $710	78,127							53 951 $080	21,873	246 657 $790
1822	288 622 $138	74,753			1 488 $320	0,385			95 988 $880	24,861	386 099 $338
1823	133 357 $070	92,416							10 943 $480	7,584	144 300 $550
1824	188 377 $120	87,032					1 296 $000	0,599	26 771 $640	12,369	216 444 $760
1825	167 527 $790	25,612							486 576 $600	74,388	654 104 $390
1826	203 262 $970	96,178							8 078 $246	3,822	211 341 $216
1827	115 366 $570	74,334							39 832 $900	25,666	155 199 $470
1828	141 408 $740	86,114							22 802 $640	13,886	164 211 $380
1829	143 181 $594	98,519			1 103 $375	0,759	660 $480	0,454	388 $700	0,267	145 334 $149
1830	62 657 $343	94,146			3 172 $600	4,767			723 $200	1,087	66 553 $143
1831	123 731 $993	88,941							15 384 $800	11,059	139 116 $793

• Este valor não coincide com o das balanças do comércio, guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional, que é de 172 017$910.

Quadro nº. 14

Exportação de patacas e pesetas espanholas

unidade – real

Anos	Lisboa
1796	106 330 $000
1797	22 120 $000
1798	66 090 $000
1799	384 620 $000
1800	459 600 $000
1801	158 720 $000
1802	122 640 $000
1803	300 240 $000
1804	60 800 $000
1805	581 400 $000
1806	161 600 $000
1807	200 115 $200
1810	12 000 $000
1811	165 600 $000
1812	1 523 748 $000
1815	31 200 $000
1816	201 600 $000
1817	378 400 $000
1818	88 160 $000
1819	94 400 $000
1820	26 800 $000
1821	3 200 $000

Quadro nº. 15 - Exportação de azeite para os Estados Unidos da América

unidade — almude

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1783	*•		1 276,0	75,0		1 351,0
1784			990,5	105,0		1 095,5
1787			178,0			178,0
1789						518,0
1796		52,0	613,0	40,0		705,0
1797			75,2			75,2
1798			137,0			137,0
1799			286,0			286,0
1800		26,0	266,5			292,5
1801		39,0				39,0
1802			328,0			328,0
1803			659,0			659,0
1805		210,0				210,0
1809			116,0			116,0
1814					70,0	70,0
1819		*				
1821				200,0		200,0
1823			77,0			77,0
1829			75,0			75,0
1831			280,0			280,0

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nª. 34), indicam que, em 1783, a quantidade de azeite exportada pelos portos do Algarve era de 14 almudes.

Quadro nº. 16 - Exportação de azeite para os Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1783	*•		2 883$760•	210 $000		3 093 $760
1784			2 337 $200	294 $000		2 631 $200
1785						
1787			402 $280			402 $280
1796		187 $200	2 206 $800	144 $000		2 538 $000
1797			298 $980			298 $980
1798			561 $700			561 $700
1799			*			
1800		120 $000	1 279 $200			1 399 $200
1801		150 $000				150 $000
1802			1 574 $400			1 574 $400
1803			3 211 $200			3 211 $200
1805		1 260 $000				1 260 $000
1809			696 $000			696 $000
1814					336 $000	336 $000
1819		*				
1821				960 $000		960 $000
1823			462 $000			462 $000
1829			300 $000			300 $000
1831			1 008 $000			1 008 $000

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nª. 34), indicam que, em 1783, o valor do azeite exportado pelos portos do Algarve se elevava a 19$600 e por Lisboa a 2 337$200.

Quadro nº. 17 - Exportação de cortiça para os Estados Unidos

unidade — real

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1783	*•	•	336$000¤	•	336 $000
1784		353 $400	650 $400		1 003 $800
1785		145 $800			145 $800
1787		14 $980	25 $050	291 $100	331 $130
1796		6 608 $600	440 $000	878 $400	7 927 $000
1797	106 $000	4 533 $400	572 $000	4 257 $600	9 469 $000
1798	24 $000	4 915 $800	456 $000	1 802 $100	7 197 $900
1799	30 $000	3 432 $000	993 $000	840 $000	5 295 $000
1800		6 680 $000		1 560 $000	8 240 $000
1801		6 212 $000	22 $000		6 234 $000
1802		3 004 $000		524 $000	3 528 $000
1803		2 572 $200	*		2 572 $200
1804		4 176 $000	384 $000		4 560 $000
1805		2 573 $040	*		2 573 $040
1806		3 690 $000		737 $700	4 427 $700
1807		*		*	
1809		5 938 $200	96 $000	*	6 034 $200
1810		10 498 $080		845 $200	11 343 $280
1811		2 897 $000		3 744 $000	6 641 $000
1812		2 494 $500		2 163 $200	4 657 $700
1814				852 $800	852 $800
1816		*			
1817				*	
1818		17 729 $280	*	2 823 $750	20 553 $030
1819		*		1 292 $400	1 292 $400
1822			455 $200		455 $200
1823				1 042 $500	1 042 $500
1824				*	
1826		1 069 $600		550 $450	1 620 $050
1827		271 $600	48 $000	*	319 $600
1828	1 963 $000	4 749 $040			6 712 $040
1829	1 846 $000	2 292 $000	*	59 $800	4 197 $800
1830		564 $200			564 $200
1831		156 $000	36 $000	160 $000	352 $000

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nº. 34), indicam que, em 1783, o valor da cortiça exportada pelos portos do Algarve se elevava a 42$000, por Lisboa a 550$350, pelo Porto a 320$000 e por Setúbal a 190$800.

Quadro nº. 18 - Exportação de frutas para os Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Viana	Total
1783			13 061$605•	1 122$300•	•		14 183 $905
1784	9 $700		8 134 $600	1 680 $100			9 824 $400
1785		71 $200	2 817 $560	97 $200			2 985 $960
1787			4 982 $980	121 $050	63 $016		5 167 $046
1796		60 $000	11 609 $544	714 $000	5 168 $504		17 552 $048
1797			12 156 $680	343 $400	3 303 $560		15 803 $640
1798	354 $800	129 $600	15 747 $800	875 $500	737 $600		17 845 $300
1799			12 833 $600	3 825 $600	554 $500		17 213 $700
1800			11 190 $500		1 005 $880		12 196 $380
1801		381 $600	20 471 $500		648 $500		21 501 $600
1802		536 $000	25 845 $060	1 474 $000	132 $030		27 987 $090
1803	376 $200	177 $000	20 166 $400	772 $750	1 092 $000		22 584 $350
1804		276 $000	23 248 $100	1 983 $350	919 $000	215 $600	26 642 $050
1805			23 008 $200	*	272 $000		23 280 $200
1806		249 $600	23 103 $100	673 $900	2 265 $000		26 291 $600
1807		255 $000	26 027 $200	936 $000	2 799 $000		30 017 $200
1809			25 934 $600		925 $100		26 859 $700
1810		48 $000	10 453 $600				10 501 $600
1811			24 681 $500	1 099 $200	2 187 $800		27 968 $500
1812		144 $000	29 600 $500	1 888 $800	398 $000		32 031 $300
1813			25 838 $600	1 333 $600			27 172 $200
1814			3 020 $000				3 020 $000
1815			11 485 $600	697 $520	*		12 183 $120
1816	1 462 $300	62 $000	14 014 $620	1 219 $000	*		16 757 $920
1817		124 $000	3 620 $500		360 $000		4 104 $500
1818			18 983 $310	2 225 $200	233 $000		21 441 $510
1819			3 456 $800		347 $400		3 804 $200
1820			1 404 $950	*			1 404 $950
1821			1 655 $500		*		1 655 $500
1822			4 485 $900		366 $100		4 852 $000
1823			1 175 $100		*		1 175 $100
1824			6 109 $100				6 109 $100
1825			13 739 $200				13 739 $200
1826			9 114 $900		453 $200		9 568 $100
1827			5 941 $600		34 $800		5 976 $400
1828	16 $000		1 056 $400		156 $800		1 229 $200
1829			3 866 $400	214 $200	59 $200		4 139 $800
1830			*				
1831			1 164 $600		24 $800		1 189 $400

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nª. 34), indicam que, em 1783, o valor das frutas exportada por Lisboa se elevava a 8 045$740, pelo Porto a 426$960 e por Setúbal a 92$000.

Quadro nº. 19 - Exportação de sal para os Estados Unidos da América

unidade — moio

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Aveiro	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Viana	Total
1783				11 492,00	•	6 887,50		18 379,50
1784				13 805,00	2 833,00	4 275,50		20 913,50
1785			84,00	12 676,00	116,50	18 532,00		31 408,50
1787				2 330,00		3 175,00		5 505,00
1789								12 346,80
1796			50,00	8 513,00	600,00	31 742,00		40 905,00
1797	100,00			10 182,00	100,00	24 109,50		34 491,50
1798	150,00		550,00	4 965,00	706,25	23 169,00		29 540,25
1799	75,00			6 313,00	162,50	12 280,00		18 830,50
1800			400,00	10 381,00	268,50	14 413,50		25 463,00
1801			114,00	6 435,00		3 159,00		9 708,00
1802			589,00	15 480,00	1 243,00	6 426,50		23 738,50
1803	30,00		1 042,00	14 848,00	1 366,50	3 807,00	154,00	21 247,50
1804			1 038,00	12 583,00	52,00	2 565,00	80,00	16 318,00
1805			54,00	8 036,00	6,00	2 683,00		10 779,00
1806			327,00	8 277,00	6,00	9 126,50		17 736,50
1807			492,00	10 277,00	851,50	13 637,50		25 258,00
1809			204,00	22 832,00	145,50	7 622,50		30 804,00
1810			224,00	35 342,00		11 865,50		47 431,50
1811			158,00	25 233,00	101,00	41 306,00		66 798,00
1812			335,00	40 518,00	788,00	28 759,50		70 400,50
1813			220,00	50 568,00	13,00	17 631,50		68 432,50
1814				1 367,00		491,00		1 858,00
1815			190,00	11 206,00	515,00	5 768,00		17 679,00
1816		205,00	540,00	13 216,00	414,50	12 728,00		27 103,50
1817			274,00	2 700,00	33,50	6 455,00	36,00	9 498,50
1818			504,00	11 511,00	1 406,00	12 474,00		25 895,00
1819			1 486,00	7 417,00	425,50	18 400,00		27 728,50
1820				3 602,00	185,00	24 951,00		28 738,00
1821			160,00	5 344,00	134,50	21 434,00		27 072,50
1822				3 534,00		29 365,00		32 899,00
1823				4 230,00		49 550,50		53 780,50
1824				8 566,00	268,50	25 281,00		34 115,50
1825				1 793,00	216,50	12 025,50		14 035,00
1826				7 574,50		21 025,00		28 599,50
1827				7 382,00		26 358,00		33 740,00
1828				7 220,00		16 891,00		24 111,00
1829			68,00	12 545,00		27 191,00		39 804,00
1830				1 985,00		6 586,50		8 571,50
1831				1 840,00		5 901,50		7 741,50

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nº. 34), indicam que, em 1783, a quantidade de sal exportada pelo Porto foi de 79 moios.

Quadro nº. 20 - Exportação de sal para os Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Aveiro	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Viana	Total
1783				6 088$800*	*	10 331$250*		16 420 $050
1784				24 849 $000	5 099 $400	6 840 $800		36 789 $200
1785			252 $000	25 352 $000	279 $600	33 357 $600		59 241 $200
1787				7 922 $000		5 588 $000		13 510 $000
1796			120 $000	17 887 $800	1 920 $000	66 658 $200		86 586 $000
1797	600 $000			21 382 $200	320 $000	50 629 $950		72 932 $150
1798	900 $000		1 100 $000	11 964 $000	2 260 $000	55 605 $600		71 829 $600
1799	150 $000			15 151 $200	520 $000	29 472 $000		45 293 $200
1800			1 600 $000	24 914 $400	966 $600	34 592 $400		62 073 $400
1801			456 $000	25 740 $000		12 636 $000		38 832 $000
1802			2 591 $600	68 112 $000	5 469 $200	15 423 $600		91 596 $400
1803	132 $000		4 584 $800	62 361 $600	5 739 $300	9 136 $800	677 $600	82 632 $100
1804			6 528 $000	74 239 $700	260 $000	6 156 $000	480 $000	87 663 $700
1805			432 $000	41 787 $200	57 $600	5 366 $000		47 642 $800
1806			2 616 $000	34 432 $320	57 $600	18 253 $000		55 358 $920
1807			3 936 $000	49 329 $600	8 174 $400	27 275 $000		88 715 $000
1809			1 632 $000	54 796 $800	873 $000	17 074 $400		74 376 $200
1810			1 344 $000	84 820 $800		26 697 $375		112 862 $175
1811			1 264 $000	141 304 $800	606 $000	92 938 $500		236 113 $300
1812			2 680 $000	137 761 $200	4 728 $000	64 708 $875		209 878 $075
1813			1 760 $000	182 044 $800	75 $400	42 580 $072		226 460 $272
1814				4 374 $400		1 185 $765		5 560 $165
1815			760 $000	42 582 $800	1 648 $000	13 929 $720		58 920 $520
1816		820 $000	2 160 $000	52 864 $000	1 492 $200	30 738 $120		88 074 $320
1817			1 315 $200	11 340 $000	120 $600	15 588 $825	172 $800	28 537 $425
1818			1 764 $000	30 849 $480	6 748 $800	30 124 $710		69 486 $990
1819			5 201 $000	20 025 $900	1 531 $800	44 436 $000		71 194 $700
1820				7 852 $360	403 $300	57 387 $300		65 642 $960
1821			320 $000	9 886 $400	269 $000	37 723 $840		48 199 $240
1822				6 668 $658		51 682 $400		58 351 $058
1823				7 614 $000		87 208 $880		94 822 $880
1824				13 705 $600	644 $400	44 494 $560		58 844 $560
1825				2 868 $800	519 $600	19 240 $800		22 629 $200
1826				11 361 $750		33 640 $000		45 001 $750
1827				10 334 $800		42 172 $800		52 507 $600
1828				10 108 $000		27 025 $600		37 133 $600
1829			204 $000	16 935 $750		49 596 $384		66 736 $134
1830				2 580 $500		10 946 $763		13 527 $263
1831				2 208 $000		9 808 $293		12 016 $293

* As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nº. 34), indicam que, em 1783, o valor do sal exportado por Lisboa se elevava a 17 238$000, pelo Porto a 142$200 e por Setúbal a 10 330$500.

Quadro nº. 21 - Exportação de vinhos para os Estados Unidos da América

unidade – pipa

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Viana	Total
1783	*.		1 041,00	892,00	11,00		1 944,00
1784			589,00	365,75			954,75
1785		30,00	457,50	72,50			560,00
1787			195,43	452,50			647,93
1789							1 352,25
1796		5,00	3 871,00	682,50	28,00		4 586,50
1797			1 417,50	1 272,00	1,50		2 691,00
1798		28,00	666,50	1 406,00	2,50		2 103,00
1799			908,00	1 938,50			2 846,50
1800		74,00	2 010,00	106,00			2 190,00
1801		34,00	1 800,00	1 000,00			2 834,00
1802		305,00	343,00	990,00			1 638,00
1803		47,00	688,00	272,00			1 007,00
1804		414,00	1 086,50	326,00	1,00	3,00	1 830,50
1805		366,00	1 546,00	142,00			2 054,00
1806		122,00	1 847,00	533,50			2 502,50
1807		202,00	2 744,00	338,50			3 284,50
1809			1 481,50	133,50	3,00		1 618,00
1810			433,00				433,00
1811			57,00	64,50			121,50
1812			472,00	179,00			651,00
1813			47,00	16,50			63,50
1814			16,00		4,00		20,00
1815		34,50	816,00	175,50			1 026,00
1816			958,00	678,50			1 636,50
1817		4,00	397,00	71,25			472,25
1818			62,00	29,50	4,00		95,50
1819		13,00	6,50	10,50			30,00
1820			468,50	187,50			656,00
1821			586,50	628,00	1,00		1 215,50
1822		50,00	961,50	768,75			1 780,25
1823		76,00	8,00	211,25	1,00		296,25
1824			238,00	655,00			893,00
1825			180,00	374,75			554,75
1826			670,00	623,75			1 293,75
1827			214,00	462,25			676,25
1828			293,00	902,25			1 195,25
1829		250,00	331,00	531,75			1 112,75
1830			300,00	385,25	1,00		686,25
1831		10,00	78,75	292,00	1,00		381,75

* As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nº. 34), indicam que, em 1783, pelos portos do Algarve se exportaram 13 almudes de vinho.

Quadro nº. 22 - Exportação de vinhos para os Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Viana	Total
1783	*•		49 968$000•	42 816$000•	660$000•		93 444$000
1784			28 272 $000	17 556 $000			45 828 $000
1785		480 $000	21 960 $000	3 480 $000			25 920 $000
1787			9 380 $800	20 362 $500			29 743 $300
1796		80 $000	170 324 $000	30 030 $000	1 232 $000		201 666 $000
1797			68 040 $000	61 056 $000	72 $000		129 168 $000
1798		560 $000	33 325 $000	70 300 $000	125 $000		104 310 $000
1799			49 940 $000	106 617 $500			156 557 $500
1800		3 552 $000	130 650 $000	7 350 $000			141 552 $000
1801		1 360 $000	117 000 $000	70 000 $000			188 360 $000
1802		15 250 $000	27 440 $000	95 513 $000			138 203 $000
1803		2 350 $000	55 040 $000	28 532 $500			85 922 $500
1804		33 120 $000	78 228 $000	34 130 $000	80 $000	240 $000	145 798 $000
1805		20 130 $000	108 993 $000	14 910 $000			144 033 $000
1806		8 540 $000	130 213 $500	56 017 $500			194 771 $000
1807		12 120 $000	192 080 $000	35 542 $500			239 742 $500
1809			118 520 $000	14 017 $500	270 $000		132 807 $500
1810			38 970 $000				38 970 $000
1811			7 980 $000	10 320 $000			18 300 $000
1812			56 640 $000	32 045 $000			88 685 $000
1813			4 700 $000	2 580 $000			7 280 $000
1814			1 600 $000		432 $000		2 032 $000
1815		1 725 $000	78 336 $000	26 325 $000			106 386 $000
1816			91 968 $000	98 382 $500			190 350 $500
1817		320 $000	38 112 $000	10 331 $250			48 763 $250
1818			6 200 $000	4 307 $000	480 $000		10 987 $000
1819		910 $000	650 $000	1 669 $500			3 229 $500
1820			42 165 $000	26 250 $000			68 415 $000
1821			67 447 $500	63 376 $250	90 $000		130 913 $750
1822		2 500 $000	89 419 $500	57 567 $500			149 487 $000
1823		4 180 $000	760 $000	18 058 $750	100 $000		23 098 $750
1824			29 393 $000	68 045 $000			97 438 $000
1825			19 080 $000	34 803 $750			53 883 $750
1826			33 500 $000	61 528 $750			95 028 $750
1827			12 840 $000	39 506 $250			52 346 $250
1828			17 580 $000	72 432 $000			90 012 $000
1829		9 000 $000	19 860 $000	37 280 $500			66 140 $500
1830			18 000 $000	27 069 $000	60 $000		45 129 $000
1831		3 600 $000	4 725 $000	20 440 $000	90 $000		28 855 $000

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nº. 34), indicam que, em 1783, o valor do vinho exportado pelos portos do Algarve se elevava a 7$800, por Lisboa a 59 961$600, pelo Porto a 44 600$000 e por Setúbal a 633$000.

Quadro nº. 23 - Exportações de vinho para os Estados Unidos da América, em relação ao total expedido para fora de Portugal continental

unidade – pipa

Anos	Vinho exportado para os E.U.A.	Vinho exportado para o estrangeiro, Madeira Açores e colónias	%
1796	4 586,50	64 734,75	7,085
1797	2 691,00	51 456,75	5,230
1798	2 103,00	84 386,00	2,492
1799	2 846,50	81 371,00	3,498
1800	2 190,00	52 335,25	4,185
1801	2 834,00	101 076,25	2,804
1802	1 638,00	52 279,50	3,133
1803	1 007,00	69 858,50	1,441
1804	1 830,50	55 877,75	3,276
1805	2 054,00	66 531,50	3,087
1806	2 502,50	67 118,25	3,728
1807	3 284,50	79 549,50	4,129
1808		8 047,50	
1809	1 618,00	56 124,00	2,883
1810	433,00	49 729,00	0,871
1811	121,50	21 972,00	0,553
1812	651,00	28 168,00	2,311
1813	63,50	36 769,00	0,173
1814	20,00	40 769,00	0,049
1815	1 026,00	53 834,00	1,906
1816	1 636,50	40 764,00	4,015
1817	472,25	46 159,75	1,023
1818	95,50	51 344,25	0,186
1819	30,00	42 614,50	0,070
1820	656,00	48 424,25	1,355
1821	1 215,50	54 860,00	2,216
1822	1 780,25	54 889,00	3,243
1823	296,25	45 059,75	0,657
1824	893,00	39 633,00	2,253
1825	554,75	64 671,25	0,858
1826	1 293,75	54 595,75	2,370
1827	676,25	60 095,75	1,125
1828	1 195,25	59 618,50	2,005
1829	1 112,75	48 342,00	2,302
1830	686,25	47 084,00	1,458
1831	381,75	39 271,25	0,972

Quadro nº. 24 - Exportações de Portugal para os Estados Unidos da América por portos

unidade — real

Anos	Portos do Algarve	%	Aveiro	%	Figueira	%	Lisboa	%	Porto	%	Setúbal	%	Viana	%	TOTAL
1783	106 $002•	0,069					97 748 $237•	63,373	44 879 $288•	29,097	11 508 $635•	7,461			154 242 $162
1784	44 $560	0,039					77 095 $740	66,921	31 222 $850	27,102	6 840 $800	5,938			115 203 $950
1785					803 $200	0,832	58 485 $200	60,605	3 856 $800	3,997	33 357 $600	34,566			96 502 $800
1787							87 987 $587	76,681	20 815 $980	18,141	5 942 $116	5,179			114 745 $683
1796					447 $200	0,101	325 339 $658	73,776	33 248 $000	7,539	81 950 $964	18,584			440 985 $822
1797	706 $000	0,266					143 972 $548	54,174	62 375 $400	23,471	58 703 $990	22,089			265 757 $938
1798	1 278 $800	0,451			1 789 $600	0,631	147 784 $187	52,128	73 891 $500	26,064	58 757 $740	20,726			283 501 $827
1799	180 $000	0,029				0,000	487 000 $820	77,268	111 956 $100	17,763	31 134 $620	4,940			630 271 $540
1800					5 272 $000	0,748	653 065 $320	92,711	8 316 $600	1,181	37 755 $980	5,360			704 409 $900
1801					2 347 $600	0,529	356 799 $370	80,385	70 022 $000	15,776	14 696 $100	3,311			443 865 $070
1802					18 377 $600	4,580	263 291 $925	65,615	102 852 $200	25,632	16 745 $630	4,173			401 267 $355
1803	508 $200	0,096			7 111 $800	1,344	472 493 $730	89,268	37 847 $050	7,150	10 660 $600	2,014	677 $600	0,128	529 298 $980
1804					39 924 $000	11,927	247 744 $100	74,014	38 485 $350	11,498	7 638 $000	2,282	935 $600	0,280	334 727 $050
1805					21 822 $000	2,641	781 472 $460	94,582	16 947 $400	2,051	5 996 $250	0,726			826 238 $110
1806					11 405 $600	2,488	367 652 $335	80,215	58 021 $000	12,659	21 255 $700	4,638			458 334 $635
1807					16 311 $000	2,864	477 804 $910	83,887	45 124 $900	7,922	30 340 $000	5,327			569 580 $810
1808	3 108 $800	3,774			8 312 $400	10,090	42 080 $800	51,080	27 378 $000	33,233	1 502 $800	1,824			82 382 $800
1809					1 632 $000	0,607	233 798 $900	86,983	14 986 $500	5,576	18 369 $500	6,834			268 786 $900
1810					1 392 $000	0,589	206 352 $880	87,333		0,000	28 537 $775	12,078			236 282 $655
1811					1 264 $000	0,201	517 486 $600	82,170	12 025 $200	1,909	98 996 $300	15,719			629 772 $100
1812					2 824 $000	0,146	1 826 207 $585	94,110	44 209 $600	2,278	67 270 $075	3,467			1 940 511 $260
1813					1 760 $000	0,487	310 404 $345	85,960	6 130 $410	1,698	42 808 $872	11,855			361 103 $627
1814							196 207 $210	98,511			2 966 $565	1,489			199 173 $775
1815					2 485 $000	0,240	989 000 $990	95,564	28 670 $520	2,770	14 748 $620	1,425			1 034 905 $130
1816	1 462 $300	0,254	820 $000	0,143	2 222 $000	0,386	437 223 $220	75,989	102 313 $020	17,782	31 339 $420	5,447			575 379 $960
1817					1 759 $200	0,378	436 933 $900	93,910	10 451 $850	2,246	15 948 $825	3,428	172 $800	0,037	465 266 $575
1818					1 764 $000	0,804	169 742 $910	77,403	14 129 $040	6,443	33 661 $460	15,350			219 297 $410
1819					6 413 $400	3,379	126 863 $960	66,844	10 438 $100	5,500	46 075 $800	24,277			189 791 $260
1820							80 861 $310	48,675	27 147 $750	16,342	58 117 $100	34,984			166 126 $160
1821					320 $000	0,130	143 328 $040	58,108	64 858 $350	26,295	38 151 $400	15,467			246 657 $790
1822					2 500 $000	0,648	257 882 $738	66,792	73 391 $500	19,008	52 325 $100	13,552			386 099 $338
1823					4 180 $000	2,897	33 394 $420	23,142	18 058 $750	12,515	88 667 $380	61,446			144 300 $550
1824							102 615 $900	47,410	69 037 $400	31,896	44 791 $460	20,694			216 444 $760
1825							598 812 $640	91,547	35 642 $350	5,449	19 649 $400	3,004			654 104 $390
1826							114 844 $816	54,341	61 852 $750	29,267	34 643 $650	16,392			211 341 $216
1827							73 231 $820	47,186	39 554 $250	25,486	42 413 $400	27,328			155 199 $470
1828	2 019 $000	1,230					62 545 $980	38,089	72 432 $000	44,109	27 214 $400	16,573			164 211 $380
1829	1 846 $000	1,270			9 204 $000	6,333	46 584 $965	32,054	37 983 $800	26,135	49 715 $384	34,208			145 334 $149
1830							28 447 $380	42,744	27 069 $000	40,673	11 036 $763	16,583			66 553 $143
1831					3 600 $000	2,588	104 957 $700	75,446	20 476 $000	14,719	10 083 $093	7,248			139 116 $793

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nº. 34), indicam que, em 1783, o valor dos produtos exportados pelos portos do Algarve se elevava a 99$230, por Lisboa a 114 687$840, pelo Porto a 45 899$160 e por Setúbal a 11 331$680, o que corresponde a um total de 172 017$910.

Quadro nº. 25 - Importações Portuguesas - Totais

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Brasil	%	Danzig	%	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%
1776											250 050 $320	3,723			459 517 $745	6,842	826 272 $270	12,302
1777									33 $600	0,001	253 174 $622	3,958			541 169 $870	8,460	693 953 $940	10,848
1783	22 066 $580	0,311					62 527 $480	0,880	17 475 $341	0,246	287 846 $297	4,053	63 926 $764	0,900	548 563 $606	7,724	607 178 $649	8,549
1787	75 477 $228	0,734					32 769 $700	0,319	2 346 $730	0,023	362 472 $542	3,523	163 923 $735	1,593	821 866 $531	7,988	1 030 623 $751	10,017
1789	24 118 $386	0,251					19 845 $052	0,206	15 004 $470	0,156	268 055 $585	2,785	552 774 $783	5,744	547 833 $070	5,692	760 698 $641	7,904
1796	45 766 $392	0,364							13 053 $865	0,104	382 166 $601	3,043	105 928 $130	0,844	245 057 $388	1,952	1 634 468 $644	13,016
1797	136 561 $075	0,942							112 299 $162	0,775	455 785 $007	3,144	375 198 $736	2,588	503 237 $739	3,471	1 501 741 $842	10,358
1798	88 231 $480	0,599							92 321 $640	0,627	606 017 $637	4,114	289 029 $500	1,962	408 444 $299	2,773	1 741 026 $402	11,820
1799	116 139 $115	0,588							116 174 $937	0,588	1 188 693 $637	6,017	502 108 $738	2,542	485 526 $937	2,458	2 717 347 $497	13,755
1800									87 572 $570	0,437	1 274 217 $666	6,361	638 159 $439	3,186	656 060 $992	3,275	2 121 965 $705	10,593
1801									63 789 $680	0,330	708 850 $166	3,666	2 490 061 $040	12,877	862 211 $535	4,459	2 485 454 $954	12,853
1802									38 695 $700	0,216	879 877 $362	4,904	880 591 $700	4,908	1 283 690 $220	7,155	1 835 625 $666	10,231
1803									13 063 $690	0,087	925 415 $150	6,141	1 226 274 $228	8,138	964 994 $010	6,404	1 436 965 $885	9,536
1804									158 282 $103	0,887	725 705 $420	4,068	1 409 636 $004	7,901	671 293 $919	3,763	1 417 103 $849	7,943
1805									304 706 $110	1,550	979 974 $058	4,985	421 752 $251	2,146	2 662 061 $482	13,543	1 269 113 $522	6,456
1806									62 602 $092	0,381	1 204 506 $810	7,326	915 999 $641	5,571	1 286 686 $057	7,826	1 241 804 $660	7,553
1807									140 277 $752	1,009	762 278 $190	5,485	947 271 $945	6,817	1 750 335 $932	12,596	898 408 $042	6,465
1808									15 520 $000	0,566	469 991 $268	17,149	74 235 $536	2,709	61 934 $860	2,260	1 695 $200	0,062
1809											1 564 628 $323	17,712	1 218 591 $684	13,794				
1810											2 612 859 $596	15,323	3 767 967 $598	22,097				
1811											2 030 479 $218	5,246	13 073 393 $454	33,778				
1812											2 158 792 $756	6,275	13 627 718 $944	39,613				
1813											4 036 982 $993	13,031	6 021 074 $600	19,435				
1814									47 307 $563	0,209	1 992 438 $778	8,793	445 690 $110	1,967	1 248 892 $784	5,512	284 944 $658	1,258
1815									82 723 $507	0,335	855 765 $425	3,468	868 346 $868	3,519	2 264 823 $674	9,179	748 739 $346	3,034
1816									56 195 $248	0,314	844 250 $630	4,724	864 640 $940	4,839	478 681 $419	2,679	810 080 $745	4,533
1817			116 523 $072	0,737					45 298 $638	0,287	1 193 870 $065	7,552	541 679 $951	3,427	239 789 $665	1,517	446 990 $401	2,828
1818			887 464 $181	4,509					58 207 $764	0,296	1 163 034 $928	5,910	1 586 941 $254	8,064	443 368 $455	2,253	857 899 $331	4,359
1819			360 073 $727	2,419					189 230 $758	1,271	1 121 762 $068	7,537	543 376 $820	3,651	307 249 $522	2,064	708 784 $502	4,762
1820			76 234 $591	0,596					18 498 $399	0,145	837 487 $278	6,543	126 375 $822	0,987	194 518 $254	1,520	347 024 $083	2,711
1821			84 556 $040	0,597					52 593 $432	0,371	843 067 $030	5,954	242 337 $810	1,711	188 089 $044	1,328	485 662 $871	3,430
1822			32 146 $775	0,263					3 363 $350	0,028	707 030 $280	5,793	138 104 $799	1,131	176 510 $961	1,446	345 811 $165	2,833
1823			20 539 $660	0,136	3 114 994 $130	20,582			7 054 $816	0,047	912 833 $560	6,031	101 354 $658	0,670	160 923 $854	1,063	461 623 $964	3,050
1824			20 830 $243	0,125	3 101 126 $340	18,586			95 697 $977	0,574	485 644 $650	2,911	188 872 $086	1,132	264 332 $219	1,584	557 570 $668	3,342
1825			73 812 $607	0,479	2 987 867 $490	19,399			105 050 $315	0,682	1 891 594 $444	12,281	133 672 $690	0,868	359 491 $266	2,334	501 187 $793	3,254
1826			63 619 $790	0,441	3 986 600 $870	27,657			105 462 $556	0,732	319 253 $365	2,215	192 759 $930	1,337	375 124 $657	2,602	531 041 $412	3,684
1827			83 393 $042	0,563	4 324 043 $868	29,204			178 889 $020	1,208	319 674 $485	2,159	109 667 $210	0,741	267 095 $559	1,804	463 336 $356	3,129
1828			87 357 $355	0,727	3 354 055 $885	27,906			26 045 $356	0,217	346 243 $660	2,881	75 120 $260	0,625	181 495 $096	1,510	213 462 $752	1,776
1829			45 672 $252	0,382	2 987 050 $639	25,011			47 270 $748	0,396	350 128 $666	2,932	77 693 $756	0,651	148 523 $178	1,244	237 378 $798	1,988
1830			16 111 $314	0,129	3 644 690 $814	29,185			2 237 $040	0,018	255 594 $488	2,047	74 909 $385	0,600	189 106 $438	1,514	226 528 $115	1,814
1831			50 500 $712	0,517	2 927 441 $534	29,967			2 798 $377	0,029	217 531 $432	2,227	77 494 $560	0,793	192 983 $100	1,975	155 479 $182	1,592

cont.

Quadro nº. 25 - Importações Portuguesas - Totais (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Holanda	%	Inglaterra	%	Ilha de Malta		Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	TOTAL
1776	567 564 $850	8,450	2 578 765 $983	38,394					1 191 527 $324	17,740			687 476 $217	10,235	155 423 $345	2,314	6 716 598 $054
1777	597 299 $760	9,337	2 385 000 $249	37,283					1 223 036 $472	19,119			519 943 $639	8,128	183 442 $395	2,868	6 397 054 $547
1783	625 629 $421	8,809	2 759 582 $419	38,855			7 659 $708	0,108	489 348 $123	6,890	4 514 $097	0,064	1 150 171 $585	16,194	455 787 $269	6,417	7 102 277 $339
1787	874 764 $564	8,502	4 561 143 $145	44,332	86 $850	0,001	135 922 $258	1,321	1 315 611 $746	12,787	8 146 $761	0,079	633 264 $142	6,155	270 099 $967	2,625	10 288 519 $650
1789	697 973 $440	7,253	4 162 085 $656	43,248			203 596 $860	2,116	1 009 395 $460	10,488	72 391 $577	0,752	907 115 $668	9,426	382 949 $933	3,979	9 623 838 $581
1796	807 446 $109	6,430	4 856 110 $216	38,672			814 218 $582	6,484	1 134 532 $268	9,035	201 240 $986	1,603	1 644 090 $744	13,093	673 064 $648	5,360	12 557 144 $573
1797	1 318 986 $709	9,097	4 627 613 $455	31,918			1 309 888 $580	9,035	770 149 $472	5,312	637 545 $959	4,397	2 114 937 $100	14,587	634 454 $761	4,376	14 498 399 $597
1798	1 187 760 $945	8,064	6 661 419 $574	45,226			292 155 $980	1,984	928 869 $867	6,306	795 738 $160	5,402	1 336 364 $177	9,073	301 858 $699	2,049	14 729 238 $360
1799	866 322 $305	4,385	8 835 649 $603	44,725			130 410 $440	0,660	701 412 $385	3,551	803 013 $421	4,065	1 796 873 $364	9,096	1 495 612 $022	7,571	19 755 284 $401
1800	807 764 $969	4,033	8 911 061 $642	44,486			579 911 $100	2,895	1 527 285 $348	7,624	766 555 $730	3,827	1 497 237 $325	7,474	1 163 554 $839	5,809	20 031 347 $325
1801	929 653 $925	4,808	4 879 357 $324	25,233			1 433 209 $382	7,412	1 249 308 $550	6,461	1 006 264 $218	5,204	2 813 625 $195	14,550	415 639 $535	2,149	19 337 425 $504
1802	1 232 915 $644	6,872	6 693 774 $311	37,307			298 031 $756	1,661	1 284 517 $615	7,159	699 955 $167	3,901	2 025 617 $846	11,290	788 947 $605	4,397	17 942 240 $592
1803	627 885 $034	4,167	5 587 493 $136	37,081			55 854 $045	0,371	1 345 084 $482	8,927	485 256 $087	3,220	1 696 889 $713	11,261	703 129 $134	4,666	15 068 304 $594
1804	1 492 927 $573	8,368	5 764 885 $656	32,313			106 472 $505	0,597	2 098 221 $633	11,761	1 742 109 $263	9,765	1 634 352 $182	9,161	620 044 $565	3,475	17 841 034 $672
1805	1 190 395 $293	6,056	5 837 705 $848	29,698			128 111 $190	0,652	1 983 993 $514	10,093	1 203 040 $712	6,120	2 745 463 $566	13,967	930 368 $024	4,733	19 656 685 $570
1806	874 672 $543	5,320	6 587 150 $292	40,066			120 042 $354	0,730	1 234 184 $812	7,507	66 798 $848	0,406	2 385 011 $124	14,507	461 462 $548	2,807	16 440 921 $781
1807	791 190 $145	5,694	5 422 272 $321	39,019			88 301 $960	0,635	1 717 966 $963	12,363	21 510 $540	0,155	623 149 $333	4,484	733 355 $130	5,277	13 896 318 $253
1808			1 966 375 $040	71,750			75 805 $316	2,766	58 295 $662	2,127	2 000 $000	0,073			14 745 $920	0,538	2 740 598 $802
1809			4 531 952 $809	51,301			148 234 $596	1,678	1 168 970 $450	13,233			137 136 $160	1,552	64 451 $210	0,730	8 833 965 $232
1810			9 564 761 $528	56,092			194 210 $938	1,139	642 932 $299	3,770			269 111 $880	1,578	41 $400	0,000	17 051 885 $239
1811			21 559 960 $503	55,704			473 222 $165	1,223	1 567 228 $385	4,049							38 704 283 $725
1812			17 334 364 $752	50,387			51 089 $112	0,149	729 011 $930	2,119			363 004 $104	1,055	138 205 $400	0,402	34 402 186 $998
1813			18 082 171 $524	58,365			92 644 $460	0,299	893 148 $361	2,883	9 528 $260	0,031	1 335 671 $597	4,311	509 703 $780	1,645	30 980 925 $575
1814	1 122 994 $999	4,956	13 634 948 $650	60,174			38 521 $326	0,170	1 071 373 $345	4,728	394 169 $426	1,740	1 755 835 $869	7,749	622 232 $210	2,746	22 659 349 $718
1815	2 313 343 $521	9,375	13 152 834 $877	53,304			84 323 $720	0,342	1 214 479 $373	4,922	735 051 $933	2,979	1 618 812 $225	6,561	735 821 $411	2,982	24 675 065 $880
1816	1 404 066 $305	7,857	9 955 800 $491	55,713			35 443 $640	0,198	758 015 $315	4,242	583 977 $074	3,268	1 556 698 $087	8,711	522 094 $143	2,922	17 869 944 $037
1817	1 102 100 $069	6,972	9 078 974 $020	57,431			55 981 $720	0,354	851 033 $260	5,383	408 661 $712	2,585	1 294 499 $809	8,189	433 060 $296	2,739	15 808 462 $678
1818	1 146 237 $514	5,824	7 791 558 $427	39,591			37 642 $070	0,191	3 504 147 $003	17,806	304 543 $878	1,547	1 358 125 $132	6,901	540 934 $307	2,749	19 680 104 $244
1819	517 451 $403	3,477	7 466 156 $836	50,163			19 384 $960	0,130	2 165 976 $459	14,553	482 681 $217	3,243	601 198 $306	4,039	400 413 $439	2,690	14 883 740 $017
1820	404 536 $832	3,161	7 763 220 $528	60,655			2 685 $280	0,021	1 215 072 $668	9,494	661 569 $074	5,169	836 552 $846	6,536	315 211 $511	2,463	12 798 987 $166
1821	449 857 $164	3,177	8 634 577 $935	60,977			6 116 $400	0,043	469 924 $760	3,319	1 161 989 $222	8,206	1 105 070 $513	7,804	436 459 $930	3,082	14 160 302 $151
1822	568 580 $086	4,658	8 350 463 $160	68,415			4 427 $400	0,036	447 160 $410	3,664	548 012 $053	4,490	503 000 $023	4,121	380 959 $543	3,121	12 205 570 $005
1823	403 944 $130	2,669	7 980 231 $244	52,727			1 468 $800	0,010	595 215 $766	3,933	369 477 $280	2,441	449 287 $819	2,969	555 929 $482	3,673	15 134 879 $163
1824	489 639 $743	2,935	8 625 653 $128	51,695			8 034 $260	0,048	770 104 $780	4,615	844 794 $412	5,063	839 664 $421	5,032	393 602 $480	2,359	16 685 567 $407
1825	412 853 $783	2,681	6 945 089 $655	45,092			11 265 $320	0,073	427 529 $354	2,776	369 265 $432	2,398	838 336 $162	5,443	345 025 $220	2,240	15 402 041 $531
1826	358 192 $865	2,485	6 869 787 $414	47,660			17 577 $600	0,122	575 989 $468	3,996	162 932 $201	1,130	527 850 $704	3,662	328 021 $735	2,276	14 414 214 $567
1827	360 965 $662	2,438	7 010 383 $104	47,347			24 971 $792	0,169	618 502 $552	4,177	90 943 $084	0,614	644 649 $933	4,354	309 843 $588	2,093	14 806 359 $255
1828	268 283 $903	2,232	6 010 719 $997	50,009			13 426 $046	0,112	291 408 $284	2,425	117 711 $680	0,979	752 509 $521	6,261	281 357 $010	2,341	12 019 196 $805
1829	295 784 $140	2,477	6 620 538 $568	55,434					316 182 $728	2,647	52 532 $543	0,440	526 802 $015	4,411	237 495 $670	1,989	11 943 053 $701
1830	202 161 $900	1,619	6 562 403 $412	52,549					295 205 $813	2,364	26 956 $000	0,216	693 457 $975	5,553	298 813 $465	2,393	12 488 176 $159
1831	127 514 $704	1,305	5 101 088 $818	52,217			25 964 $305	0,266	368 409 $297	3,771	25 782 $920	0,264	273 703 $475	2,802	222 250 $640	2,275	9 768 943 $056

Quadro nº. 26 - Importação de mantimentos por Portugal

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Dinamarca	%	Danzig	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%
1787	69 725 $260	1,727			1 594 $040	0,039	32 501 $100	0,805	76 373 $695	1,892	120 852 $720	2,994	237 992 $310	5,895	25 803 $816	0,639
1789	12 881 $450	0,452			11 624 $576	0,408	175 $392	0,006	34 711 $727	1,219	477 944 $136	16,778	7 054 $640	0,248	5 073 $940	0,178
1796	44 394 $152	1,387			5 763 $000	0,180			64 147 $944	2,005	15 231 $684	0,476	15 206 $400	0,475	102 827 $924	3,214
1797	133 726 $495	2,346			105 253 $160	1,847			224 903 $330	3,946	312 502 $176	5,483	65 590 $680	1,151	531 559 $486	9,327
1798	82 868 $560	1,348			89 764 $600	1,460			213 280 $790	3,469	241 124 $650	3,922	90 675 $000	1,475	763 584 $080	12,419
1799	97 596 $840	1,558			62 435 $030	0,997			612 039 $450	9,771	428 760 $188	6,845	7 938 $952	0,127	548 040 $840	8,750
1800					74 295 $420	1,082			541 158 $080	7,880	529 099 $230	7,704	54 599 $600	0,795	233 810 $450	3,405
1801					33 411 $840	0,297			389 790 $800	3,460	2 460 857 $420	21,843	424 533 $400	3,768	997 189 $336	8,851
1802					5 934 $080	0,088			438 222 $250	6,469	825 094 $016	12,180	379 812 $560	5,607	217 279 $419	3,207
1803					10 270 $800	0,171			579 113 $516	9,657	1 202 843 $588	20,057	180 615 $360	3,012	211 824 $660	3,532
1804					155 990 $643	1,510			393 446 $660	3,807	1 324 058 $209	12,813	137 198 $874	1,328	393 516 $887	3,808
1805					304 497 $290	2,907			488 491 $478	4,664	307 148 $281	2,933	1 934 862 $344	18,474	38 109 $892	0,364
1806					39 363 $192	0,532			752 906 $680	10,183	815 133 $326	11,024	645 646 $141	8,732	12 785 $380	0,173
1807					48 773 $772	0,765			275 918 $388	4,327	898 174 $570	14,085	1 111 494 $466	17,431	11 461 $122	0,180
1808									356 734 $348	19,669	71 635 $536	3,950				
1809									963 661 $653	17,601	973 447 $699	17,780				
1810									740 994 $666	8,425	2 705 730 $968	30,764				
1811									1 246 976 $945	4,679	12 717 359 $096	47,722				
1812									528 104 $424	2,430	13 512 080 $899	62,183				
1813									1 846 909 $768	13,387	5 785 950 $615	41,937				
1814					11 339 $528	0,149			498 233 $328	6,567	341 494 $890	4,501	924 309 $078	12,184	72 072 $308	0,950
1815					44 850 $642	0,390			216 913 $460	1,888	798 941 $638	6,955	2 015 381 $414	17,545	261 953 $359	2,281
1816					46 955 $248	0,674			204 786 $270	2,937	775 184 $580	11,119	241 970 $439	3,471	295 280 $015	4,235
1817			39 485 $452	0,644	41 759 $088	0,681			505 668 $885	8,243	461 285 $731	7,520	85 493 $720	1,394	127 975 $036	2,086
1818			849 888 $306	7,214	44 825 $554	0,380			616 263 $178	5,231	1 506 405 $554	12,786	339 331 $186	2,880	509 906 $116	4,328
1819			325 100 $557	5,058	168 314 $608	2,619			590 111 $186	9,182	475 899 $640	7,405	157 864 $244	2,456	409 070 $962	6,365
1820			49 140 $581	1,326	14 795 $225	0,399			524 655 $618	14,160	48 749 $808	1,316	92 034 $300	2,484	29 451 $660	0,795
1821			268 $800	0,008	44 317 $042	1,239			556 266 $530	15,556	115 082 $005	3,218	53 973 $197	1,509	116 613 $470	3,261
1822			198 $180	0,007	405 $750	0,014			484 067 $305	16,994	13 640 $455	0,479	26 156 $300	0,918	7 379 $940	0,259
1823			8 914 $600	0,218	7 054 $816	0,173			364 160 $440	8,911	45 711 $076	1,119	86 672 $533	2,121	228 683 $865	5,596
1824			13 721 $540	0,321	73 714 $407	1,724			255 678 $850	5,981	31 185 $336	0,729	52 833 $435	1,236	257 664 $484	6,027
1825			58 507 $591	2,151	103 349 $475	3,799			182 899 $724	6,724	20 917 $490	0,769	20 871 $004	0,767	133 286 $760	4,900
1826			24 824 $550	0,842	103 553 $316	3,510			204 393 $050	6,929	42 775 $120	1,450	6 903 $900	0,234	170 834 $152	5,791
1827			47 842 $102	1,566	176 463 $490	5,775			119 356 $185	3,906	8 087 $100	0,265	26 024 $315	0,852	186 527 $090	6,104
1828			38 130 $235	1,666	25 233 $156	1,102			223 984 $753	9,784	11 508 $900	0,503	4 911 $776	0,215	20 461 $368	0,894
1829			20 733 $100	0,945	47 270 $748	2,154			231 524 $190	10,551	6 497 $296	0,296	441 $280	0,020	22 278 $052	1,015
1830			4 823 $200	0,237	2 237 $040	0,110			166 090 $505	8,169	1 561 $600	0,077	212 $400	0,010	2 875 $100	0,141
1831			44 693 $340	2,621	392 $277	0,023			144 555 $372	8,478	1 778 $000	0,104	25 170 $970	1,476	25 232 $440	1,480

cont.

Quadro nº. 26 - Importação de mantimentos por Portugal (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Holanda	%	Inglaterra	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	TOTAL
1787	492 559 $568	12,201	2 049 202 $017	50,761	134 492 $745	3,332	749 924 $597	18,577			45 836 $120	1,135	87 $200	0,002	4 036 945 $188
1789	261 949 $918	9,195	1 575 706 $383	55,313	202 231 $996	7,099	240 664 $256	8,448	18 698 $096	0,656					2 848 716 $510
1796	310 333 $664	9,699	1 470 444 $800	45,955	775 833 $556	24,247	127 486 $128	3,984	139 182 $960	4,350	128 623 $928	4,020	253 $400	0,008	3 199 729 $540
1797	739 791 $016	12,980	1 354 476 $490	23,765	1 269 525 $980	22,275	116 195 $677	2,039	559 728 $958	9,821	192 244 $970	3,373	93 940 $210	1,648	5 699 438 $628
1798	888 468 $350	14,450	2 409 588 $067	39,190	247 755 $300	4,030	275 775 $740	4,485	658 898 $220	10,716	62 797 $770	1,021	123 872 $660	2,015	6 148 453 $787
1799	614 427 $760	9,809	2 737 519 $338	43,705	90 313 $080	1,442	30 761 $980	0,491	699 280 $660	11,164	166 939 $320	2,665	167 569 $360	2,675	6 263 622 $798
1800	399 543 $225	5,818	3 174 096 $122	46,219	552 761 $600	8,049	408 137 $003	5,943	550 987 $600	8,023	280 599 $480	4,086	68 426 $244	0,996	6 867 514 $054
1801	673 261 $300	5,976	1 721 561 $738	15,281	1 371 856 $920	12,177	821 209 $805	7,289	941 566 $128	8,357	1 413 790 $983	12,549	17 139 $480	0,152	11 266 169 $150
1802	631 053 $232	9,315	2 559 989 $274	37,790	270 786 $156	3,997	210 283 $110	3,104	637 335 $077	9,408	490 129 $076	7,235	108 328 $888	1,599	6 774 247 $138
1803	328 777 $126	5,482	2 521 344 $356	42,043	29 537 $845	0,493	236 561 $290	3,945	379 541 $117	6,329	262 535 $061	4,378	54 085 $808	0,902	5 997 050 $527
1804	1 108 758 $590	10,729	3 353 992 $814	32,456	80 180 $045	0,776	1 009 779 $306	9,772	1 671 832 $253	16,178	616 982 $292	5,971	88 092 $245	0,852	10 333 828 $818
1805	824 287 $979	7,870	2 859 999 $354	27,306	69 479 $260	0,663	1 287 316 $034	12,291	1 175 456 $172	11,223	1 054 814 $304	10,071	129 254 $050	1,234	10 473 716 $438
1806	505 294 $361	6,834	3 280 034 $292	44,361	64 846 $194	0,877	523 149 $278	7,075	55 327 $448	0,748	684 686 $524	9,260	14 797 $368	0,200	7 393 970 $184
1807	531 747 $665	8,339	2 234 323 $136	35,039	27 502 $040	0,431	1 108 503 $208	17,384			125 249 $943	1,964	3 451 $140	0,054	6 376 599 $450
1808			1 257 571 $180	69,338	69 970 $716	3,858	57 775 $662	3,186							1 813 687 $442
1809			2 390 485 $209	43,662	141 931 $796	2,592	1 005 443 $500	18,364							5 474 969 $857
1810			4 697 123 $294	53,407	187 803 $258	2,135	463 329 $229	5,268							8 794 981 $415
1811			10 954 109 $714	41,105	430 656 $409	1,616	1 299 791 $600	4,877							26 648 893 $764
1812			7 144 542 $580	32,880	39 746 $472	0,183	454 890 $090	2,093			50 089 $104	0,231			21 729 453 $569
1813			5 301 271 $421	38,424	85 460 $240	0,619	626 606 $541	4,542	7 644 $560	0,055	134 589 $492	0,976	8 213 $400	0,060	13 796 646 $037
1814	884 650 $519	11,661	3 916 635 $032	51,627	6 781 $416	0,089	572 136 $060	7,542	104 747 $006	1,381	197 878 $674	2,608	56 101 $635	0,740	7 586 379 $474
1815	1 974 241 $650	17,187	4 903 508 $976	42,689	35 947 $720	0,313	459 405 $104	3,999	299 542 $493	2,608	392 660 $985	3,418	83 288 $316	0,725	11 486 635 $757
1816	1 103 206 $230	15,824	3 271 172 $134	46,921	3 555 $400	0,051	128 452 $125	1,842	417 091 $824	5,983	289 249 $367	4,149	194 727 $288	2,793	6 971 630 $920
1817	803 651 $254	13,101	2 791 487 $465	45,505	38 711 $440	0,631	467 000 $735	7,613	95 977 $052	1,565	623 071 $736	10,157	52 864 $278	0,862	6 134 431 $872
1818	883 736 $322	7,501	2 475 772 $401	21,013	6 057 $200	0,051	3 220 054 $053	27,331	206 834 $628	1,756	990 743 $658	8,409	132 038 $877	1,121	11 781 857 $033
1819	248 586 $253	3,868	2 100 349 $398	32,680	364 $160	0,006	1 732 232 $429	26,952	65 482 $362	1,019	73 164 $346	1,138	80 498 $722	1,253	6 427 038 $867
1820	226 578 $703	6,115	1 897 089 $471	51,200	135 $200	0,004	584 445 $762	15,773	192 892 $034	5,206	45 299 $800	1,223			3 705 268 $162
1821	218 307 $631	6,105	2 137 026 $658	59,760	420 $400	0,012	28 527 $494	0,798	287 608 $076	8,043	17 585 $478	0,492			3 575 996 $781
1822	337 025 $827	11,832	1 883 690 $530	66,130			59 110 $631	2,075	34 201 $241	1,201	1 267 $280	0,044	1 331 $140	0,047	2 848 474 $579
1823	250 636 $093	6,133	2 383 735 $947	58,330			265 002 $755	6,485	181 200 $905	4,434	37 359 $360	0,914	227 508 $240	5,567	4 086 640 $630
1824	312 417 $943	7,308	2 329 467 $390	54,492	124 $800	0,003	394 274 $130	9,223	457 008 $157	10,690	50 407 $300	1,179	46 407 $740	1,086	4 274 905 $512
1825	223 605 $584	8,220	1 675 884 $949	61,607			160 267 $201	5,892	135 443 $512	4,979	5 266 $297	0,194			2 720 299 $587
1826	197 480 $805	6,694	1 934 578 $936	65,580			144 721 $151	4,906	105 666 $247	3,582	14 072 $344	0,477	163 $400	0,006	2 949 966 $971
1827	218 081 $802	7,137	1 883 533 $628	61,638	21 945 $392	0,718	326 777 $332	10,694	32 794 $099	1,073	8 387 $238	0,274			3 055 819 $773
1828	159 663 $760	6,974	1 745 768 $734	76,255	10 631 $646	0,464	47 389 $324	2,070	41 $600	0,002	1 659 $672	0,072			2 289 384 $924
1829	173 971 $294	7,928	1 655 759 $592	75,453			34 346 $048	1,565	1 363 $580	0,062	245 $100	0,011			2 194 430 $280
1830	102 282 $780	5,031	1 714 908 $980	84,345			28 292 $473	1,392			9 930 $260	0,488			2 033 214 $338
1831	52 469 $634	3,077	1 207 145 $539	70,801	24 973 $840	1,465	144 381 $477	8,468			34 191 $300	2,005			1 704 984 $189

Quadro nº. 27 - Importação de madeiras por Portugal

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Barbária	%	Castela	%	Danzig	%	Dinamarca	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%
1787	682 $910	0,211					14 235 $568	4,394	268 $600	0,083	32 $720	0,010	41 782 $479	12,896	50 $600	0,016
1796	958 $880	0,249					654 $500	0,170			5 570 $085	1,447	73 942 $550	19,206	66 $000	0,017
1797	206 $000	0,081					5 769 $390	2,256			5 583 $202	2,184	43 510 $080	17,016	74 $400	0,029
1798	1 868 $200	0,707					8 508 $580	3,220			1 833 $200	0,694	40 812 $560	15,445		
1799					1 435 $000	0,219	61 049 $970	9,331			42 584 $780	6,509	56 313 $600	8,607		
1800							10 544 $400	1,624			4 656 $400	0,717	70 375 $289	10,840		
1801					11 520 $000	2,312	17 783 $990	3,569			18 011 $840	3,615	25 117 $120	5,041		
1802					2 400 $000	0,649	12 311 $862	3,328			12 785 $040	3,456	51 642 $784	13,960	3 959 $741	1,070
1803							4 641 $180	1,799			2 792 $890	1,082	15 046 $090	5,831	10 953 $880	4,245
1804							6 580 $000	1,837			1 629 $260	0,455	80 777 $995	22,554	5 022 $665	1,402
1805							30 892 $600	7,175			52 $500	0,012	108 853 $770	25,284	12 659 $778	2,941
1806							14 894 $200	4,977			17 343 $700	5,795	82 392 $275	27,529	14 894 $166	4,977
1807							38 907 $122	11,085			15 140 $780	4,314	36 757 $575	10,473	16 883 $466	4,810
1808							12 731 $000	21,743			15 520 $000	26,507	2 400 $000	4,099	420 $000	0,717
1809							660 $690	0,517					46 814 $325	36,650		
1810							329 $320	0,216					90 246 $610	59,302		
1811							5 634 $625	5,398					56 047 $698	53,689		
1812							1 752 $650	1,239					33 936 $285	23,986		
1813							1 779 $320	0,642					110 581 $455	39,909		
1814							1 236 $400	0,391			6 039 $300	1,911	17 875 $020	5,657	68 $000	0,022
1815							3 970 $400	1,203			17 803 $690	5,395	42 853 $580	12,986	22 818 $000	6,914
1816							3 010 $020	0,668			9 240 $000	2,050	47 901 $370	10,628	12 580 $940	2,791
1817							504 $130	0,203			2 543 $530	1,026	14 801 $800	5,972		
1818							1 933 $600	0,739			7 066 $210	2,699	44 304 $170	16,923	620 $230	0,237
1819											552 $950	0,260	50 485 $160	23,752	3 000 $000	1,411
1820													48 371 $890	22,153	77 $030	0,035
1821							71 $200	0,024			5 207 $390	1,734	75 279 $905	25,068	4 000 $000	1,332
1822			238 $400	0,085							2 957 $600	1,060	98 842 $264	35,437		
1823							242 $400	0,197					14 712 $402	11,982	288 $000	0,235
1824											72 $800	0,036	77 397 $430	38,054	33 $500	0,016
1825							148 $400	0,018			448 $840	0,054	598 884 $440	72,543	684 $240	0,083
1826			3 209 $000	0,812			3 045 $395	0,771			163 $240	0,041	130 095 $410	32,935	24 $000	0,006
1827			1 161 $880	0,482			753 $480	0,313			2 425 $530	1,006	73 837 $100	30,629	761 $330	0,316
1828			776 $520	0,574			140 $600	0,104			812 $200	0,600	31 022 $540	22,912		
1829			296 $000	0,159			13 $900	0,007					53 303 $960	28,599	368 $860	0,198
1830							422 $660	0,194					69 892 $680	32,115	540 $410	0,248
1831			513 $320	0,318			370 $020	0,229			2 077 $900	1,287	52 167 $290	32,309	878 $150	0,544

cont.

Quadro nº. 27 - Importação de madeiras por Portugal (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Hamburgo	%	Holanda	%	Inglaterra	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	TOTAL
1787	88 759 $949	27,395	14 650 $523	4,522	46 977 $577	14,499			8 146 $761	2,514	24 907 $452	7,687	83 508 $899	25,774	324 004 $038
1796	89 932 $940	23,359	2 844 $795	0,739	10 135 $950	2,633	2 462 $800	0,640	52 882 $490	13,736	39 706 $450	10,313	105 843 $005	27,492	385 000 $445
1797	16 724 $240	6,541	9 170 $070	3,586	5 576 $100	2,181	1 068 $400	0,418	33 588 $615	13,136	61 140 $232	23,911	73 286 $385	28,661	255 697 $114
1798	16 043 $000	6,071	4 984 $221	1,886	19 742 $700	7,471			81 276 $460	30,757	36 742 $670	13,904	52 441 $140	19,845	264 252 $731
1799	55 957 $540	8,552	1 455 $069	0,222	103 969 $320	15,891	30 265 $000	4,626	75 747 $440	11,577	76 281 $940	11,659	149 223 $996	22,807	654 283 $655
1800	67 956 $100	10,468	4 467 $560	0,688	124 241 $637	19,138	13 260 $700	2,043	120 990 $440	18,637	111 497 $905	17,175	121 202 $035	18,670	649 192 $466
1801	23 362 $860	4,689	2 214 $660	0,444	60 719 $020	12,186	6 000 $000	1,204	37 421 $810	7,510	235 176 $236	47,197	60 955 $140	12,233	498 282 $676
1802	18 539 $160	5,011	5 737 $240	1,551	27 827 $120	7,522	12 382 $380	3,347	38 190 $170	10,323	52 605 $325	14,220	131 560 $610	35,563	369 941 $432
1803	10 879 $070	4,216	1 183 $190	0,459	23 403 $694	9,070	3 600 $000	1,395	26 031 $770	10,088	29 459 $190	11,416	130 055 $130	50,400	258 046 $084
1804	19 410 $420	5,419	4 509 $640	1,259	24 023 $800	6,708	9 345 $850	2,609	48 736 $810	13,608	37 813 $000	10,558	120 311 $590	33,591	358 161 $030
1805	52 883 $365	12,283	1 803 $680	0,419	6 962 $490	1,617	1 200 $490	0,279	20 224 $860	4,698	81 187 $199	18,857	113 810 $570	26,435	430 531 $302
1806	20 757 $280	6,936	6 963 $640	2,327	18 325 $500	6,123	8 292 $400	2,771	11 471 $400	3,833	50 299 $310	16,806	53 655 $530	17,928	299 289 $401
1807	25 522 $940	7,272	4 888 $540	1,393	22 098 $310	6,296			21 510 $540	6,129	18 703 $200	5,329	150 568 $290	42,899	350 980 $763
1808					15 238 $160	26,025	520 $000	0,888	2 000 $000	3,416			9 721 $820	16,604	58 550 $980
1809					78 602 $880	61,537							1 654 $610	1,295	127 732 $505
1810					60 650 $581	39,854	925 $000	0,608					30 $200	0,020	152 181 $711
1811					42 710 $880	40,913									104 393 $203
1812					93 554 $995	66,125							12 237 $550	8,650	141 481 $480
1813					41 788 $470	15,081			1 883 $700	0,680	13 933 $070	5,028	107 120 $420	38,660	277 086 $435
1814	2 933 $430	0,928	6 396 $330	2,024	114 352 $635	36,188			96 795 $940	30,632	12 860 $910	4,070	57 437 $550	18,177	315 995 $515
1815	38 911 $350	11,791	7 113 $280	2,155	22 366 $688	6,778	590 $420	0,179	58 025 $770	17,583	22 800 $050	6,909	92 753 $850	28,107	330 007 $078
1816	38 340 $270	8,507	5 945 $550	1,319	36 388 $020	8,074	7 647 $580	1,697	93 067 $950	20,649	72 473 $880	16,080	124 108 $510	27,537	450 704 $090
1817	15 609 $560	6,297	775 $020	0,313	19 292 $840	7,783			8 980 $860	3,623	20 608 $725	8,314	164 756 $105	66,468	247 872 $570
1818	23 805 $720	9,093	2 681 $060	1,024	13 548 $630	5,175	601 $690	0,230	5 200 $790	1,987	27 565 $390	10,529	134 474 $570	51,365	261 802 $060
1819	39 617 $800	18,639	504 $000	0,237	16 986 $250	7,992	569 $840	0,268	20 723 $730	9,750	3 672 $840	1,728	76 435 $920	35,962	212 548 $490
1820	27 607 $150	12,643	477 $440	0,219	13 234 $620	6,061			31 075 $040	14,231	9 865 $510	4,518	87 646 $980	40,140	218 355 $660
1821	35 643 $066	11,869	296 $370	0,099	21 590 $971	7,190			61 821 $346	20,586	3 327 $895	1,108	93 066 $745	30,991	300 304 $888
1822	12 093 $505	4,336	121 $840	0,044	23 308 $562	8,357	705 $000	0,253	49 796 $716	17,853	11 993 $820	4,300	78 867 $092	28,275	278 924 $799
1823	17 147 $180	13,965	538 $960	0,439	7 557 $446	6,155	38 $400	0,031	28 336 $415	23,078	1 522 $360	1,240	52 399 $641	42,677	122 783 $204
1824	13 122 $010	6,452	3 973 $900	1,954	3 005 $430	1,478	289 $800	0,142	9 871 $840	4,854	22 466 $940	11,046	73 153 $180	35,968	203 386 $830
1825	51 226 $550	6,205	1 269 $590	0,154	9 077 $090	1,100	87 $480	0,011	91 751 $390	11,114	20 078 $865	2,432	51 900 $680	6,287	825 557 $565
1826	61 142 $380	15,479	973 $375	0,246	30 436 $720	7,705			34 855 $724	8,824	34 436 $320	8,718	96 619 $045	24,460	395 000 $609
1827	8 597 $920	3,567	777 $300	0,322	4 993 $780	2,072			36 124 $985	14,986	30 153 $465	12,508	81 479 $488	33,800	241 066 $258
1828	335 $200	0,248	577 $960	0,427	7 044 $716	5,203			21 869 $480	16,152	19 479 $119	14,387	53 337 $700	39,394	135 396 $035
1829	15 527 $400	8,331	317 $450	0,170	4 144 $390	2,224	100 $000	0,054	33 230 $360	17,829	17 052 $795	9,149	62 028 $940	33,280	186 384 $055
1830	8 479 $960	3,897	953 $140	0,438	5 463 $620	2,511	3 126 $750	1,437	13 900 $000	6,387	37 199 $535	17,093	77 650 $865	35,680	217 629 $620
1831	9 070 $480	5,618	1 800 $480	1,115	9 252 $510	5,730	130 $080	0,081	23 971 $920	14,847	10 025 $055	6,209	51 205 $590	31,714	161 462 $795

Quadro nº. 28 - Importação de "géneros vários" por Portugal

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Danzig	%	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%
1787	2 578 $200	0,400					65 $160	0,010	89 467 $400	13,872	837 $616	0,130	223 813 $142	34,702	66 305 $547	10,281
1789	11 236 $936	1,056			19 669 $660	1,849	2 525 $889	0,237	112 443 $041	10,570	74 210 $568	6,976	225 203 $639	21,170	143 450 $987	13,485
1796	13 $320	0,002					103 $080	0,013	155 841 $104	20,123	16 233 $962	2,096	18 119 $417	2,340	144 045 $474	18,600
1797	1 525 $000	0,206					1 423 $200	0,192	85 367 $933	11,532	18 171 $080	2,455	127 498 $257	17,223	127 775 $152	17,261
1798									86 905 $555	12,615	5 656 $860	0,821	99 528 $745	14,447	124 488 $545	18,070
1799	5 994 $100	0,539					640 $300	0,058	142 875 $598	12,840	16 167 $200	1,453	131 029 $445	11,776	83 113 $135	7,469
1800									169 745 $046	10,720	8 244 $000	0,521	289 511 $590	18,284	186 364 $175	11,770
1801									61 889 $270	7,031	3 290 $700	0,374	211 321 $665	24,006	163 489 $368	18,572
1802							1 455 $200	0,115	133 693 $995	10,533	2 243 $900	0,177	333 555 $464	26,279	170 666 $120	13,446
1803									138 914 $164	10,347	8 172 $350	0,609	368 685 $310	27,462	152 884 $380	11,388
1804									112 233 $460	11,015	3 775 $000	0,370	220 094 $600	21,601	149 880 $880	14,710
1805							156 $320	0,011	151 763 $020	11,160	5 750 $200	0,423	322 142 $780	23,689	139 386 $085	10,250
1806							5 895 $200	0,483	144 570 $910	11,841	18 474 $040	1,513	240 945 $850	19,735	113 198 $630	9,271
1807							1 407 $200	0,153	113 656 $240	12,390	12 339 $800	1,345	250 254 $100	27,280	49 944 $880	5,445
1808									42 162 $450	38,135			32 144 $040	29,074	684 $800	0,619
1809									61 125 $200	16,074	32 257 $300	8,483				
1810									135 620 $870	10,651	710 020 $700	55,759				
1811									214 239 $301	20,911	174 097 $300	16,993				
1812									254 708 $840	24,012	42 688 $600	4,024				
1813									153 794 $810	14,681	44 910 $060	4,287				
1814									92 883 $240	8,761	602 $880	0,057	169 816 $860	16,018	29 747 $640	2,806
1815							4 260 $000	0,357	111 600 $340	9,345	13 806 $500	1,156	99 475 $040	8,330	77 190 $700	6,464
1816									83 719 $040	8,474	37 547 $350	3,800	111 503 $670	11,286	50 006 $130	5,061
1817			21 867 $240	2,497			729 $770	0,083	93 279 $540	10,650	63 380 $100	7,236	73 253 $110	8,363	54 302 $015	6,200
1818			21 063 $750	2,439					89 318 $730	10,341	35 354 $330	4,093	62 829 $854	7,274	58 458 $915	6,768
1819			30 533 $550	3,944			7 170 $000	0,926	70 832 $540	9,150	13 080 $100	1,690	79 694 $600	10,295	79 667 $280	10,291
1820			15 099 $355	2,080			2 949 $290	0,406	54 604 $950	7,523	28 967 $724	3,991	66 900 $090	9,216	91 791 $898	12,646
1821			79 890 $340	8,720			1 280 $000	0,140	41 798 $060	4,562	47 423 $900	5,177	91 572 $838	9,996	124 039 $340	13,539
1822			30 390 $060	3,194					45 834 $530	4,817	23 417 $020	2,461	97 787 $889	10,277	151 549 $316	15,927
1823			4 014 $200	0,441					29 605 $850	3,255	38 303 $340	4,211	45 948 $016	5,052	108 794 $860	11,962
1824			779 $183	0,068			3 278 $600	0,288	41 332 $960	3,630	77 214 $880	6,781	142 224 $801	12,490	134 925 $910	11,849
1825			11 650 $976	1,186					52 963 $880	5,392	49 800 $150	5,070	184 474 $483	18,779	169 582 $178	17,263
1826			30 046 $770	3,305					29 222 $080	3,215	18 255 $400	2,008	179 960 $776	19,797	135 659 $300	14,923
1827			29 302 $310	3,398					30 823 $500	3,575	26 428 $310	3,065	105 422 $061	12,226	78 313 $971	9,082
1828			42 015 $700	5,788					25 066 $511	3,453	31 010 $100	4,272	93 851 $454	12,928	64 410 $249	8,872
1829			13 888 $252	2,114					25 280 $856	3,849	13 987 $420	2,129	62 408 $998	9,501	73 778 $386	11,232
1830			9 348 $014	1,383					27 376 $558	4,049	1 430 $625	0,212	70 456 $413	10,420	70 260 $925	10,391
1831			2 963 $452	0,622			297 $000	0,062	24 994 $970	5,247	20 159 $680	4,232	63 607 $543	13,353	31 386 $587	6,589

cont.

Quadro nº. 28 - Importação de "géneros vários" por Portugal (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Holanda	%	Inglaterra	%	Ilha de Malta	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	TOTAL
1787	31 597 $282	4,899	26 948 $116	4,178	86 $850	0,013	1 429 $513	0,222	171 633 $479	26,612			14 446 $521	2,240	15 830 $565	2,455	644 952 $541
1789	57 385 $770	5,394	88 371 $436	8,307			1 364 $864	0,128	113 233 $088	10,644	33 899 $199	3,187	45 358 $810	4,264	135 446 $444	12,732	1 063 800 $331
1796	55 192 $565	7,127	75 420 $278	9,738			16 595 $596	2,143	181 980 $325	23,498			67 509 $901	8,717	43 402 $000	5,604	774 457 $022
1797	53 804 $907	7,268	91 838 $964	12,406			20 279 $560	2,739	134 471 $425	18,165			35 936 $900	4,855	42 178 $385	5,698	740 270 $763
1798	34 627 $898	5,026	89 864 $550	13,044			28 492 $140	4,136	190 172 $192	27,604	151 $800	0,022	19 017 $055	2,760	10 020 $340	1,454	688 925 $680
1799	19 770 $800	1,777	267 764 $015	24,064			20 776 $200	1,867	152 661 $005	13,720			202 008 $545	18,155	69 909 $382	6,283	1 112 709 $725
1800	51 575 $850	3,257	337 736 $726	21,330			19 815 $500	1,251	445 907 $985	28,162			42 068 $700	2,657	32 418 $240	2,047	1 583 387 $812
1801	21 216 $390	2,410	102 578 $715	11,653			42 258 $462	4,801	184 739 $725	20,986	39 $000	0,004	60 356 $790	6,856	29 109 $550	3,307	880 289 $635
1802	54 721 $260	4,311	229 813 $678	18,106			22 084 $800	1,740	259 056 $360	20,410	256 $000	0,020	19 090 $410	1,504	42 639 $700	3,359	1 269 276 $887
1803	32 941 $190	2,454	290 676 $600	21,651			20 237 $000	1,507	219 572 $630	16,355			81 512 $850	6,072	28 942 $400	2,156	1 342 538 $874
1804	32 116 $030	3,152	170 995 $480	16,782			11 830 $000	1,161	240 755 $060	23,629			48 787 $800	4,788	28 432 $700	2,791	1 018 901 $010
1805	28 857 $090	2,122	212 792 $820	15,648			47 772 $790	3,513	299 952 $820	22,057			36 584 $880	2,690	114 727 $500	8,437	1 359 886 $305
1806	27 505 $300	2,253	236 848 $835	19,399			40 300 $450	3,301	316 623 $469	25,933			36 522 $680	2,991	40 049 $100	3,280	1 220 934 $464
1807	21 464 $330	2,340	227 642 $860	24,815			26 556 $200	2,895	159 189 $340	17,353			33 471 $160	3,649	21 417 $600	2,335	917 343 $710
1808			32 817 $000	29,682			1 176 $200	1,064							1 575 $800	1,425	110 560 $290
1809			169 591 $490	44,597			6 302 $800	1,657	57 012 $000	14,992			44 298 $560	11,649	9 688 $600	2,548	380 275 $950
1810			311 366 $571	24,452			4 066 $400	0,319	103 885 $350	8,158			8 400 $000	0,660	11 $200	0,001	1 273 371 $091
1811			567 216 $845	55,365			20 990 $000	2,049	47 963 $300	4,682							1 024 506 $746
1812			631 920 $372	59,574			6 238 $800	0,588	108 321 $200	10,212			12 618 $000	1,190	4 240 $500	0,400	1 060 736 $312
1813			643 593 $685	61,438			3 112 $660	0,297	112 328 $180	10,723			43 498 $360	4,152	46 315 $100	4,421	1 047 552 $855
1814	31 778 $770	2,998	447 873 $575	42,246			27 079 $000	2,554	164 073 $780	15,477	6 531 $200	0,616	69 012 $150	6,510	20 745 $350	1,957	1 060 144 $445
1815	44 921 $170	3,762	483 438 $988	40,481			24 653 $200	2,064	222 383 $340	18,621	1 372 $720	0,115	71 148 $540	5,958	39 979 $940	3,348	1 194 230 $478
1816	43 240 $205	4,377	384 718 $410	38,940			18 710 $000	1,894	137 877 $080	13,955	2 583 $400	0,261	59 107 $460	5,983	58 977 $100	5,969	987 989 $845
1817	23 052 $255	2,632	363 562 $985	41,508			13 368 $200	1,526	111 798 $380	12,764	975 $600	0,111	33 371 $960	3,810	22 949 $975	2,620	875 891 $130
1818	39 225 $710	4,541	420 672 $682	48,702			29 051 $500	3,363	71 483 $050	8,276	105 $360	0,012	19 330 $350	2,238	16 873 $900	1,954	863 768 $131
1819	28 279 $920	3,653	284 818 $074	36,793			18 604 $800	2,403	113 669 $040	14,684	1 074 $375	0,139	19 718 $500	2,547	26 971 $560	3,484	774 114 $339
1820	22 591 $660	3,112	302 431 $492	41,664			1 400 $000	0,193	109 491 $580	15,084			11 376 $000	1,567	18 277 $125	2,518	725 881 $164
1821	23 000 $815	2,511	269 891 $692	29,460			726 $800	0,079	144 184 $740	15,738			72 057 $100	7,865	20 268 $415	2,212	916 134 $040
1822	28 464 $233	2,992	388 236 $761	40,803			4 427 $400	0,465	139 758 $880	14,688	103 $200	0,011	17 870 $688	1,878	23 656 $920	2,486	951 496 $897
1823	34 192 $261	3,759	453 178 $683	49,825			1 468 $800	0,161	109 647 $450	12,055	11 530 $560	1,268	54 522 $766	5,995	18 335 $043	2,016	909 541 $829
1824	43 002 $050	3,776	474 583 $131	41,677			7 466 $660	0,656	107 970 $340	9,482	52 $000	0,005	98 425 $810	8,643	7 473 $900	0,656	1 138 730 $225
1825	38 421 $780	3,911	346 871 $578	35,311			8 168 $400	0,832	95 642 $290	9,736	134 $030	0,014	15 825 $560	1,611	8 799 $640	0,896	982 334 $945
1826	44 143 $295	4,856	299 852 $059	32,985			17 384 $800	1,912	104 600 $727	11,507	634 $230	0,070	36 592 $760	4,025	12 700 $040	1,397	909 052 $237
1827	45 770 $180	5,308	365 443 $264	42,380			2 877 $600	0,334	141 409 $330	16,399			28 382 $950	3,292	8 135 $900	0,944	862 309 $376
1828	24 466 $350	3,370	291 802 $030	40,196			2 794 $400	0,385	126 812 $940	17,468	1 031 $600	0,142	17 833 $990	2,457	4 859 $600	0,669	725 954 $924
1829	22 249 $311	3,387	303 548 $427	46,212					120 819 $820	18,394	36 $000	0,005	12 872 $480	1,960	7 987 $080	1,216	656 857 $030
1830	19 590 $120	2,897	333 827 $138	49,372					118 059 $020	17,460	35 $000	0,005	20 800 $980	3,076	4 965 $200	0,734	676 149 $993
1831	19 740 $520	4,144	218 218 $182	45,810			433 $025	0,091	85 524 $860	17,954	9 $000	0,002	5 806 $360	1,219	3 213 $100	0,675	476 354 $279

Quadro nº. 29 - Importação de drogas por Portugal

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Barbária	%	Castela	%	Dinamarca	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%
1787							22 997 $896	14,079			450 $920	0,276	1 894 $508	1,160	4 562 $188	2,793
1789							27 422 $119	16,568	118 $022	0,071	382 $800	0,231	2 541 $988	1,536	3 477 $904	2,101
1796	400 $040	0,115			21 264 $430	6,111	32 705 $316	9,398					5 576 $920	1,603	25 667 $037	7,376
1797	438 $080	0,135			19 474 $730	6,000	41 917 $521	12,915			945 $200	0,291	969 $640	0,299	22 669 $552	6,984
1798	3 207 $040	0,761			15 028 $940	3,567	121 445 $126	28,820			1 435 $430	0,341	2 800 $712	0,665	28 965 $952	6,874
1799	3 790 $600	0,953			17 368 $960	4,365	89 199 $194	22,417							53 107 $322	13,347
1800					6 966 $400	1,727	88 315 $950	21,899			536 $740	0,133	258 $400	0,064	45 843 $815	11,367
1801					7 462 $400	2,484	21 824 $146	7,264			795 $800	0,265	2 252 $790	0,750	29 071 $620	9,676
1802					2 489 $600	0,735	54 421 $045	16,057			779 $000	0,230	13 481 $035	3,978	10 375 $650	3,061
1803					5 479 $200	1,871	35 127 $590	11,993			212 $200	0,072	9 286 $480	3,171	23 659 $380	8,078
1804					14 462 $460	3,935	37 199 $420	10,122	662 $200	0,180			17 989 $000	4,895	10 926 $500	2,973
1805					10 859 $140	2,354	50 182 $640	10,879					31 385 $280	6,804	11 515 $400	2,496
1806					14 258 $910	3,608	42 042 $010	10,637					9 567 $600	2,421	10 285 $840	2,602
1807					32 431 $720	7,532	119 972 $480	27,864					25 715 $820	5,973	5 241 $000	1,217
1808					4 658 $400	9,464	6 011 $810	12,213			200 $000	0,406				
1809							48 587 $980	14,902			163 247 $600	50,069				
1810					495 $280	0,152	21 268 $170	6,535			144 163 $920	44,297				
1811					9 343 $116	2,200	57 019 $360	13,425			85 988 $360	20,246				
1812					451 $840	0,157	59 652 $960	20,699			8 314 $160	2,885				
1813					568 $960	0,192	50 049 $200	16,906			77 896 $320	26,313				
1814					3 956 $910	0,913	71 488 $710	16,488			85 717 $320	19,770	23 997 $840	5,535	845 $800	0,195
1815					13 476 $800	2,983	94 415 $315	20,899			10 662 $100	2,360	22 866 $000	5,061	7 003 $400	1,550
1816					13 178 $240	3,140	99 457 $890	23,695			4 007 $640	0,955	30 274 $760	7,213	4 288 $880	1,022
1817			26 586 $295	6,719	3 902 $080	0,986	115 212 $240	29,115			2 212 $320	0,559	22 454 $360	5,674	2 097 $860	0,530
1818			2 644 $080	0,830	1 771 $520	0,556	42 985 $575	13,490			877 $200	0,275	25 655 $435	8,051	3 509 $720	1,101
1819			1 028 $320	0,354	416 $000	0,143	60 422 $922	20,796			475 $200	0,164	34 417 $535	11,845	1 978 $890	0,681
1820			614 $040	0,249	1 150 $080	0,466	59 997 $330	24,310			286 $400	0,116	16 734 $630	6,781	1 898 $700	0,769
1821			2 104 $100	0,777	4 002 $000	1,478	34 004 $180	12,554			4 552 $000	1,681	15 226 $855	5,622	1 152 $720	0,426
1822			332 $745	0,117			60 308 $855	21,200			2 205 $060	0,775	12 910 $902	4,538	3 689 $864	1,297
1823			1 986 $510	0,924			42 926 $090	19,971			2 627 $840	1,223	14 252 $600	6,631	1 793 $052	0,834
1824			495 $120	0,190	442 $800	0,170	56 575 $980	21,737	41 $600	0,016	3 074 $440	1,181	31 694 $213	12,177	4 821 $370	1,852
1825			581 $840	0,208	3 096 $920	1,108	31 741 $100	11,357			3 070 $610	1,099	48 904 $045	17,498	5 851 $530	2,094
1826			483 $670	0,206	192 $800	0,082	26 657 $500	11,340			1 634 $000	0,695	20 919 $880	8,899	3 214 $620	1,368
1827			2 731 $700	0,956	148 $800	0,052	29 369 $100	10,281			1 314 $700	0,460	14 261 $210	4,992	2 780 $220	0,973
1828			128 $500	0,059			32 743 $050	14,928			1 513 $720	0,690	10 318 $653	4,705	1 995 $060	0,910
1829			4 192 $500	1,785			39 209 $620	16,690			3 905 $080	1,662	10 658 $610	4,537	2 428 $380	1,034
1830							23 958 $735	11,045			2 024 $480	0,933	23 416 $755	10,795	2 155 $360	0,994
1831			485 $000	0,295	557 $440	0,339	19 471 $260	11,855	31 $200	0,019	3 389 $590	2,064	37 716 $266	22,963	1 743 $520	1,062

cont.

Quadro nº. 29 - Importação de drogas por Portugal (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Holanda	%	Inglaterra	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	TOTAL
1787	36 270 $033	22,204	52 505 $276	32,143	44 670 $241	27,346							163 351 $062
1789	48 300 $705	29,183	43 828 $361	26,481	39 092 $027	23,619			344 $128	0,208			165 508 $054
1796	110 434 $241	31,735	91 682 $783	26,346	56 087 $779	16,118	20 $000	0,006	3 861 $120	1,110	292 $760	0,084	347 992 $426
1797	125 602 $673	38,698	63 035 $499	19,421	43 696 $005	13,463	1 313 $700	0,405	4 507 $700	1,389			324 570 $300
1798	96 218 $409	22,834	109 840 $165	26,066	39 157 $305	9,293			2 844 $072	0,675	442 $000	0,105	421 385 $151
1799	72 855 $286	18,309	121 738 $002	30,594	27 672 $770	6,955			11 644 $500	2,926	534 $370	0,134	397 911 $004
1800	57 521 $885	14,263	136 998 $820	33,970	47 882 $000	11,873	388 $700	0,096	17 692 $500	4,387	888 $000	0,220	403 293 $210
1801	53 720 $375	17,880	128 408 $960	42,739	50 800 $040	16,908			6 111 $600	2,034			300 447 $731
1802	78 940 $284	23,291	107 525 $850	31,725	68 517 $156	20,216			2 402 $400	0,709			338 932 $020
1803	62 035 $714	21,180	98 852 $155	33,750	46 680 $132	15,938			11 561 $000	3,947			292 893 $851
1804	87 161 $535	23,717	141 422 $380	38,481	40 910 $920	11,132			16 774 $800	4,564			367 509 $215
1805	91 383 $814	19,811	209 206 $682	45,355	40 567 $860	8,795			15 563 $360	3,374	604 $150	0,131	461 268 $326
1806	73 413 $585	18,574	171 739 $010	43,451	45 897 $935	11,612			25 735 $560	6,511	2 308 $950	0,584	395 249 $400
1807	58 543 $570	13,597	132 744 $840	30,830	47 464 $495	11,024			8 453 $240	1,963			430 567 $165
1808			38 353 $690	77,917									49 223 $900
1809			91 430 $730	28,042	17 455 $920	5,354			4 786 $400	1,468	536 $000	0,164	326 044 $630
1810			145 460 $700	44,696	14 059 $100	4,320							325 447 $170
1811			250 185 $520	58,905	22 191 $885	5,225							424 728 $241
1812			207 587 $765	72,029	12 192 $340	4,231							288 199 $065
1813			148 230 $450	50,071	10 469 $000	3,536			8 828 $800	2,982			296 042 $730
1814	34 817 $230	8,030	131 382 $185	30,302	54 941 $625	12,672	500 $000	0,115	25 929 $600	5,980			433 577 $220
1815	62 927 $011	13,929	164 713 $710	36,460	56 616 $419	12,532	383 $200	0,085	17 933 $100	3,970	769 $450	0,170	451 766 $505
1816	64 009 $890	15,250	140 983 $717	33,589	57 146 $030	13,615			6 387 $680	1,522			419 734 $727
1817	50 571 $970	12,780	143 382 $730	36,234	22 227 $865	5,617			6 559 $080	1,658	505 $440	0,128	395 712 $240
1818	50 877 $465	15,967	156 119 $255	48,994	27 356 $060	8,585			5 444 $580	1,709	1 407 $360	0,442	318 648 $250
1819	36 645 $650	12,612	123 250 $766	42,419	25 652 $810	8,829			6 174 $940	2,125	92 $000	0,032	290 555 $033
1820	35 496 $395	14,383	92 062 $313	37,303	33 624 $591	13,624			4 931 $640	1,998			246 796 $119
1821	50 043 $043	18,476	113 900 $641	42,053	22 930 $126	8,466			22 937 $560	8,469			270 853 $225
1822	35 266 $716	12,397	114 692 $642	40,316	49 997 $649	17,575			4 752 $675	1,671	324 $450	0,114	284 481 $558
1823	27 283 $290	12,693	96 885 $121	45,074	24 097 $201	11,211			3 095 $464	1,440			214 947 $168
1824	33 061 $080	12,702	98 300 $637	37,768	26 488 $140	10,177			4 889 $600	1,879	389 $760	0,150	260 274 $740
1825	36 016 $660	12,887	85 718 $749	30,670	40 185 $420	14,378	198 $500	0,071	23 789 $040	8,512	334 $400	0,120	279 488 $814
1826	31 152 $990	13,253	116 492 $148	49,557	22 550 $330	9,593			11 771 $080	5,007			235 069 $018
1827	32 831 $500	11,493	173 537 $172	60,747	18 203 $960	6,372			10 495 $680	3,674			285 674 $042
1828	26 965 $003	12,294	123 008 $120	56,082	17 774 $790	8,104			4 857 $400	2,215	30 $000	0,014	219 334 $296
1829	25 461 $400	10,838	124 354 $543	52,934	20 519 $480	8,734			4 195 $120	1,786			234 924 $733
1830	15 154 $510	6,986	127 486 $529	58,769	18 190 $470	8,386			4 459 $600	2,056	81 $000	0,037	216 927 $439
1831	10 695 $550	6,512	70 497 $294	42,921	17 066 $680	10,391			2 593 $760	1,579			164 247 $560

Quadro nº. 30 - Importação de metais por Portugal

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%	Holanda	%
1787	1 010 $263	0,138					64 661 $849	8,816			9 559 $443	1,303	22 461 $528	3,062	168 917 $698	23,029
1789					124 $410	0,015	36 683 $030	4,511	237 $279	0,029	6 820 $441	0,839	26 936 $233	3,313	172 514 $618	21,216
1796					733 $700	0,061	28 325 $152	2,338	519 $934	0,043	6 921 $342	0,571	70 329 $537	5,806	158 719 $710	13,103
1797					39 $600	0,003	44 173 $068	3,073	70 $200	0,005	13 828 $110	0,962	52 056 $876	3,622	255 472 $198	17,774
1798							32 071 $106	3,928			3 598 $350	0,441	41 036 $874	5,026	106 575 $165	13,052
1799	1 432 $200	0,054			6 017 $640	0,226	152 033 $370	5,714			321 $600	0,012	132 177 $865	4,968	80 821 $310	3,038
1800					3 662 $710	0,145	100 397 $700	3,976			7 768 $450	0,308	186 116 $470	7,371	202 797 $289	8,032
1801					4 488 $000	0,370	62 038 $460	5,111			2 716 $100	0,224	112 731 $660	9,288	120 936 $870	9,964
1802					3 964 $800	0,232	79 589 $040	4,652			47 167 $520	2,757	88 973 $585	5,201	364 893 $898	21,330
1803							86 091 $340	6,825			18 504 $000	1,467	88 672 $115	7,030	164 259 $834	13,023
1804							31 275 $200	2,756	1 024 $800	0,090	24 970 $670	2,200	44 320 $532	3,905	201 217 $518	17,729
1805							46 076 $440	3,343			30 496 $410	2,213	36 346 $890	2,637	190 505 $370	13,822
1806							43 898 $750	3,233			23 984 $800	1,766	37 373 $920	2,752	197 824 $672	14,568
1807					3 696 $000	0,243	97 785 $900	6,440			20 989 $840	1,382	17 163 $500	1,130	136 387 $540	8,982
1808							8 497 $580	6,117								
1809							92 302 $050	19,726	1 739 $000	0,372						
1810							23 945 $250	3,030								
1811							19 059 $900	1,716								
1812							16 785 $220	1,302	3 738 $000	0,290						
1813							30 771 $415	2,127	598 $050	0,041						
1814					3 693 $375	0,259	8 950 $360	0,628			5 687 $915	0,399	12 667 $000	0,889	126 184 $530	8,857
1815					15 809 $175	0,985	15 899 $610	0,990	2 083 $050	0,130	26 170 $870	1,630	39 229 $717	2,443	161 903 $800	10,082
1816							27 012 $750	2,696			30 833 $130	3,077	40 396 $590	4,031	154 257 $280	15,393
1817			26 730 $685	2,609			12 211 $350	1,192			25 554 $500	2,495	46 340 $760	4,524	191 102 $500	18,655
1818			5 681 $125	0,591			10 320 $145	1,074			8 585 $690	0,894	22 350 $025	2,327	148 522 $912	15,461
1819			3 411 $300	0,364			6 961 $280	0,743	3 436 $720	0,367	23 296 $133	2,486	28 917 $010	3,086	183 739 $650	19,608
1820			3 799 $575	0,464	521 $664	0,064	7 207 $920	0,880			16 259 $860	1,986	17 829 $085	2,177	99 755 $970	12,181
1821			2 292 $800	0,219			6 297 $360	0,600			16 768 $414	1,599	23 538 $915	2,244	145 787 $685	13,899
1822			987 $390	0,098			4 429 $390	0,438			18 558 $830	1,836	26 711 $718	2,642	143 035 $010	14,149
1823			3 736 $350	0,364			27 825 $140	2,713			11 183 $085	1,091	22 323 $046	2,177	79 337 $506	7,737
1824			3 007 $200	0,322	4 500 $000	0,481	12 084 $410	1,292			18 240 $570	1,951	15 544 $740	1,662	78 547 $510	8,400
1825			3 072 $200	0,364			11 151 $340	1,320			26 295 $578	3,112	27 546 $795	3,260	85 001 $000	10,060
1826			2 499 $800	0,232	518 $000	0,048	32 499 $340	3,014			23 474 $899	2,177	31 788 $450	2,948	76 759 $150	7,119
1827			1 376 $050	0,155			20 100 $820	2,260			27 430 $884	3,084	24 165 $125	2,717	59 838 $570	6,728
1828			2 494 $800	0,335			21 537 $546	2,891			18 416 $110	2,472	16 714 $345	2,243	46 806 $370	6,282
1829			2 986 $600	0,370			21 428 $820	2,651			12 516 $100	1,549	17 229 $950	2,132	50 509 $985	6,249
1830			1 940 $100	0,237			22 427 $850	2,741			23 710 $855	2,898	12 211 $250	1,493	37 656 $420	4,603
1831			1 549 $600	0,300			5 781 $280	1,118			18 634 $661	3,602	6 279 $915	1,214	34 004 $920	6,573

cont.

Quadro nº. 30 - Importação de metais por Portugal (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Inglaterra	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	TOTAL
1787	248 092 $521	33,823			22 321 $445	3,043			25 902 $517	3,531	170 571 $808	23,255	733 499 $072
1789	291 175 $776	35,810			6 299 $203	0,775			24 824 $453	3,053	247 503 $484	30,439	813 118 $927
1796	360 124 $805	29,731			34 523 $064	2,850			28 993 $080	2,394	522 093 $733	43,103	1 211 284 $057
1797	600 652 $055	41,789			1 045 $740	0,073			45 278 $720	3,150	424 731 $331	29,550	1 437 347 $898
1798	484 125 $870	59,290			6 757 $220	0,828			27 286 $336	3,342	115 082 $559	14,094	816 533 $480
1799	1 122 720 $386	42,199			11 236 $000	0,422			45 383 $266	1,706	1 108 374 $914	41,660	2 660 518 $551
1800	1 017 173 $997	40,284			29 964 $400	1,187			36 508 $270	1,446	940 620 $320	37,252	2 525 009 $606
1801	543 407 $346	44,770			5 338 $400	0,440			53 682 $060	4,423	308 435 $365	25,411	1 213 774 $261
1802	591 772 $200	34,593			15 922 $800	0,931			11 978 $000	0,700	506 418 $407	29,603	1 710 680 $250
1803	399 160 $900	31,646	600 $000	0,048	1 914 $400	0,152			13 135 $000	1,041	488 989 $896	38,768	1 261 327 $485
1804	439 604 $505	38,732			4 516 $400	0,398			9 539 $800	0,841	378 524 $960	33,350	1 134 994 $385
1805	480 026 $517	34,828			3 224 $800	0,234			19 618 $400	1,423	571 971 $754	41,499	1 378 266 $581
1806	680 071 $720	50,081			8 438 $600	0,621			15 713 $050	1,157	350 651 $600	25,822	1 357 957 $112
1807	618 802 $920	40,754			59 676 $360	3,930			7 530 $000	0,496	556 343 $600	36,641	1 518 375 $660
1808	126 962 $650	91,400									3 448 $300	2,482	138 908 $530
1809	291 676 $890	62,334			777 $000	0,166			28 857 $000	6,167	52 572 $000	11,235	467 923 $940
1810	756 530 $565	95,732			1 098 $500	0,139			8 686 $200	1,099			790 260 $515
1811	1 091 703 $338	98,284											1 110 763 $238
1812	1 132 775 $770	87,867							15 655 $500	1,214	120 245 $350	9,327	1 289 199 $840
1813	1 059 019 $490	73,199			3 478 $320	0,240			19 599 $500	1,355	333 309 $260	23,038	1 446 776 $035
1814	789 251 $295	55,400			15 058 $520	1,057			29 289 $550	2,056	433 846 $875	30,453	1 424 629 $420
1815	795 059 $082	49,512			19 071 $000	1,188			14 605 $350	0,910	515 971 $855	32,132	1 605 803 $509
1816	554 038 $695	55,288			52 496 $400	5,239			5 136 $600	0,513	137 924 $445	13,764	1 002 095 $890
1817	527 869 $970	51,528			11 578 $240	1,130			1 366 $533	0,133	181 671 $198	17,734	1 024 425 $736
1818	493 796 $577	51,404			4 160 $590	0,433			11 068 $899	1,152	256 139 $600	26,664	960 625 $563
1819	462 419 $190	49,347			4 429 $100	0,473			8 570 $640	0,915	211 897 $237	22,613	937 078 $260
1820	473 902 $104	57,869			2 989 $555	0,365			1 898 $190	0,232	194 759 $806	23,782	818 923 $729
1821	530 014 $566	50,529			1 526 $600	0,146	6 862 $800	0,654	1 898 $190	0,181	313 942 $070	29,930	1 048 929 $400
1822	527 459 $853	52,176			3 471 $500	0,343			12 109 $502	1,198	274 154 $941	27,119	1 010 918 $134
1823	627 196 $253	61,163			726 $800	0,071			13 838 $046	1,349	239 282 $558	23,334	1 025 448 $784
1824	524 261 $993	56,066			3 082 $560	0,330	813 $600	0,087	10 662 $200	1,140	264 330 $600	28,268	935 075 $383
1825	398 492 $060	47,162			5 503 $473	0,651			3 894 $000	0,461	283 990 $500	33,610	844 946 $946
1826	668 994 $238	62,044			7 150 $200	0,663			16 058 $000	1,489	218 523 $250	20,266	1 078 265 $327
1827	524 675 $232	58,993			3 422 $430	0,385			8 179 $350	0,920	220 202 $200	24,759	889 390 $661
1828	408 775 $936	54,862			4 882 $180	0,655			2 353 $440	0,316	223 116 $910	29,945	745 097 $637
1829	532 804 $894	65,920			684 $080	0,085			2 685 $000	0,332	167 415 $650	20,713	808 261 $079
1830	492 998 $947	60,257			781 $360	0,096			10 439 $000	1,276	215 990 $400	26,400	818 156 $182
1831	281 216 $584	54,360			960 $800	0,186			1 093 $000	0,211	167 798 $200	32,436	517 318 $960

Quadro nº. 31 - Importação de tecidos de algodão por Portugal

unidade — real

Anos	Castela	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%	Holanda	%	Inglaterra	%	Portos Italianos	%	TOTAL
1810			117 510 $400	23,286							387 139 $075	76,714			504 649 $475
1811	3 149 $827	0,096									3 294 922 $977	99,904			3 298 072 $804
1812											3 587 016 $632	100,000			3 587 016 $632
1813											5 437 327 $213	100,000			5 437 327 $213
1814											3 785 802 $206	100,000			3 785 802 $206
1815											3 586 441 $088	100,000			3 586 441 $088
1816											3 251 734 $295	100,000			3 251 734 $295
1817											2 696 205 $570	100,000			2 696 205 $570
1818											2 447 596 $299	100,000			2 447 596 $299
1819											2 754 639 $230	100,000			2 754 639 $230
1820											3 085 319 $579	100,000			3 085 319 $579
1821											3 704 584 $963	100,000			3 704 584 $963
1822											3 676 305 $356	100,000			3 676 305 $356
1823											2 689 396 $299	100,000			2 689 396 $299
1824											3 154 925 $656	100,000			3 154 925 $656
1825					12 383 $116	0,442	837 $220	0,030			2 786 410 $362	99,517	290 $890	0,010	2 799 921 $588
1826					11 729 $500	0,474	1 566 $070	0,063			2 460 131 $147	99,462			2 473 426 $717
1827					941 $340	0,033	3 438 $890	0,122			2 824 026 $513	99,815	860 $100	0,030	2 829 266 $843
1828					13 673 $710	0,566	1 549 $740	0,064			2 400 564 $236	99,370			2 415 787 $686
1829	14 235 $540	0,544			19 114 $310	0,730	2 252 $550	0,086	209 $200	0,008	2 582 399 $857	98,632			2 618 211 $457
1830	38 $080	0,002			24 791 $105	1,009	2 112 $420	0,086	478 $000	0,019	2 429 925 $157	98,884			2 457 344 $762
1831					6 704 $570	0,296	1 702 $600	0,075			2 257 253 $170	99,622	164 $000	0,007	2 265 824 $340

Quadro nº. 32 - Importação de linifícios por Portugal

unidade — real

Anos	Alemanha	%	Áustria	%	Dinamarca	%	Espanha	%	Estados Unidos	%	França	%	Hamburgo	%	Holanda	%
1787	1 480 $595	0,094			654 $810	0,042	20 854 $160	1,329			93 341 $707	5,949	815 038 $845	51,948	90 943 $248	5,796
1789					611 $573	0,038	4 293 $011	0,266			53 089 $798	3,296	574 851 $043	35,684	57 292 $410	3,556
1796					884 $000	0,028	2 847 $408	0,090			57 366 $240	1,817	1 178 225 $134	37,327	167 623 $564	5,310
1797	665 $500	0,023					16 945 $720	0,590			106 989 $139	3,724	717 685 $786	24,983	134 057 $325	4,667
1798	287 $680	0,013			723 $840	0,034	5 185 $010	0,243			51 345 $080	2,404	743 456 $679	34,807	55 458 $402	2,596
1799	7 325 $375	0,212			4 497 $187	0,130	16 007 $210	0,463	867 $750	0,025	107 035 $980	3,096	1 814 010 $620	52,475	76 642 $080	2,217
1800					4 958 $040	0,170	12 709 $680	0,435	29 904 $180	1,023	126 701 $260	4,332	1 382 498 $575	47,272	90 896 $960	3,108
1801					7 878 $000	0,322	5 376 $100	0,220			78 352 $620	3,203	1 136 259 $298	46,451	57 779 $330	2,362
1802					14 556 $580	0,457	3 786 $000	0,119	832 $000	0,026	158 357 $940	4,974	1 305 296 $132	41,002	95 891 $130	3,012
1803							1 837 $000	0,073			95 391 $200	3,804	935 579 $380	37,310	37 483 $880	1,495
1804							10 269 $200	0,530			80 802 $980	4,168	785 094 $510	40,492	57 572 $310	2,969
1805							2 479 $880	0,091			130 837 $340	4,787	977 844 $290	35,774	50 312 $000	1,841
1806							558 $000	0,020			105 171 $680	3,727	1 029 886 $550	36,501	62 662 $145	2,221
1807					71 260 $000	4,883					111 695 $420	7,654	777 946 $900	53,310	36 726 $500	2,517
1808							210 $000	0,715			13 611 $000	46,340	1 010 $400	3,440		
1809							85 242 $530	16,760	1 085 $760	0,213						
1810							36 466 $180	2,210	295 $000	0,018						
1811							11 630 $220	0,590	39 901 $000	2,023						
1812							13 121 $680	0,895	26 961 $000	1,840						
1813							6 119 $280	0,265	1 138 $100	0,049						
1814					26 235 $360	1,008	9 088 $900	0,349			88 335 $055	3,394	162 497 $680	6,243	36 550 $220	1,404
1815							2 492 $000	0,108			20 103 $810	0,868	312 484 $120	13,488	54 103 $200	2,335
1816							1 529 $400	0,082			26 713 $790	1,433	377 792 $760	20,263	18 519 $250	0,993
1817			163 $800	0,012	266 $250	0,020	2 286 $000	0,171			23 262 $175	1,736	197 288 $520	14,725	16 503 $050	1,232
1818			3 842 $920	0,476	6 316 $000	0,783	1 991 $600	0,247			3 842 $500	0,476	234 197 $035	29,028	9 523 $105	1,180
1819					13 193 $200	1,090	1 403 $600	0,116			7 032 $410	0,581	145 942 $960	12,062	15 341 $330	1,268
1820					232 $220	0,014	2 962 $160	0,182			1 515 $064	0,093	175 934 $690	10,807	16 011 $644	0,983
1821					1 789 $000	0,080	1 964 $000	0,088			5 723 $780	0,257	178 784 $160	8,029	8 187 $020	0,368
1822							8 052 $000	0,602			16 534 $700	1,236	135 854 $622	10,155	2 148 $860	0,161
1823			744 $000	0,104			4 385 $000	0,614			1 481 $920	0,208	76 113 $081	10,660	5 162 $500	0,723
1824					14 090 $570	1,011	1 166 $000	0,084			11 431 $620	0,820	121 886 $304	8,741	12 333 $960	0,885
1825					1 252 $000	0,101	2 157 $200	0,174			9 198 $860	0,744	105 822 $360	8,559	15 488 $780	1,253
1826			2 556 $000	0,340	1 228 $000	0,163	576 $000	0,077			6 340 $200	0,842	107 425 $865	14,275	4 408 $300	0,586
1827			644 $000	0,070			1 660 $200	0,180			5 622 $550	0,609	146 134 $560	15,818	1 904 $300	0,206
1828			880 $000	0,080			337 $600	0,031	65 $000	0,006	4 950 $840	0,452	96 452 $520	8,808	5 373 $730	0,491
1829			3 064 $000	0,375			670 $760	0,082			10 644 $300	1,302	93 027 $670	11,378	16 344 $080	1,999
1830							294 $900	0,032			2 585 $510	0,284	99 691 $810	10,963	3 050 $600	0,335
1831			296 $000	0,066			1 348 $000	0,303			206 $000	0,046	62 560 $480	14,052	4 361 $900	0,980

cont.

Quadro nº. 32 - Importação de linifícios por Portugal (cont.)

unidade — real

Anos	Inglaterra	%	Norte de África	%	Portos Italianos	%	Prússia	%	Rússia	%	Suécia	%	TOTAL
1787	21 922 $901	1,397			5 550 $586	0,354			519 171 $532	33,090			1 568 958 $384
1789	53 982 $516	3,351			10 465 $869	0,650	19 794 $282	1,229	836 588 $277	51,931			1 610 968 $779
1796	327 263 $588	10,368	31 $080	0,001	36 535 $918	1,157	9 155 $536	0,290	1 375 396 $265	43,573	1 179 $750	0,037	3 156 508 $483
1797	72 344 $951	2,518	489 $510	0,017	4 463 $860	0,155	42 914 $686	1,494	1 775 828 $578	61,817	318 $450	0,011	2 872 703 $505
1798	80 229 $767	3,756	600 $000	0,028	8 876 $300	0,416	2 081 $520	0,097	1 187 676 $274	55,605			2 135 920 $552
1799	105 553 $427	3,053			2 366 $200	0,068	27 985 $321	0,810	1 294 615 $793	37,450			3 456 906 $943
1800	129 602 $040	4,431			44 244 $560	1,513	94 188 $990	3,221	1 008 870 $470	34,496			2 924 574 $755
1801	88 047 $420	3,599			715 $200	0,029	27 237 $280	1,113	1 044 507 $526	42,700			2 446 152 $774
1802	72 554 $400	2,279			58 610 $129	1,841	24 173 $920	0,759	1 449 412 $635	45,529			3 183 470 $866
1803	42 665 $690	1,701			15 182 $900	0,605	79 683 $200	3,178	1 298 686 $612	51,791	1 055 $900	0,042	2 507 565 $762
1804	41 000 $760	2,115			33 461 $197	1,726	21 540 $200	1,111	904 454 $490	46,648	4 683 $070	0,242	1 938 878 $717
1805	20 361 $280	0,745			6 498 $100	0,238	7 359 $680	0,269	1 537 695 $423	56,256			2 733 387 $993
1806	42 388 $540	1,502			8 837 $980	0,313			1 572 054 $000	55,716			2 821 558 $895
1807	19 896 $600	1,363	1 120 $000	0,077	9 338 $060	0,640			429 741 $790	29,448	1 574 $500	0,108	1 459 299 $770
1808	14 540 $680	49,505											29 372 $080
1809	333 011 $560	65,475			30 078 $280	5,914			59 194 $200	11,638			508 612 $330
1810	1 330 312 $890	80,635	1 846 $000	0,112	28 852 $320	1,749			252 025 $680	15,276			1 649 798 $070
1811	1 904 559 $867	96,575	12 232 $640	0,620	3 772 $000	0,191							1 972 095 $727
1812	1 105 235 $575	75,410	2 878 $400	0,196	31 321 $300	2,137			284 641 $500	19,421	1 482 $000	0,101	1 465 641 $455
1813	1 154 409 $455	50,003	3 502 $600	0,152	13 552 $200	0,587			1 115 222 $375	48,305	14 745 $600	0,639	2 308 689 $610
1814	601 079 $360	23,094	704 $000	0,027	17 738 $960	0,682	185 595 $280	7,131	1 420 864 $985	54,590	54 100 $800	2,079	2 602 790 $600
1815	396 850 $680	17,129	10 246 $000	0,442	42 070 $770	1,816	375 727 $750	16,218	1 099 664 $200	47,465	3 058 $000	0,132	2 316 800 $530
1816	229 949 $620	12,333			8 015 $100	0,430	71 233 $900	3,821	1 124 343 $100	60,304	6 356 $800	0,341	1 864 453 $720
1817	174 739 $660	13,042			2 742 $300	0,205	302 728 $200	22,595	609 521 $775	45,493	10 313 $300	0,770	1 339 815 $030
1818	142 111 $305	17,614			8 591 $160	1,065	92 403 $100	11,453	303 972 $255	37,677			806 790 $980
1819	126 511 $800	10,456			10 712 $600	0,885	395 400 $750	32,679	489 897 $040	40,489	4 518 $000	0,373	1 209 953 $690
1820	208 983 $038	12,836			7 088 $380	0,435	437 602 $000	26,879	763 181 $706	46,877	14 527 $600	0,892	1 628 038 $502
1821	214 470 $060	9,632	967 $200	0,043	12 575 $600	0,565	805 697 $000	36,185	987 264 $290	44,339	9 182 $700	0,412	2 226 604 $810
1822	247 836 $864	18,526			5 819 $950	0,435	463 910 $896	34,677	455 006 $058	34,012	2 625 $000	0,196	1 337 788 $950
1823	107 109 $588	15,002			13 230 $000	1,853	148 409 $400	20,786	338 949 $823	47,473	18 404 $000	2,578	713 989 $312
1824	180 550 $509	12,949			21 198 $810	1,520	377 048 $815	27,041	652 812 $571	46,818	1 847 $300	0,132	1 394 366 $459
1825	181 250 $960	14,660			9 958 $600	0,805	141 738 $000	11,464	769 482 $400	62,238			1 236 349 $160
1826	183 487 $610	24,382			9 818 $200	1,305	21 776 $000	2,894	414 920 $200	55,135	16 $000	0,002	752 552 $375
1827	172 334 $731	18,654			14 444 $600	1,564	22 024 $000	2,384	559 051 $250	60,513	26 $000	0,003	923 846 $191
1828	167 316 $702	15,279			18 626 $550	1,701	94 769 $000	8,654	706 325 $900	64,498	12 $800	0,001	1 095 110 $642
1829	165 050 $500	20,186			21 117 $500	2,583	17 902 $603	2,190	489 751 $520	59,898	64 $000	0,008	817 636 $933
1830	164 863 $780	18,130			15 080 $600	1,658	13 021 $000	1,432	610 628 $600	67,151	126 $000	0,014	909 342 $800
1831	149 567 $020	33,596			5 024 $250	1,129	1 802 $000	0,405	219 994 $000	49,415	33 $750	0,008	445 193 $400

Quadro nº. 33 - Importações portuguesas dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

ANOS	Mantimentos	%	Tecidos Algodão	%	Linifícios	%	Metais	%	Drogas	%	Madeiras	%	Géneros vários	%	Total
1783															63 926$764•
1784															45 054 $790
1785															85 920 $380
1787	120 852 $720	73,725							450 $920	0,275	41 782 $479	25,489	837 $616	0,511	163 923 $735
1789	477 944 $136	86,463					237 $279	0,043	382 $800	0,069			74 210 $568	13,425	552 774 $783
1796	15 231 $684	14,379					519 $934	0,491			73 942 $550	69,804	16 233 $962	15,325	105 928 $130
1797	312 502 $176	83,290					70 $200	0,019	945 $200	0,252	43 510 $080	11,597	18 171 $080	4,843	375 198 $736
1798	241 124 $650	83,426							1 435 $430	0,497	40 812 $560	14,121	5 656 $860	1,957	289 029 $500
1799	428 760 $188	85,392			867 $750	0,173					56 313 $600	11,215	16 167 $200	3,220	502 108 $738
1800	529 099 $230	82,910			29 904 $180	4,686			536 $740	0,084	70 375 $289	11,028	8 244 $000	1,292	638 159 $439
1801	2 460 857 $420	98,827							795 $800	0,032	25 117 $120	1,009	3 290 $700	0,132	2 490 061 $040
1802	825 094 $016	93,698			832 $000	0,094			779 $000	0,088	51 642 $784	5,865	2 243 $900	0,255	880 591 $700
1803	1 202 843 $588	98,089							212 $200	0,017	15 046 $090	1,227	8 172 $350	0,666	1 226 274 $228
1804	1 324 058 $209	93,929					1 024 $800	0,073			80 777 $995	5,730	3 775 $000	0,268	1 409 636 $004
1805	307 148 $281	72,827									108 853 $770	25,810	5 750 $200	1,363	421 752 $251
1806	815 133 $326	88,988									82 392 $275	8,995	18 474 $040	2,017	915 999 $641
1807	898 174 $570	94,817									36 757 $575	3,880	12 339 $800	1,303	947 271 $945
1808	71 635 $536	96,498							200 $000	0,269	2 400 $000	3,233		0,000	74 235 $536
1809	973 447 $699	79,883			1 085 $760	0,089	1 739 $000	0,143	163 247 $600	13,396	46 814 $325	3,842	32 257 $300	2,647	1 218 591 $684
1810	2 705 730 $968	71,809	117 510 $400	3,119	295 $000	0,008		0,000	144 163 $920	3,826	90 246 $610	2,395	710 020 $700	18,844	3 767 967 $598
1811	12 717 359 $096	97,277			39 901 $000	0,305		0,000	85 988 $360	0,658	56 047 $698	0,429	174 097 $300	1,332	13 073 393 $454
1812	13 512 080 $899	99,151			26 961 $000	0,198	3 738 $000	0,027	8 314 $160	0,061	33 936 $285	0,249	42 688 $600	0,313	13 627 718 $944
1813	5 785 950 $615	96,095			1 138 $100	0,019	598 $050	0,010	77 896 $320	1,294	110 581 $455	1,837	44 910 $060	0,746	6 021 074 $600
1814	341 494 $890	76,622						0,000	85 717 $320	19,232	17 875 $020	4,011	602 $880	0,135	445 690 $110
1815	798 941 $638	92,007					2 083 $050	0,240	10 662 $100	1,228	42 853 $580	4,935	13 806 $500	1,590	868 346 $868
1816	775 184 $580	89,654						0,000	4 007 $640	0,464	47 901 $370	5,540	37 547 $350	4,343	864 640 $940
1817	461 285 $731	85,158						0,000	2 212 $320	0,408	14 801 $800	2,733	63 380 $100	11,701	541 679 $951
1818	1 506 405 $554	94,925						0,000	877 $200	0,055	44 304 $170	2,792	35 354 $330	2,228	1 586 941 $254
1819	475 899 $640	87,582					3 436 $720	0,632	475 $200	0,087	50 485 $160	9,291	13 080 $100	2,407	543 376 $820
1820	48 749 $808	38,575							286 $400	0,227	48 371 $890	38,276	28 967 $724	22,922	126 375 $822
1821	115 082 $005	47,488							4 552 $000	1,878	75 279 $905	31,064	47 423 $900	19,569	242 337 $810
1822	13 640 $455	9,877							2 205 $060	1,597	98 842 $264	71,570	23 417 $020	16,956	138 104 $799
1823	45 711 $076	45,100							2 627 $840	2,593	14 712 $402	14,516	38 303 $340	37,791	101 354 $658
1824	31 185 $336	16,511							3 074 $440	1,628	77 397 $430	40,979	77 214 $880	40,882	188 872 $086
1825	20 917 $490	15,648							3 070 $610	2,297	59 884 $440	44,799	49 800 $150	37,255	133 672 $690
1826	42 775 $120	22,191							1 634 $000	0,848	130 095 $410	67,491	18 255 $400	9,471	192 759 $930
1827	8 087 $100	7,374							1 314 $700	1,199	73 837 $100	67,328	26 428 $310	24,099	109 667 $210
1828	11 508 $900	15,321			65 $000	0,087			1 513 $720	2,015	31 022 $540	41,297	31 010 $100	41,281	75 120 $260
1829	6 497 $296	8,363							3 905 $080	5,026	53 303 $960	68,608	13 987 $420	18,003	77 693 $756
1830	1 561 $600	2,085							2 024 $480	2,703	69 892 $680	93,303	1 430 $625	1,910	74 909 $385
1831	1 778 $000	2,294							3 389 $590	4,374	52 167 $290	67,317	20 159 $680	26,014	77 494 $560

• Este valor não coincide com o das balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional, que é de 64 267$190.

Quadro n°. 34 - Importação de arroz dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — arroba

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1784			5			5
1797			152 324			152 324
1798			70 973	3 868		74 841
1799	1 984		49 559	1 956		53 499
1800		1 194	26 000			27 194
1801			4 813	482		5 295
1802			11 668	9 009		20 677
1803			7 924			7 924
1804			5 280	916		6 196
1805			*			
1809		3 200	60 322			63 522
1810		6 880	201 497	672		209 049
1811			529 564	13 294		542 858
1812		3 060	403 030	35 468		441 558
1813		512	543 304	7 412		551 228
1814			1 783			1 783
1815		1 204	133 424	11 604		146 232
1816		2 140	41 024			43 164
1817			*			
1818			*	*		
1819			10 244	*	256	10 500
1820			*	600		600
1821			1 512			1 512
1824			24 974	4 220		29 194
1825			20 456			20 456
1826			30 300	868		31 168
1827			2 188			2 188
1828			3 844	2 374		6 218
1829			4 224			4 224

Quadro nº. 35 - Importação de arroz dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1784			6 $000			6 $000
1797			190 405 $000			190 405 $000
1798			88 716 $250	4 835 $000		93 551 $250
1799	2 579 $200		64 426 $700	2 542 $800		69 548 $700
1800		1 791 $000	39 000 $000			40 791 $000
1801			10 219 $500	732 $000		10 951 $500
1802			23 336 $000	18 018 $000		41 354 $000
1803			15 848 $000			15 848 $000
1804			9 504 $000	1 648 $000		11 152 $000
1805			*			
1809		5 120 $000	96 515 $200			101 635 $200
1810		11 696 $000	342 544 $900	1 142 $400		355 383 $300
1811			847 302 $400	21 270 $400		868 572 $800
1812		5 508 $000	705 302 $500	62 069 $000		772 879 $500
1813		896 $000	950 782 $000	12 971 $000		964 649 $000
1814			13 604 $290			13 604 $290
1815		2 167 $200	220 149 $600	19 146 $600		241 463 $400
1816		3 210 $000	61 536 $000			64 746 $000
1817			*			
1818			*	*		
1819			12 805 $000	*	320 $000	13 125 $000
1820			*	600 $000		600 $000
1821			2 268 $000			2 268 $000
1824			24 974 $000	4 220 $000		29 194 $000
1825			7 163 $800			7 163 $800
1826			37 875 $000	1 085 $000		38 960 $000
1827			2 735 $000			2 735 $000
1828			4 805 $000	2 967 $500		7 772 $500
1829			5 068 $800			5 068 $800

Quadro nº. 36 - Importação de milho dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade – alqueire

Anos	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Vila do Conde	Total
1785	9 000,0			38 400,0		47 400,0
1787		13 062,0				13 062,0
1789						39 104,0
1796		44 628,0				44 628,0
1797	8 297,0	29 828,0	11 000,0			49 125,0
1798		180 634,0	59 962,0			240 596,0
1799		459 473,0	152 962,0			612 435,0
1800	70 726,0	425 185,0	80 902,5			576 813,5
1801	51 189,0	625 002,0	30 785,0			706 976,0
1802	92 130,0	615 643,0	277 363,0			985 136,0
1803	111 778,0	401 678,0	535 594,0	6 210,0		1 055 260,0
1804	47 700,0	495 518,0	417 200,0		5 000,0	965 418,0
1805	19 830,0	115 256,0	51 800,0			186 886,0
1806	34 680,0	190 361,0	89 273,0			314 314,0
1807	49 020,0	138 128,0	194 372,0			381 520,0
1809	1 500,0	262 937,0	1 000,0			265 437,0
1810	7 500,0	726 020,0	51 030,0			784 550,0
1811	73 950,0	3 589 480,0	819 599,0	1 800,0		4 484 829,0
1812	47 000,0	3 052 812,9	502 992,0			3 602 804,9
1813	48 142,5	1 334 538,9	117 377,0			1 500 058,4
1815	17 700,0	266 729,0	367 017,0			651 446,0
1816	47 855,0	717 137,0	323 995,0			1 088 987,0
1817	22 200,0	39 502,0	19 021,0			80 723,0
1818	76 687,0	1 234 558,0	949 932,0	3 000,0		2 264 177,0
1819	297 460,0	273 072,0				570 532,0
1823		10 084,0				10 084,0
1824		7 292,0				7 292,0
1825		18 488,0	54 609,0			73 097,0

Quadro nº. 37 - Importação de milho dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Vila do Conde	Total
1785	3 060 $000			9 216 $000		12 276 $000
1787		2 873 $640				2 873 $640
1789						12 153 $600
1796		14 325 $588				14 325 $588
1797	3 650 $680	14 227 $956	5 247 $000			23 125 $636
1798		72 253 $600	23 984 $800			96 238 $400
1799		211 357 $580	70 362 $520			281 720 $100
1800	41 021 $080	246 607 $300	46 923 $450			334 551 $830
1801	38 135 $805	489 466 $490	22 934 $825			550 537 $120
1802	36 852 $000	201 930 $904	90 975 $064			329 757 $968
1803	44 711 $200	120 101 $722	160 142 $606	1 856 $790		326 812 $318
1804	22 180 $500	230 415 $870	193 998 $000		2 325 $000	448 919 $370
1805	8 189 $790	48 013 $728	21 393 $400			77 596 $918
1806	12 172 $680	70 433 $570	33 031 $010			115 637 $260
1807	14 706 $000	57 184 $992	80 884 $422			152 775 $414
1809	688 $500	120 688 $083	590 $000			121 966 $583
1810	7 200 $000	572 103 $760	40 211 $640			619 515 $400
1811	44 074 $200	2 139 330 $080	448 481 $004	972 $000		2 632 857 $284
1812	33 699 $000	2 188 866 $921	360 645 $264			2 583 211 $185
1813	27 681 $937	768 694 $464	67 491 $775			863 868 $176
1815	9 735 $000	126 696 $275	174 333 $075			310 764 $350
1816	19 142 $000	348 528 $582	157 461 $570			525 132 $152
1817	11 100 $000	22 476 $638	10 822 $949			44 399 $587
1818	36 656 $386	590 118 $724	454 067 $496	1 200 $000		1 082 042 $606
1819	89 238 $000	92 844 $480				182 082 $480
1823		3 226 $880				3 226 $880
1824		1 881 $336				1 881 $336
1825		3 142 $960	9 283 $530			12 426 $490

Quadro nº. 38 - Importação de trigo dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — alqueire

Anos	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1783		31 880,0			31 880,0
1784					
1785				32 630,0	32 630,0
1787		237 806,0		9 600,0	247 406,0
1789					746 466,0
1796					
1797		12 500,0			12 500,0
1798		32 656,0	9 600,0		42 256,0
1799		32 480,0			32 480,0
1800					0,0
1801		6 482,0			6 482,0
1802	1 140,0	36 964,0	3 840,0		41 944,0
1803		461 577,5	59 880,0		521 457,5
1804	960,0	232 082,0	18 600,0		251 642,0
1805		74 427,0			74 427,0
1806		58 354,0	10 700,0		69 054,0
1807		54 931,0	67 944,0		122 875,0
1808					
1809		84 734,0			84 734,0
1810		119 518,0	3 615,0		123 133,0
1811		1 119 490,0	21 212,0		1 140 702,0
1812		523 780,0	51 616,0	19 800,0	595 196,0
1813		328 130,0			328 130,0
1814		45 043,0			45 043,0
1815		28 707,0	21 432,0		50 139,0
1816		48 838,0	27 352,0		76 190,0
1817			7 384,0		7 384,0
1818		211 711,0	41 608,0		253 319,0
1819		29 396,0	436 561,0		465 957,0
1820					
1821		84 261,0	12 564,0		96 825,0
1822					
1823		13 524,0			13 524,0

Quadro nº. 39 - Importação de trigo dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1783		12 114 $400			12 114 $400
1785				13 052 $000	13 052 $000
1787		114 146 $880		3 456 $000	117 602 $880
1797		5 000 $000			5 000 $000
1798		13 062 $400	3 840 $000		16 902 $400
1799		25 984 $000			25 984 $000
1801		7 216 $560			7 216 $560
1802	666 $900	21 623 $940	2 246 $400		24 537 $240
1803		259 406 $555	33 652 $560		293 059 $115
1804	648 $960	156 887 $432	12 573 $600		170 109 $992
1805		57 978 $633			57 978 $633
1806		41 489 $694	7 607 $700		49 097 $394
1807		40 539 $078	50 142 $672		90 681 $750
1809		56 941 $248			56 941 $248
1810		107 924 $754	3 264 $345		111 189 $099
1811		1 176 583 $990	22 293 $812		1 198 877 $802
1812		546 826 $320	53 887 $104	20 671 $200	621 384 $624
1813		286 457 $490			286 457 $490
1814		29 818 $466			29 818 $466
1815		20 669 $040	15 431 $040		36 100 $080
1816		33 844 $734	18 954 $936		52 799 $670
1817			5 848 $128		5 848 $128
1818		137 188 $728	26 961 $984		164 150 $712
1819		13 228 $200	196 452 $450		209 680 $650
1821		36 232 $230	5 402 $520		41 634 $750
1823		8 655 $360			8 655 $360

Quadro nº. 40 — Importação de farinha dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — alqueire

Anos	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1783		24 116•			24 116
1789					110 150
1796		1 164			1 164
1797		149 598			149 598
1798		42 857	8 844		51 701
1799		24 012			24 012
1800	1 368	91 644			93 012
1801	9 432	1 342 796	13 368		1 365 596
1802	14 088	550 860	1 610		566 558
1803	984	957 126	46 776		1 004 886
1804		432 065	448 938		881 003
1805	4 548	177 560	774		182 882
1806	4 320	891 202	2 500		898 022
1807	12 888	799 782	15 504		828 174
1809	2 400	792 987	35 208		830 595
1810	2 112	1 471 540	37 036		1 510 688
1811	8 592	6 001 484	238 596		6 248 672
1812	13 200	7 869 780	240 528	86 280	8 209 788
1813	23 160	3 328 854	100 524	31 200	3 483 738
1814		178 974			178 974
1815	2 520	228 216	47 340		278 076
1816	240	114 120	2 560		116 920
1817	2 280	333 456	25 572		361 308
1818	3 600	158 520	84 828		246 948
1819		74 292	12 108		86 400
1820		40 602			40 602
1821		115 308			115 308
1822		2 400			2 400

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nº. 34) indicam que, em 1783, o valor das farinhas importadas pelo porto de Lisboa se elevava a 402 moios, ou seja 24 120 alqueires.

Quadro nº. 41 - Importação de farinha dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1783		9 164 $080			9 164 $080
1789					59 921 $600
1796		481 $896			481 $896
1797		70 311 $060			70 311 $060
1798		17 142 $800	3 537 $600		20 680 $400
1799		16 808 $400			16 808 $400
1800	1 368 $000	91 644 $000			93 012 $000
1801	12 450 $240	1 772 490 $720	17 645 $760		1 802 586 $720
1802	7 782 $800	361 364 $160	1 056 $160		370 203 $120
1803	574 $000	516 848 $040	25 259 $040		542 681 $080
1804		313 247 $125	325 480 $050		638 727 $175
1805	3 888 $540	151 813 $800	661 $770		156 364 $110
1806	2 160 $000	633 644 $622	2 488 $500		638 293 $122
1807	6 873 $600	626 229 $306	12 920 $000		646 022 $906
1809	1 888 $800	599 498 $172	27 708 $696		629 095 $668
1810	2 112 $000	1 439 166 $120	36 221 $208		1 477 499 $328
1811	8 202 $216	5 839 443 $932	225 673 $962		6 073 320 $110
1812	14 520 $000	8 656 758 $000	264 580 $800	93 684 $000	9 029 542 $800
1813	20 073 $600	3 219 001 $818	96 503 $040	30 170 $400	3 365 748 $858
1814		136 199 $214			136 199 $214
1815	2 016 $000	163 859 $088	33 990 $120		199 865 $208
1816	164 $400	78 058 $080	20 992 $000		99 214 $480
1817	1 824 $000	348 794 $976	26 893 $220		377 512 $196
1818	2 694 $700	130 646 $900	69 912 $410		203 254 $010
1819		54 976 $080	8 838 $840		63 814 $920
1820		24 361 $200			24 361 $200
1821		48 045 $000			48 045 $000
1822		1 000 $000			1 000 $000

Quadro nº. 42 - Importação de bacalhau dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — quintal

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Figueira	Lisboa	Setúbal	Total
1784			824,0		824,0
1785			4 519,0	200,0	4 719,0
1789					9 544,0
1796			41,0		41,0
1797			2 032,0		2 032,0
1798			232,0		232,0
1799			2 198,0		2 198,0
1800		175,0	50,0		225,0
1801		46,0	1 624,0		1 670,0
1802	206,0	1 773,0	4 378,0		6 357,0
1803	45,0	70,0	1 697,0	30,5	1 842,5
1804			2 603,0		2 603,0
1805			250,0		250,0
1806			*		
1810			1 040,0		1 040,0
1811			1 068,0		1 068,0
1812			*		
1813		300,0	2 206,0		2 506,0
1814			4 000,0		4 000,0
1815			930,0		930,0
1817		3 562,0			3 562,0
1820			239,5		239,5
1823			1 080,0		1 080,0

Quadro nº. 43 - Importação de bacalhau dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Portos do Algarve	Figueira	Lisboa	Setúbal	Total
1784			3 296 $000		3 296 $000
1785			38 979 $800	900 $000	39 879 $800
1796			164 $000		164 $000
1797			8 128 $000		8 128 $000
1798			1 113 $600		1 113 $600
1799			10 990 $000		10 990 $000
1800		875 $000	250 $000		1 125 $000
1801		294 $400	10 393 $600		10 688 $000
1802	1 318 $400	11 347 $200	28 076 $800		40 742 $400
1803	247 $500	421 $800	9 418 $350	169 $275	10 256 $925
1804			15 357 $700		15 357 $700
1805			1 450 $000		1 450 $000
1806			*		
1810			5 200 $000		5 200 $000
1811			5 126 $400		5 126 $400
1813		1 620 $000	11 912 $400		13 532 $400
1814			24 000 $000		24 000 $000
1815			6 510 $000		6 510 $000
1817		16 955 $120			16 955 $120
1820			1 149 $600		1 149 $600
1823			4 968 $000		4 968 $000

Quadro nº. 44 - Importação de óleo de peixe dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Total
1803	425 $000	5 109 $000		5 534 $000
1806		*		
1807		5 562 $000		5 562 $000
1809		6 399 $000		6 399 $000
1810		40 840 $800		40 840 $800
1811		17 337 $600		17 337 $600
1812		7 544 $000		7 544 $000
1816		10 467 $000		10 467 $000
1817		22 464 $000		22 464 $000
1818		27 421 $200	*	27 421 $200
1819		8 842 $500	324 $000	9 166 $500
1820		20 363 $400		20 363 $400
1821		13 032 $000		13 032 $000
1822		18 658 $920		18 658 $920
1823		28 601 $760		28 601 $760
1824		48 528 $480		48 528 $480
1825		25 681 $900	6 987 $000	32 668 $900
1826		5 207 $400	1 419 $000	6 626 $400
1827		18 668 $100	3 168 $000	21 836 $100
1828		3 371 $500		3 371 $500
1829		7 060 $900		7 060 $900

Quadro nº. 45 - Importação de carne dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Figueira	Lisboa	Porto	Setúbal	Total
1787		61 $200			61 $200
1797		7 120 $400			7 120 $400
1798		8 124 $000			8 124 $000
1799		17 865 $108	1 814 $000		19 679 $108
1800		11 025 $600	404 $000		11 429 $600
1801		7 363 $200			7 363 $200
1802	864 $000	6 752 $000			7 616 $000
1803	*	*			
1804		6 770 $000			6 770 $000
1805		8 169 $000			8 169 $000
1807	384 $000	*			384 $000
1808					
1809		32 992 $000	5 092 $000		38 084 $000
1810		87 976 $960	2 592 $000		90 568 $960
1811		150 851 $200			150 851 $200
1812		54 564 $500			54 564 $500
1813	1 760 $000	227 698 $000			229 458 $000
1814		69 624 $000			69 624 $000
1816		7 106 $100			7 106 $100
1817		*			
1818	*	*	*		
1819		*			
1820		19 266 $000			19 266 $000
1821		12 200 $825			12 200 $825
1822		10 780 $991			10 780 $991
1823		426 $980			426 $980
1825		*			
1826		3 292 $000			3 292 $000
1827		5 073 $600			5 073 $600
1828		998 $400		192 $000	1 190 $400
1829		697 $200		115 $580	812 $780
1830		1 561 $600			1 561 $600
1831		1 778 $000			1 778 $000

Quadro nº. 46 — Importação de drogas dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Lisboa	Porto	Total
1783	2 213$560•		2 213$560•
1787	366 $536		366 $536
1796	588 $000		588 $000
1797	945 $200		945 $200
1798	1 435 $430		1 435 $430
1800	536 $740		536 $740
1801	795 $800		795 $800
1802	779 $000		779 $000
1803	212 $200		212 $200
1809	163 247 $600		163 247 $600
1810	143 871 $920	292 $000	144 163 $920
1811	76 138 $760	9 849 $600	85 988 $360
1812	7 787 $960	526 $200	8 314 $160
1813	77 210 $320	686 $000	77 896 $320
1814	85 717 $320		85 717 $320
1815	10 662 $100		10 662 $100
1816	4 007 $640		4 007 $640
1817	2 143 $120	69 $200	2 212 $320
1818	877 $200		877 $200
1819	235 $200	240 $000	475 $200
1820	286 $400		286 $400
1821	4 552 $000		4 552 $000
1822	2 205 $060		2 205 $060
1823	2 627 $840		2 627 $840
1824	3 074 $440		3 074 $440
1825	3 070 $610		3 070 $610
1826	1 634 $000		1 634 $000
1827	1 314 $700		1 314 $700
1828	1 513 $720		1 513 $720
1829	3 905 $080		3 905 $080
1830	2 024 $480		2 024 $480
1831	3 389 $590		3 389 $590

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nº. 34) indicam que, em 1783, o valor das drogas importadas através do porto de Lisboa se elevava a 3 160$800.

Quadro nº. 47 - Importação de barcos dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Lisboa	Porto	Total
1799	34 010 $000		34 010 $000
1800	24 040 $000		24 040 $000
1801	180 $000		180 $000
1802	16 060 $554		16 060 $554
1804	8 800 $000		8 800 $000
1805	3 470 $000		3 470 $000
1806	9 106 $300		9 106 $300
1809	2 200 $000		2 200 $000
1810	56 665 $000	1 300 $000	57 965 $000
1811	29 214 $428	2 649 $040	31 863 $468
1812	17 570 $000		17 570 $000
1813	76 318 $600		76 318 $600
1814	10 100 $000		10 100 $000
1815	3 800 $000		3 800 $000
1816	19 568 $000		19 568 $000
1818	7 385 $170		7 385 $170
1821	600 $000		600 $000

Número de barcos importados

Anos	Lisboa	Porto	Total
1799	7		7
1800	5		5
1801	1		1
1802	4		4
1804	2		2
1805	2		2
1806	2		2
1809	2		2
1810	12	2	14
1811	8	1	9
1812	11		11
1813	35		35
1814	4		4
1815	2		2
1816	5		5
1818	5		5
1821	1		1

Quadro nº. 48 - Importações dos Estados Unidos da América por portos

unidade — real

Anos	Portos do Algarve	%	Figueira	%	Lisboa	%	Porto	%	Setúbal	%	Vila do Conde	%	TOTAL
1783					63 699 $642•	99,645			227 $122•	0,355			63 926 $764•
1784					38 889 $930	86,317	3 038 $760	6,745	3 126 $100	6,938			45 054 $790
1785			3 060 $000	3,561	57 196 $880	66,570	1 066 $100	1,241	24 597 $400	28,628			85 920 $380
1787					149 901 $176	91,446	10 566 $559	6,446	3 456 $000	2,108			163 923 $735
1796					85 702 $448	80,906	20 047 $200	18,925	178 $482	0,168			105 928 $130
1797			3 650 $680	0,973	366 230 $856	97,610	5 247 $000	1,398	70 $200	0,019			375 198 $736
1798					230 513 $800	79,754	57 915 $700	20,038	600 $000	0,208			289 029 $500
1799	2 579 $200	0,514			420 326 $418	83,712	79 203 $120	15,774					502 108 $738
1800			46 523 $280	7,290	544 022 $509	85,249	47 613 $650	7,461					638 159 $439
1801			53 298 $445	2,140	2 392 898 $370	96,098	43 864 $225	1,762					2 490 061 $040
1802	1 318 $400	0,150	61 250 $100	6,956	701 988 $506	79,718	115 785 $194	13,149	249 $500	0,028			880 591 $700
1803	538 $020	0,044	46 776 $400	3,815	949 035 $027	77,392	227 712 $716	18,569	2 212 $065	0,180			1 226 274 $228
1804			25 505 $460	1,809	831 428 $324	58,982	550 349 $220	39,042	28 $000	0,002	2 325 $000	0,165	1 409 636 $004
1805			12 714 $570	3,015	380 138 $411	90,133	28 899 $270	6,852					421 752 $251
1806			19 461 $980	2,125	844 107 $356	92,151	52 110 $305	5,689	320 $000	0,035			915 999 $641
1807			25 053 $400	2,645	755 379 $366	79,743	166 391 $639	17,565	447 $540	0,047			947 271 $945
1808				0,000	67 215 $536	90,544	7 020 $000	9,456					74 235 $536
1809			8 712 $660	0,715	1 156 653 $408	94,917	52 906 $416	4,342	319 $200	0,026			1 218 591 $684
1810			21 225 $900	0,563	3 663 765 $505	97,235	82 733 $793	2,196	242 $400	0,006			3 767 967 $598
1811			55 708 $816	0,426	12 226 803 $635	93,524	789 562 $503	6,039	1 318 $500	0,010			13 073 393 $454
1812			56 112 $600	0,412	12 646 214 $735	92,798	810 836 $409	5,950	114 555 $200	0,841			13 627 718 $944
1813			55 331 $537	0,919	5 749 939 $333	95,497	185 633 $330	3,083	30 170 $400	0,501			6 021 074 $600
1814					445 572 $410	99,974			117 $700	0,026			445 690 $110
1815			14 026 $200	1,615	589 865 $673	67,930	264 454 $995	30,455					868 346 $868
1816			24 768 $800	2,865	632 799 $124	73,186	206 971 $266	23,937	101 $750	0,012			864 640 $940
1817			30 162 $420	5,568	463 030 $054	85,480	48 487 $477	8,951					541 679 $951
1818			40 565 $486	2,556	964 958 $272	60,806	580 217 $496	36,562	1 200 $000	0,076			1 586 941 $254
1819			89 790 $000	16,524	246 074 $480	45,286	207 192 $340	38,131	320 $000	0,059			543 376 $820
1820					125 092 $222	98,984	1 283 $600	1,016					126 375 $822
1821					235 996 $450	97,383	6 199 $180	2,558	142 $180	0,059			242 337 $810
1822					137 169 $135	99,322	616 $184	0,446	319 $480	0,231			138 104 $799
1823					101 148 $516	99,797	206 $142	0,203					101 354 $658
1824					184 560 $886	97,717	4 311 $200	2,283					188 872 $086
1825					114 336 $500	85,535	19 336 $190	14,465					133 672 $690
1826					176 881 $910	91,763	15 878 $020	8,237					192 759 $930
1827					106 499 $210	97,111	3 168 $000	2,889					109 667 $210
1828					71 960 $760	95,794	2 967 $500	3,950	192 $000	0,256			75 120 $260
1829					77 578 $176	99,851			115 $580	0,149			77 693 $756
1830					74 909 $385	100,000							74 909 $385
1831					77 494 $560	100,000							77 494 $560

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (caixa 31, nº. 34), indicam que, em 1783, o valor dos produtos importados por Lisboa se elevava a 63 983$590 e por Setúbal a 283$600, o que dá um total de 64 267$190.

Quadro nº 49 - Comércio entre Portugal e os Estados Unidos da América

unidade — real

Anos	Exportações Portuguesas	Importações Portuguesas	Saldos para Portugal	
			Anuais	Acumulados
1783	154 242$162•	63 926$764•	90 315$398•	90 315$398
1784	115 203$950	45 054$790	70 149$160	160 464$558
1785	96 502$800	85 920$380	10 582$420	171 046$978
1787	114 745$683	163 923$735	- 49 178$052	- 49 178$052
1789	193 680$604	552 774$783	- 359 094$179	- 359 049$179
1796	440 985$822	105 928$130	335 057$692	335 057$692
1797	265 757$938	375 198$736	- 109 440$798	225 616$894
1798	283 501$827	289 029$500	- 5 527$673	220 089$221
1799	630 271$540	502 108$738	202 301$162	422 390$383
1800	704 409$900	638 159$439	66 250$461	488 640$844
1801	443 865$070	2 490 061$040	- 2 046 195$970	- 1 557 555$126
1802	401 267$355	880 591$700	- 479 324$345	- 2 036 879$471
1803	529 298$980	1 226 274$228	- 696 975$248	- 2 733 854$719
1804	334 727$050	1 409 636$004	- 1 074 908$954	- 3 808 763$673
1805	826 238$110	421 752$251	404 485$859	- 3 404 277$814
1806	458 334$635	915 999$641	- 457 665$006	- 3 861 942$820
1807	569 580$810	947 271$945	- 377 691$135	- 4 239 633$955
1808	82 382$800	74 235$536	8 147$264	- 4 231 486$691
1809	268 786$900	1 218 591$684	- 949 804$784	- 5 181 291$475
1810	236 282$655	3 767 967$598	- 3 531 684$943	- 8 712 976$418
1811	629 772$100	13 073 393$454	- 12 443 621$354	- 21 156 597$772
1812	1 940 511$260	13 627 718$244	- 11 687 206$984	- 32 843 804$756
1813	361 103$627	6 021 074$600	- 5 659 970$973	- 38 503 775$729
1814	199 173$775	445 690$110	- 246 516$335	- 38 750 292$064
1815	1 034 905$130	868 346$868	166 558$262	- 38 583 733$802
1816	575 379$960	864 640$940	- 289 260$980	- 38 872 994$782
1817	465 266$575	541 679$951	- 76 413$376	- 38 949 408$158
1818	219 297$410	1 586 941$254	- 1 367 643$844	- 40 317 052$002
1819	189 791$260	543 376$820	- 353 585$560	- 40 670 637$562
1820	166 126$160	126 375$822	39 750$338	- 40 630 887$224
1821	246 657$790	242 337$810	4 319$980	- 40 626 567$244
1822	386 099$338	138 104$799	247 994$539	- 40 378 572$705
1823	144 300$550	101 354$658	42 945$892	- 40 335 626$813
1824	216 444$760	188 872$086	27 572$674	- 40 308 054$139
1825	654 104$390	133 672$690	520 431$700	- 39 787 622$439
1826	211 341$216	192 759$930	18 581$286	- 39 769 041$153
1827	155 199$470	109 667$210	45 532$260	- 39 723 508$893
1818	164 211$380	75 120$260	89 091$120	- 39 634 417$773
1829	145 334$149	77 693$756	67 640$393	- 39 566 777$380
1830	66 553$143	74 909$385	- 8 356$242	- 39 575 133$622
1831	139 116$793	77 494$560	61 622$233	- 39 513 511$389

• As balanças do comércio guardadas na Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (Caixa 31, nº. 34), avaliam, no ano de 1783, as exportações em 172 017$910 e as importações em 64 267$190, o que dá um saldo positivo de 107 750$720.

Quadro nº. 50 - Exportações dos Estados Unidos da América - Totais

unidade — dólar

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%
1789/1790	14 972,00	0,074	209 443,50	1,037	1 841 614,00	9,115	147 807,00	0,732	1 384 246,00	6,851	3 284 656,00	16,257	492 348,00	2,437	1 276 585,00	6,318	649 395,50	3,214	6 888 978,50	34,095	2 357 583,50	11,668
1790/1791	78 491,84	0,447	198 781,69	1,131	1 210 838,74	6,891	90 448,21	0,515	806 882,21	4,592	3 491 880,05	19,872	426 269,46	2,426	915 762,53	5,212	719 063,13	4,092	5 906 447,76	33,614	2 046 970,45	11,649
1791/1792	257 771,00	1,250	194 126,00	0,942	1 656 407,00	8,034	149 037,00	0,723	1 500 561,00	7,278	3 742 982,00	18,154	646 117,00	3,134	1 600 595,00	7,763	1 001 723,00	4,858	5 439 336,00	26,381	2 442 575,00	11,847
1792/1793	306 488,00	1,178	564 755,00	2,171	1 911 121,00	7,347	328 688,30	1,264	1 952 525,90	7,506	5 098 784,80	19,602	1 805 884,00	6,943	1 998 394,20	7,683	1 167 293,00	4,488	6 335 565,20	24,357	2 095 861,70	8,057
1793/1794	405 299,00	1,227	893 540,00	2,704	2 960 278,00	8,959	1 095 427,00	3,315	1 296 662,00	3,924	4 057 019,00	12,278	5 037 923,00	15,246	4 617 700,00	13,975	1 281 115,00	3,877	5 707 959,00	17,274	2 467 252,00	7,467
1794/1795	302 955,00	0,633	1 659 306,00	3,467	2 261 882,00	4,726	2 502 982,00	5,230	7 698 683,00	16,087	4 954 952,00	10,354	9 655 524,00	20,176	1 917 336,00	4,007	967 081,00	2,021	6 324 066,00	13,215	2 894 474,00	6,048
1795/1796	421 779,00	0,629	2 253 810,00	3,361	1 353 262,00	2,018	2 297 416,00	3,426	3 171 759,00	4,729	8 451 555,00	12,602	9 507 457,00	14,177	6 083 491,00	9,071	1 758 548,00	2,622	17 143 313,00	25,563	6 054 557,00	9,028
1796/1797	140 972,00	0,275	2 392 252,00	4,664	1 672 131,00	3,260	3 924 122,00	7,650	3 534 165,00	6,890	8 129 926,00	15,849	9 589 858,00	18,695	7 062 457,00	13,768	1 783 029,00	3,476	6 039 941,00	11,775	2 529 807,00	4,932
1797/1798	1 400 258,00	2,283	1 501 253,00	2,448	2 368 277,00	3,862	6 372 276,00	10,391	1 476 588,00	2,408	5 464 898,00	8,911	14 563 343,00	23,747	4 713 976,00	7,687	2 706 674,00	4,413	11 909 036,00	19,419	5 177 153,00	8,442
1798/1799	951 577,00	1,210	3 397 262,00	4,319	4 392 471,00	5,584	13 028 931,00	16,563			2 780 504,00	3,535	17 249 447,00	21,928	696 968,00	0,886	5 154 535,00	6,553	18 930 528,00	24,065	7 616 459,00	9,682
1799/1800	356 853,00	0,503	1 757 589,00	2,476	5 047 308,00	7,112	10 613 298,00	14,954	40 400,00	0,057	5 123 433,00	7,219	8 043 993,00	11,334	4 372 964,00	6,162	1 296 052,00	1,826	19 085 663,00	26,892	8 224 626,00	11,589
1800/1801	531 825,00	0,572	1 049 361,00	1,128	3 132 765,00	3,368	10 478 051,00	11,264	3 985 292,00	4,284	7 276 459,00	7,822	10 516 197,00	11,305	6 234 450,00	6,702	687 922,00	0,740	30 931 121,00	33,252	11 200 911,00	12,041
1801/1802	638 911,00	0,888	1 082 574,00	1,504	3 104 557,00	4,314	8 123 302,00	11,289	7 611 287,00	10,578	6 864 150,00	9,539	6 229 492,00	8,657	5 051 480,00	7,020	915 378,00	1,272	16 083 550,00	22,352	8 081 827,00	11,231
1802/1803	700 860,00	1,256	1 192 005,00	2,136	2 089 920,00	3,745	2 443 619,00	4,379	4 475 714,00	8,021	3 769 299,00	6,755	3 279 732,00	5,878	3 986 949,00	7,145	1 536 474,00	2,754	17 801 354,00	31,902	7 602 241,00	13,624
1803/1804	1 593 176,00	2,050	1 753 447,00	2,257	3 082 521,00	3,967	3 645 604,00	4,692	8 825 054,00	11,358	3 951 057,00	5,085	4 475 007,00	5,759	13 821 160,00	17,788	2 794 174,00	3,596	13 206 501,00	16,997	8 623 301,00	11,098
1804/1805	1 917 693,00	2,013	2 119 761,00	2,225	4 182 687,00	4,391	8 490 081,00	8,912	12 965 464,00	13,610	8 107 283,00	8,510	3 232 508,00	3,393	16 742 883,00	17,575	1 092 333,00	1,147	15 412 263,00	16,178	7 635 123,00	8,015
1805/1806	1 409 549,00	1,388	2 841 306,00	2,798	3 280 868,00	3,231	11 528 204,00	11,354	11 424 392,00	11,251	7 151 420,00	7,043	6 424 224,00	6,327	18 661 629,00	18,379	1 837 890,00	1,810	15 593 496,00	15,357	7 636 440,00	7,521
1806/1807	1 408 618,00	1,300	3 120 699,00	2,880	5 094 517,00	4,702	13 130 203,00	12,119	13 031 819,00	12,028	6 164 770,00	5,690	3 160 282,00	2,917	16 184 394,00	14,938	1 244 092,00	1,148	23 149 982,00	21,367	8 027 198,00	7,409
1807/1808	150 576,00	0,671	265 010,00	1,181	1 570 427,00	7,001	4 379 476,00	19,524	2 835 076,00	12,639	1 706 359,00	7,607	229 815,00	1,025	2 609 843,00	11,635	148 744,00	0,663	3 200 305,00	14,267	1 982 992,00	8,840
1808/1809	4 286 350,00	8,211	31 044,00	0,059	2 894 372,00	5,544	7 423 662,00	14,221			15 043,00	0,029	2 392 643,00	4,583	1 118 364,00	2,142	194 906,00	0,373	5 565 599,00	10,661	2 550 394,00	4,886
1809/1810	10 510 790,00	15,745	35 745,00	0,054	5 220 068,00	7,819	9 721 874,00	14,563	18 452,00	0,028	119 178,00	0,179	1 126 382,00	1,687	103 186,00	0,155	70 892,00	0,106	12 280 873,00	18,396	4 289 054,00	6,425
1810/1811	400 640,00	0,653	44 258,00	0,072	4 642 917,00	7,572	7 929 971,00	12,933	1 793 120,00	2,924	524 756,00	0,856							13 739 310,00	22,407	8 231 771,00	13,425
1811/1812	116 384,00	0,302	20 866,00	0,054	5 074 725,00	13,172	4 213 125,00	10,935	2 838 021,00	7,366	320 863,00	0,833			30 747,00	0,080			6 089 768,00	15,806	4 196 801,00	10,893
1812/1813					6 690 904,00	24,020	3 422 532,00	12,287	4 076 744,00	14,635	200 906,00	0,721	13 086,00	0,047	29 160,00	0,105					2 422,00	0,009
1813/1814					111 321,00	1,607	4 263 251,00	61,542	316 447,00	4,568	178 179,00	2,572			27 581,00	0,398			660,00	0,010	10 050,00	0,145
1814/1815	138 503,00	0,263	543 969,00	1,034	1 575 543,00	2,996	4 689 417,00	8,917	6 886 943,00	13,095	1 840 694,00	3,500	2 236 673,00	4,253	4 482 827,00	8,524	98 031,00	0,186	17 687 941,00	33,633	3 952 425,00	7,515
1815/1816	484 202,00	0,591	856 450,00	1,046	2 636 553,00	3,219	5 953 165,00	7,267	9 575 336,00	11,689	2 559 799,00	3,125	3 534 500,00	4,315	5 265 787,00	6,428	343 737,00	0,420	29 950 133,00	36,561	9 234 425,00	11,273
1816/1817	446 127,00	0,509	1 644 097,00	1,875	880 813,00	1,005	7 543 123,00	8,604	8 819 767,00	10,060	3 615 051,00	4,123	3 345 631,00	3,816	4 494 471,00	5,126	1 290 847,00	1,472	33 032 735,00	37,678	10 435 507,00	11,903
1817/1818	188 192,00	0,202	1 541 156,00	1,652	946 049,00	1,014	6 610 864,00	7,087	12 066 022,00	12,935	2 424 567,00	2,599	3 333 518,00	3,574	6 266 863,00	6,718	948 614,00	1,017	38 320 863,00	41,081	8 396 969,00	9,002
1818/1819	103 449,00	0,147	1 937 283,00	2,762	915 964,00	1,306	7 192 295,00	10,254	9 342 048,00	13,319	1 700 153,00	2,424	3 529 172,00	5,031	4 135 944,00	5,896	694 170,00	0,990	23 546 087,00	33,569	6 195 652,00	8,833
1819/1820	238 254,00	0,342	2 231 384,00	3,202	536 854,00	0,770	6 303 170,00	9,044	7 596 743,00	10,901	1 514 472,00	2,173	2 591 275,00	3,718	6 900 031,00	9,901	788 305,00	1,131	23 583 558,00	33,840	5 310 357,00	7,620
1820/1821	526 103,00	0,810	1 801 779,00	2,773	663 211,00	1,021	6 555 054,00	10,089	5 528 559,00	8,509	946 159,00	1,456	2 132 544,00	3,282	3 694 205,00	5,686	2 397 856,00	3,690	20 777 480,00	31,978	5 745 092,00	8,842
1821/1822	192 780,00	0,267	2 241 266,00	3,106	325 643,00	0,451	8 112 569,00	11,242	6 025 360,00	8,350	1 049 972,00	1,455	2 505 015,00	3,471	3 602 051,00	4,992	2 199 788,00	3,048	24 498 347,00	33,950	5 549 140,00	7,690

cont.

Quadro nº. 50 - Exportações dos Estados Unidos - Totais, (cont.)

unidade — dólar

Anos	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790			1 283 462,00	6,352			42 981,00	0,213	4 259,00	0,021	41 298,00	0,204	135 181,00	0,669	139 984,00	0,693			10 362,00	0,051	20 205 156,00
1790/1791	31 726,90	0,181	1 033 388,47	5,881	6 308,00	0,036	14 871,00	0,085	6 995,02	0,040	3 570,00	0,020	318 628,46	1,813	172 138,42	0,980	59 434,36	0,338	32 654,75	0,186	17 571 551,45
1791/1792	94 124,00	0,457	946 743,00	4,592	30 411,00	0,147	42 332,00	0,205	5 130,00	0,025		0,000	326 183,00	1,582	233 354,00	1,132	295 102,00	1,431	13 405,00	0,065	20 618 014,00
1792/1793	220 941,80	0,849	971 951,00	3,737	25 639,00	0,099	61 712,10	0,237	248 715,00	0,956	5 769,00	0,022	253 131,00	0,973	253 437,00	0,974	399 559,00	1,536	5 572,00	0,021	26 011 788,00
1793/1794	211 244,00	0,639	1 023 332,00	3,097	909,00	0,003	12 839,00	0,039	368 945,00	1,117	90 388,00	0,274	305 984,00	0,926	180 428,00	0,546	994 118,00	3,008	35 364,00	0,107	33 043 725,00
1794/1795	1 223 150,00	2,556	762 450,00	1,593	1 835,00	0,004	23 564,00	0,049	871 288,00	1,821	753 348,00	1,574	1 023 242,00	2,138	470 027,00	0,982	1 543 348,00	3,225	44 063,00	0,092	47 855 556,00
1795/1796	1 100 522,00	1,641	434 925,00	0,649	124 523,00	0,186	17 620,00	0,026	1 078 787,00	1,609	47 381,00	0,071	1 352 860,00	2,017	537 355,00	0,801	3 367 942,00	5,022	505 235,00	0,753	67 064 097,00
1796/1797	769 064,00	1,499	416 181,00	0,811	47 129,00	0,092			898 355,00	1,751	210 527,00	0,410	387 310,00	0,755	245 873,00	0,479	1 508 044,00	2,940	15 607,00	0,030	51 296 750,00
1797/1798	1 334 036,00	2,175	673 155,00	1,098	55 934,00	0,091	101 657,00	0,166	631 805,00	1,030	60 732,00	0,099	261 795,00	0,427	152 071,00	0,248	248 121,00	0,405	154 373,00	0,252	61 327 411,00
1798/1799	1 157 212,00	1,471	765 553,00	0,973	92 178,00	0,117	104 071,00	0,132	629 526,00	0,800	663 076,00	0,843	595 249,00	0,757	282 596,00	0,359	92 020,00	0,117	84 759,00	0,108	78 664 922,00
1799/1800	2 689 968,00	3,790	1 028 144,00	1,449	237 700,00	0,335	91 342,00	0,129	471 343,00	0,664	60 273,00	0,085	1 047 385,00	1,476	440 067,00	0,620	115 631,00	0,163	827 748,00	1,166	70 971 780,00
1800/1801	2 090 439,00	2,247	1 672 841,00	1,798	45 918,00	0,049	39 176,00	0,042	193 032,00	0,208	407 532,00	0,438	1 374 506,00	1,478	456 445,00	0,491	372 932,00	0,401	343 338,00	0,369	93 020 513,00
1801/1802	2 423 935,00	3,369	2 064 392,00	2,869	96 309,00	0,134	13 030,00	0,018	262 219,00	0,364	540 663,00	0,751	877 267,00	1,219	470 985,00	0,655	1 261 122,00	1,753	160 797,00	0,223	71 957 227,00
1802/1803	1 585 672,00	2,842	2 238 521,00	4,012	67 027,00	0,120	10 797,00	0,019	254 673,00	0,456	697 103,00	1,249	232 228,00	0,416	72 115,00	0,129	1 704 404,00	3,054	59 326,00	0,106	55 800 033,00
1803/1804	1 671 149,00	2,151	2 213 161,00	2,848	283 697,00	0,365	122 406,00	0,158	569 569,00	0,733	2 140 805,00	2,755	1 039 573,00	1,338	358 369,00	0,461	3 324 294,00	4,278	206 059,00	0,265	77 700 084,00
1804/1805	2 462 574,00	2,585	1 739 518,00	1,826	65 891,00	0,069	91 048,00	0,096	314 995,00	0,331	1 599 065,00	1,679	2 281 999,00	2,395	1 013 046,00	1,063	3 496 947,00	3,671	302 859,00	0,318	95 266 021,00
1805/1806	4 773 073,00	4,701	2 488 370,00	2,451	33 625,00	0,033	29 414,00	0,029	327 616,00	0,323	1 153 879,00	1,136	1 587 928,00	1,564	1 197 210,00	1,179	1 754 952,00	1,728	401 478,00	0,395	101 536 963,00
1806/1807	5 751 483,00	5,309	1 622 988,00	1,498	64 528,00	0,060	94 724,00	0,087	1 327 664,00	1,225	1 109 168,00	1,024	1 537 261,00	1,419	1 439 898,00	1,329	1 566 501,00	1,446	112 361,00	0,104	108 343 150,00
1807/1808	1 370 258,00	6,109	523 221,00	2,333	16 426,00	0,073			234 455,00	1,045	173 883,00	0,775	241 910,00	1,078	48 474,00	0,216	469 005,00	2,091	274 705,00	1,225	22 430 960,00
1808/1809	1 155 745,00	2,214	7 198 965,00	13,790	1 113 932,00	2,134	5 439 698,00	10,420	3 645 819,00	6,984	3 482 697,00	6,671	1 711 435,00	3,278	1 675 359,00	3,209	124 450,00	0,238	182 756,00	0,350	52 203 233,00
1809/1810	728 494,00	1,091	5 830 342,00	8,734	1 848 868,00	2,770	5 857 733,00	8,775	2 044 268,00	3,062	5 255 855,00	7,873	564 776,00	0,846	618 507,00	0,926	360 931,00	0,541	151 702,00	0,227	66 757 970,00
1810/1811	588 936,00	0,960	9 683 726,00	15,793	1 782 424,00	2,907	627 835,00	1,024	1 036 343,00	1,690	6 939 858,00	11,318	1 198 792,00	1,955	679 072,00	1,107	1 289 274,00	2,103	183 830,00	0,300	61 316 833,00
1811/1812	274 722,00	0,713	8 643 094,00	22,434	756 426,00	1,963	950 221,00	2,466	1 186 774,00	3,080	1 943 658,00	5,045	614 653,00	1,595	181 411,00	0,471	1 042 565,00	2,706	32 412,00	0,084	38 527 236,00
1812/1813	1 947,00	0,007	10 529 579,00	37,800	158 349,00	0,568	849 460,00	3,049	1 758 862,00	6,314	51 150,00	0,184					45 259,00	0,162	25 637,00	0,092	27 855 997,00
1813/1814			499 573,00	7,212	92 096,00	1,329	107 670,00	1,554	1 249 461,00	18,036	460,00	0,007	61 228,00	0,884			9 456,00	0,137			6 927 433,00
1814/1815	444 036,00	0,844	1 826 120,00	3,472	454 981,00	0,865	240 807,00	0,458	780 888,00	1,485	1 898 469,00	3,610	610 281,00	1,160	88 191,00	0,168	1 933 465,00	3,676	181 549,00	0,345	52 591 753,00
1815/1816	1 558 278,00	1,902	1 764 247,00	2,154	506 142,00	0,618	380 733,00	0,465	379 619,00	0,463	2 377 696,00	2,903	1 773 457,00	2,165	248 023,00	0,303	2 291 097,00	2,797	244 073,00	0,298	81 917 452,00
1816/1817	1 433 714,00	1,635	1 068 708,00	1,219	766 115,00	0,874	160 969,00	0,184	381 754,00	0,435	2 021 348,00	2,306	1 413 790,00	1,613	175 980,00	0,201	3 513 766,00	4,008	1 187 256,00	1,354	87 671 569,00
1817/1818	1 138 477,00	1,220	1 866 891,00	2,001	1 031 286,00	1,106	117 171,00	0,126	348 145,00	0,373	1 658 521,00	1,778	2 607 447,00	2,795	200 957,00	0,215	2 717 569,00	2,913	550 992,00	0,591	93 281 133,00
1818/1819	1 115 711,00	1,591	902 893,00	1,287	1 360 687,00	1,940	110 148,00	0,157	443 987,00	0,633	1 161 665,00	1,656	4 602 509,00	6,562	139 431,00	0,199	769 072,00	1,096	244 201,00	0,348	70 142 521,00
1819/1820	1 211 190,00	1,738	347 042,00	0,498	978 709,00	1,404	97 232,00	0,140	549 634,00	0,789	2 939 766,00	4,218	2 236 314,00	3,209	81 480,00	0,117	3 394 507,00	4,871	261 392,00	0,375	69 691 669,00
1820/1821	1 099 667,00	1,692	405 868,00	0,625	1 411 592,00	2,173	217 181,00	0,334	560 226,00	0,862	1 163 891,00	1,791	5 941 704,00	9,145	126 691,00	0,195	2 831 114,00	4,357	448 406,00	0,690	64 974 382,00
1821/1822	1 450 184,00	2,010	356 718,00	0,494	1 534 702,00	2,127	260 621,00	0,361	660 813,00	0,916	1 070 307,00	1,483	7 509 024,00	10,406	141 378,00	0,196	2 659 871,00	3,686	214 732,00	0,298	72 160 281,00

Quadro nº. 51 - Exportações dos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios

unidade — dólar

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Portos Africanos	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	1 051 830,00	81,953											1 283 462•
1790/1791	581 711,26	55,950	157 423,21	15,141	294 254,00	28,302	6 308,00	0,607					1 039 696,47
1791/1792	724 654,00	74,160	126 730,00	12,969	95 359,00	9,759	30 411,00	3,112					977 154,00
1792/1793	747 062,00	74,887	104 553,00	10,481	120 336,00	12,063	25 639,00	2,570					997 590,00
1793/1794	761 617,00	74,359	88 055,00	8,597	173 660,00	16,955	909,00	0,089					1 024 241,00
1794/1795	549 801,00	71,937	133 476,00	17,464	79 173,00	10,359	1 835,00	0,240					764 285,00
1795/1796	142 567,00	25,484	213 785,00	38,214	78 573,00	14,045	124 523,00	22,258					559 448,00
1796/1797	221 979,00	47,912	188 694,00	40,727	5 508,00	1,189	47 129,00	10,172					463 310,00
1797/1798	286 781,00	39,334	332 625,00	45,622	53 749,00	7,372	55 934,00	7,672					729 089,00
1798/1799	538 662,00	62,801	203 185,00	23,689	23 706,00	2,764	92 178,00	10,747					857 731,00
1799/1800	448 548,00	35,435	522 728,00	41,295	56 868,00	4,492	237 700,00	18,778					1 265 844,00
1800/1801	1 139 377,00	66,291	528 344,00	30,740	5 120,00	0,298	45 918,00	2,672					1 718 759,00
1801/1802	1 541 085,00	71,323	481 053,00	22,264	42 254,00	1,956	95 268,00	4,409			1 041,00	0,048	2 160 701,00
1802/1803	1 812 472,00	78,614	399 960,00	17,348	26 089,00	1,132	55 765,00	2,419	11 262,00	0,488			2 305 548,00
1803/1804	1 472 885,00	58,990	722 671,00	28,943	17 605,00	0,705	118 806,00	4,758	57 121,00	2,288	107 770,00	4,316	2 496 858,00
1804/1805	1 359 931,00	75,325	339 470,00	18,803	40 117,00	2,222	37 190,00	2,060	28 701,00	1,590			1 805 409,00
1805/1806	1 777 891,00	70,495	667 245,00	26,457	43 234,00	1,714	33 625,00	1,333					2 521 995,00
1806/1807	988 486,00	58,576	597 569,00	35,411	36 933,00	2,189	59 650,00	3,535			4 878,00	0,289	1 687 516,00
1807/1808	342 277,00	63,426	158 382,00	29,349	22 562,00	4,181	16 426,00	3,044					539 647,00
1808/1809	1 781 133,00	21,426	2 400 815,00	28,881	3 017 017,00	36,293	94 795,00	1,140	135 402,00	1,629	883 735,00	10,631	8 312 897,00
1809/1810	2 785 699,00	36,276	1 668 966,00	21,734	1 375 677,00	17,914	157 260,00	2,048	79 870,00	1,040	1 611 738,00	20,988	7 679 210,00
1810/1811	8 576 553,00	74,799	1 061 699,00	9,259	45 474,00	0,397	55 320,00	0,482	27 756,00	0,242	1 699 348,00	14,821	11 466 150,00
1811/1812	7 775 040,00	82,717	728 653,00	7,752	139 401,00	1,483	9 803,00	0,104			746 623,00	7,943	9 399 520,00
1812/1813	9 999 287,00	93,557	367 755,00	3,441	162 537,00	1,521					158 349,00	1,482	10 687 928,00
1813/1814	397 088,00	67,113	32 540,00	5,500	69 945,00	11,822	6 090,00	1,029			86 006,00	14,536	591 669,00
1814/1815	1 179 075,00	51,689	620 563,00	27,205	26 482,00	1,161	92 397,00	4,051	1 778,00	0,078	360 806,00	15,817	2 281 101,00
1815/1816	1 252 745,00	55,178	441 567,00	19,449	69 935,00	3,080	82 161,00	3,619	10 572,00	0,466	413 409,00	18,209	2 270 389,00
1816/1817	549 186,00	29,931	480 103,00	26,166	39 419,00	2,148	120 420,00	6,563			645 695,00	35,191	1 834 823,00
1817/1818	1 331 479,00	45,942	496 358,00	17,127	39 054,00	1,348	75 948,00	2,621			955 338,00	32,963	2 898 177,00
1818/1819	555 798,00	24,554	329 234,00	14,545	17 861,00	0,789	98 961,00	4,372			1 261 726,00	55,740	2 263 580,00
1819/1820	83 031,00	6,263	231 701,00	17,477	32 310,00	2,437	76 785,00	5,792	9 428,00	0,711	892 496,00	67,320	1 325 751,00
1820/1821	147 792,00	8,132	220 081,00	12,109	37 995,00	2,091	29 832,00	1,641			1 381 760,00	76,027	1 817 460,00
1821/1822	121 490,00	6,423	191 614,00	10,131	43 614,00	2,306	70 773,00	3,742			1 463 929,00	77,398	1 891 420,00

• Não considerámos as exportações para a Madeira, Açores e Cabo Verde, porque neste ano não aparecem descriminados os três arquipélagos.
Apenas aparece indicada a exportação para as ilhas portuguesas no valor de $ 231 632, que corresponde a 18,047% do total.

Quadro nº. 52 - Produtos exportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Outubro de 1795 e 30 de Setembro de 1797

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Total	%	Total exportado pelos E.U.A
Açúcar amarelo e outro	1795/96					8 928	8 928	0,026	34 848 644
	1796/97	Libra-peso	108 107	13 200			121 307	0,316	38 366 262
	Total		108 107	13 200		8 928	130 235	0,178	73 214 906
Açúcar refinado	1795/96				500	1 572	2 072	0,219	948 146
	1796/97	Libra-peso							
	Total				500	1 572	2 072	0,219	948 146
Aduelas e tampos de madeira	1795/96		1 401 490	275 965	286 529		1 963 984	5,678	34 588 904
	1796/97	Unidade	606 310	443 546	44 000		1 093 856	3,307	33 073 521
	Total		2 007 800	719 511	330 529	0	3 057 840	4,519	67 662 425
Aguarrás	1795/96				30		30	0,105	28 628
	1796/97	Galão	1 600				1 600	2,955	54 151
	Total		1 600		30		1 630	1,969	82 779
Alcatrão	1795/96		544	19	20	6	589	0,912	64 600
	1796/97	Barril	126				126	0,266	47 397
	Total		670	19	20	6	715	0,638	111 997
Algodão	1795/96								
	1796/97	Libra-peso	10 987				10 987	0,290	3 788 429
	Total		10 987				10 987	0,290	3 788 429
Arcos e vigas de madeira	1795/96			1 000	7 000		8 000	0,216	3 711 062
	1796/97	Unidade			600		600	0,015	3 956 340
	Total			1 000	7 600		8 600	0,112	7 667 402
Arroz	1795/96		320	186	6	13	525	0,401	131 039
	1796/97	Tierce	547	479		21	1 047	1,742	60 111
	Total		867	665	6	34	1 572	0,822	191 150
Aveia	1795/96			25			25	0,042	59 797
	1796/97	Bushel							
	Total			25			25	0,042	59 797
Aves de capoeira	1795/96		3				3	0,060	4 984
	1796/97	Dúzia							
	Total		3				3	0,060	4 984
Banha de porco	1795/96			573	6 000		6 573	0,584	1 124 971
	1796/97	Libra-peso	1 110	4 488			5 598	0,765	731 511
	Total		1 110	5 061	6 000		12 171	0,656	1 856 482
Barba de baleia	1795/96								
	1796/97	Libra-peso			300		300	0,066	452 127
	Total				300		300	0,066	452 127
Batatas	1795/96		6	30		20	56	0,115	48 767
	1796/97	Bushel				120	120	0,290	41 333
	Total		6	30		140	176	0,195	90 100
Bebidas alcoólicas estrangeiras	1795/96		4 263	1 360	13 214	1 234	20 071	3,006	667 606
	1796/97	Galão		628		4 761	5 389	1,351	398 777
	Total		4 263	1 988	13 214	5 995	25 460	2,388	1 066 383
Bebidas alcoólicas nacionais	1795/96		260	160	165	43 321	43 906	4,558	963 325
	1796/97	Galão		176		7 324	7 500	1,798	417 020
	Total		260	336	165	50 645	51 406	3,724	1 380 345
Biscoito	1795/96		139	130	38	163	470	0,260	181 065
	1796/97	Barril		203		15	218	0,257	84 679
	Total		139	333	38	178	688	0,259	265 744
Biscoito	1795/96		170	382		25	577	2,211	26 102
	1796/97	Keg		220			220	1,041	21 139
	Total		170	602		25	797	1,687	47 241

cont.

Quadro nº. 52 - Produtos exportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Outubro de 1795 e 30 de Setembro de 1797 (cont.)

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Total	%	Total exportado pelos E.U.A
Botas	1795/96			70	26		96	1,208	7 950
	1796/97	Par							
	Total			70	26		96	1,208	7 950
Cabos e cordame	1795/96				14	40	54	0,620	8 707
	1796/97	Hundredweight				97	97	1,232	7 872
	Total				14	137	151	0,911	16 579
Café	1795/96		3 040	1 600	110	2 528	7 278	0,012	62 385 117
	1796/97	Libra-peso	79 434	500		1 000	80 934	0,182	44 521 887
	Total		82 474	2 100	110	3 528	88 212	0,083	106 907 004
Cânhamo	1795/96				50		50	2,392	2 090
	1796/97	Hundredweight							
	Total				50		50	2,392	2 090
Cardados de lã e algodão	1795/96					16	16	18,824	85
	1796/97	Dúzia		1 728			1 728	94,737	1 824
	Total			1 728		16	1 744	91,357	1 909
Carne de porco	1795/96		51	281	273	20	625	0,846	73 881
	1796/97	Barril	311	102			413	1,029	40 125
	Total		362	383	273	20	1 038	0,910	114 006
Carne de vaca	1795/96		41	356	623	31	1 051	1,136	92 521
	1796/97	Barril	490	104			594	1,146	51 812
	Total		531	460	623	31	1 645	1,140	144 333
Cera	1795/96		20 077	3 380	3 810		27 267	8,579	317 831
	1796/97	Libra-peso	12 477	12 452			24 929	13,209	188 727
	Total		32 554	15 832	3 810		52 196	10,304	506 558
Cerveja e cidra	1795/96				50	580	630	0,192	328 883
	1796/97	Barril/Galão							
	Total				50	580	630	0,192	328 883
Cerveja e cidra	1795/96					12	12	0,086	14 002
	1796/97	Garrafas - dúzias							
	Total					12	12	0,086	14 002
Chá "hissom"	1795/96			484	120	584	1 188	3,891	30 531
	1796/97	Libra-peso	800	280			1 080	2,379	45 393
	Total		800	764	120	584	2 268	2,987	75 924
Chá "souchong"	1795/96				2 110		2 110	22,622	9 327
	1796/97	Libra-peso							
	Total				2 110		2 110	22,622	9 327
Chá verde	1795/96								
	1796/97	Libra-peso		360			360	6,818	5 280
	Total			360			360	6,818	5 280
Chapéus	1795/96			200	900	738	1 838	3,201	57 416
	1796/97	Dólar		150	45	48	243	0,545	44 617
	Total			350	945	786	2 081	2,040	102 033
Chocolate	1795/96					300	300	1,010	29 698
	1796/97	Libra-peso							
	Total					300	300	1,010	29 698
Chumbo	1795/96			800			800	0,067	1 199 439
	1796/97	Libra-peso							
	Total			800			800	0,067	1 199 439

cont.

Quadro nº. 52 - Produtos exportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Outubro de 1795 e 30 de Setembro de 1797 (cont.)

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Total	%	Total exportado pelos E.U.A
Couros	1795/96	Libra-peso	3 422	750			4 172	3,284	127 044
	1796/97			1 184			1 184	1,936	61 169
	Total		3 422	1 934			5 356	2,846	188 213
Farinha de trigo	1795/96	Barril	5 552	4 165	227	108	10 052	1,382	727 194
	1796/97		4 228	5 771		22	10 021	1,943	515 633
	Total		9 780	9 936	227	130	20 073	1,615	1 242 827
Farinha de centeio	1795/96	Bushel	450	3 836			4 286	2,805	152 784
	1796/97			643			643	1,758	36 570
	Total		450	4 479			4 929	2,603	189 354
Farinha de milho	1795/96	Bushel	253	2 476		120	2 849	0,527	540 286
	1796/97			732		36	768	0,301	254 799
	Total		253	3 208		156	3 617	0,455	795 085
Feijões e ervilhas	1795/96	Bushel	2 822	3 953	6	42	6 823	4,394	155 296
	1796/97		2 718	109		60	2 887	4,026	71 715
	Total		5 540	4 062	6	102	9 710	4,277	227 011
Ferro em barra	1795/96	Tonelada			1	33	34	4,033	843
	1796/97			3			3	1,471	204
	Total			3	1	33	37	3,534	1 047
Ferro fundido	1795/96	Dólar							
	1796/97					16	16	0,073	22 001
	Total					16	16	0,073	22 001
Ferro trabalhado ou ferro e aço	1795/96	Dólar	1 594	2 505	3 288	460	7 847	4,901	160 094
	1796/97			2 690		509	3 199	2,359	135 594
	Total		1 594	5 195	3 288	969	11 046	3,736	295 688
Gado ovino	1795/96	Unidade		14			14	0,228	6 140
	1796/97								
	Total			14			14	0,228	6 140
Linho	1795/96	Libra-peso			2 494		2 494	15,030	16 594
	1796/97								
	Total				2 494		2 494	15,030	16 594
Maçãs	1795/96	Barril		2			2	0,036	5 506
	1796/97		1				1	0,019	5 188
	Total		1	2			3	0,028	10 694
Madeira	1795/96	Tonelada			26		26	0,303	8 585
	1796/97		113	99			212	1,552	13 664
	Total		113	99	26		238	1,070	22 249
Madeira trabalhada	1795/96	Dólar	280	185	12		477	0,426	111 849
	1796/97		80	1 190		30	1 300	0,820	158 576
	Total		360	1 375	12	30	1 777	0,657	270 425
Madeiras várias e lenha	1795/96	Dólar	896	300	1 104	361	2 661	2,214	120 197
	1796/97		80		6	611	697	0,634	109 877
	Total		976	300	1 110	972	3 358	1,460	230 074
Manteiga	1795/96	Libra-peso	2 400	60 618	21 640	3 960	88 618	3,469	2 554 885
	1796/97		17 505	18 150		400	36 055	2,872	1 255 435
	Total		19 905	78 768	21 640	4 360	124 673	3,272	3 810 320
Medicamentos	1795/96	Dólar		300			300	0,556	53 949
	1796/97								
	Total			300			300	0,556	53 949

cont.

Quadro nº. 52 - Produtos exportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Outubro de 1795 e 30 de Setembro de 1797 (cont.)

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Total	%	Total exportado pelos E.U.A
Melaços	1795/96		1 200			1 672	2 872	2,558	112 257
	1796/97	Galão	920			187	1 107	2,280	48 559
	Total		2 120			1 859	3 979	2,474	160 816
Milho	1795/96		18 020	46 743		51	64 814	5,523	1 173 552
	1796/97	Bushel	2 775	56 658		17	59 450	7,386	804 922
	Total		20 795	103 401		68	124 264	6,281	1 978 474
Mobília	1795/96			12	25	440	477	5,030	9 483
	1796/97	Dólar				49	49	0,223	22 019
	Total			12	25	489	526	1,670	31 502
Óleo de baleia e outros peixes	1795/96		1 512		2 360	191	4 063	0,345	1 176 650
	1796/97	Galão	10 270	13 869	6 552		30 691	5,270	582 425
	Total		11 782	13 869	8 912	191	34 754	1,976	1 759 075
Óleo de espermacete	1795/96			600	10	14	624	0,380	164 045
	1796/97	Galão							
	Total			600	10	14	624	0,380	164 045
Óleo de linhaça	1795/96					180	180	0,518	34 721
	1796/97	Galão							
	Total					180	180	0,518	34 721
Peixe em salmoura	1795/96		112	114	40	28	294	0,348	84 558
	1796/97	Barril	84	107			191	0,274	69 782
	Total		196	221	40	28	485	0,314	154 340
Peixe seco ou fumado	1795/96		20	2 934	398	10	3 362	0,892	376 713
	1796/97	Quintal	2 453	2 156			4 609	1,135	406 016
	Total		2 473	5 090			7 563	0,966	782 729
Peles	1795/96			440			440	0,161	273 201
	1796/97	Dólar		2 500			2 500	0,866	288 591
	Total			2 940			2 940	0,523	561 792
Piche	1795/96		190				190	1,051	18 083
	1796/97	Barril	315				315	3,948	7 979
	Total		505				505	1,938	26 062
Pimenta da Jamaica	1795/96					200	200	0,040	498 028
	1796/97	Libra-peso							
	Total					200	200	0,040	498 028
Pó para o cabelo	1795/96			400			400	1,309	30 561
	1796/97	Libra-peso							
	Total			400			400	1,309	30 561
Presuntos e toucinho fumado	1795/96		2 080	3 960	6 200	2 840	15 080	0,719	2 096 877
	1796/97	Libra-peso	11 838	9 423			21 261	1,961	1 084 008
	Total		13 918	13 383	6 200	2 840	36 341	1,142	3 180 885
Produtos para navios	1795/96			489			489	5,617	8 706
	1796/97	Hundredweight	354	27			381	13,415	2 840
	Total		354	516			870	7,535	11 546
Queijo	1795/96		480	11 301	1 640	1 016	14 437	0,804	1 794 536
	1796/97	Libra-peso	9 300	1 234			10 534	0,839	1 256 109
	Total		9 780	12 535	1 640	1 016	24 971	0,819	3 050 645
Resina	1795/96		644		5		649	4,576	14 183
	1796/97	Barril							
	Total		644		5		649	4,576	14 183

cont.

Quadro nº. 52 - Produtos exportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Outubro de 1795 e 30 de Setembro de 1797 (cont.)

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Total	%	Total exportado pelos E.U.A
Ripas de madeira	1795/96			4 000			4 000	0,008	47 307 112
	1796/97	Unidade			124 000		124 000	0,240	51 604 896
	Total			4 000	124 000		128 000	0,129	98 912 008
Sabão	1795/96			9 440	580	4 800	14 820	0,546	2 713 729
	1796/97	Libra-peso	360			65	425	0,035	1 223 619
	Total		360	9 440	580	4 865	15 245	0,387	3 937 348
Sapatos e chinelos	1795/96			1 756	526	991	3 273	1,538	212 774
	1796/97	Par		20	270		290	0,273	106 074
	Total			1 776	796	991	3 563	1,117	318 848
Sebo	1795/96			840		2 720	3 560	1,900	187 403
	1796/97	Libra-peso							
	Total			840		2 720	3 560	1,900	187 403
Tabaco maufacturado	1795/96								
	1796/97	Libra-peso				140	140	1,093	12 805
	Total					140	140	1,093	12 805
Tabaco em bruto	1795/96		6	16	16	156	194	0,281	69 018
	1796/97	Hogshead	321			83	404	0,695	58 167
	Total		327	16	16	239	598	0,470	127 185
Tábuas, pranchas, traves e madeira	1795/96		291 544	705 081	639 318	170 000	1 805 943	3,352	53 871 476
	1796/97	Pé	592 865	324 674	79 500	18 000	1 015 039	2,348	43 220 969
	Total		884 409	1 029 755	718 818	188 000	2 820 982	2,905	97 092 445
Terebentina	1795/96		150	480			630	1,518	41 490
	1796/97	Barril	10				10	0,019	53 291
	Total		160	480			640	0,675	94 781
Trigo	1795/96			1 650			1 650	5,284	31 226
	1796/97	Bushel	5 246	583			5 829	37,234	15 655
	Total		5 246	2 233			7 479	15,953	46 881
Velas de espermacete	1795/96			781	80		861	0,388	221 903
	1796/97	Libra-peso		2 979	590		3 569	2,736	130 438
	Total			3 760	670		4 430	1,257	352 341
Velas de sebo	1795/96		2 400	7 157	7 500	2 100	19 157	0,959	1 997 408
	1796/97	Libra-peso		2 615			2 615	0,342	763 744
	Total		2 400	9 772	7 500	2 100	21 772	0,789	2 761 152
Vinho da Madeira	1795/96				100	40	140	0,070	198 645
	1796/97	Galão	1 300				1 300	2,792	46 562
	Total		1 300		100	40	1 440	0,587	245 207
Vinhos	1795/96				560	4 250	4 810	0,320	1 505 427
	1796/97	Galão	100			580	680	0,045	1 519 255
	Total		100		560	4 830	5 490	0,182	3 024 682
Vinhos engarrafados	1795/96					30	30	0,100	30 108
	1796/97	Dúzia							
	Total					30	30	0,100	30 108
Artigos vários	1795/96		5 340	14 168	7 822	63 389	90 719	1,335	6 794 346
	1796/97	Dólar	27 837	19 143	346	26 027	73 353	0,936	7 835 456
	Total		33 177	33 311	8 168	89 416	164 072	1,121	14 629 802

Quadro nº. 53 - Produtos americanos exportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Outubro de 1820 e 30 de Setembro de 1822

Produtos	Data	Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Brasil	Total	%	Total exportado pelos E.U.A.
Açúcar amarelo	1820/21						1 190	1 190	4,839	24 592
	1821/22	Libra-peso					920	920	10,706	8 593
	Total						2 110	2 110	6,358	33 185
Açúcar refinado	1820/21			300			2 234	2 534	1,619	156 527
	1821/22	Libra-peso				1 127		1 127	0,636	177 065
	Total			300		1 127	2 234	3 661	1,097	333 592
Aduelas e tampos de madeira	1820/21		660	491	225		17	1 393	6,189	22 506
	1821/22	Milhar	965	198	260		64	1 487	9,421	15 784
	Total		1 625	689	485		81	2 880	7,522	38 290
Aguarrás	1820/21		550	190			3 939	4 679	24,606	19 016
	1821/22	Galão					2 027	2 027	8,042	25 205
	Total		550	190			5 966	6 706	15,165	44 221
Alcatrão e Piche	1820/21		410	110	20	35	1 456	2 031	2,849	71 296
	1821/22	Barril	411	110	207	48	3 212	3 988	3,980	100 213
	Total		821	220	227	83	4 668	6 019	3,509	171 509
Algodão	1820/21				1 200			1 200	0,001	113 549 339
	1821/22	Libra-peso								
	Total				1 200			1 200	0,001	113 549 339
Arroz	1820/21		107	403	66	2	56	634	0,719	88 221
	1821/22	Tierce		97	56	1	524	678	0,779	87 089
	Total		107	500	122	3	580	1 312	0,748	175 310
Artigos manufacturados vários	1820/21		203	275	14	3 915	36 661	41 068	8,347	492 009
	1821/22	Dólar	440	425	1 679	12 692	25 045	40 281	6,314	637 968
	Total		643	700	1 693	16 607	61 706	81 349	7,199	1 129 977
Banha de Porco	1820/21		1 720	2 190	275		13 365	17 550	0,439	3 996 561
	1821/22	Libra-peso	8 604	6 631	549	186	10 882	26 852	0,649	4 137 814
	Total		10 324	8 821	824	186	24 247	44 402	0,546	8 134 375
Batatas	1820/21						744	744	0,819	90 889
	1821/22	Bushel					710	710	0,547	129 814
	Total						1 454	1 454	0,659	220 703
Bebidas alcoólicas feitas de cereais	1820/21			1 127	3 019		22 785	26 931	16,086	167 422
	1821/22	Galão		93		2 240	24 318	26 651	13,578	196 277
	Total			1 220		2 240	47 103	50 563	13,902	363 699
Bebidas alcoólicas feitas de melaço	1820/21					4 994	20 448	25 442	3,026	840 761
	1821/22	Galão		256	333	11 826	4 622	17 037	10,206	166 925
	Total			256	333	16 820	25 070	42 479	4,215	1 007 686
Biscoito	1820/21		200	625	25	1 006	3 988	5 844	12,301	47 509
	1821/22	Barril		358	68	630	5 950	7 006	15,715	44 581
	Total		200	983	93	1 636	9 938	12 850	13,954	92 090
Biscoito	1820/21			450	98	160	3 539	4 247	13,534	31 380
	1821/22	Keg		205		20	4 454	4 679	14,017	33 382
	Total			655	98	180	7 993	8 926	13,783	64 762
Botas	1820/21						831	831	24,499	3 392
	1821/22	Par					203	203	3,094	6 561
	Total						1 034	1 034	10,389	9 953
Cabos e cordame	1820/21				33		257	290	12,164	2 384
	1821/22	Hundredweight					233	233	7,731	3 014
	Total				33		490	523	9,689	5 398
Carne de porco	1820/21		517	361	104	37	1 566	2 585	3,879	66 647
	1821/22	Barril	264	165	44	49	2 238	2 760	4,038	68 352
	Total		781	526	148	86	3 804	5 345	3,959	134 999

cont.

Quadro nº. 53 - Produtos americanos exportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Outubro de 1820 e 30 de Setembro de 1822 (cont.)

Produtos	Data	Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Brasil	Total	%	Total exportado pelos E.U.A.
Carne de vaca	1820/21	Barril	1 659	671	332	98	1 874	4 634	6,928	66 887
	1821/22		1 400	879	128	169	3 579	6 155	6,306	97 610
	Total		3 059	1 550	460	267	5 453	10 789	6,559	164 497
Casca de carvalho e outros corantes	1820/21	Dólar								
	1821/22		950					950	0,652	145 705
	Total		950					950	0,652	145 705
Cavalos	1820/21	Unidade			1			1	0,117	853
	1821/22				2			2	0,169	1 182
	Total				3			3	0,147	2 035
Centeio, aveia, outros cereais e legumes	1820/21	Dólar	364	483		63	636	1 546	3,280	47 137
	1821/22		60	118	82		1 895	2 155	3,376	63 832
	Total		424	601	82	63	2 531	3 701	3,335	110 969
Cera	1820/21	Libra-peso		11 262	900		55 889	68 051	28,131	241 909
	1821/22		12 092	500	572		25 137	38 301	16,039	238 795
	Total		12 092	11 762	1 472		81 026	106 352	22,124	480 704
Cerveja	1820/21	Barris/Galões		100			2 720	2 820	3,219	87 592
	1821/22						150	150	0,398	37 654
	Total			100			2 870	2 970	2,371	125 246
Cerveja	1820/21	Garrafas/Dúzias					280	280	1,937	14 456
	1821/22						403	403	2,084	19 340
	Total						683	683	2,021	33 796
Chapéus	1820/21	Dólar		275		151	502	928	1,465	63 363
	1821/22					844	1 878	2 722	3,165	86 007
	Total			275		995	2 380	3 650	2,444	149 370
Chocolate	1820/21	Libra-peso					400	400	3,858	10 369
	1821/22						900	900	4,891	18 403
	Total						1 300	1 300	4,518	28 772
Cobre, latão e artigos manufacturados nestes metais	1820/21	Dólar								
	1821/22						840	840	2,272	36 974
	Total						840	840	2,272	36 974
Coches e outras viaturas	1820/21	Dólar			150		1 279	1 429	7,019	20 360
	1821/22				200		260	460	1,749	26 299
	Total				350		1 539	1 889	4,049	46 659
Couros	1820/21	Libra-peso					1 640	1 640	0,673	243 555
	1821/22									
	Total						1 640	1 640	0,673	243 555
Farinha de centeio	1820/21	Barril		327			21	348	1,479	23 523
	1821/22			102			2	104	0,521	19 971
	Total			429			23	452	1,039	43 494
Farinha de milho	1820/21	Barril					39	39	0,030	131 669
	1821/22			50		25	30	105	0,071	148 228
	Total			50		25	69	144	0,051	279 897
Farinha de trigo	1820/21	Barril	14 270	26 572	263	518	119 697	161 320	15,275	1 056 119
	1821/22		2 105	21 375	210	443	126 389	150 522	18,182	827 865
	Total		16 375	47 947	473	961	246 086	311 842	16,552	1 883 984
Ferro fundido	1820/21	Dólar								
	1821/22					69	178	247	1,940	12 732
	Total					69	178	247	1,940	12 732

cont.

Quadro nº. 53 - Produtos americanos exportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Outubro de 1820 e 30 de Setembro de 1822 (cont.)

Produtos	Data	Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Brasil	Total	%	Total exportado pelos E.U.A.
Ferro trabalhado	1820/21			180			781	961	3,600	26 692
	1821/22	Dólar			82	19	1 706	1 807	2,575	70 183
	Total			180	82	19	2 487	2 768	2,857	96 875
Maçãs	1820/21				27		100	127	0,185	68 643
	1821/22	Bushel			35	5	25	65	0,102	63 689
	Total				62	5	125	192	0,145	132 332
Madeira	1820/21		4	508			980	1 492	1,648	90 521
	1821/22	Dólar		30	82		1 231	1 343	1,448	92 733
	Total		4	538	82		2 211	2 835	1,547	183 254
Madeira trabalhada	1820/21		222	69	135	276	13 200	13 902	8,191	169 715
	1821/22	Dólar		199	338	147	14 177	14 861	7,510	197 883
	Total		222	268	473	423	27 377	28 763	7,825	367 598
Manteiga	1820/21		1 030	1 236		1 408	5 141	8 815	0,825	1 069 024
	1821/22	Libra-peso		2 062		3 246	8 693	14 001	1,218	1 149 783
	Total		1 030	3 298		4 654	13 834	22 816	1,028	2 218 807
Mastros, etc de madeira	1820/21		22	870	113		77	1 082	1,981	54 627
	1821/22	Dólar	34	24			533	591	1,935	30 538
	Total		56	894	113		610	1 673	1,964	85 165
Matérias-primas várias	1820/21		420	545	27	64	2 442	3 498	1,621	215 742
	1821/22	Dólar			1 830	75	5 468	7 373	2,628	280 589
	Total		420	545	1 857	139	7 910	10 871	2,190	496 331
Medicamentos	1820/21						206	206	0,458	44 998
	1821/22	Dólar		24			1 073	1 097	2,510	43 711
	Total			24			1 279	1 303	1,469	88 709
Milho	1820/21			81 568			1 052	82 620	13,605	607 277
	1821/22	Bushel	1 500	31 478		100	351	33 429	6,566	509 098
	Total		1 500	113 046		100	1 403	116 049	10,395	1 116 375
Mobília	1820/21		53	1 662	224	1 667	9 877	13 483	7,514	179 436
	1821/22	Dólar		2 167	20	2 245	12 582	17 014	6,470	262 959
	Total		53	3 829	244	3 912	22 459	30 497	6,894	442 395
Óleo de baleia e de peixe	1820/21		35 220	15 698	13 084		54 312	118 314	11,078	1 068 025
	1821/22	Galão	52 015	4 519	5 817		36 413	98 764	9,973	990 325
	Total		87 235	20 217	18 901		90 725	217 078	10,546	2 058 350
Óleo de espermacete	1820/21							0		
	1821/22	Galão					600	600	7,884	7 610
	Total						600	600	7,884	7 610
Óleo de linhaça	1820/21						5 570	5 570	34,026	16 370
	1821/22	Galão			52		4 039	4 091	22,081	18 527
	Total				52		9 609	9 661	27,684	34 897
Peixe em salmoura	1820/21			50	5	90	2 326	2 471	3,233	76 429
	1821/22	Barril		222		50	2 595	2 867	4,147	69 127
	Total			272	5	140	4 921	5 338	3,667	145 556
Peixe em salmoura	1820/21				11		220	231	5,550	4 162
	1821/22	Keg					271	271	3,769	7 191
	Total				11		491	502	4,422	11 353
Peixe seco ou defumado	1820/21			384	283	90	19 048	19 805	7,409	267 305
	1821/22	Quintal		849	568	6	12 217	13 640	5,653	241 288
	Total			1 233	851	96	31 265	33 445	6,576	508 593
Peles	1820/21						458	458	0,060	766 205
	1821/22	Dólar					174	174	0,035	501 302
	Total						632	632	0,050	1 267 507

cont.

Quadro nº. 53 - Produtos americanos exportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Outubro de 1820 e 30 de Setembro de 1822 (cont.)

Produtos	Data	Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Brasil	Total	%	Total exporta do pelos E.U.A
Pólvora	1820/21						17 225	17 225	5,949	289 559
	1821/22	Libra-peso				3 750	28 140	31 890	7,110	448 507
	Total					3 750	45 365	49 115	6,655	738 066
Potassa	1820/21						14	14	0,164	8 553
	1821/22	Tonelada	3				5	8	0,083	9 606
	Total						19	19	0,105	18 159
Pregos	1820/21				17 585	3 746	11 518	32 849	3,491	941 080
	1821/22	Libra-peso	1 454	14 931	26 827	510	832	44 554	8,723	510 758
	Total		1 454	14 931	44 412	4 256	12 350	77 403	5,331	1 451 838
Presunto e toucinho fumado	1820/21			9 870	367	1 202	86 230	97 669	6,076	1 607 506
	1821/22	Libra-peso	100	2 344	1 409	1 073	30 446	35 372	3,095	1 142 945
	Total		100	12 214	1 776	2 275	116 676	133 041	4,837	2 750 451
Queijo	1820/21			1 237	479		19 115	20 831	2,718	766 431
	1821/22	Libra-peso	6 264	1 324	4 077	1 827	10 912	24 404	3,377	722 548
	Total		6 264	2 561	4 556	1 827	30 027	45 235	3,038	1 488 979
Rapé	1820/21			4 003			28	4 031	9,048	44 552
	1821/22	Libra-peso		1 214			110	1 324	2,968	44 602
	Total			5 217			138	5 355	6,006	89 154
Resina e terebentina	1820/21		234	25	100		1 327	1 686	2,128	79 213
	1821/22	Barril	612		17	14	2 155	2 798	2,910	96 166
	Total		846	25	117	14	3 482	4 484	2,557	175 379
Ripas de madeira	1820/21			4		138		142	0,265	53 583
	1821/22	Milhar			44	52	20	116	0,222	52 183
	Total			4	44	190	20	258	0,244	105 766
Sabão	1820/21			13 628	32	1 628	558 439	573 727	14,654	3 915 272
	1821/22	Libra-peso				2 785	639 530	642 315	11,214	5 727 738
	Total			13 628	32	4 413	1 197 969	1 216 042	12,611	9 643 010
Sapatos de couro	1820/21					1 162	3 970	5 132	2,731	187 889
	1821/22	Par		36	160	700	6 958	7 854	3,206	244 999
	Total			36	160	1 862	10 928	12 986	3,000	432 888
Selaria	1820/21					100	155	255	0,619	41 172
	1821/22	Dólar				48	191	239	0,405	59 056
	Total					148	346	494	0,493	100 228
Tabaco	1820/21		260			46	27	333	0,491	67 858
	1821/22	Hogshead	2	12		43	38	95	0,114	83 169
	Total		262	12		89	65	428	0,283	151 027
Tabaco manufacturado	1820/21					5 386	6 856	12 242	0,918	1 332 949
	1821/22	Libra-peso				9 716	28 523	38 239	2,704	1 414 424
	Total					15 102	35 379	50 481	1,837	2 747 373
Tábuas, pranchas e traves de madeira	1820/21		6	568	198	161	490	1 423	1,866	76 244
	1821/22	Milhares de pés	22	482	564	119	622	1 809	2,641	68 490
	Total		28	1 050	762	280	1 112	3 232	2,233	144 734
Trigo	1820/21		14 870				1 936	16 806	65,087	25 821
	1821/22	Bushel		280				280	6,338	4 418
	Total		14 870	280			1 936	17 086	56,503	30 239
Velas de espermacete	1820/21			8 039	1 985	659	52 463	63 146	14,860	424 952
	1821/22	Libra-peso	905	4 542	243	252	34 608	40 550	10,139	399 925
	Total		905	12 581	2 228	911	87 071	103 696	12,571	824 877
Velas de sebo	1820/21			3 993	820	143	72 790	77 746	5,348	1 453 628
	1821/22	Libra-peso		6 845	1 655		146 020	154 520	9,877	1 564 460
	Total			10 838	2 475	143	218 810	232 266	7,696	3 018 088

Quadro nº. 54 - Produtos de origem estrangeira reexportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Setembro de 1820 e 30 de Outubro de 1822

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Brasil	Total	%	Total reexportado pelos E.U.A.
Mercadorias isentas de direitos										
Madeira com substância corante	1820/21		66					66	0,058	112 855
	1821/22	Dólar								
	Total		66					66	0,058	112 855
Moedas de ouro e prata	1820/21			2 000			156 999	158 999	1,517	10 477 969
	1821/22	Dólar	14 000				97 525	111 525	1,034	10 781 932
	Total		14 000	2 000			254 524	270 524	1,272	21 259 901
Outros artigos isentos de direitos	1820/21				205		160	365	0,456	80 085
	1821/22	Dólar			67		1 831	1 898	2,481	76 505
	Total				272		1 991	2 263	1,445	156 590
Mercadorias que pagam direitos *ad valorem*										
Artigos de cânhamo	1820/21									
	1821/22	Dólar					380	380	2,739	13 873
	Total						380	380	2,739	13 873
Chapéus, gorros e bonés	1820/21						200	200	2,007	9 967
	1821/22	Dólar								
	Total						200	200	2,007	9 967
Cobertores e tapetes	1820/21			10		395		405	0,864	46 895
	1821/22	Dólar				178		178	1,366	13 034
	Total					573		573	0,956	59 929
Cobre sujeito a direitos de 15%	1820/21									
	1821/22	Dólar					400	400	37,383	1 070
	Total						400	400	37,383	1 070
Fazendas e caxemiras	1820/21				4 540	596	541	5 677	2,471	229 785
	1821/22	Dólar				657		657	0,437	150 454
	Total				4 540	1 253	541	6 334	1,666	380 239
Outro ferro e aço além dos que pagam	1820/21				218	400	2 101	2 719	1,655	164 306
direitos específicos	1821/22	Dólar	12			2 179	15 315	17 506	9,235	189 567
	Total		12			2 579	17 416	20 007	5,654	353 873
Linhos branqueados e crus	1820/21				1 270	672	612	2 554	1,039	245 848
	1821/22	Dólar				25	673	698	0,191	366 104
	Total					697	1 285	1 982	0,324	611 952
Louça de barro e de barro vidrado	1820/21				20	691		711	2,290	31 049
	1821/22	Dólar				1 054	78	1 132	2,461	46 001
	Total				20	1 745	78	1 843	2,392	77 050
Meias de lã e algodão	1820/21									
	1821/22	Dólar					976	976	5,637	17 314
	Total						976	976	5,637	17 314
Outros objectos de vidro além dos que pagam	1820/21				100		661	761	1,669	45 583
direitos específicos	1821/22	Dólar				699	752	1 451	2,726	53 224
	Total				100	699	1 413	2 212	2,239	98 807

cont.

Quadro nº. 54 - Produtos de origem estrangeira reexportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Setembro de 1820 e 30 de Outubro de 1822 (cont.)

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Brasil	Total	%	Total reexportado pelos E.U.A.
Objectos de ouro, prata e pedras preciosas	1820/21						793	793	1,177	67 395
	1821/22	Dólar								
	Total						793	793	1,177	67 395
Outros objectos que pagam direitos	1820/21			844		123	17 127	18 094	1,925	939 916
ad valorem	1821/22	Dólar	65	168	14	559	22 079	22 885	2,177	1 051 188
	Total		65	1 012	14	682	39 206	40 979	2,058	1 991 104
Papel de escrita e de embrulho	1820/21						1 641	1 641	16,106	10 189
	1821/22	Dólar								
	Total						1 641	1 641	16,106	10 189
Peças de algodão branco	1820/21			738	100	581	12 936	14 355	4,482	320 302
	1821/22	Dólar			1 080	3 448	4 515	9 043	2,649	341 371
	Total			738	1 180	4 029	17 451	23 398	3,536	661 673
Peças de algodão tingidas	1820/21			133		200	7 270	7 603	2,002	379 701
	1821/22	Dólar				11 245	3 771	15 016	2,622	572 626
	Total			133		11 445	11 041	22 619	2,375	952 327
Porcelanas	1820/21			124			987	1 111	14,236	7 804
	1821/22	Dólar		30				30	0,335	8 966
	Total			154			987	1 141	6,804	16 770
Sedas	1820/21			825	103	19	152 997	153 944	14,561	1 057 233
	1821/22	Dólar		610	681	1 072	32 173	34 536	3,398	1 016 262
	Total			1 435	784	1 091	185 170	188 480	9,090	2 073 495
Tecidos de lã e de lã torcida	1820/21									
	1821/22	Dólar				53		53	0,196	27 075
	Total					53		53	0,196	27 075
Tecidos de Nanquim	1820/21			5 877	530	2 624	60 918	69 949	7,998	874 608
	1821/22	Dólar		1 553	3 610	6 318	5 966	17 447	2,352	741 882
	Total			7 430	4 140	8 942	66 884	87 396	5,407	1 616 490
Mecadorias que pagam direitos específicos										
Aço	1820/21			53			8	61	3,395	1 797
	1821/22	Hundredweight								
	Total			53			8	61	3,395	1 797
Açúcar amarelo	1820/21			19 028			560	19 588	0,126	15 548 582
	1821/22	Libra-peso				373	224	597	0,007	8 853 575
	Total			19 028		373	784	20 185	0,083	24 402 157
Açúcar branco em pó	1820/21				444			444	0,010	4 512 430
	1821/22	Libra-peso								
	Total				444			444	0,010	4 512 430
Amêndoas	1820/21						11 503	11 503	29,560	38 914
	1821/22	Libra-peso								
	Total						11 503	11 503	29,560	38 914
Azeite em pipas	1820/21									
	1821/22	Galão					2 877	2 877	22,732	12 656
	Total						2 877	2 877	22,732	12 656
Bebidas alcoólicas fabricadas de cereais	1820/21			1 300	461	343	5 683	7 787	16,230	47 979
	1821/22	Galão				243	1 607	1 850	3,736	49 519
	Total			1 300	461	586	7 290	9 637	9,884	97 498

cont.

Quadro nº. 54 - Produtos de origem estrangeira reexportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Setembro de 1820 e 30 de Outubro de 1822, cont.

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Brasil	Total	%	Total reexportado pelos E.U.A.
Bebidas alcoólicas não fabricadas de cereais	1820/21			7 062	1 131		17 600	25 793	12,470	206 837
	1821/22	Galão	2 560		749	7 383	30 071	40 763	14,890	273 754
	Total		2 560	7 062	1 880	7 383	47 671	66 556	13,849	480 591
Café	1820/21			15 543	112			15 655	0,167	9 387 596
	1821/22	Libra-peso			1 243	220	40	1 503	0,021	7 267 119
	Total			15 543	1 355	220	40	17 158	0,103	16 654 715
Cássia	1820/21			915				915	0,352	259 994
	1821/22	Libra-peso		994				994	0,255	390 294
	Total			1 909				1 909	0,294	650 288
Chá "Bohea"	1820/21									
	1821/22	Libra-peso		486				486	82,935	586
	Total			486				486	82,935	586
Chá "hissom"	1820/21			750		700	21 520	22 970	13,192	174 116
	1821/22	Libra-peso	381	1 103	2 793	980	1 395	6 652	1,635	406 819
	Total		381	1 853	2 793	1 680	22 915	29 622	5,099	580 935
Chá "hissom" e chá verde	1820/21						1 441	1 441	3,459	41 655
	1821/22	Libra-peso		183			1 058	1 241	0,461	268 944
	Total			183			2 499	2 682	0,863	310 599
Chás "Imperial", "Gunpowder" e "Gomee"	1820/21			658	396		5 366	6 420	12,426	51 665
	1821/22	Libra-peso	443		469			912	0,415	219 909
	Total		443	658	865		5 366	7 332	2,700	271 574
Chá "souchong" e chá preto	1820/21			160		293	132	585	0,480	121 905
	1821/22	Libra-peso		118			25	143	0,033	437 588
	Total			278		293	157	728	0,130	559 493
Chapas, cabos e aros de ferro	1820/21									
	1821/22	Hundredweight			80	40		120	2,317	5 178
	Total				80	40		120	2,317	5 178
Charutos	1820/21			1	1		263	265	24,201	1 095
	1821/22	Milhar					200	200	8,529	2 345
	Total			1	1		463	465	13,517	3 440
Chumbo em lingotes, barras e folhas	1820/21									
	1821/22	Libra-peso				5 174	6 818	11 992	3,977	301 549
	Total					5 174	6 818	11 992	3,977	301 549
Chumbo miúdo	1820/21									
	1821/22	Libra-peso					11 200	11 200	13,391	83 641
	Total						11 200	11 200	13,391	83 641
Cordame: cabos e cabos alcatroados	1820/21						13 471	13 471	6,911	194 931
	1821/22	Libra-peso				4 761	38 824	43 585	12,764	341 465
	Total					4 761	52 295	57 056	10,637	536 396
Cordame: fio e cabos não alcatroados	1820/21									
	1821/22	Libra-peso					108	108	2,548	4 239
	Total						108	108	2,548	4 239
Cravo da Índia	1820/21						472	472	3,216	14 676
	1821/22	Libra-peso								
	Total						472	472	3,216	14 676
Cravos de ferro	1820/21									
	1821/22	Libra-peso					6 811	6 811	100,000	6 811
	Total						6 811	6 811	100,000	6 811

cont.

Quadro nº. 54 - Produtos de origem estrangeira reexportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Setembro de 1820 e 30 de Outubro de 1822 (cont.)

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Brasil	Total	%	Total reexportado pelos E.U.A.
Ferro em barra e parafusos	1820/21				308		2207	2515	26	9566
	1821/22	Hundredweight		91				91	1,714	5 308
	Total			91	308		2 207	2 606	17,521	14 874
Ferro em barra e parafusos laminados	1820/21				203	20	49	272	4,277	6 359
	1821/22	Hundredweight				171		171	2,540	6 731
	Total				203	191	49	443	3,384	13 090
Lençóis castanhos	1820/21						250	250	1,048	23 860
	1821/22	Peça					430	430	1,873	22 955
	Total						680	680	1,453	46 815
Garrafas pretas de quarto	1820/21									
	1821/22	Grosa					8	8	2,867	279
	Total						8	8	2,867	279
Lona russa	1820/21				26		173	199	8,852	2 248
	1821/22	Peça				26	587	613	17,137	3 577
	Total				26	26	760	812	13,940	5 825
Lona preta	1820/21						540	540	10,905	4 952
	1821/22	Peça					198	198	5,064	3 910
	Total						738	738	8,328	8 862
Melaços	1820/21				100	129	1 941	2 170	5,505	39 421
	1821/22	Galão					200	200	1,505	13 292
	Total				100	129	2 141	2 370	4,496	52 713
Pimenta	1820/21					69	3 318	3 387	0,498	680 425
	1821/22	Libra-peso		1 844			99 291	101 135	4,012	2 520 869
	Total			1 844		69	102 609	104 522	3,265	3 201 294
Queijo	1820/21						781	781	4,320	18 078
	1821/22	Libra-peso								
	Total						781	781	4,320	18 078
Sabão	1820/21						1 789	1 789	3,706	48 267
	1821/22	Libra-peso					2 740	2 740	1,000	273 915
	Total						4 529	4 529	1,406	322 182
Sal	1820/21						1 732	1 732	5,509	31 440
	1821/22	Bushel					200	200	0,822	24 328
	Total						1 932	1 932	3,464	55 768
Tinta à base de chumbo vermelha e branca	1820/21			2 016		342		2 358	3,159	74 649
	1821/22	Libra-peso				1 585	5 496	7 081	6,729	105 231
	Total			2 016		1 927	5 496	9 439	5,247	179 880
Uvas	1820/21					672		672	0,835	80 514
	1821/22	Libra-peso								
	Total					672		672	0,835	80 514
Uvas em frascos de vidro	1820/21			25				25	0,060	41 905
	1821/22	Libra-peso					2 500	2 500	1,199	208 488
	Total			25			2 500	2 525	1,008	250 393
Varetas de cobre e parafusos	1820/21									
	1821/22	Libra-peso				111		111	100,000	111
	Total					111		111	100,000	111
Velas de sebo	1820/21						2 276	2 276	2,391	95 208
	1821/22	Libra-peso					10 925	10 925	5,689	192 042
	Total						13 201	13 201	4,596	287 250

cont.

Quadro nº. 54 - Produtos de origem estrangeira reexportados pelos Estados Unidos da América para Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses entre 1 de Setembro de 1820 e 30 de Outubro de 1822 (cont.)

Produtos		Unidade	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	Brasil	Total	%	Total reexportado pelos E.U.A.
Vinhos de Bordéus (Clarete)	1820/21									
	1821/22	Galão					216	216	1,645	13 129
	Total						216	216	1,645	13 129
Vinhos de Lisboa e do Porto	1820/21									
	1821/22	Galão					266	266	2,295	11 588
	Total						266	266	2,295	11 588
Vinho da Madeira	1820/21			740				740	1,762	42 007
	1821/22	Galão				80	380	460	2,273	20 237
	Total			740		80	380	1 200	1,928	62 244
Vinhos do Xerez e de St. Lucar	1820/21						303	303	12,796	2 368
	1821/22	Galão								
	Total						303	303	12,796	2 368
Vinhos dos Açores e das Canárias	1820/21						2 027	2 027	10,546	19 221
	1821/22	Galão					426	426	4,546	9 370
	Total						2 453	2 453	8,580	28 591
Vinhos importados sem ser em caixas ou	1820/21						28 733	28 733	11,836	242 762
garrafas	1821/22	Galão				362	17 021	17 383	6,163	282 044
	Total					362	45 754	46 116	8,787	524 806

Quadro nº. 55 - Importações de produtos que pagam direitos "ad valorem" pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — dólar

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Betanha	%
1789/1790	9 957,00	0,065	13 160,02	0,086	48 136,36	0,313	25 193,35	0,164	149 213,67	0,970	62 784,80	0,408	173 358,64	1,127	350 968,00	2,281	43 860,36	0,285	13 563 044,51	88,138	234 124,33	1,521
1790/1791	70 133,00	0,369	9 716,00	0,051	54 529,00	0,287	26 012,00	0,137	216 767,00	1,141	63 280,00	0,333	227 615,00	1,198	410 020,00	2,158	52 040,00	0,274	16 852 721,00	88,681	373 470,00	1,965
1794/1795	135 693,00	0,469	55 120,00	0,191	372 508,00	1,289	52 554,00	0,182	1 595 360,00	5,519	233 292,00	0,807	1 348 868,00	4,666	816 280,00	2,824	36 984,00	0,128	22 121 620,00	76,530	873 354,00	3,021
1795/1796	242 865,00	0,631	26 895,00	0,070	258 200,00	0,670	64 486,00	0,167	586 989,00	1,524	245 088,00	0,636	1 829 557,00	4,750	669 878,00	1,739	82 337,00	0,214	30 201 307,00	78,406	2 286 381,00	5,936
1796/1797	231 313,00	0,672	74 962,00	0,218	271 156,00	0,787	63 556,00	0,185	949 158,00	2,757	293 473,00	0,852	2 261 772,00	6,569	924 001,00	2,683	91 676,00	0,266	25 852 766,00	75,081	1 372 391,00	3,986
1797/1798	150 502,00	0,591	34 176,00	0,134	244 503,00	0,960	119 322,00	0,468	671 660,00	2,636	130 550,00	0,512	3 442 694,00	13,513	895 707,00	3,516	46 751,00	0,184	16 196 204,00	63,574	2 097 380,00	8,233
1798/1799	419 811,00	1,077	25 130,00	0,064	409 483,00	1,051	215 137,00	0,552	359 010,00	0,921	22 325,00	0,057	6 006 375,00	15,412	319 233,00	0,819	92 086,00	0,236	27 381 630,00	70,259	1 371 064,00	3,518
1799/1800	239 476,00	0,556	47 013,00	0,109	977 463,00	2,271	168 851,00	0,392	12 365,00	0,029	74 722,00	0,174	4 554 061,00	10,581	400 256,00	0,930	214 328,00	0,498	31 050 582,00	72,144	2 337 360,00	5,431
1800/1801	237 076,00	0,443	18 656,00	0,035	1 005 809,00	1,879	361 624,00	0,675	382 115,00	0,714	72 861,00	0,136	4 345 215,00	8,116	1 401 912,00	2,619	98 397,00	0,184	37 573 464,00	70,183	4 484 228,00	8,376
1801/1802	188 560,00	0,462	39 044,00	0,096	450 933,00	1,104	375 309,00	0,919	1 526 520,00	3,737	204 085,00	0,500	3 504 214,00	8,578	982 556,00	2,405	73 188,00	0,179	25 730 080,00	62,983	3 509 405,00	8,590
1802/1803	224 222,00	0,605	45 151,00	0,122	308 818,00	0,833	197 483,00	0,533	713 021,00	1,924	449 925,00	1,214	1 402 962,00	3,786	695 006,00	1,876	30 274,00	0,082	26 317 958,00	71,026	2 810 046,00	7,584
1803/1804	592 171,00	1,460	73 423,00	0,181	179 353,00	0,442	170 650,00	0,421	1 438 348,00	3,546	156 011,00	0,385	549 103,00	1,354	1 472 069,00	3,629	76 923,00	0,190	26 140 078,00	64,444	4 433 536,00	10,930
1804/1805	1 117 724,00	2,363	78 759,00	0,166	113 658,00	0,240	172 421,00	0,364	2 441 345,00	5,160	236 389,00	0,500	1 861 069,00	3,934	2 319 748,00	4,903	184 175,00	0,389	31 856 135,00	67,335	2 451 809,00	5,182
1805/1806	1 733 726,00	3,183	208 995,00	0,384	191 839,00	0,352	672 217,00	1,234	2 152 630,00	3,953	224 608,00	0,412	2 295 836,00	4,215	1 673 928,00	3,074	91 821,00	0,169	35 779 262,00	65,696	4 167 607,00	7,652
1806/1807	864 484,00	1,474	327 539,00	0,558	182 398,00	0,311	501 340,00	0,855	3 718 980,00	6,340	155 167,00	0,265	2 190 732,00	3,735	1 882 583,00	3,210	133 494,00	0,228	38 916 721,00	66,347	4 636 907,00	7,905
1807/1808	1 189 907,00	4,101	8 710,00	0,030	86 479,00	0,298	358 220,00	1,235	1 728 197,00	5,956	71 123,00	0,245	57 793,00	0,199	565 815,00	1,950	49 348,00	0,170	15 814 277,00	54,504	4 480 763,00	15,443
1808/1809	61 544,00	0,302	3 155,00	0,015	33 616,00	0,165	258 683,00	1,268	41 072,00	0,201	20 375,00	0,100	58 870,00	0,289	38 665,00	0,190	52 038,00	0,255	17 647 542,00	86,535	1 286 829,00	6,310
1809/1810	3 268 824,00	7,502	3 998,00	0,009	97 030,00	0,223	393 359,00	0,903	60 299,00	0,138	82 671,00	0,190	322 311,00	0,740	33 901,00	0,078	39 438,00	0,091	29 125 852,00	66,848	3 791 364,00	8,702
1810/1811	1 744 565,00	4,375	10 675,00	0,027	89 512,00	0,224	343 575,00	0,862	822 432,00	2,062	107 558,00	0,270	262 337,00	0,658			18 514,00	0,046	24 339 044,00	61,036	4 380 572,00	10,985
1811/1812	446 245,00	2,629	1 251,00	0,007	201 397,00	1,187	201 094,00	1,185	1 361 381,00	8,021	66 962,00	0,395			54 637,00	0,322	127,00	0,001	7 667 203,00	45,176	1 282 064,00	7,554
1812/1813	15 909,00	0,091			223 748,00	1,278	97 123,00	0,555	2 396 661,00	13,688	7 306,00	0,042			97,00	0,001			11 298 285,00	64,528	1 272 835,00	7,270
1813/1814	1 056,00	0,025			18 808,00	0,443	182 873,00	4,311	753 044,00	17,751	9 148,00	0,216			5 301,00	0,125			343 079,00	8,087	549 700,00	12,958
1814/1815	132 009,00	0,254	81 306,00	0,156	270 035,00	0,519	533 581,00	1,025	1 902 148,00	3,653	42 101,00	0,081	1 143 898,00	2,197	555 349,00	1,066	1 137,00	0,002	38 611 061,00	74,148	4 706 604,00	9,038
1815/1816	89 475,00	0,089	70 180,00	0,070	185 698,00	0,185	342 864,00	0,342	9 208 880,00	9,181	267 236,00	0,266	3 142 969,00	3,134	1 344 395,00	1,340	20 476,00	0,020	75 078 928,00	74,853	4 364 703,00	4,352
1816/1817	6 584,00	0,015	171 266,00	0,379	27 479,00	0,061	436 803,00	0,967	3 981 248,00	8,817	108 040,00	0,239	1 491 728,00	3,304	632 229,00	1,400	85 637,00	0,190	28 731 475,00	63,631	4 950 831,00	10,964
1817/1818	30,00	0,000	56 456,00	0,091	149 178,00	0,239	316 199,00	0,507	7 342 995,00	11,782	42 266,00	0,068	1 871 632,00	3,003	830 101,00	1,332	32 634,00	0,052	43 665 144,00	70,060	2 430 657,00	3,900
1818/1819	33,00	0,000	86 122,00	0,160	118 758,00	0,221	402 459,00	0,748	4 739 619,00	8,803	74 821,00	0,139	2 111 438,00	3,922	747 418,00	1,388	50 290,00	0,093	33 973 783,00	63,101	4 085 485,00	7,588
1820/1821	757,00	0,002	102 076,00	0,330	182 716,00	0,591	463 163,00	1,499	3 277 026,00	10,607	24 233,00	0,078	700 652,00	2,268	257 389,00	0,833	16 508,00	0,053	22 064 064,00	71,416	991 385,00	3,209
1821/1822	9 047,00	0,020	96 330,00	0,208	287 163,00	0,619	873 224,00	1,884	4 606 515,00	9,936	9 001,00	0,019	1 321 311,00	2,850	319 382,00	0,689	33 458,00	0,072	31 741 332,00	68,465	1 709 141,00	3,687

No ano de 1794/1795 aparecem vinhos importados que pagam uma taxa de 40% e 44%. Os Estados Unidos só importaram 9 690 dólares de vinho português que pagou 40% de direitos.
9 680 dólares correspondem a vinho importado de Portugal e 10 dólares a vinho importado dos Açores.

cont.

Quadro nº. 55 - Importações de produtos que pagam direitos "ad valorem" pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade dólar

Anos	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	10 929,67	0,071	82 929,28	0,539	16 813,44	0,109	2 381,50	0,015	72,51	0,000	206 711,73	1,343	248 289,10	1,613	111,63	0,001	125,90	0,001	146 243,31	0,950	15 388 409,11
1790/1791	9 407,00	0,050	62 164,00	0,327	5 364,00	0,028	18 893,00	0,099	393,00	0,002	233 678,00	1,230	206 003,00	1,084					111 474,00	0,587	19 003 679,00
1794/1795	189 203,00	0,655	76 331,00	0,264	2 211,00	0,008	47 692,00	0,165	48 376,00	0,167	513 409,00	1,776	323 758,00	1,120	75,00	0,000	1 376,00	0,005	61 902,00	0,214	28 905 966,00
1795/1796	82 218,00	0,213	127 836,00	0,332	10 974,00	0,028	58 002,00	0,151	57 381,00	0,149	637 725,00	1,656	1 020 498,00	2,649	28 056,00	0,073	50,00	0,000	2 570,00	0,007	38 519 293,00
1796/1797	253 854,00	0,737	70 178,00	0,204	211,00	0,001	121 084,00	0,352	13 338,00	0,039	644 635,00	1,872	921 761,00	2,677	327,00	0,001	887,00	0,003	20 497,00	0,060	34 432 996,00
1797/1798	182 632,00	0,717	104 967,00	0,412	8 240,00	0,032	39 599,00	0,155	5 612,00	0,022	600 678,00	2,358	503 763,00	1,977					1 234,00	0,005	25 476 174,00
1798/1799	292 963,00	0,752	123 404,00	0,317	442,00	0,001	76 643,00	0,197	2 335,00	0,006	1 166 388,00	2,993	687 600,00	1,764	279,00	0,001	813,00	0,002			38 972 151,00
1799/1800	594 249,00	1,381	97 606,00	0,227	1 976,00	0,005	21 827,00	0,051	27 772,00	0,065	917 125,00	2,131	1 268 177,00	2,947	10 988,00	0,026	294,00	0,001	23 441,00	0,054	43 039 932,00
1800/1801	495 584,00	0,926	150 603,00	0,281	7 487,00	0,014	90 620,00	0,169	30 939,00	0,058	1 147 834,00	2,144	1 595 302,00	2,980	18 331,00	0,034	77,00	0,000	18 079,00	0,034	53 536 213,00
1801/1802	264 718,00	0,648	164 768,00	0,403	76 378,00	0,187	127 899,00	0,313	7 667,00	0,019	1 191 614,00	2,917	2 412 756,00	5,906	16 849,00	0,041	5 981,00	0,015			40 852 524,00
1802/1803	154 767,00	0,418	118 733,00	0,320	9 596,00	0,026	108 786,00	0,294	6 957,00	0,019	1 086 881,00	2,933	2 354 817,00	6,355	17 738,00	0,048	725,00	0,002	197,00	0,001	37 054 063,00
1803/1804	465 635,00	1,148	68 244,00	0,168	28 407,00	0,070	295 293,00	0,728	2 303,00	0,006	2 135 403,00	5,265	2 205 416,00	5,437	6 090,00	0,015	9,00	0,000	73 762,00	0,182	40 562 227,00
1804/1805	480 294,00	1,015	76 535,00	0,162	13 024,00	0,028	444 900,00	0,940	8 732,00	0,018	1 577 738,00	3,335	1 844 749,00	3,899	29 557,00	0,062			846,00	0,002	47 309 607,00
1805/1806	476 198,00	0,874	119 551,00	0,220	5 253,00	0,010	638 769,00	1,173	3 162,00	0,006	1 717 040,00	3,153	2 260 283,00	4,150	43 035,00	0,079			6 197,00	0,011	54 461 957,00
1806/1807	636 517,00	1,085	102 525,00	0,175	1 402,00	0,002	423 204,00	0,722	5 032,00	0,009	2 008 321,00	3,424	1 931 255,00	3,293	26 601,00	0,045	10 715,00	0,018			58 655 917,00
1807/1808	481 262,00	1,659	51 744,00	0,178	51 567,00	0,178	77 960,00	0,269	5 520,00	0,019	1 079 061,00	3,719	2 664 077,00	9,182	18 850,00	0,065	174 240,00	0,601			29 014 913,00
1808/1809	47 044,00	0,231	87 411,00	0,429	3 040,00	0,015	119 197,00	0,584	16 684,00	0,082			572 821,00	2,809	7 445,00	0,037			37 495,00	0,184	20 393 526,00
1809/1810	201 857,00	0,463	111 355,00	0,256	32 941,00	0,076	781 623,00	1,794	32 812,00	0,075	1 594 785,00	3,660	3 495 869,00	8,024	40 521,00	0,093	132,00	0,000	59 049,00	0,136	43 569 991,00
1810/1811	234 022,00	0,587	253 640,00	0,636	35 920,00	0,090	865 463,00	2,170	14 264,00	0,036	3 156 017,00	7,914	3 084 713,00	7,736	42 279,00	0,106			71 321,00	0,179	39 876 423,00
1811/1812	280 262,00	1,651	239 926,00	1,414	68 323,00	0,403	408 232,00	2,405	9 811,00	0,058	2 163 460,00	12,747	2 141 844,00	12,620	36 176,00	0,213	70,00	0,000	341 553,00	2,012	16 972 018,00
1812/1813	32,00	0,000	155 061,00	0,886	178 740,00	1,021	20,00	0,000	248 576,00	1,420	28 924,00	0,165	566 676,00	3,236					1 019 196,00	5,821	17 509 189,00
1813/1814			108 282,00	2,553	4 457,00	0,105	451 345,00	10,640	164 644,00	3,881	60 231,00	1,420	11 849,00	0,279			164,00	0,004	1 578 165,00	37,202	4 242 146,00
1814/1815	159 428,00	0,306	727 519,00	1,397	79 023,00	0,152	616 899,00	1,185	275 523,00	0,529	534 464,00	1,026	220 154,00	0,423			69 388,00	0,133	1 411 491,00	2,711	52 073 118,00
1815/1816	1 052 571,00	1,049	252 084,00	0,251	104 255,00	0,104	570 666,00	0,569	31 925,00	0,032	1 299 766,00	1,296	2 680 372,00	2,672	54 101,00	0,054	63 059,00	0,063	76 994,00	0,077	100 301 597,00
1816/1817	275 395,00	0,610	39 607,00	0,088	59 113,00	0,131	12 089,00	0,027	32 987,00	0,073	631 344,00	1,398	3 109 296,00	6,886	77 084,00	0,171	259 110,00	0,574	34 041,00	0,075	45 153 386,00
1817/1818	454 534,00	0,729	72 624,00	0,117	55 460,00	0,089	13 812,00	0,022	12 137,00	0,019	468 415,00	0,752	4 275 608,00	6,860	56 017,00	0,090	133 364,00	0,214	46 165,00	0,074	62 325 428,00
1818/1819	576 909,00	1,072	78 245,00	0,145	82 471,00	0,153	1 638,00	0,003	22 033,00	0,041	204 576,00	0,380	6 224 236,00	11,561	53 349,00	0,099	112 186,00	0,208	94 313,00	0,175	53 840 182,00
1820/1821	457 368,00	1,480	42 591,00	0,138	23 568,00	0,076	12 384,00	0,040	28 980,00	0,094	143 105,00	0,463	1 931 674,00	6,252	46 431,00	0,150	125 020,00	0,405	3 827,00	0,012	30 894 917,00
1821/1822	1 022 856,00	2,206	179 554,00	0,387	67 071,00	0,145	37 594,00	0,081	7 298,00	0,016	323 863,00	0,699	3 557 839,00	7,674	49 520,00	0,107	109 705,00	0,237	11,00	0,000	46 361 215,00

Quadro nº. 56 - Produtos "ad valorem" importados de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — dólar

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	35 612,80	35,705	35 033,08	35,123	12 283,40	12,315	16 813,44	16,857			99 742,72
1790/1791	43 914,00	65,031	16 375,00	24,249	1 875,00	2,777	5 364,00	7,943			67 528,00
1794/1795	65 274,00	83,107	2 776,00	3,534	8 281,00	10,543	2 211,00	2,815			78 542,00
1795/1796	119 264,00	85,919	3 482,00	2,508	5 090,00	3,667	2 557,00	1,842	8 417,00	6,064	138 810,00
1796/1797	65 796,00	93,475	3 507,00	4,982	875,00	1,243	211,00	0,300			70 389,00
1797/1798	99 165,00	87,596	3 774,00	3,334	2 028,00	1,791	8 240,00	7,279			113 207,00
1798/1799	110 539,00	89,255	5 684,00	4,590	7 181,00	5,798	442,00	0,357			123 846,00
1799/1800	95 467,00	95,868	691,00	0,694	1 448,00	1,454	1 976,00	1,984			99 582,00
1800/1801	114 157,00	72,210	35 301,00	22,330	1 145,00	0,724	7 478,00	4,730	9,00	0,006	158 090,00
1801/1802	155 176,00	64,349	6 633,00	2,751	2 959,00	1,227	7 552,00	3,132	68 826,00	28,541	241 146,00
1802/1803	97 651,00	76,094	11 374,00	8,863	9 708,00	7,565	4 978,00	3,879	4 618,00	3,599	128 329,00
1803/1804	58 144,00	60,159	5 467,00	5,656	4 633,00	4,794	3 544,00	3,667	24 863,00	25,725	96 651,00
1804/1805	59 516,00	66,455	3 308,00	3,694	13 711,00	15,309	9 249,00	10,327	3 775,00	4,215	89 559,00
1805/1806	71 708,00	57,456	13 604,00	10,900	34 239,00	27,434	5 253,00	4,209			124 804,00
1806/1807	92 088,00	88,608	9 239,00	8,890	1 198,00	1,153	1 018,00	0,980	384,00	0,369	103 927,00
1807/1808	26 603,00	25,750	12 702,00	12,295	12 439,00	12,040	464,00	0,449	51 103,00	49,465	103 311,00
1808/1809	68 337,00	75,551	7 905,00	8,740	11 169,00	12,348	1 249,00	1,381	1 791,00	1,980	90 451,00
1809/1810	75 151,00	52,081	28 025,00	19,422	8 179,00	5,668	4 856,00	3,365	28 085,00	19,463	144 296,00
1810/1811	222 178,00	76,730	29 135,00	10,062	2 327,00	0,804	4 623,00	1,597	31 297,00	10,808	289 560,00
1811/1812	225 184,00	73,053	3 695,00	1,199	11 047,00	3,584	5 253,00	1,704	63 070,00	20,461	308 249,00
1812/1813	117 356,00	35,157	4 069,00	1,219	33 636,00	10,077	314,00	0,094	178 426,00	53,453	333 801,00
1813/1814	108 282,00	96,047					2 606,00	2,312	1 851,00	1,642	112 739,00
1814/1815	708 367,00	87,828	14 012,00	1,737	5 140,00	0,637	1 546,00	0,192	77 477,00	9,606	806 542,00
1815/1816	250 839,00	70,393	41 724,00	11,709	1 201,00	0,337	4 650,00	1,305	57 925,00	16,256	356 339,00
1816/1817	20 710,00	20,979	4 818,00	4,880	14 079,00	14,262	4 537,00	4,596	54 576,00	55,284	98 720,00
1817/1818	33 617,00	26,246	24 074,00	18,795	14 933,00	11,659	2 692,00	2,102	52 768,00	41,198	128 084,00
1818/1819	43 738,00	27,214	8 742,00	5,439	25 765,00	16,031	3 936,00	2,449	78 535,00	48,866	160 716,00
1820/1821	25 501,00	38,545	615,00	0,930	16 475,00	24,902	698,00	1,055	22 870,00	34,568	66 159,00
1821/1822	136 417,00	55,314	4 825,00	1,956	38 312,00	15,535	303,00	0,123	66 768,00	27,073	246 625,00

Quadro nº. 57 - Importações de vinhos pelos Estados Unidos da América - totais

unidade — galão

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e Ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cid. Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%
1789/1790			9 193	1,036	302 799	34,108	981	0,111	14 336	1,615	16 047	1,808	4 082	0,460	1 353	0,152	48 172	5,426	19 783	2,228	14 315	1,612
1790/1791			18 302	1,697	355 533	32,975	3 365	0,312	19 324	1,792	14 173	1,315	9 219	0,855	3 149	0,292	37 257	3,456	49 635	4,604	21 894	2,031
1794/1795			23 832	0,784	868 032	28,541	2 090	0,069	734 235	24,142	11 257	0,370	30 339	0,998	1 468	0,048	27 467	0,903	17 238	0,567	141 998	4,669
1795/1796	318	0,012	12 075	0,461	1 047 256	39,961	3 098	0,118	405 744	15,482	19 997	0,763	42 999	1,641	6 513	0,249	53 881	2,056	47 579	1,816	77 833	2,970
1796/1797			40 052	1,438	668 546	23,996	648	0,023	529 627	19,010	66 239	2,377	29 009	1,041	11 745	0,422	6 989	0,251	11 101	0,398	50 187	1,801
1797/1798	15 599	1,280	23 241	1,907	385 654	31,648	3 989	0,327	107 992	8,862	13 476	1,106	50 043	4,107	8 015	0,658	3 574	0,293	3 015	0,247	27 502	2,257
1798/1799	945	0,047	4 114	0,203	1 104 254	54,588	12 891	0,637	75 996	3,757	116	0,006	79 974	3,953	551	0,027	2 891	0,143	7 523	0,372	84 798	4,192
1799/1800	100	0,004	9 037	0,363	1 531 476	61,543	12 267	0,493	24 770	0,995	6 797	0,273	77 577	3,117	2 185	0,088	3 746	0,151	34 814	1,399	116 342	4,675
1800/1801	1 699	0,062	2 097	0,077	1 236 367	45,481	4 637	0,171	402 728	14,815	389	0,014	105 665	3,887	27 887	1,026	1 157	0,043	99 228	3,650	40 378	1,485
1801/1802	1 363	0,044	15 220	0,496	1 148 327	37,427	8 682	0,283	1 084 640	35,351	46 455	1,514	38 760	1,263	7 558	0,246	9 956	0,324	20 171	0,657	44 887	1,463
1802/1803	28	0,001	23 444	1,067	935 130	42,569	12 089	0,550	337 534	15,365	105 626	4,808	10 797	0,491	3 504	0,160	7 957	0,362	36 228	1,649	52 971	2,411
1803/1804	71	0,002	16 218	0,376	1 100 949	25,543	10 105	0,234	2 149 344	49,867	3 210	0,074	2 366	0,055	10 149	0,235	25 587	0,594	6 589	0,153	39 940	0,927
1804/1805			11 431	0,183	1 441 553	23,021	5 882	0,094	3 721 927	59,439	17 277	0,276	6 949	0,111	24 877	0,397	68 638	1,096	9 031	0,144	40 379	0,645
1805/1806	642	0,013	1 588	0,033	1 056 044	21,884	25 405	0,526	2 431 794	50,393	8 069	0,167	4 406	0,091	18 863	0,391	1 014	0,021	69 268	1,435	141 481	2,932
1806/1807	212	0,004	4 743	0,085	212 983	3,825	998 013	17,923	3 091 886	55,526	3 479	0,062	1 598	0,029	22 479	0,404	1 789	0,032	15 854	0,285	88 357	1,587
1807/1808	158	0,005	118	0,004	1 055 993	31,973	54 236	1,642	1 546 753	46,832	1 094	0,033	6	0,000	968	0,029	3 940	0,119	3 057	0,093	23 225	0,703
1808/1809			79	0,007	689 328	59,439	749	0,065	2 773	0,239	557	0,048			106	0,009	149	0,013	8 351	0,720	8 485	0,732
1809/1810	824	0,056	81	0,006	742 798	50,628	17 318	1,180	13 041	0,889	342	0,023	21	0,001	126	0,009	627	0,043	3 607	0,246	27 085	1,846
1810/1811	117	0,006	3 619	0,191	667 658	35,166	31 406	1,654	273 859	14,424	5 898	0,311	8	0,000					136 173	7,172	184 281	9,706
1811/1812	86	0,004	12	0,001	860 979	43,875	6 360	0,324	161 297	8,220	458	0,023							2 459	0,125	593	0,030
1812/1813	12	0,001			265 449	33,070	47 160	5,875	199 618	24,869									13 673	1,703	51	0,006
1813/1814					82 344	19,492	43 316	10,253	162 316	38,422	694	0,164							14 275	3,379		
1814/1815	3	0,000	1 142	0,089	304 276	23,774	46 664	3,646	334 990	26,174	1 339	0,105	1 733	0,135	2 627	0,205	1 089	0,085	42 757	3,341	134 746	10,528
1815/1816	5 222	0,123	26 564	0,628	1 359 470	32,117	29 071	0,687	1 044 067	24,666	9 545	0,225	18 200	0,430	15 007	0,355	2 246	0,053	164 171	3,878	332 777	7,862
1816/1817			34 003	1,948	413 378	23,684	34 292	1,965	413 027	23,664	83 980	4,812	9 656	0,553	3 539	0,203	3 856	0,221	34 567	1,980	175 617	10,062
1817/1818			6 613	0,325	458 973	22,562	30 558	1,502	890 172	43,758	24 131	1,186	24 768	1,218	10 341	0,508	4 889	0,240	23 553	1,158	204 973	10,076
1818/1819	30	0,002	12 618	0,713	471 645	26,660	20 638	1,167	493 132	27,874	99 681	5,634	9 694	0,548	940	0,053	4 561	0,258	23 175	1,310	231 724	13,098
1820/1821			125 711	3,910	731 650	22,756	44 042	1,370	904 267	28,125	177 300	5,515	413	0,013	1 282	0,040	2 339	0,073	52 588	1,636	503 764	15,668
1821/1822	10	0,000	17 216	0,561	867 416	28,280	34 757	1,133	809 060	26,378	22 927	0,747	10 065	0,328	5 055	0,165	6 442	0,210	40 209	1,311	397 960	12,975

cont.

Quadro nº. 57 - Importações de vinhos pelos Estados Unidos da América - totais (cont.)

unidade — galão

Anos	Portos Italianos e Ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	13 650	1,538	435 682	49,077	4 172	0,470					59	0,007	2 257	0,254					877	0,099	887 758
1790/1791	5 388	0,500	508 116	47,127	461	0,043			2 079	0,193	66	0,006	1 758	0,163	4 142	0,384			24 325	2,256	1 078 186
1793/1794																					
1794/1795	25 251	0,830	1 115 423	36,675	5 839	0,192			1 572	0,052	43	0,001	81	0,003			2 756	0,091	32 433	1,066	3 041 354
1795/1796	55 511	2,118	816 216	31,145	3 823	0,146			4 022	0,153	170	0,006			20 233	0,772			3 429	0,131	2 620 697
1796/1797	118 008	4,236	1 203 387	43,192	26 232	0,942	300	0,011	23 570	0,846	88	0,003							380	0,014	2 786 108
1797/1798	58 445	4,796	510 457	41,890	1 295	0,106			4 675	0,384			1 414	0,116					168	0,014	1 218 554
1798/1799	71 282	3,524	573 504	28,351	2 646	0,131			261	0,013	1 055	0,052	98	0,005							2 022 899
1799/1800	123 928	4,980	529 204	21,266	27	0,001			3 590	0,144	12 561	0,505	32	0,001							2 488 453
1800/1801	132 657	4,880	645 570	23,748	8 890	0,327			3 883	0,143	5 024	0,185	37	0,001			133	0,005			2 718 426
1801/1802	67 418	2,197	562 334	18,328	4 417	0,144			114	0,004	7 381	0,241	62	0,002	341	0,011	101	0,003			3 068 187
1802/1803	160 767	7,318	490 903	22,347	10 898	0,496			7 772	0,354			690	0,031	413	0,019					2 196 751
1803/1804	303 301	7,037	625 050	14,502	11 954	0,277	1 231	0,029			3 114	0,072	857	0,020	120	0,003					4 310 155
1804/1805	283 977	4,535	617 833	9,867	5 776	0,092	13	0,000	3 033	0,048	1 900	0,030	938	0,015					366	0,006	6 261 780
1805/1806	389 016	8,061	606 645	12,571	6 520	0,135	61	0,001	13 229	0,274	45 808	0,949	5 370	0,111	294	0,006			113	0,002	4 825 630
1806/1807	285 275	5,123	823 054	14,781	1 199	0,022	15	0,000			2 367	0,043	10 137	0,182	3 632	0,065	1 247	0,022			5 568 319
1807/1808	164 983	4,995	364 391	11,033	4 498	0,136			329	0,010	141	0,004	2 091	0,063	52	0,002	76 750	2,324			3 302 783
1808/1809	321	0,028	433 171	37,351	13 014	1,122	20	0,002	63	0,005			1 208	0,104					1 356	0,117	1 159 730
1809/1810	70 024	4,773	522 102	35,585	11 095	0,756	0	0,000	24 187	1,649			29 533	2,013	3 636	0,248			730	0,050	1 467 177
1810/1811	120 599	6,352	373 451	19,670	11 398	0,600	25	0,001	5 861	0,309	28	0,001	75 554	3,979	8 669	0,457			5	0,000	1 898 609
1811/1812	240 206	12,241	281 547	14,347	37 710	1,922	2	0,000	268	0,014	17	0,001	286 121	14,581	1 452	0,074			82 777	4,218	1 962 344
1812/1813			75 092	9,355	1 090	0,136			2 218	0,276			67 663	8,430					130 663	16,278	802 689
1813/1814			7 574	1,793	265	0,063													111 675	26,435	422 459
1814/1815	24 172	1,889	268 640	20,990	365	0,029	45	0,004	5 189	0,405							1 046	0,082	109 031	8,519	1 279 854
1815/1816	439 812	10,390	635 623	15,016	12 279	0,290	381	0,009	1 505	0,036	9 163	0,216	53 355	1,260	416	0,010	21 848	0,516	52 126	1,231	4 232 848
1816/1817	65 210	3,736	365 589	20,946	39 177	2,245	573	0,033	19 242	1,102	3 431	0,197	36 538	2,093	80	0,005	5 098	0,292	4 515	0,259	1 745 368
1817/1818	72 251	3,552	204 868	10,071	3 026	0,149			12 796	0,629	40	0,002	43 570	2,142	5 607	0,276	13 158	0,647			2 034 287
1818/1819	121 323	6,858	208 413	11,781	1 958	0,111	26	0,001	26 672	1,508	19 479	1,101	8 566	0,484			2 194	0,124	12 650	0,715	1 769 119
1819/1820																					
1820/1821	233 889	7,275	321 976	10,014	2 238	0,070	39	0,001	31 258	0,972	119	0,004	45 455	1,414	5 637	0,175	31 175	0,970			3 215 142
1821/1822	282 247	9,202	527 849	17,209	2 316	0,076	4	0,000	12 058	0,393	258	0,008	11 513	0,375			19 854	0,647			3 067 216

Quadro nº. 58 - Importações de vinho da Madeira pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%	Portos Italianos e Ilha de Malta	%
1789/1790			8 742	3,226	851	0,314	835	0,308			1 290	0,476					22 757	8,397	4 023	1,484	13 975	5,157		
1790/1791			3 964	1,280	25	0,008					1 053	0,340	29	0,009	210	0,068	26 601	8,592	17 277	5,580	17 669	5,707		
1794/1795			13 133	2,503	25 704	4,899			7 425	1,415	5 445	1,038					116	0,022	2 692	0,513	9 851	1,877		
1795/1796			6 918	1,937	5 120	1,434			361	0,101	8 227	2,304	40	0,011	3 264	0,914	47 387	13,270	1 155	0,323	11 418	3,197		
1796/1797			20 273	4,961	23 584	5,771			20	0,005	27 067	6,623	783	0,192	629	0,154	1 779	0,435	57	0,014	1 948	0,477		
1797/1798	218	0,111	18 917	9,661	7 971	4,071	3 681	1,880			6 630	3,386	802	0,410			589	0,301			1 275	0,651		
1798/1799	104	0,111	1 172	1,252					1 694	1,810	51	0,054					178	0,190	2 062	2,203	1 031	1,101		
1799/1800			7 893	3,769	142	0,068	5 508	2,630			3 021	1,442	14	0,007			182	0,087	443	0,212	5 794	2,767		
1800/1801			1 747	0,623	13 636	4,865	1 526	0,544	210	0,075	305	0,109			9	0,003	592	0,211	3 277	1,169	19 842	7,080		
1801/1802	1 363	0,535	13 600	5,340	37 854	14,864	446	0,175			517	0,203					631	0,248	6 828	2,681	10 586	4,157		
1802/1803	28	0,008	7 707	2,317	10 019	3,012	193	0,058	233	0,070	1 231	0,370			55	0,017	3 287	0,988	162	0,049	7 940	2,387		
1803/1804			1 110	0,264	1 849	0,439	281	0,067	131	0,031	121	0,029			2 194	0,521	1 036	0,246	4 753	1,128	4 818	1,144		
1804/1805			1 172	0,368	72	0,023	738	0,232	199	0,062	10 708	3,360					1 649	0,517	2 872	0,901	4 598	1,443		
1805/1806			674	0,185	12 325	3,376	194	0,053	88	0,024	4 063	1,113	29	0,008	121	0,033	55	0,015	169	0,046	21 036	5,763		
1806/1807			2 323	0,588	196	0,050	170	0,043			1 804	0,457					708	0,179	268	0,068	9 159	2,318		
1807/1808			105	0,073	945	0,659	3 881	2,705			577	0,402					907	0,632	2 704	1,885	6 299	4,390		
1808/1809			59	0,025			191	0,081			511	0,216					149	0,063	2 815	1,191	6 129	2,594		
1809/1810			81	0,026	234	0,074	736	0,232			48	0,015					550	0,173	1 590	0,501	421	0,133		
1810/1811			34	0,012	9 752	3,479	6 281	2,241											172	0,061	1 247	0,445		
1811/1812			12	0,006	5 306	2,614	1 016	0,501	157	0,077											51	0,025	29	0,014
1812/1813					8	0,030													1 636	6,158				
1813/1814																								
1814/1815			357	0,218	2 833	1,733	4 196	2,566	11	0,007	39	0,024			988	0,604	1	0,001	28	0,017	10 724	6,558		
1815/1816	5 158	1,638	2 204	0,700	29	0,009	77	0,024	409	0,130	429	0,136	12 114	3,847	30	0,010	2 225	0,707	7 238	2,299	22 426	7,122		
1816/1817			2 091	1,124		0,000			3 129	1,681	474	0,255	33	0,018	14	0,008	32	0,017	10 204	5,483	15 948	8,569	96	0,052
1817/1818			1 415	0,790	834	0,466	1 293	0,722	2 579	1,440	107	0,060			2 242	1,252	1 886	1,053	4 471	2,496	4 058	2,266	105	0,059
1818/1819	30	0,014	1 132	0,517	301	0,138	623	0,285	204	0,093	2 466	1,127	530	0,242			2 050	0,937	3 743	1,710	46 747	21,358		
1820/1821			4 984	4,136			1 175	0,975			42	0,035	8	0,007	36	0,030	201	0,167	2 773	2,301	14 253	11,828		
1821/1822			2 458	2,105	4 924	4,217			285	0,244	165	0,141	197	0,169	99	0,085	783	0,671	7 959	6,817	2 619	2,243		

cont.

Quadro nº. 58 - Importações de vinho da Madeira pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — galão

Anos	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL	% em relação ao total importado pelos E.U.A	Total dos vinhos importados pelos Estados Unidos
1789/1790	213 913	78,933	3 678	1,357							943	0,348							271 007	30,527	887 758
1790/1791	232 253	75,015					2 079	0,671			934	0,302	4 142	1,338			3 372	1,089	309 608	28,716	1 078 186
1793/1794																					
1794/1795	446 951	85,183	5 366	1,023			3	0,001			81	0,015			2 113	0,403	5 817	1,109	524 697	17,252	3 041 354
1795/1796	267 393	74,877	3 823	1,071			2 003	0,561											357 109	13,626	2 620 697
1796/1797	318 274	77,877	1 085	0,265			13 188	3,227											408 687	14,669	2 786 108
1797/1798	152 973	78,128	269	0,137			1 086	0,555			1 387	0,708							195 798	16,068	1 218 554
1798/1799	84 555	90,325	2 646	2,827					21	0,022	98	0,105							93 612	4,628	2 022 899
1799/1800	186 356	88,983	27	0,013			15	0,007	2	0,001	32	0,015							209 429	8,416	2 488 453
1800/1801	230 537	82,258	8 499	3,033			5	0,002			21	0,007			56	0,020			280 262	10,310	2 718 426
1801/1802	180 745	70,971	1 854	0,728			101	0,040			47	0,018			101	0,040			254 673	8,300	3 068 187
1802/1803	296 086	89,001	5 053	1,519							682	0,205							332 676	15,144	2 196 751
1803/1804	398 216	94,534	5 695	1,352					632	0,150	406	0,096							421 242	9,773	4 310 155
1804/1805	293 543	92,114	2 342	0,735			28	0,009			727	0,228					24	0,008	318 672	5,089	6 261 780
1805/1806	308 850	84,609	2 259	0,619			13 229	3,624			1 941	0,532							365 033	7,564	4 825 630
1806/1807	374 159	94,699	1 132	0,287							983	0,249	3 632	0,919	569	0,144			395 103	7,096	5 568 319
1807/1808	120 332	83,863	4 349	3,031			240	0,167			2 070	1,443	52	0,036	1 025	0,714			143 486	4,344	3 302 783
1808/1809	219 005	92,685	7 278	3,080			52	0,022									100	0,042	236 289	20,374	1 159 730
1809/1810	299 349	94,353	3 426	1,080			10 590	3,338			131	0,041					108	0,034	317 264	21,624	1 467 177
1810/1811	258 120	92,090	4 273	1,524			169	0,060			200	0,071	42	0,015					280 290	14,763	1 898 609
1811/1812	188 495	92,856	5 628	2,772			187	0,092			526	0,259					1 590	0,783	202 997	10,345	1 962 344
1812/1813	21 258	80,020	597	2,247			378	1,423			100	0,376					2 589	9,746	26 566	3,310	802 689
1813/1814	1 606	51,146	265	8,439													1 269	40,414	3 140	0,743	422 459
1814/1815	139 490	85,305	340	0,208			4 120	2,520							317	0,194	75	0,046	163 519	12,776	1 279 854
1815/1816	260 416	82,700	1 300	0,413			115	0,037			115	0,037	305	0,097	301	0,096			314 891	7,439	4 232 848
1816/1817	149 810	80,495	313	0,168	522	0,280					2 866	1,540			96	0,052	483	0,260	186 111	10,663	1 745 368
1817/1818	155 374	86,757	1 337	0,747			2 977	1,662			309	0,173			104	0,058			179 091	8,804	2 034 287
1818/1819	159 654	72,945	205	0,094			110	0,050			910	0,416			165	0,075			218 870	12,372	1 769 119
1819/1820																					
1820/1821	92 557	76,811	20	0,017			2 663	2,210			742	0,616			1 045	0,867			120 499	3,748	3 215 142
1821/1822	92 466	79,199	1 548	1,326			615	0,527	130	0,111	900	0,771			1 604	1,374			116 752	3,806	3 067 216

Quadro n°. 59 — Importação de vinhos pelos Estados Unidos da América, exceptuando o vinho da Madeira

unidade — galão

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos P. Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%
1789/1790			451	0,073	301 948	48,958	146	0,024	14 336	2,324	14 757	2,3927	4 082	0,662	1 353	0,219	25 415	4,121	15 760	2,555	340	0,055
1790/1791			14 338	1,866	355 508	46,255	3 365	0,438	19 324	2,514	13 120	1,70705	9 190	1,196	2 939	0,382	10 656	1,386	32 358	4,210	4 225	0,550
1794/1795			10 699	0,425	842 328	33,470	2 090	0,083	726 810	28,880	5 812	0,231	30 339	1,206	1 468	0,058	27 351	1,087	14 546	0,578	132 147	5,251
1795/1796	318	0,014	5 157	0,228	1 042 136	46,039	3 098	0,137	405 383	17,909	11 770	0,520	42 959	1,898	3 249	0,144	6 494	0,287	46 424	2,051	66 415	2,934
1796/1797			19 779	0,832	644 962	27,129	648	0,027	529 607	22,277	39 172	1,648	28 226	1,187	11 116	0,468	5 210	0,219	11 044	0,465	48 239	2,029
1797/1798	15 381	1,504	4 324	0,423	377 683	36,928	308	0,030	107 992	10,559	6 846	0,669	49 241	4,815	8 015	0,784	2 985	0,292	3 015	0,295	26 227	2,564
1798/1799	841	0,044	2 942	0,152	1 104 254	57,236	12 891	0,668	74 302	3,851	65	0,003	79 974	4,145	551	0,029	2 713	0,141	5 461	0,283	83 767	4,342
1799/1800	100	0,004	1 144	0,050	1 531 334	67,193	6 759	0,297	24 770	1,087	3 776	0,166	77 563	3,403	2 185	0,096	3 564	0,156	34 371	1,508	110 548	4,851
1800/1801	1 699	0,070	350	0,014	1 222 731	50,150	3 111	0,128	402 518	16,509	84	0,003	105 665	4,334	27 878	1,143	565	0,023	95 951	3,935	20 536	0,842
1801/1802			1 620	0,058	1 110 473	39,469	8 236	0,293	1 084 640	38,551	45 938	1,633	38 760	1,378	7 558	0,269	9 325	0,331	13 343	0,474	34 301	1,219
1802/1803			15 737	0,844	925 111	49,628	11 896	0,638	337 301	18,095	104 395	5,600	10 797	0,579	3 449	0,185	4 670	0,251	36 066	1,935	45 031	2,416
1803/1804	71	0,002	15 108	0,388	1 099 100	28,262	9 824	0,253	2 149 213	55,265	3 089	0,079	2 366	0,061	7 955	0,205	24 551	0,631	1 836	0,047	35 122	0,903
1804/1805			10 259	0,173	1 441 481	24,255	5 144	0,087	3 721 728	62,623	6 569	0,111	6 949	0,117	24 877	0,419	66 989	1,127	6 159	0,104	35 781	0,602
1805/1806	642	0,014	914	0,020	1 043 719	23,399	25 211	0,565	2 431 706	54,515	4 006	0,090	4 377	0,098	18 742	0,420	959	0,021	69 099	1,549	120 445	2,700
1806/1807	212	0,004	2 420	0,047	212 787	4,113	997 843	19,289	3 091 886	59,767	1 675	0,032	1 598	0,031	22 479	0,435	1 081	0,021	15 586	0,301	79 198	1,531
1807/1808	158	0,005	13	0,000	1 055 048	33,395	50 355	1,594	1 546 753	48,959	517	0,016	6	0,000	968	0,031	3 033	0,096	353	0,011	16 926	0,536
1808/1809			20	0,002	689 328	74,648	558	0,060	2 773	0,300	46	0,005			106	0,011			5 536	0,599	2 356	0,255
1809/1810	824	0,072			742 564	64,576	16 582	1,442	13 041	1,134	294	0,026	21	0,002	126	0,011	77	0,007	2 017	0,175	26 664	2,319
1810/1811	117	0,007	3 585	0,222	657 906	40,654	25 125	1,553	273 859	16,922	5 898	0,364	8	0,000					136 001	8,404	183 034	11,310
1811/1812	86	0,005			855 673	48,636	5 344	0,304	161 140	9,159	458	0,026							2 459	0,140	542	0,031
1812/1813	12	0,002			265 441	34,201	47 160	6,076	199 618	25,720									12 037	1,551	51	0,007
1813/1814					82 344	19,638	43 316	10,330	162 316	38,709	694	0,166							14 275	3,404		
1814/1815	3	0,000	785	0,070	301 443	27,003	42 468	3,804	334 979	30,007	1 300	0,116	1 733	0,155	1 639	0,147	1 088	0,097	42 729	3,828	124 022	11,110
1815/1816	64	0,002	24 360	0,622	1 359 441	34,698	28 994	0,740	1 043 658	26,638	9 116	0,233	6 086	0,155	14 977	0,382	21	0,001	156 933	4,005	310 351	7,921
1816/1817			31 912	2,047	413 378	26,511	34 292	2,199	409 898	26,288	83 506	5,355	9 623	0,617	3 525	0,226	3 824	0,245	24 363	1,562	159 669	10,240
1817/1818			5 198	0,280	458 139	24,695	29 265	1,577	887 593	47,844	24 024	1,295	24 768	1,335	8 099	0,437	3 003	0,162	19 082	1,029	200 915	10,830
1818/1819			11 486	0,741	471 344	30,404	20 015	1,291	492 928	31,797	97 215	6,271	9 164	0,591	940	0,061	2 511	0,162	19 432	1,253	184 977	11,932
1820/1821			120 727	3,901	731 650	23,642	42 867	1,385	904 267	29,220	177 258	5,728	405	0,013	1 246	0,040	2 138	0,069	49 815	1,610	489 511	15,818
1821/1822	10	0,000	14 758	0,500	862 492	29,232	34 757	1,178	808 775	27,412	22 762	0,771	9 868	0,334	4 956	0,168	5 659	0,192	32 250	1,093	395 341	13,399

cont.

Quadro nº. 59 — Importação de vinhos pelos Estados Unidos da América, exceptuando o vinho da Madeira (cont.)

unidade — galão

Anos	Portos Italianos e Ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	13 650	2,213	221 769	35,958	494	0,080					59	0,010	1 314	0,213					877	0,142	616 751
1790/1791	5 388	0,701	275 863	35,893	461	0,060					66	0,009	824	0,107					20 953	2,726	768 578
1794/1795	25 251	1,003	668 472	26,562	473	0,019			1 569	0,062	43	0,002					643	0,026	26 616	1,058	2 516 657
1795/1796	55 511	2,452	548 823	24,246					2 019	0,089	170	0,008			20 233	0,894			3 429	0,151	2 263 588
1796/1797	118 008	4,964	885 113	37,230	25 147	1,058	300	0,013	10 382	0,437	88	0,004							380	0,016	2 377 421
1797/1798	58 445	5,714	357 484	34,953	1 026	0,100			3 589	0,351		0,000	27	0,003					168	0,016	1 022 756
1798/1799	71 282	3,695	488 949	25,344					261	0,014	1 034	0,054									1 929 287
1799/1800	123 928	5,438	342 848	15,044					3 575	0,157	12 559	0,551									2 279 024
1800/1801	132 657	5,441	415 033	17,022	391	0,016			3 878	0,159	5 024	0,206	16	0,001			77	0,003			2 438 164
1801/1802	67 418	2,396	381 589	13,563	2 563	0,091			13	0,000	7 381	0,262	15	0,001	341	0,012					2 813 514
1802/1803	160 767	8,624	194 817	10,451	5 845	0,314			7 772	0,417			8	0,000	413	0,022					1 864 075
1803/1804	303 301	7,799	226 834	5,833	6 259	0,161	1 231	0,032			2 482	0,064	451	0,012	120	0,003					3 888 913
1804/1805	283 977	4,778	324 290	5,457	3 434	0,058	13	0,000	3 005	0,051	1 900	0,032	211	0,004					342	0,006	5 943 108
1805/1806	389 016	8,721	297 795	6,676	4 261	0,096	61	0,001			45 808	1,027	3 429	0,077	294	0,007			113	0,003	4 460 597
1806/1807	285 275	5,514	448 895	8,677	67	0,001	15	0,000			2 367	0,046	9 154	0,177			678	0,013			5 173 216
1807/1808	164 983	5,222	244 059	7,725	149	0,005			89	0,003	141	0,004	21	0,001			75 725	2,397			3 159 297
1808/1809	321	0,035	214 166	23,192	5 736	0,621	20	0,002	11	0,001			1 208	0,131					1 256	0,136	923 441
1809/1810	70 024	6,090	222 753	19,371	7 669	0,667			13 597	1,182			29 402	2,557	3 636	0,316			622	0,054	1 149 913
1810/1811	120 599	7,452	115 331	7,127	7 125	0,440	25	0,002	5 692	0,352	28	0,002	75 354	4,656	8 627	0,533			5	0,000	1 618 319
1811/1812	240 177	13,651	93 052	5,289	32 082	1,824	2	0,000	81	0,005	17	0,001	285 595	16,233	1 452	0,083			81 187	4,615	1 759 347
1812/1813			53 834	6,936	493	0,064			1 840	0,237			67 563	8,705					128 074	16,502	776 123
1813/1814			5 968	1,423															110 406	26,330	419 319
1814/1815	24 172	2,165	129 150	11,569	25	0,002	45	0,004	1 069	0,096							729	0,065	108 956	9,760	1 116 335
1815/1816	439 812	11,226	375 207	9,577	10 979	0,280	381	0,010	1 390	0,035	9 163	0,234	53 240	1,359	111	0,003	21 547	0,550	52 126	1,330	3 917 957
1816/1817	65 114	4,176	215 779	13,839	38 864	2,492	51	0,003	19 242	1,234	3 431	0,220	33 672	2,159	80	0,005	5 002	0,321	4 032	0,259	1 559 257
1817/1818	72 146	3,889	49 494	2,668	1 689	0,091			9 819	0,529	40	0,002	43 261	2,332	5 607	0,302	13 054	0,704			1 855 196
1818/1819	121 323	7,826	48 759	3,145	1 753	0,113	26	0,002	26 562	1,713	19 479	1,257	7 656	0,494		0,000	2 029	0,131	12 650	0,816	1 550 249
1820/1821	233 889	7,558	229 419	7,413	2 218	0,072	39	0,001	28 595	0,924	119	0,004	44 713	1,445	5 637	0,182	30 130	0,974			3 094 643
1821/1822	282 247	9,566	435 383	14,756	768	0,026	4	0,000	11 443	0,388	128	0,004	10 613	0,360			18 250	0,619			2 950 464

Quadro nº. 60 - Total dos vinhos importados de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	144 419	32,833	210 559	47,870	80 704	18,348	4 172	0,948			439 854
1790/1791	198 714	39,073	236 168	46,437	73 234	14,400	461	0,091			508 577
1794/1795	527 943	47,085	459 708	40,999	127 772	11,395	5 839	0,521			1 121 262
1795/1796	484 025	59,025	293 051	35,736	39 140	4,773	3 823	0,466			820 039
1796/1797	843 210	68,575	320 943	26,101	39 234	3,191	26 232	2,133			1 229 619
1797/1798	302 469	59,105	161 039	31,468	46 949	9,174	1 295	0,253			511 752
1798/1799	426 738	74,067	89 595	15,551	57 171	9,923	2 646	0,459			576 150
1799/1800	298 958	56,489	186 793	35,295	43 453	8,211	27	0,005			529 231
1800/1801	336 968	51,488	234 541	35,837	74 061	11,316	8 890	1,358			654 460
1801/1802	338 705	59,763	207 001	36,524	16 628	2,934	4 396	0,776	21	0,004	566 751
1802/1803	154 855	30,860	327 636	65,292	8 412	1,676	10 696	2,132	202	0,040	501 801
1803/1804	190 312	29,876	424 105	66,578	10 633	1,669	11 954	1,877			637 004
1804/1805	254 112	40,749	309 743	49,669	53 978	8,656	5 776	0,926			623 609
1805/1806	263 611	42,992	327 488	53,409	15 546	2,535	6 520	1,063			613 165
1806/1807	437 633	53,094	374 929	45,487	10 492	1,273	1 173	0,142	26	0,003	824 253
1807/1808	237 598	64,409	118 411	32,099	8 382	2,272	3 940	1,068	558	0,151	368 889
1808/1809	153 083	34,309	235 304	52,737	44 769	10,034	12 870	2,884	159	0,036	446 185
1809/1810	135 082	25,334	310 368	58,209	111	0,021	87 610	16,431	26	0,005	533 197
1810/1811	25 376	6,594	255 620	66,421	92 455	24,024	10 036	2,608	1 362	0,354	384 849
1811/1812	67 203	21,050	204 173	63,953	26 664	8,352			21 217	6,646	319 257
1812/1813	46 914	61,581	23 186	30,435	4 992	6,553	1 090	1,431			76 182
1813/1814	1 221	15,576	6 353	81,044			265	3,381			7 839
1814/1815	94 785	35,235	162 180	60,289	11 675	4,340	365	0,136			269 005
1815/1816	237 016	36,582	308 698	47,646	89 909	13,877	10 833	1,672	1 446	0,223	647 902
1816/1817	131 696	32,536	164 567	40,657	69 326	17,127	12 752	3,150	26 425	6,528	404 766
1817/1818	20 582	9,900	175 227	84,287	9 059	4,358	2 957	1,422	69	0,033	207 894
1818/1819	37 389	17,773	166 116	78,963	4 908	2,333	1 605	0,763	353	0,168	210 371
1820/1821	115 246	35,546	83 580	25,779	123 150	37,984	2 067	0,638	171	0,053	324 214
1821/1822	257 029	48,481	84 337	15,908	186 483	35,175	1 548	0,292	768	0,145	530 165

Quadro nº. 61 - Vinho da Madeira importado de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL	% em relação ao total dos vinhos importados de Portugal	Total dos Vinhos importados de Portugal
1789/1790	286	0,131	208 714	95,920	4 913	2,258	3 678	1,690			217 591	49,469	439 854
1790/1791	3 962	1,706	228 291	98,294							232 253	45,667	508 577
1794/1795	329	0,073	445 478	98,488	1 144	0,253	5 366	1,186			452 317	40,340	1 121 262
1795/1796	3 585	1,322	263 808	97,269			3 823	1,410			271 216	33,074	820 039
1796/1797	1 016	0,318	317 258	99,342			1 085	0,340			319 359	25,972	1 229 619
1797/1798		0,000	152 973	99,824			269	0,176			153 242	29,945	511 752
1798/1799	5 188	5,949	65 884	75,554	13 483	15,462	2 646	3,034			87 201	15,135	576 150
1799/1800	119	0,064	186 237	99,922			27	0,014			186 383	35,218	529 231
1800/1801			230 018	96,227	519	0,217	8 499	3,556			239 036	36,524	654 460
1801/1802	25	0,014	180 651	98,922	69	0,038	1 854	1,015	21	0,011	182 620	32,222	566 751
1802/1803	599	0,199	295 487	98,057			5 053	1,677	202	0,067	301 341	60,052	501 801
1803/1804	382	0,095	397 834	98,495			5 695	1,410			403 911	63,408	637 004
1804/1805	603	0,204	292 830	98,968	110	0,037	2 342	0,792			295 885	47,447	623 609
1805/1806	343	0,110	302 495	97,231	6 012	1,932	2 259	0,726			311 109	50,738	613 165
1806/1807	3 239	0,863	370 920	98,828			1 132	0,302	26	0,007	375 317	45,534	824 253
1807/1808			118 376	94,910	1 956	1,568	3 834	3,074	558	0,447	124 724	33,811	368 889
1808/1809	156	0,069	216 713	95,764	2 136	0,944	7 134	3,152	159	0,070	226 298	50,718	446 185
1809/1810	1 847	0,610	297 327	98,192			3 601	1,189	26	0,009	302 801	56,790	533 197
1810/1811	2 858	1,089	255 121	97,223	141	0,054	2 925	1,115	1 362	0,519	262 407	68,184	384 849
1811/1812	1 396	0,661	188 623	89,295					21 217	10,044	211 236	66,165	319 257
1812/1813	352	1,611	20 879	95,534	27	0,124	597	2,732			21 855	28,688	76 182
1813/1814			1 606	85,836			265	14,164			1 871	23,868	7 839
1814/1815			139 490	99,757			340	0,243			139 830	51,980	269 005
1815/1816			260 269	98,901	147	0,056	1 300	0,494	1 446	0,549	263 162	40,618	647 902
1816/1817			144 153	81,651	5 657	3,204	313	0,177	26 425	14,968	176 548	43,617	404 766
1817/1818	406	0,259	152 676	97,382	2 292	1,462	1 337	0,853	69	0,044	156 780	75,413	207 894
1818/1819			157 130	98,078	2 524	1,575	203	0,127	353	0,220	160 210	76,156	210 371
1820/1821			83 426	89,969	9 131	9,847			171	0,184	92 728	28,601	324 214
1821/1822	4 033	4,255	84 114	88,745	4 319	4,557	1 548	1,633	768	0,810	94 782	17,878	530 165

Quadro n°. 62 - Importação de vinhos de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios (excepto o vinho da Madeira) pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL	%	Total dos Vinhos importados de Portugal
1789/1790	144 133	64,848	1 845	0,830	75 791	34,100	494	0,222			222 263	50,531	439 854
1790/1791	194 752	70,480	7 877	2,851	73 234	26,503	461	0,167			276 324	54,333	508 577
1794/1795	527 558	78,871	14 230	2,127	126 628	18,931	473	0,071			668 889	59,655	1 121 262
1795/1796	476 736	87,455	29 243	5,365	39 140	7,180					545 119	66,475	820 039
1796/1797	828 367	92,407	3 685	0,411	39 234	4,377	25 147	2,805			896 433	72,903	1 229 619
1797/1798	302 469	84,368	8 066	2,250	46 949	13,096	1 026	0,286			358 510	70,055	511 752
1798/1799	420 856	86,196	23 711	4,856	43 688	8,948					488 255	84,744	576 150
1799/1800	298 839	87,164	556	0,162	43 453	12,674					342 848	64,782	529 231
1800/1801	334 960	81,023	4 523	1,094	73 542	17,789	391	0,095			413 416	63,169	654 460
1801/1802	336 866	88,217	26 226	6,868	16 452	4,308	2 297	0,602	21	0,005	381 862	67,377	566 751
1802/1803	152 901	76,716	32 149	16,130	8 412	4,221	5 643	2,831	202	0,101	199 307	39,718	501 801
1803/1804	189 930	81,482	26 271	11,271	10 633	4,562	6 259	2,685			233 093	36,592	637 004
1804/1805	249 829	77,097	16 913	5,219	53 868	16,624	3 434	1,060			324 044	51,963	623 609
1805/1806	263 268	87,188	24 993	8,277	9 534	3,157	4 159	1,377			301 954	49,245	613 165
1806/1807	428 210	96,730	3 919	0,885	10 492	2,370	41	0,009	26	0,006	442 688	53,708	824 253
1807/1808	237 598	97,349			6 426	2,633			43	0,018	244 067	66,163	368 889
1808/1809	152 927	70,648	15 151	6,999	42 633	19,695	5 736	2,650	15	0,007	216 462	48,514	446 185
1809/1810	133 235	57,822	13 041	5,660	111	0,048	84 009	36,459	26	0,011	230 422	43,215	533 197
1810/1811	22 518	18,599	360	0,297	91 071	75,219	7 111	5,873	14	0,012	121 074	31,460	384 849
1811/1812	65 807	52,612	15 532	12,418	26 664	21,318			17 077	13,653	125 080	39,178	319 257
1812/1813	41 973	84,432	2 281	4,588	4 965	9,988	493	0,992			49 712	65,254	76 182
1813/1814	1 221	20,459	4 747	79,541							5 968	76,132	7 839
1814/1815	94 760	73,372	22 690	17,569	11 675	9,040	25	0,019			129 150	48,010	269 005
1815/1816	235 917	61,316	48 129	12,509	89 762	23,329	9 505	2,470	1 446	0,376	384 759	59,385	647 902
1816/1817	131 696	52,080	20 414	8,073	63 593	25,148	12 439	4,919	24 729	9,779	252 871	62,473	404 766
1817/1818	20 136	39,722	22 123	43,642	6 752	13,320	1 620	3,196	61	0,120	50 692	24,384	207 894
1818/1819	37 387	74,515	8 746	17,431	2 384	4,751	1 306	2,603	351	0,700	50 174	23,850	210 371
1820/1821	110 706	52,042	154	0,072	99 646	46,843	2 067	0,972	151	0,071	212 724	65,612	324 214
1821/1822	252 991	58,838	51	0,012	176 572	41,065			364	0,085	429 978	81,103	530 165

A partir de 1816/17 somaram-se os vinhos de Tenerife e do Faial aos outros vinhos.

Quadro nº. 63 - Importação de vinhos de Lisboa e Porto pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

Anos	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%
1816/1817	2 503	1,289	176	0,091	5 496	2,830	114	0,059	32	0,016	50	0,026	196	0,101		
1817/1818			156	0,174	579	0,647	31	0,035			269	0,301	5 128	5,729	125	0,140
1818/1819	2 019	1,323	191	0,125	15 139	9,924	4 960	3,251	2 218	1,454	31	0,020	73	0,048	1 544	1,012
1820/1821	11 279	3,750			2 180	0,725		0,000	241	0,080	19	0,006	132	0,044	488	0,162
1821/1822	92	0,019	227	0,048	10	0,002	1 917	0,405					4 543	0,959	5	0,001

Anos	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%
1816/1817	10 702	5,511	10 367	5,339	38 996	20,082	123 605	63,653			51	0,026			57	0,029
1817/1818	3 287	3,672	6 357	7,102	51 710	57,771	21 340	23,841	262	0,293			240	0,268		
1818/1819	4 195	2,750	18 452	12,095	52 883	34,665	37 378	24,501	553	0,362	26	0,017	2 504	1,641	10 214	6,695
1820/1821	25 206	8,379	3 019	1,004	145 009	48,206	110 010	36,571			39	0,013	2 976	0,989	12	0,004
1821/1822	26 501	5,592	5 593	1,180	159 037	33,559	271 069	57,199	89	0,019			28	0,006		

Anos	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL (1)
1816/1817	258	0,133			660	0,340	924	0,476	194 187
1817/1818					24	0,027			89 508
1818/1819	175	0,115							152 555
1820/1821	124	0,041	75	0,025					300 809
1821/1822	4 078	0,861			713	0,150			473 902

TOTAL (2)	% (3)
1 745 368	11,126
2 034 287	4,400
1 769 119	8,623
3 215 142	9,356
3 067 216	15,451

(1) Vinhos de Lisboa e Porto

(2) Total dos vinhos importados pelos EUA

(3) % de (1) / (2)

Quadro nº. 64 - Importação de vinhos de Tenerife e do Faial pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

Anos	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%
1816/1817	1 816	0,610	168 128	56,498	1 662	0,559	1 214	0,408	967	0,325			57	0,019
1817/1818	517	0,245	138 578	65,552	11 119	5,260	7 458	3,528	9	0,004				
1818/1819	6 066	2,107	245 424	85,263	662	0,230	2 448	0,850			4 454	1,547		
1820/1821	2 968	0,698	326 974	76,943	1 266	0,298	709	0,167	34	0,008				
1821/1822	144	0,032	261 120	58,487	6 749	1,512	2 967	0,665	87	0,019	9 231	2,068		

Anos	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Domínios da Suécia	%
1816/1817	586	0,197	696	0,234	6 489	2,181			86 209	28,970	12 146	4,082	13 134	4,414
1817/1818	2 240	1,060	2 607	1,233	1 145	0,542	629	0,298	22 638	10,709	1 403	0,664	9 424	4,458
1818/1819	472	0,164	11 211	3,895	5 461	1,897	2 111	0,733	8 429	2,928	1 104	0,384		
1820/1821	83	0,020	4 014	0,945	3 110	0,732			77 840	18,317	2 067	0,486	285	0,067
1821/1822	507	0,114	2 486	0,557	2 846	0,637			158 494	35,500	219	0,049	314	0,070

Anos	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL (1)
1816/1817					80	0,027	4 030	1,354	368	0,124	297 582
1817/1818			7 229	3,420	5 375	2,543	1 030	0,487			211 401
1818/1819											287 842
1820/1821	107	0,025			5 334	1,255	165	0,039			424 956
1821/1822							1 297	0,291			446 461

TOTAL (2)	% (3)
1 745 368	17,050
2 034 287	10,392
1 769 119	16,270
3 215 142	13,217
3 067 216	14,556

(1) Vinhos de Tenerife e Faial.

(2) Total dos vinhos importados pelos EUA

(3) % de (1) / (2)

Quadro nº. 65 - Total de vinhos estrangeiros importados de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL	%	Total dos Vinhos importados de Portugal
1789/1790													439 854
1790/1791													508 577
1794/1795	56	100,000									56	0,005	1 121 262
1795/1796	3 704	100,000									3 704	0,452	820 039
1796/1797	13 827	100,000									13 827	1,124	1 229 619
1797/1798													511 752
1798/1799	694	100,000									694	0,120	576 150
1799/1800													529 231
1800/1801	2 008	100,000									2 008	0,307	654 460
1801/1802	1 814	79,214	124	5,415	107	4,672	245	10,699			2 290	0,404	566 751
1802/1803	1 355	100,000									1 355	0,270	501 801
1803/1804													637 004
1804/1805	3 680	100,000									3 680	0,590	623 609
1805/1806							102	100,000			102	0,017	613 165
1806/1807	6 184	98,566	90	1,434							6 274	0,761	824 253
1807/1808			35	24,823			106	75,177			141	0,038	368 889
1808/1809			3 440	100,000							3 440	0,771	446 185
1809/1810													533 197
1810/1811			139	10,058	1 243	89,942					1 382	0,359	384 849
1811/1812			18	33,333					36	66,667	54	0,017	319 257
1812/1813	4 589	99,437	26	0,563							4 615	6,058	76 182
1813/1814													7 839
1814/1815	25	100,000									25	0,009	269 005
1815/1816	1 099	77,015	300	21,023			28	1,962			1 427	0,220	647 902
1816/1817					76	4,289			1 696	95,711	1 772	0,438	404 766
1817/1818	40	8,147	428	87,169	15	3,055			8	1,629	491	0,236	207 894
1818/1819	2	0,592	240	71,006			96	28,402			338	0,161	210 371
1820/1821	4 540	24,005			14 373	75,995					18 913	5,833	324 214
1821/1822	5	0,081	172	2,786	5 592	90,588			404	6,545	6 173	1,164	530 165

Quadro n°. 66 - Importações de bebidas alcoólicas (à excepção de vinho) pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%
1789/1790	10	0,000	390 013	9,911	68 048	1,729	11 051	0,281	150 230	3,818	332 957	8,461	6 781	0,172	115 219	2,928
1790/1791			331 136	8,097	18 186	0,445	23 860	0,583	104 032	2,544	381 442	9,327	13 320	0,326	326 381	7,981
1794/1795	4	0,000	767 017	12,729	160 360	2,661	30 977	0,514	911 857	15,133	422 331	7,009	35 638	0,591	227 686	3,779
1795/1796	40	0,001	995 470	16,767	241 055	4,060	49 953	0,841	745 093	12,550	288 821	4,865	70 141	1,181	166 877	2,811
1796/1797	8 296	0,117	863 601	12,226	414 601	5,869	33 427	0,473	1 528 939	21,645	283 448	4,013	249 886	3,538	1 322 698	18,725
1797/1798	3 069	0,055	686 126	12,300	358 257	6,423	115 524	2,071	552 910	9,912	356 940	6,399	60 191	1,079	686 372	12,305
1798/1799	43 462	0,520	1 006 122	12,035	1 214 380	14,526	97 565	1,167	446 416	5,340	501 575	5,999	336 659	4,027	302 633	3,620
1799/1800	2 498	0,049	143 165	2,828	908 884	17,955	25 536	0,504	32 436	0,641	322 368	6,368	206 386	4,077	302 443	5,975
1800/1801	4 669	0,057	1 109 642	13,616	814 144	9,990	78 509	0,963	205 787	2,525	457 259	5,611	55 290	0,678	785 983	9,645
1801/1802			1 273 558	14,873	521 955	6,095	59 478	0,695	478 847	5,592	604 287	7,057	45 925	0,536	692 549	8,088
1802/1803	12	0,000	1 097 813	12,129	681 851	7,534	27 920	0,308	1 040 118	11,492	748 700	8,272	22 174	0,245	869 256	9,604
1803/1804	4	0,000	1 229 505	10,314	850 654	7,136	142 488	1,195	2 086 299	17,502	602 469	5,054	7 445	0,062	1 621 262	13,601
1804/1805	7 505	0,078	1 324 130	13,774	566 013	5,888	205 148	2,134	1 443 665	15,017	160 944	1,674	9 254	0,096	748 427	7,785
1805/1806	1 048	0,009	1 436 832	12,753	586 903	5,209	156 775	1,391	1 614 658	14,331	101 982	0,905	1 491	0,013	1 059 677	9,405
1806/1807	4 051	0,035	1 427 093	12,282	565 566	4,867	207 060	1,782	2 867 672	24,680	83 100	0,715	1 104	0,010	1 487 135	12,799
1807/1808	2 340	0,039	1 157 282	19,165	212 011	3,511	61 884	1,025	545 039	9,026	34 071	0,564			459 500	7,610
1808/1809			854 090	20,664	885 749	21,430	97 345	2,355	9 212	0,223	22 898	0,554			83 836	2,028
1809/1810	1 433	0,030	596 457	12,636	200 448	4,247	301 635	6,390	905	0,019	56 293	1,193			39 511	0,837
1810/1811	22 477	0,523	450 981	10,492	52 221	1,215	465 576	10,832	181 134	4,214	45 331	1,055	12 607	0,293		
1811/1812	10 173	0,222	82 376	1,799	35 317	0,771	1 946 794	42,504	508 400	11,100	78 350	1,711			61 380	1,340
1812/1813					4	0,000	104 066	9,373	628 686	56,624	3 285	0,296				
1813/1814					303	0,053	100 933	17,496	126 810	21,981	18 153	3,147				
1814/1815	1 210	0,029	585 996	14,227	26 858	0,652	189 624	4,604	321 551	7,806	306 564	7,443	182	0,004	331 353	8,044
1815/1816	10 410	0,145	1 346 871	18,758	107 116	1,492	73 785	1,028	1 524 402	21,231	350 131	4,876	12 146	0,169	584 338	8,138
1816/1817			950 595	19,693	36 094	0,748	39 694	0,822	378 482	7,841	237 054	4,911	516	0,011	259 809	5,382
1817/1818			1 325 825	21,208	80 391	1,286	19 648	0,314	468 738	7,498	59 840	0,957	2 029	0,032	702 648	11,240
1818/1819			1 231 856	23,529	20 961	0,400	55 844	1,067	1 023 462	19,548	73 158	1,397	16 726	0,319	724 858	13,845
1820/1821			1 646 292	44,130	6 577	0,176	57 633	1,545	779 316	20,890	65 233	1,749	1 295	0,035	472 143	12,656
1821/1822			1 995 629	38,322	22 955	0,441	79 962	1,536	1 352 497	25,972	45 476	0,873	33 436	0,642	726 186	13,945

unidade — garrafa

1789/1790•			489,00	0,215	792,00	0,347					2280,00	1,000	48,00	0,021		
1790/1791••			156,00	0,046					156,00	0,046	48,00	0,014	204,00	0,061		

• Diz respeito a sidra e cerveja em garrafas.

•• Diz respeito a cerveja em garrafas.

cont.

Quadro n°. 66 - Importações de bebidas alcoólicas (à excepção de vinho) pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — galão

Anos	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%
1789/1790	638 254	16,219	113 172	2,876	2 065 889	52,497	22	0,001	8 091	0,206	3 432	0,087			5 871	0,149
1790/1791	727 774	17,795	144 816	3,541	1 950 527	47,694			4 931	0,121					31 752	0,776
1794/1795	370 029	6,141	418 819	6,951	2 421 145	40,182	27 254	0,452	768	0,013	7 352	0,122			124 239	2,062
1795/1796	230 741	3,886	334 745	5,638	2 487 495	41,898	70 202	1,182	27 993	0,471	348	0,006			211 281	3,559
1796/1797	112 960	1,599	333 676	4,724	1 421 064	20,118	317 889	4,500	21 742	0,308	168	0,002	1 517	0,021	136 640	1,934
1797/1798	163 725	2,935	334 729	6,001	1 701 105	30,496	386 684	6,932	28 633	0,513	224	0,004			142 818	2,560
1798/1799	92 835	1,110	405 126	4,846	3 555 771	42,532	276 980	3,313	3 357	0,040					54 837	0,656
1799/1800	65 306	1,290	401 550	7,933	2 415 302	47,714	65 436	1,293	18 100	0,358	72	0,001			11 513	0,227
1800/1801	339 663	4,168	216 208	2,653	3 982 101	48,864	33 026	0,405	3 405	0,042	335	0,004			33 312	0,409
1801/1802	318 511	3,720	167 542	1,957	4 225 787	49,349	86 394	1,009			201	0,002	2	0,000	68 617	0,801
1802/1803	437 042	4,829	256 940	2,839	3 652 562	40,356	124 540	1,376	4 958	0,055	878	0,010	6 950	0,077	78 166	0,864
1803/1804	447 368	3,753	133 262	1,118	4 378 719	36,733	284 239	2,384	3 252	0,027	8 797	0,074			83 598	0,701
1804/1805	305 950	3,183	155 757	1,620	4 520 712	47,025	74 423	0,774	7 791	0,081	2 177	0,023			79 728	0,829
1805/1806	300 240	2,665	257 085	2,282	5 506 407	48,872	123 557	1,097	6 364	0,056	2 077	0,018	45	0,000	86 939	0,772
1806/1807	369 457	3,180	211 145	1,817	4 204 442	36,184	72 222	0,622	13 896	0,120			50	0,000	92 858	0,799
1807/1808	528 184	8,747	89 927	1,489	2 815 598	46,628	23 188	0,384	3 277	0,054	3	0,000			100 596	1,666
1808/1809	202 895	4,909	12 857	0,311	1 349 064	32,640	278	0,007	27 303	0,661					581 250	14,063
1809/1810	171 348	3,630	98 962	2,097	1 558 469	33,016	75 107	1,591	79 409	1,682	785	0,017	23 338	0,494	1 505 310	31,890
1810/1811	327 355	7,616	357 404	8,315	1 195 195	27,807	20 828	0,485	7 909	0,184	67	0,002	1 475	0,034	1 157 003	26,918
1811/1812	2 468	0,054	33 372	0,729	38 089	0,832	140 807	3,074	2 197	0,048	1 468	0,032			1 423 845	31,087
1812/1813			34 018	3,064	20 673	1,862			141	0,013					139 016	12,521
1813/1814			4 879	0,846	11 216	1,944							76	0,013	118 842	20,600
1814/1815	99 382	2,413	116 204	2,821	1 411 211	34,261	12 281	0,298	1 466	0,036			2 770	0,067	533 710	12,957
1815/1816	435 183	6,061	488 098	6,798	1 793 706	24,982	55 300	0,770	4 021	0,056	4 852	0,068	2 007	0,028	359 207	5,003
1816/1817	166 413	3,448	143 817	2,979	2 436 394	50,474	18 078	0,375	2 475	0,051	11 015	0,228			139 815	2,897
1817/1818	237 574	3,800	331 599	5,304	2 807 304	44,907	77 637	1,242	5 301	0,085	2 606	0,042			84 265	1,348
1818/1819	171 101	3,268	340 711	6,508	1 377 000	26,301	55 123	1,053	11 076	0,212	317	0,006	356	0,007	131 085	2,504
1820/1821	107 790	2,889	242 681	6,505	121 672	3,261			4 989	0,134	462	0,012	41	0,001	222 076	5,953
1821/1822	176 043	3,381	417 821	8,023	55 099	1,058	31 721	0,609	2 802	0,054	1 217	0,023	637	0,012	262 921	5,049

unidade — garrafa

1789/1790*	12,00	0,005	217 158,00	95,260	6 198,00	2,719			696,00	0,305	108,00	0,047				
1790/1791**	336,00	0,100	331 500,00	98,562	2 616,00	0,778									36,00	0,011

* Diz respeito a sidra e cerveja em garrafas.

** Diz respeito a cerveja em garrafas.

cont.

Quadro nº. 66 - Importações de bebidas alcoólicas (à excepção de vinho) pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — galão

Anos	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790			1 359	0,035			647	0,016	24 208	0,615	3 935 253
1790/1791	74	0,002	37	0,001			1 561	0,038	29 861	0,730	4 089 690
1794/1795	29	0,000	145	0,002			18 863	0,313	80 999	1,344	6 025 512
1795/1796	360	0,006	17	0,000	915	0,015	2 209	0,037	13 264	0,223	5 937 020
1796/1797			18	0,000			13 137	0,186			7 063 707
1797/1798			63	0,001			142	0,003	573	0,010	5 578 085
1798/1799	16 949	0,203					5 633	0,067			8 360 300
1799/1800	133 961	2,646	22	0,000			7 072	0,140			5 062 050
1800/1801	29 608	0,363	24	0,000			356	0,004			8 149 321
1801/1802	18 101	0,211					1 296	0,015			8 563 050
1802/1803	927	0,010	2	0,000							9 050 809
1803/1804	40 696	0,341			386	0,003					11 920 443
1804/1805	11	0,000	124	0,001	843	0,009	657	0,007	230	0,002	9 613 489
1805/1806	20 165	0,179	369	0,003	944	0,008	3 425	0,030			11 266 983
1806/1807	7	0,000	30	0,000	1 154	0,010	11 439	0,098			11 619 481
1807/1808	17	0,000			960	0,016	4 524	0,075			6 038 401
1808/1809									6 380	0,154	4 133 157
1809/1810					10 649	0,226			229	0,005	4 720 288
1810/1811			18	0,000					603	0,014	4 298 184
1811/1812			3 458	0,075	94	0,002			211 651	4,621	4 580 239
1812/1813									180 384	16,247	1 110 273
1813/1814									195 689	33,921	576 901
1814/1815							34 924	0,848	143 735	3,490	4 119 021
1815/1816	10 682	0,149					1 007	0,014	16 836	0,234	7 180 098
1816/1817	3	0,000			164	0,003	1 187	0,025	5 418	0,112	4 827 023
1817/1818	18 342	0,293	1 128	0,018			5 398	0,086	21 142	0,338	6 251 415
1818/1819		0,000					736	0,014	1 189	0,023	5 235 559
1820/1821	1 391	0,037	26	0,001			946	0,025			3 730 563
1821/1822	19	0,000					3 069	0,059			5 207 490
											unidade — garrafa
1789/1790•									183,00	0,080	227 964
1790/1791••									1 284,00	0,382	336 336

• Diz respeito a sidra e cerveja em garrafas.

•• Diz respeito a cerveja em garrafas.

Quadro nº. 67 - Bebidas alcoólicas importadas de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	801	6,952	952	8,258	6 338	55,005	3 432	29,785			11 523
1790/1791			2 417	49,016	2 514	50,984					4 931
1794/1795					768	9,458	7 352	90,542			8 120
1795/1796	19 288	68,057	2 272	8,017	6 433	22,699	348	1,228			28 341
1796/1797	6 664	30,415	15 078	68,818			168	0,767			21 910
1797/1798	19 717	68,327	1 095	3,795	7 821	27,103	224	0,776			28 857
1798/1799	1 744	51,951			1 613	48,049					3 357
1799/1800	17 997	99,037			103	0,567	72	0,396			18 172
1800/1801	328	8,770	3 077	82,273			335	8,957			3 740
1801/1802							201	100,000			201
1802/1803	2 620	44,894	2 338	40,062			878	15,045			5 836
1803/1804	627	5,204	2 625	21,786			8 763	72,728	34	0,282	12 049
1804/1805	469	4,705	7 220	72,432	102	1,023	2 177	21,840			9 968
1805/1806	6 048	71,650	316	3,744			2 077	24,606			8 441
1806/1807	13 769	99,086	127	0,914							13 896
1807/1808	365	11,128	79	2,409	2 833	86,372			3	0,091	3 280
1808/1809	7 017	25,700	20 286	74,300							27 303
1809/1810	47 405	59,113	14	0,017	31 990	39,891			785	0,979	80 194
1810/1811	6 592	82,648			1 317	16,512			67	0,840	7 976
1811/1812	2 197	59,945					1 452	39,618	16	0,437	3 665
1812/1813	141	100,000									141
1814/1815	400	27,285	1 066	72,715							1 466
1815/1816	588	6,627	3 433	38,690			2 242	25,268	2 610	29,415	8 873
1816/1817			2 259	16,746	216	1,601			11 015	81,653	13 490
1817/1818	225	2,846	5 076	64,196					2 606	32,958	7 907
1818/1819	5 995	52,620	3 840	33,705	1 241	10,893			317	2,782	11 393
1820/1821	4 652	85,342	35	0,642	302	5,540	462	8,476			5 451
1821/1822	2 521	62,727	281	6,992					1 217	30,281	4 019

unidade — garrafa

1789/1790•			696	86,567			108	13,433			804

• Diz respeito a sidra e cerveja em garrafas

Quadro nº. 68 - Importações de sal menos denso pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — bushel

Anos	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%
1789/1790	36 190	1,536	207 337	8,801	6 407	0,272	29 182	1,239	101 691	4,317	35	0,001	529	0,022	471 529	20,016	679 850	28,859
1790/1791	37 705	2,038	183 945	9,940		0,000	1 786	0,097	65 416	3,535		0,000			468 571	25,322	526 235	28,438
1794/1795	8 199	1,056	47 639	6,138	241	0,031	39 967	5,150	9 923	1,279	67	0,009			3 638	0,469	391 616	50,460
1795/1796	16 744	1,036	146 626	9,070	4 906	0,303	15 848	0,980	23 855	1,476	4 875	0,302			7 577	0,469	642 514	39,743
1796/1797	10 843	0,875	109 448	8,833	39	0,003	7 931	0,640	17 048	1,376	7 050	0,569	566	0,046	13 337	1,076	531 425	42,886
1797/1798	16 014	0,845	59 654	3,149	12 454	0,657	9 738	0,514	39 300	2,075	12 217	0,645	5 482	0,289	118 659	6,264	519 653	27,433
1798/1799	7 032	0,409	63 193	3,676	6 932	0,403			3 332	0,194	3 771	0,219			2 610	0,152	630 009	36,643
1799/1800	43 720	2,339	54 791	2,931	5 370	0,287	5 598	0,300	756	0,040	12 123	0,649	1 650	0,088	4 448	0,238	806 409	43,145
1800/1801	15 188	0,709	34 211	1,597	7 810	0,365			5 898	0,275			14 135	0,660	10 483	0,489	1 308 572	61,083
1801/1802	10 529	0,457	168 435	7,308	3 551	0,154	42 928	1,863	39 673	1,721	7 000	0,304			25 519	1,107	891 145	38,667
1802/1803	2 634	0,119	178 332	8,048	9 253	0,418	15 605	0,704	22 872	1,032	7 317	0,330			5 825	0,263	1 051 827	47,466
1803/1804	1 813	0,092	136 567	6,962	4 405	0,225	45 011	2,295	6 957	0,355			8	0,000	4 164	0,212	865 668	44,130
1804/1805	10 972	0,507	317 731	14,671	4	0,000	70 642	3,262	11 317	0,523			1 053	0,049	7 387	0,341	919 952	42,480
1805/1806	1 711	0,075	136 169	5,992	108	0,005	80 334	3,535	4 046	0,178			6 743	0,297	14 056	0,619	1 280 777	56,361
1806/1807	8 621	0,356	200 217	8,278	7 466	0,309	50 564	2,091	1 059	0,044			10 619	0,439	38 967	1,611	1 391 494	57,535
1807/1808	1 783	0,298	41 865	7,004	73	0,012	14 168	2,370							3 997	0,669	320 168	53,566
1808/1809																		
1813/1814			20 083	7,651	76 832	29,272			7 229	2,754							7 566	2,883
1814/1815	19 236	1,220	77 959	4,943	108 770	6,897	18 047	1,144	15 813	1,003	7 899	0,501	4 496	0,285	6 808	0,432	145 356	9,217
1815/1816	10 622	0,194	708 249	12,910	9 415	0,172	75 379	1,374	10 255	0,187	12 969	0,236	20 367	0,371	28 336	0,517	2 137 113	38,955
1816/1817	2 750	0,096	232 662	8,080	5 569	0,193	91 638	3,182	8 179	0,284			13 497	0,469	9 986	0,347	1 425 189	49,494
1817/1818	4 376	0,119	167 986	4,559	18 337	0,498	61 673	1,674	7 393	0,201			8 607	0,234	15 343	0,416	1 587 167	43,073
1818/1819	5 067	0,131	874 978	22,581	10 576	0,273	162 362	4,190			9 894	0,255	8 031	0,207	21 228	0,548	1 391 476	35,910
1820/1821	12 284	0,311	216 828	5,498	23 061	0,585	49 691	1,260	7 775	0,197	16 299	0,413			74 329	1,885	1 865 107	47,293
1821/1822	11 727	0,287	157 008	3,841	34 436	0,842	98 440	2,408	262	0,006	13 886	0,340			186 192	4,555	1 780 661	43,565

cont.

Quadro n°. 68 - Importações de sal menos denso pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — bushel

Anos	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	Total
1789/1790	321 935	13,666	3 777	0,160	318 132	13,504	160 309	6,805	1 727	0,073							1 862	0,079	15 289	0,649	2 355 781
1790/1791	334 890	18,097			178 975	9,672	37 511	2,027	4 935	0,267							1 570	0,085	8 940	0,483	1 850 479
1794/1795	62 548	8,059			153 519	19,781	57 725	7,438	3	0,000							1 000	0,129			776 085
1795/1796	197 888	12,240	4 962	0,307	437 054	27,034	89 584	5,541	24 255	1,500											1 616 688
1796/1797	153 922	12,422	857	0,069	293 682	23,700	74 427	6,006	18 570	1,499											1 239 145
1797/1798	227 783	12,025			582 822	30,768	167 339	8,834	123 152	6,501											1 894 267
1798/1799	308 972	17,971			498 760	29,009	162 919	9,476	31 772	1,848											1 719 302
1799/1800	371 295	19,865	559	0,030	364 342	19,493	134 675	7,205	63 229	3,383	22	0,001	95	0,005							1 869 082
1800/1801	255 270	11,916			273 729	12,777	201 290	9,396	15 041	0,702	653	0,030									2 142 280
1801/1802	472 703	20,511	8 333	0,362	382 429	16,594	248 026	10,762	4 377	0,190											2 304 648
1802/1803	445 965	20,125	19 805	0,894	355 197	16,029	97 045	4,379	4 304	0,194											2 215 981
1803/1804	473 465	24,136	9 969	0,508	284 773	14,517	123 910	6,317	4 209	0,215					25	0,001			674	0,034	1 961 618
1804/1805	391 499	18,078	19 552	0,903	165 961	7,663	247 358	11,422	2 209	0,102											2 165 637
1805/1806	234 791	10,332	4 243	0,187	135 366	5,957	370 980	16,325	2 941	0,129					187	0,008					2 272 452
1806/1807	265 605	10,982	43 309	1,791	265 961	10,997	134 059	5,543	597	0,025											2 418 538
1807/1808	117 801	19,709	9 195	1,538	83 889	14,035	4 766	0,797													597 705
1808/1809	365	100,000																			365
1813/1814	6 101	2,324			101 666	38,734	4 119	1,569	13 549	5,162									25 327	9,649	262 472
1814/1815	995 849	63,145			104 558	6,630	52 729	3,343	2 778	0,176							4 801	0,304	11 986	0,760	1 577 085
1815/1816	1 142 669	20,829	64 292	1,172	918 527	16,743	309 457	5,641	22 617	0,412			940	0,017			10 847	0,198	3 984	0,073	5 486 038
1816/1817	571 472	19,846	19 852	0,689	288 731	10,027	195 321	6,783	5 544	0,193			3 530	0,123			5 618	0,195			2 879 538
1817/1818	957 771	25,992	33 634	0,913	555 120	15,065	241 580	6,556	3 671	0,100	11 498	0,312	10 632	0,289	11	0,000					3 684 799
1818/1819	1 117 411	28,838		0,000	69 229	1,787	179 039	4,621	4 295	0,111					125	0,003	21 141	0,546			3 874 852
1820/1821	662 548	16,800	96 011	2,435	749 967	19,017	124 531	3,158	14 027	0,356			19 562	0,496			10 632	0,270	1 075	0,027	3 943 727
1821/1822	933 179	22,831	90 733	2,220	661 287	16,179	54 836	1,342	31 142	0,762							33 484	0,819	108	0,003	4 087 381

Quadro nº. 69 - Importação de sal menos denso de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — bushel

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	317 172	66,293	960	0,201			160 309	33,507			478 441
1790/1791	176 573	81,563			2 402	1,110	37 511	17,327			216 486
1794/1795	146 796	69,491	6 723	3,183			57 725	27,326			211 244
1795/1796	437 054	82,989					89 584	17,011			526 638
1796/1797	286 131	77,730	7 551	2,051			74 427	20,219			368 109
1797/1798	558 756	74,485	24 066	3,208			167 339	22,307			750 161
1798/1799	496 023	74,964	2 737	0,414			162 919	24,622			661 679
1799/1800	364 342	73,012					134 675	26,988			499 017
1800/1801	254 075	53,487	19 654	4,138			201 290	42,375			475 019
1801/1802	380 832	60,406	1 597	0,253			248 026	39,341			630 455
1802/1803	341 542	75,522	13 655	3,019			97 045	21,459			452 242
1803/1804	277 700	67,950	6 198	1,517	875	0,214	123 910	30,319			408 683
1804/1805	135 887	32,877	30 074	7,276			247 358	59,847			413 319
1805/1806	133 941	26,452			1 425	0,281	370 980	73,266			506 346
1806/1807	262 099	65,521			3 862	0,965	134 059	33,513			400 020
1807/1808	83 889	94,624					4 766	5,376			88 655
1813/1814	101 666	96,106					4 119	3,894			105 785
1814/1815	95 373	60,636	9 185	5,840			52 729	33,524			157 287
1815/1816	863 251	70,298	50 139	4,083	5 137	0,418	304 505	24,797	4 952	0,403	1 227 984
1816/1817	271 776	56,146	16 955	3,503			195 311	40,349	10	0,002	484 052
1817/1818	525 861	66,005	24 293	3,049	4 966	0,623	237 596	29,823	3 984	0,500	796 700
1818/1819	843 771	80,193	29 371	2,791			179 039	17,016			1 052 181
1820/1821	746 776	85,395	3 191	0,365			122 441	14,001	2 090	0,239	874 498
1821/1822	642 972	89,785			18 315	2,558	54 836	7,657			716 123

Quadro nº. 70- Importações de sal mais denso pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%
1794/1795			1 057 434	1,297	5 685 220	6,972	1 008	0,001	2 344 924	2,876	838 272	1,028					998 483	1,224	17 119 824	20,994
1795/1796			3 790 057	2,869	7 016 153	5,311	86 191	0,065	2 724 089	2,062	1 093 261	0,827	198 720	0,150			464 348	0,351	25 046 323	18,958
1796/1797			1 045 652	1,301	10 616 251	13,205			835 600	1,039	1 705 227	2,121	107 325	0,133	15 000	0,019	340 582	0,424	16 439 370	20,448
1797/1798	85 050	0,140	1 542 638	2,534	2 041 004	3,353	94 808	0,156	369 720	0,607	1 030 374	1,693	1 381 838	2,270			6 657 428	10,936	10 810 546	17,758
1798/1799	92 796	0,220	386 276	0,916	371 682	0,882	291 653	0,692	66 960	0,159	332 115	0,788					104 632	0,248	8 034 146	19,061
1799/1800			2 949 120	4,293	4 284 000	6,237	156 327	0,228			84 192	0,123			289 414	0,421	241 240	0,351	9 092 880	13,237
1800/1801			960 260	1,504	196 896	0,308	183 174	0,287			694 331	1,088	151 008	0,237	587 160	0,920	1 076 525	1,687	23 642 627	37,041
1801/1802			273 384	0,387	7 287 507	10,328	220 365	0,312	2 097 785	2,973	2 280 605	3,232	717 621	1,017	1 084 766	1,537	532 727	0,755	19 665 196	27,871
1802/1803	17 920	0,019	401 335	0,435	13 272 455	14,392	563 090	0,611	151 838	0,165	953 404	1,034	1 241 150	1,346			511 706	0,555	20 835 088	22,592
1803/1804			706 506	0,831	8 009 303	9,420			1 145 696	1,348	90 816	0,107	452 592	0,532			269 636	0,317	22 151 673	26,054
1804/1805			281 066	0,338	14 716 790	17,677	2 506 088	3,010	996 804	1,197	151 088	0,181	235 422	0,283			581 720	0,699	24 660 819	29,622
1805/1806			530 855	0,568	4 995 793	5,345	32 359	0,035	1 964 104	2,101	127 062	0,136	794 101	0,850	300	0,000	680 060	0,728	36 824 972	39,396
1806/1807			292 933	0,232	11 672 217	9,251	376 912	0,299	1 639 782	1,300					263 312	0,209	361 705	0,287	59 079 803	46,824
1807/1808			57 400	0,146	2 310 774	5,877			98 550	0,251							402 946	1,025	22 777 946	57,933
1813/1814					473 655	11,934	759 372	19,133			70 762	1,783								
1814/1815					1 349 375	5,439	2 278 892	9,185					391 681	1,579			200 978	0,810	9 534 863	38,431
1815/1816			234 641	0,306	10 003 340	13,050	350 728	0,458	1 235 742	1,612	288 000	0,376			409 450	0,534	292 676	0,382	22 605 279	29,491

cont.

Quadro nº. 70- Importações de sal mais denso pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	Total
1794/1795	27 338 104	33,524			19 856 764	24,350	5 307 075	6,508	98 744	0,121							901 813	1,106	81 547 665
1795/1796	30 991 997	23,458	82 800	0,063	50 540 572	38,254	9 593 682	7,261	226 844	0,172							262 088	0,198	132 117 125
1796/1797	11 198 923	13,930			32 509 528	40,436	3 858 943	4,800	1 724 681	2,145									80 397 082
1797/1798	11 424 561	18,767			21 423 324	35,191	2 195 084	3,606	1 820 436	2,990									60 876 811
1798/1799	16 060 083	38,103	14 208	0,034	13 919 452	33,024	2 388 876	5,668	86 421	0,205									42 149 300
1799/1800	26 478 766	38,548			21 288 066	30,991	1 991 328	2,899	1 835 130	2,672									68 690 463
1800/1801	22 033 435	34,520	61 272	0,096	6 869 938	10,763	5 797 387	9,083	1 573 870	2,466									63 827 883
1801/1802	19 792 563	28,052			9 368 614	13,278	7 094 813	10,055					116 779	0,166			24 864	0,035	70 557 589
1802/1803	18 622 082	20,193	684 828	0,743	27 203 998	29,498	6 915 964	7,499	682 695	0,740			164 559	0,178					92 222 112
1803/1804	20 112 071	23,655	165 580	0,195	15 776 483	18,556	15 863 903	18,658	277 600	0,327							684	0,001	85 022 543
1804/1805	18 395 059	22,096			7 622 195	9,156	12 821 988	15,401	282 780	0,340									83 251 819
1805/1806	15 548 908	16,635	2 730 067	2,921	13 101 387	14,016	16 143 184	17,270											93 473 152
1806/1807	24 675 682	19,557	3 268 152	2,590	18 023 745	14,285	6 518 154	5,166	657	0,001									126 173 054
1807/1808	4 907 138	12,481	3 135 060	7,974	3 629 903	9,232	1 851 225	4,708			147 056	0,374							39 317 998
1813/1814					2 665 062	67,149													3 968 851
1814/1815	5 852 750	23,590			3 109 655	12,534	2 067 237	8,332	25 117	0,101									24 810 548
1815/1816	20 407 929	26,624	1 140 520	1,488	13 143 488	17,147	6 280 495	8,194	41 048	0,054					218 512	0,285			76 651 848

Quadro nº. 71 - Importação de sal mais denso de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade – libra-peso

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	TOTAL
1794/1795	19 856 764	78,910					5 307 075	21,090	25 163 839
1795/1796	50 442 604	83,883	22 040	0,037	75 928	0,126	9 593 682	15,954	60 134 254
1796/1797	32 333 664	88,906	175 864	0,484			3 858 943	10,611	36 368 471
1797/1798	21 159 612	89,589	263 712	1,117			2 195 084	9,294	23 618 408
1798/1799	13 919 452	85,352					2 388 876	14,648	16 308 328
1799/1800	21 288 066	91,446					1 991 328	8,554	23 279 394
1800/1801	6 869 938	54,234					5 797 387	45,766	12 667 325
1801/1802	9 368 614	56,906					7 094 813	43,094	16 463 427
1802/1803	26 643 603	78,088	560 395	1,642			6 915 964	20,270	34 119 962
1803/1804	15 218 960	48,100	431 523	1,364	126 000	0,398	15 863 903	50,138	31 640 386
1804/1805	7 325 672	35,833	138 831	0,679	157 692	0,771	12 821 988	62,717	20 444 183
1805/1806	13 101 387	44,799					16 143 184	55,201	29 244 571
1806/1807	16 785 117	68,394	1 238 628	5,047			6 518 154	26,559	24 541 899
1807/1808	3 629 903	66,225					1 851 225	33,775	5 481 128
1813/1814	2 665 062	100,000							2 665 062
1814/1815	2 485 325	48,008	624 330	12,060			2 067 237	39,932	5 176 892
1815/1816	12 942 946	66,634	200 542	1,032			6 280 495	32,334	19 423 983

Quadro nº. 72 - Importações de frutos pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%
1803/1804					58 259	38,667	1 314	0,872	50 139	33,278							10 585	7,025	594	0,394	102	0,068
1804/1805			90	0,003	2 260 359	79,139	6 792	0,238	217 680	7,621			312	0,011	9 437	0,330	17 131	0,600	2 588	0,091	34 285	1,200
1805/1806	61	0,002	1 601	0,057	1 773 880	62,650	81	0,003	354 916	12,535	7 375	0,260	161	0,006	13 347	0,471	5	0,000	2 961	0,105	3 278	0,116
1806/1807			2 582	0,049	3 910 699	73,911	19 907	0,376	372 731	7,045	2 346	0,044	3 836	0,072	404	0,008			3 870	0,073	37 778	0,714
1807/1808			2 170	0,079	2 165 496	78,565	3 545	0,129	207 061	7,512					609	0,022			252	0,009	7 129	0,259
1808/1809			92	0,006	1 300 396	90,994	6 622	0,463	2 193	0,153									3 809	0,267	815	0,057
1809/1810					3 555 500	79,745	10 644	0,239	348	0,008	924	0,021					246	0,006	22 376	0,502	95 979	2,153
1810/1811	50	0,002			507 515	23,937	9 228	0,435	45 524	2,147	10 035	0,473							851	0,040	790 492	37,284
1811/1812					911 826	38,255	1 327	0,056	147 059	6,170	1 600	0,067							1 953	0,082	5 265	0,221
1812/1813					1 516 428	72,841	80 565	3,870	164 624	7,908									990	0,048		
1813/1814					450 005	57,196	110 497	14,044	53 883	6,849									39	0,005	130	0,017
1814/1815			103	0,006	151 785	8,424	24 040	1,334	184 864	10,259			3 425	0,190							261 065	14,488
1815/1816			548	0,010	2 414 998	42,434	76 500	1,344	1 032 621	18,144	20 296	0,357	21 164	0,372					97 729	1,717	601 865	10,575
1816/1817			2 574	0,089	1 428 716	49,351	25 757	0,890	272 690	9,419	548	0,019			55	0,002			194 255	6,710	514 268	17,764
1817/1818			8 369	0,155	1 377 499	25,454	64 238	1,187	493 938	9,127	1 769	0,033	18	0,000	80	0,001			47	0,001	1 610 790	29,765
1818/1819			2 205	0,039	1 982 682	35,381	46 387	0,828	567 967	10,135	2 825	0,050	2 556	0,046	11 359	0,203	4 480	0,080	57 518	1,026	1 136 629	20,283
1820/1821			4 986	0,173	1 047 930	36,401	41 171	1,430	176 885	6,144			27	0,001	24	0,001			3 739	0,130	1 006 773	34,971
1821/1822			3 915	0,065	3 632 023	60,536	332	0,006	148 710	2,479					106	0,002	3 053	0,051	3 274	0,055	1 412 923	23,550

cont.

Quadro nº. 72 - Importações de frutos pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1803/1804	15 620	10,367	3 330	2,210							10 205	6,773	520	0,345							150 668
1804/1805	89 169	3,122	53 472	1,872	588	0,021			56	0,002	57 977	2,030	106 246	3,720							2 856 182
1805/1806	342 092	12,082	126 299	4,461	535	0,019			1 150	0,041	164 328	5,804	39 329	1,389							2 831 399
1806/1807	406 295	7,679	134 948	2,550			200	0,004			161 186	3,046	155 145	2,932	78 967	1,492	166	0,003			5 291 060
1807/1808	290 867	10,553	639	0,023	16 940	0,615					6 017	0,218			43 547	1,580	12 026	0,436			2 756 298
1808/1809	5 225	0,366	25 012	1,750					92	0,006			79 023	5,530					5 821	0,407	1 429 100
1809/1810	294 815	6,612	72 406	1,624	6 904	0,155	9 308	0,209	4 929	0,111			306 920	6,884	77 300	1,734					4 458 599
1810/1811	334 909	15,796	114 740	5,412	297	0,014							295 819	13,952	10 754	0,507					2 120 214
1811/1812	448 982	18,837	58 979	2,474	5 037	0,211							786 392	32,993					15 124	0,635	2 383 544
1812/1813			138 350	6,646	722	0,035			2 901	0,139			4 995	0,240					172 262	8,275	2 081 837
1813/1814			78 711	10,004	2 600	0,330													90 909	11,555	786 774
1814/1815	71 556	3,971	91 120	5,057	18	0,001	54	0,003	4 693	0,260									1 009 169	56,006	1 801 892
1815/1816	715 945	12,580	96 113	1,689	50	0,001	156	0,003		0,000	65 934	1,159	528 672	9,289			17 171	0,302	1 442	0,025	5 691 204
1816/1817	94 509	3,265	2 994	0,103					958	0,033	8 458	0,292	348 945	12,053			255	0,009			2 894 982
1817/1818	207 788	3,840	56 375	1,042	7 378	0,136					23 571	0,436	1 494 523	27,616	64 149	1,185	771	0,014	425	0,008	5 411 728
1818/1819	516 817	9,223	33 838	0,604					74 205	1,324	175 948	3,140	970 931	17,326	15 298	0,273	174	0,003	2 003	0,036	5 603 822
1820/1821	37 490	1,302	24 195	0,840			1 320	0,046	13 167	0,457	49 530	1,720	470 304	16,336					1 332	0,046	2 878 873
1821/1822	177 937	2,966	3 282	0,055					1 148	0,019	136 971	2,283	470 702	7,845			5 420	0,090			5 999 796

Quadro nº. 73 - Importação de frutos de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1803/1804	1 229	36,907	1 787	53,664	314	9,429					3 330
1804/1805	53 256	98,513			216	0,400	588	1,088			54 060
1805/1806	126 211	99,509	88	0,069			535	0,422			126 834
1806/1807	127 214	94,269	7 734	5,731							134 948
1807/1808	639	3,635		0,000			16 940	96,365			17 579
1808/1809	24 040	96,114	972	3,886							25 012
1809/1810	64 955	81,900	3 533	4,455	3 918	4,940	6 904	8,705			79 310
1810/1811	114 740	99,742		0,000			297	0,258			115 037
1811/1812	55 770	87,119	3 209	5,013			2 255	3,523	2 782	4,346	64 016
1812/1813	132 846	95,523	4 517	3,248	987	0,710	722	0,519			139 072
1813/1814	78 711	96,802							2 600	3,198	81 311
1814/1815	90 994	99,842	126	0,138			18	0,020			91 138
1815/1816	89 748	93,329	6 365	6,619			50	0,052			96 163
1816/1817	2 705	90,347	289	9,653							2 994
1817/1818	22 050	34,587	34 235	53,699	90	0,141	6 891	10,809	487	0,764	63 753
1818/1819	30 931	91,409	2 907	8,591							33 838
1820/1821	18 090	74,768	377	1,558	5 728	23,674					24 195
1821/1822	2 982	90,859	300	9,141							3 282

Quadro nº. 74 - Açúcares importados pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e PortosAlemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Betanha	%
1789/1790	2 833 076	15,541	14 064	0,077	721 252	3,957	1 901	0,010	9 326 348	51,161	1 098	0,006	5 384	0,030	2 703 594	14,831	139 770	0,767	2 278 317	12,498
1790/1791	1 773 771	7,123	942	0,004	1 174 772	4,718	1 332	0,005	14 119 435	56,701	2 973	0,012	4 259	0,017	5 241 611	21,049	209 836	0,843	2 084 818	8,372
1794/1795	9 491 312	14,881	233	0,000	4 947 833	7,757	82 308	0,129	25 751 694	40,374	2 274	0,004			5 018 538	7,868	54 573	0,086	11 884 159	18,632
1795/1796	11 342 658	19,073			3 988 615	6,707			22 001 601	36,997	548	0,001	218	0,000	6 217 011	10,454	29 730	0,050	13 166 357	22,140
1796/1797	8 497 235	11,678			22 903 866	31,476			22 780 257	31,306	1 879	0,003	16 979	0,023	5 234 890	7,194	13 212	0,018	10 893 833	14,971
1797/1798	2 244 064	2,564	1 643	0,002	40 361 711	46,115	1 736	0,002	20 198 540	23,078	32 634	0,037	279	0,000	9 132 293	10,434	12 415	0,014	14 190 463	16,213
1798/1799	6 036 923	5,813			66 896 826	64,419	336	0,000	4 622 261	4,451	479	0,000	27	0,000	10 189 567	9,812	4 742	0,005	12 453 035	11,992
1799/1800	4 400 748	3,883	12	0,000	59 032 548	52,085			16 420 322	14,488	4 285	0,004			10 040 645	8,859	10 637	0,009	20 365 864	17,969
1800/1801	11 366 036	8,319			76 288 816	55,837			24 879 745	18,210	1 595	0,001	129	0,000	6 554 958	4,798	10 822	0,008	14 030 003	10,269
1801/1802	11 668 850	11,831	41 770	0,042	30 696 078	31,122	470	0,000	29 628 792	30,040	51	0,000	10	0,000	9 102 149	9,229	3 221	0,003	14 419 196	14,619
1802/1803	11 371 464	15,404	166	0,000	11 491 669	15,567	35 517	0,048	16 478 280	22,322	2 146	0,003	5 377	0,007	9 253 043	12,534	10 736	0,015	20 914 629	28,331
1803/1804	11 059 328	8,592			20 799 083	16,158			45 535 473	35,375			687	0,001	24 433 096	18,981	102 068	0,079	20 383 480	15,835
1804/1805	12 535 523	6,722	349 071	0,187	61 707 104	33,092	812	0,000	77 184 570	41,392			1 392	0,001	16 279 042	8,730	4 199	0,002	13 333 623	7,150
1805/1806	13 792 848	6,926	244	0,000	80 797 560	40,575	279	0,000	63 261 137	31,768			556	0,000	12 918 862	6,488	1 227	0,001	24 809 745	12,459
1806/1807	21 202 600	9,608	185 194	0,084	88 517 943	40,113	772	0,000	78 880 894	35,746	915	0,000	521	0,000	9 779 008	4,432	155 709	0,071	18 264 476	8,277
1807/1808	11 211 382	10,738			47 168 360	45,175	359	0,000	32 002 342	30,650					2 239 393	2,145	98 986	0,095	8 250 137	7,902
1808/1809	2 167 772	2,824			51 794 410	67,482			8 486 260	11,057					1 773 109	2,310	69	0,000	4 268 204	5,561
1809/1810	310 149	0,563	182 209	0,331	40 682 692	73,828	3 078	0,006	2 136 950	3,878					815 069	1,479	5 728	0,010	2 358 186	4,279
1810/1811	552 234	0,715	80 588	0,104	56 482 056	73,163			4 695 703	6,082					256 183	0,332	228 427	0,296	2 370 253	3,070
1811/1812	1 077	0,001	8 857	0,011	46 006 824	55,157	708	0,001	2 002 409	2,401							516 117	0,619	419 241	0,503
1812/1813			1 217	0,004	19 366 171	57,988	28	0,000	1 036 289	3,103							640	0,002	631 430	1,891
1813/1814					21 057 479	71,466			907 509	3,080							76	0,000	36 193	0,123
1814/1815	2 820 398	6,262	4	0,000	16 675 782	37,022			17 635 822	39,153					341 263	0,758	340	0,001	2 745 877	6,096
1815/1816	8 085 782	14,672	146	0,000	16 924 063	30,709		0,000	13 489 044	24,476	12 661	0,023	465	0,001	2 725 253	4,945	309 912	0,562	8 956 514	16,252
1816/1817	12 089 882	12,993	787	0,001	32 752 006	35,199	22 868	0,025	10 359 573	11,134	633	0,001	64 257	0,069	4 092 665	4,398	2 736	0,003	25 600 974	27,514
1817/1818	8 639 551	12,639	1 163	0,002	28 865 514	42,226	54	0,000	2 784 521	4,073	404	0,001	16	0,000	3 484 981	5,098	116	0,000	18 434 556	26,967
1818/1819	13 929 247	18,837			32 438 828	43,869			1 073 415	1,452	859	0,001	638	0,001	3 757 998	5,082			13 812 789	18,680
1820/1821	5 930 848	9,965			42 965 339	72,192			913 129	1,534	169	0,000	791	0,001	1 697 267	2,852	49 854	0,084	4 043 903	6,795
1821/1822	11 955 007	13,537			63 351 152	71,737			710 235	0,804	557	0,001	1 122	0,001	3 485 892	3,947	196 160	0,222	1 880 797	2,130

cont.

Quadro nº. 74 - Açúcares importados pelos Estados Unidos (cont.)

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790			19 374	0,106	10 819	0,059			104 702	0,574			76	0,000			10 728	0,059	58 916	0,323	18 229 419
1790/1791			37 425	0,150					23 444	0,094			961	0,004			99 208	0,398	126 852	0,509	24 901 639
1794/1795									2 676 132	4,196			35 407	0,056			337 699	0,529	3 501 243	5,489	63 783 405
1795/1796									2 117 671	3,561			542 545	0,912	1 233	0,002	60 751	0,102	216	0,000	59 469 154
1796/1797									1 681 053	2,310			531 125	0,730			208 406	0,286	3 086	0,004	72 765 821
1797/1798									693 435	0,792			533 122	0,609			121 333	0,139	250	0,000	87 523 918
1798/1799			17 175	0,017					2 834 819	2,730	6 955	0,007	953	0,001			782 370	0,753			103 846 468
1799/1800			196	0,000					2 392 477	2,111	44 293	0,039	620 240	0,547			7 484	0,007			113 339 751
1800/1801			21 373	0,016	18 756	0,014			2 623 354	1,920	58 774	0,043	749 630	0,549			24 945	0,018			136 628 936
1801/1802					605 725	0,614			1 302 470	1,321			1 149 879	1,166			12 114	0,012			98 630 775
1802/1803	300	0,000	542	0,001	140 989	0,191			2 354 333	3,189			1 763 012	2,388							73 822 203
1803/1804			18 170	0,014					5 237 579	4,069	14 946	0,012	1 048 952	0,815			89 807	0,070			128 722 669
1804/1805			13 921	0,007	411	0,000			4 875 102	2,614			160 814	0,086			26 189	0,014			186 471 773
1805/1806	72	0,000	43 370	0,022	108 756	0,055			3 231 882	1,623			113 092	0,057			53 807	0,027			199 133 437
1806/1807			852	0,000	84 534	0,038	**214**	0,000	2 752 412	1,247			37 692	0,017	13 505	0,006	791 858	0,359			220 669 099
1807/1808	195	0,000	25 411	0,024	231 804	0,222			2 706 846	2,592			59 503	0,057	35 595	0,034	381 464	0,365			104 411 777
1808/1809			11	0,000	1 195 407	1,557			4 844 902	6,312			101 338	0,132					2 121 912	2,765	76 753 394
1809/1810					3 441 148	6,245			4 099 036	7,439			124 704	0,226	2 072	0,004			943 701	1,713	55 104 722
1810/1811			103 731	0,134	6 037 500	7,821			6 067 724	7,860			2 852	0,004					323 343	0,419	77 200 594
1811/1812	100	0,000	222 381	0,267	8 801 044	10,552	22 338	0,027	19 716 943	23,639	**209**	0,000	1 665	0,002			15 843	0,019	5 674 200	6,803	83 409 956
1812/1813			370 510	1,109	1 661 975	4,976			6 845 296	20,497			69 014	0,207			168 706	0,505	3 245 762	9,719	33 397 038
1813/1814			116 268	0,395	379 898	1,289			5 216 026	17,702							58 951	0,200	1 692 543	5,744	29 464 943
1814/1815					605 389	1,344	91	0,000	1 784 499	3,962			207	0,000			1 307 095	2,902	1 126 395	2,501	45 043 162
1815/1816					1 320 311	2,396			2 113 020	3,834			150 184	0,273			950 863	1,725	72 163	0,131	55 110 381
1816/1817			366	0,000	2 503 366	2,690			2 032 511	2,184			870 416	0,935			2 380 420	2,558	273 908	0,294	93 047 368
1817/1818	399	0,001	10 775	0,016	1 741 154	2,547			1 350 592	1,976			1 128 143	1,650			1 311 352	1,918	605 605	0,886	68 358 896
1818/1819			37 915	0,051	3 421 149	4,627			1 651 651	2,234			3 073 422	4,156	2 952	0,004	742 532	1,004	1 262	0,002	73 944 657
1820/1821					2 425 150	4,075			995 683	1,673			220 423	0,370			272 855	0,458	290	0,000	59 515 701
1821/1822					3 597 880	4,074			2 327 052	2,635			772 080	0,874			24 241	0,027	8 511	0,010	88 310 686

Quadro n°. 75 - Açúcares importados de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	9 569	31,693	9 400	31,133	405	1,341	10 819	35,833			30 193
1790/1791	15 915	42,525	493	1,317	21 017	56,158					37 425
1798/1799	17 175	100,000									17 175
1799/1800	196	100,000									196
1800/1801					21 373	53,261			18 756	46,739	40 129
1801/1802									605 725	100,000	605 725
1802/1803	542	0,383					218	0,154	140 771	99,463	141 531
1803/1804			18 170	100,000							18 170
1804/1805	592	4,283	13 229	95,717							13 821
1805/1806	58	0,038			43 312	28,471			108 756	71,491	152 126
1806/1807	852	0,998							84 534	99,002	85 386
1807/1808	755	0,294			24 656	9,586			231 804	90,121	257 215
1808/1809	11	0,001							1 195 407	99,999	1 195 418
1809/1810									3 441 148	100,000	3 441 148
1810/1811	54 925	0,894	48 806	0,795					6 037 500	98,311	6 141 231
1811/1812	222 381	2,464							8 801 044	97,536	9 023 425
1812/1813	370 510	18,229							1 661 975	81,771	2 032 485
1813/1814	116 268	23,433					1 675	0,338	378 223	76,229	496 166
1814/1815									605 389	100,000	605 389
1815/1816							93	0,007	1 320 218	99,993	1 320 311
1816/1817	366	0,015							2 503 366	99,985	2 503 732
1817/1818			10 775	0,615			1 554	0,089	1 739 600	99,296	1 751 929
1818/1819	599	0,017	37 316	1,079					3 421 149	98,904	3 459 064
1820/1821									2 425 150	100,000	2 425 150
1821/1822									3 597 880	100,000	3 597 880

Nos anos de 1794/95 a 1797/98 (inclusivé) não houve importação, de açúcar, por parte dos Estados Unidos da América de Portugal e dos seus domínios.

Quadro nº. 76 - Importações de chá pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%
1789/1790			126	0,004	27 881	0,922			1 263	0,042	5 232	0,173	27 632	0,914	125 165	4,140	643	0,021	12 222	0,404	88	0,003
1790/1791	47 167	3,613	357	0,027	422	0,032	451	0,035	1 339	0,103	650	0,050	12 246	0,938	158 106	12,111	4 374	0,335	3 865	0,296	3 637	0,279
1794/1795	3	0,000	68	0,003			65 662	2,427	13 112	0,485	99 164	3,665	24 327	0,899	569 827	21,062	129	0,005	3 044	0,113	9 456	0,350
1795/1796	6	0,000	272	0,011			178	0,007	1 175	0,047	85 051	3,414	9 896	0,397	14 618	0,587	484	0,019	3 743	0,150	5 302	0,213
1796/1797			10 540	0,549			868	0,045	1 603	0,084	1 319	0,069	12	0,001	28	0,001	123	0,006	195	0,010	1 095	0,057
1797/1798			7	0,000							10 667	0,517					1 948	0,094	2	0,000	1 369	0,066
1798/1799	47 564	0,935		0,000					13 203	0,259	2 036	0,040	9 106	0,179			2 507	0,049	717	0,014	7 445	0,146
1799/1800	4 540	0,089	17 386	0,340			58	0,001			74 057	1,447			70	0,001	32 406	0,633	587	0,011	130 324	2,546
1800/1801			64 388	1,684	1 400	0,037	11 343	0,297			1 757	0,046	2	0,000	1 234	0,032	79 428	2,077	37 237	0,974	101 330	2,650
1801/1802			1 966	0,046	616	0,014	1 924	0,045			17 143	0,402	585	0,014			5 055	0,119	25 502	0,598	51 162	1,200
1802/1803			522	0,008			16 814	0,262			31 385	0,490					3 518	0,055	932	0,015	3 146	0,049
1803/1804	4	0,000	1	0,000			168	0,005			802	0,025			212	0,007	1 403	0,044	1 394	0,044	1 689	0,053
1804/1805							6 460	0,127			142 072	2,801			191	0,004	48 904	0,964	3	0,000	1 296	0,026
1805/1806			766	0,011	420	0,006	1 214	0,017	13 014	0,185	233 209	3,322			82	0,001	15 662	0,223	120	0,002	34 253	0,488
1806/1807			2 519	0,033			192	0,003	50	0,001	816 686	10,744	1	0,000	2 188	0,029	27 239	0,358			35 018	0,461
1807/1808					1 110	0,020					267 471	4,934			52	0,001	108 272	1,997	21	0,000	13 240	0,244
1808/1809							738	0,050			51	0,003					78	0,005	1 282	0,087	522	0,035
1809/1810	1	0,000	3	0,000			4 404	0,057	83	0,001	751	0,010			15	0,000	53	0,001			651	0,008
1810/1811					76	0,003	876	0,031			44 097	1,547					127	0,004	4	0,000	984	0,035
1811/1812					425	0,014	1 028	0,033			80	0,003							5	0,000		
1812/1813					402	0,048													4	0,000	1 322	0,159
1813/1814							2 745	1,357											21	0,010		
1814/1815							63 368	2,643	17 014	0,710	970	0,040	4	0,000					26 039	1,086	12 167	0,507
1815/1816							97	0,003	3 993	0,129	14 793	0,477	275	0,009	373	0,012	15 866	0,512	32 625	1,052	14 077	0,454
1816/1817			138	0,002	52	0,001	223	0,003			27	0,000			74	0,001	1 847	0,026	9 390	0,133	2 397	0,034
1817/1818			279	0,005			48	0,001			30	0,000	51	0,001	34	0,001	607	0,010	8	0,000	9 964	0,162
1818/1819			141	0,002			72	0,001	2 350	0,033			18	0,000	465	0,006	1 201	0,017			3 121	0,043
1820/1821			121	0,002			700	0,014					57	0,001							249	0,005
1821/1822			15	0,000			149	0,002					179	0,003					10	0,000	989	0,015

cont.

Quadro nº. 76 - Importações de chá pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790			223 326	7,388	688	0,023	487	0,016			353	0,012	2 597 432	85,923	2	0,000			444	0,015	3 022 983
1790/1791			379 061	29,037							9 352	0,716	674 348	51,657					10 053	0,770	1 305 428
1794/1795			14 783	0,546	165	0,006	658	0,024					1 904 992	70,413					63	0,002	2 705 453
1795/1796							5	0,000	464	0,019			2 369 772	95,130	117	0,005					2 491 083
1796/1797											12	0,001	1 903 316	99,177							1 919 111
1797/1798			950	0,046									2 049 112	99,276							2 064 055
1798/1799			91	0,002			34 864	0,685					4 972 060	97,691							5 089 593
1799/1800									36 851	0,720			4 823 061	94,213							5 119 340
1800/1801	2 349	0,061							5 523	0,144	6	0,000	3 517 722	91,997							3 823 719
1801/1802			603	0,014					59	0,001	9	0,000	4 158 182	97,546							4 262 806
1802/1803	20	0,000			45	0,001					16	0,000	6 355 006	99,118	130	0,002					6 411 534
1803/1804											10	0,000	3 185 145	99,822							3 190 828
1804/1805			29	0,001							4	0,000	4 873 289	96,077							5 072 248
1805/1806			12	0,000							7	0,000	6 720 691	95,744							7 019 450
1806/1807											21	0,000	6 716 536	88,357			1 162	0,015			7 601 612
1807/1808					152	0,003					7	0,000	5 030 262	92,799							5 420 587
1808/1809			21 521	1,462									1 447 342	98,356							1 471 534
1809/1810			39 097	0,507	92	0,001			2 492	0,032	24	0,000	7 643 986	99,167					16 556	0,215	7 708 208
1810/1811			2 369	0,083	17 674	0,620			35	0,001	10 123	0,355	2 773 835	97,321							2 850 200
1811/1812			8 661	0,282	4 292	0,140	328 639	10,690			51 720	1,682	2 679 287	87,149					228	0,007	3 074 365
1812/1813					55	0,007							828 556	99,619					1 387	0,167	831 726
1813/1814			12 735	6,297					383	0,189			183 235	90,605					3 117	1,541	202 236
1814/1815			125 854	5,249					2	0,000			2 148 412	89,596					4 061	0,169	2 397 891
1815/1816			88 168	2,843	143	0,005					39	0,001	2 930 260	94,503							3 100 709
1816/1817					812	0,011	102	0,001					7 060 684	99,779	476	0,007	124	0,002			7 076 346
1817/1818											23	0,000	6 137 857	99,817			232	0,004			6 149 133
1818/1819			20	0,000	1 294	0,018			221	0,003	2	0,000	7 179 795	99,871	150	0,002	234	0,003			7 189 084
1820/1821					216	0,004					2	0,000	4 973 463	99,956			838	0,017			4 975 646
1821/1822									31	0,000	769	0,012	6 636 705	99,959	5	0,000	570	0,009	12	0,000	6 639 434

Quadro nº. 77 - Importação de chá de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	223 192	99,633	134	0,060			688	0,307			224 014
1790/1791	379 061	100,000									379 061
1794/1795	11 169	74,719	3 614	24,177			165	1,104			14 948
1797/1798			950	100,000							950
1798/1799	91	100,000									91
1801/1802	8	1,327			595	98,673					603
1802/1803							45	69,231	20	30,769	65
1804/1805	29	100,000									29
1805/1806	12	100,000									12
1807/1808									152	100,000	152
1808/1809	21 521	100,000									21 521
1809/1810	39 097	99,765							92	0,235	39 189
1810/1811	1 689	8,427	680	3,393					17 674	88,180	20 043
1811/1812	8 661	66,865							4 292	33,135	12 953
1812/1813									55	100,000	55
1813/1814	12 735	100,000									12 735
1814/1815	125 412	99,649	442	0,351							125 854
1815/1816	88 168	99,838							143	0,162	88 311
1816/1817									812	100,000	812
1818/1819	20	1,522					1 294	98,478			1 314
1820/1821									216	100,000	216

Quadro nº. 78 - Importações de café pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%
1789/1790			166 073	4,076			15 776	0,387	45 414	1,115	2 446 409	60,047					726 590	17,834	597	0,015	619 474	15,205
1790/1791			28 715	0,641			51 689	1,154	86	0,002	3 432 299	76,636	1 231	0,027			559 631	12,495	1 519	0,034	345 356	7,711
1794/1795			428 596	0,794			492 817	0,913	582	0,001	44 187 953	81,889			142	0,000	2 586 783	4,794	3 375	0,006	5 171 599	9,584
1795/1796			961 706	1,573	100	0,000	683 897	1,119			46 890 097	76,692					7 751 513	12,678	701	0,001	4 492 620	7,348
1796/1797	240	0,000	943 880	1,907	1 308	0,003	875 868	1,770	11	0,000	39 090 030	78,983					6 253 137	12,635	340	0,001	1 875 412	3,789
1797/1798			109 027	0,189	147	0,000	1 109 578	1,922			44 604 983	77,275					10 212 836	17,693			1 506 235	2,609
1798/1799			2 023 108	6,749			3 931 788	13,115			5 610 706	18,716					16 585 069	55,323			1 568 399	5,232
1799/1800			605 304	1,277	1 658	0,003	3 598 084	7,593			26 551 312	56,027					15 612 061	32,944			820 240	1,731
1800/1801			1 631 963	2,844	1 483	0,003	1 429 408	2,491			37 975 598	66,178					14 834 401	25,851	6	0,000	1 405 562	2,449
1801/1802			200 594	0,491	6 382	0,016	1 347 412	3,296	18	0,000	28 447 936	69,584					8 214 084	20,092			1 915 492	4,685
1802/1803			417 034	2,433	634	0,004	480 557	2,804	890 422	5,195	9 776 646	57,045	5	0,000			3 186 167	18,591	44	0,000	1 947 040	11,361
1803/1804			2 116 340	3,972			4 266 201	8,007	405	0,001	27 336 756	51,310			50	0,000	16 375 396	30,736			2 050 335	3,848
1804/1805			2 390 745	4,304	106	0,000	5 511 867	9,924	4 042	0,007	33 103 560	59,602			186	0,000	10 947 144	19,710	51 958	0,094	1 503 395	2,707
1805/1806	9	0,000	3 585 073	6,403			5 145 768	9,190	2 863	0,005	33 012 095	58,957			60	0,000	9 204 791	16,439			1 775 797	3,171
1806/1807			10 966 411	18,642	37 208	0,063	9 758 512	16,589			20 932 324	35,584			540	0,001	10 247 227	17,420	3 776	0,006	2 743 095	4,663
1807/1808			965 822	2,608			6 904 092	18,642			12 070 164	32,591					13 243 496	35,759	59	0,000	1 344 772	3,631
1808/1809			67 643	0,190	2 634	0,007	17 391 521	48,967	492 213	1,386	7 029 654	19,792					2 585 809	7,280	9	0,000	2 446 584	6,888
1809/1810	484	0,002	291	0,001	185 727	0,602	21 538 109	69,771	1 619	0,005	3 621 522	11,732			14 822	0,048	1 439 315	4,663	25	0,000	711 926	2,306
1810/1811			1 380	0,005	69 231	0,230	14 982 645	49,839			9 582 935	31,877					1 602 096	5,329	400 236	1,331	569 925	1,896
1811/1812			292	0,001	3 184	0,011	15 160 304	53,635	100	0,000	9 316 607	32,961							33 541	0,119	67 904	0,240
1812/1813					555	0,005	6 761 888	57,715	14	0,000	2 633 651	22,479							274	0,002	252 847	2,158
1813/1814							4 118 868	53,087			2 518 437	32,459							165	0,002	3 627	0,047
1814/1815			836 769	4,270	162	0,001	11 669 567	59,549	50	0,000	1 171 361	5,977					12 168	0,062	132	0,001	518 769	2,647
1815/1816			818 187	3,150	2 162	0,008	11 909 168	45,847	17 788	0,068	635 763	2,447			39	0,000	606 401	2,334	6	0,000	2 566 692	9,881
1816/1817			489 931	1,564	136	0,000	17 146 953	54,751	151	0,000	275 504	0,880			10 147	0,032	1 996 318	6,374	74	0,000	2 233 698	7,132
1817/1818			1 062 216	3,664	17 094	0,059	12 375 919	42,685	668	0,002	305 563	1,054			328	0,001	3 027 646	10,442	10	0,000	3 255 276	11,228
1818/1819			868 165	3,743	850	0,004	8 983 005	38,726			324 850	1,400			483	0,002	3 767 755	16,243		0,000	608 077	2,621
1820/1821			955 746	4,493			11 258 955	52,924	93	0,000	140 208	0,659	1 033	0,005	258	0,001	550 322	2,587	526	0,002	159 674	0,751
1821/1822			1 654 949	6,418			11 005 779	42,682	3	0,000	78 263	0,304					2 198 643	8,527	5 859	0,023	46 687	0,181

cont.

Quadro nº. 78 - Importações de café pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790			2 460	0,060					20 421	0,501			7 374	0,181					23 537	0,578	4 074 125
1790/1791			238	0,005	870	0,019			8 895	0,199			25 313	0,565			8 472	0,189	14 362	0,321	4 478 676
1794/1795									329 342	0,610					48	0,000	17 533	0,032	742 206	1,375	53 960 976
1795/1796			275	0,000					314 140	0,514					1 851	0,003	12 768	0,021	31 333	0,051	61 141 001
1796/1797			882	0,002					392 551	0,793					1 127	0,002	51 239	0,104	5 477	0,011	49 491 502
1797/1798			160 599	0,278					13 782	0,024			2 270	0,004			1 300	0,002	1 868	0,003	57 722 625
1798/1799									175 213	0,584			714	0,002			83 573	0,279			29 978 570
1799/1800									101 604	0,214	25 262	0,053	1 198	0,003			73 228	0,155			47 389 951
1800/1801					532	0,001			97 254	0,169					4 536	0,008	3 161	0,006			57 383 904
1801/1802			956	0,002	24 840	0,061			53 496	0,131			621 042	1,519	764	0,002	49 845	0,122			40 882 861
1802/1803			3 300	0,019	34 046	0,199			327 384	1,910	152	0,001	74 947	0,437	115	0,001					17 138 493
1803/1804			1 262	0,002					698 469	1,311			390 734	0,733		0,000	42 081	0,079			53 278 029
1804/1805									273 442	0,492			1 721 288	3,099	33 587	0,060					55 541 320
1805/1806	20	0,000			151	0,000			66 834	0,119			3 177 296	5,674	22 337	0,040	694	0,001			55 993 788
1806/1807			1 054	0,002	17 249	0,029			1 705 670	2,900	10	0,000	2 301 605	3,913	52 249	0,089	57 881	0,098			58 824 811
1807/1808					81 832	0,221			2 344 857	6,331			2 555	0,007	54 622	0,147	23 082	0,062			37 035 353
1808/1809			3 422	0,010	645 551	1,818			3 585 921	10,096			532 375	1,499	2 092	0,006			731 579	2,060	35 517 007
1809/1810	17 222	0,056	75 187	0,244	674 051	2,184			2 425 216	7,856					5 293	0,017	29 245	0,095	129 830	0,421	30 869 884
1810/1811	195	0,001	53 461	0,178	909 876	3,027			1 315 180	4,375			183	0,001	36 574	0,122			538 449	1,791	30 062 366
1811/1812	394	0,001	289	0,001	469 510	1,661	7 121	0,025	1 726 540	6,108	362	0,001	6 757	0,024	6 291	0,022	12 678	0,045	1 453 949	5,144	28 265 823
1812/1813			28	0,000	21 847	0,186			690 515	5,894			670	0,006			64 050	0,547	1 289 678	11,008	11 716 017
1813/1814					568	0,007			40 523	0,522			285 261	3,677			14 462	0,186	776 827	10,012	7 758 738
1814/1815			8	0,000	1 530	0,008			107 433	0,548			28	0,000			2 923 304	14,917	2 355 296	12,019	19 596 577
1815/1816					307 697	1,185			271 319	1,044			551	0,002	4 753	0,018	8 776 143	33,785	59 449	0,229	25 976 118
1816/1817					28 984	0,093			139 050	0,444	41	0,000	24 903	0,080	19 194	0,061	8 932 585	28,522	20 385	0,065	31 318 054
1817/1818			944	0,003	388 239	1,339			44 067	0,152			863	0,003	51 212	0,177	7 917 880	27,309	545 640	1,882	28 993 565
1818/1819					480 895	2,073			14 445	0,062			246 118	1,061	28 966	0,125	7 872 821	33,940			23 196 430
1820/1821			2 570	0,012	691 737	3,252			72 730	0,342			218 323	1,026			7 149 599	33,608	71 885	0,338	21 273 659
1821/1822					2 284 791	8,861			62 924	0,244			8	0,000	51 954	0,201	8 394 393	32,555	1 137	0,004	25 785 390

Quadro nº. 79 - Importação de café de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	2 460	100,000									2 460
1790/1791	50	4,513	188	16,968			870	78,520			1 108
1795/1796	138	50,182			137	49,818					275
1796/1797			882	100,000							882
1797/1798	160 599	100,000									160 599
1800/1801									532	100,000	532
1801/1802	956	3,706							24 840	96,294	25 796
1802/1803	3 300	8,836							34 046	91,164	37 346
1803/1804	1 262	100,000									1 262
1805/1806									151	100,000	151
1806/1807	987	5,393	67	0,366					17 249	94,241	18 303
1807/1808									81 832	100,000	81 832
1808/1809			3 422	0,527					645 551	99,473	648 973
1809/1810	70 172	9,366	5 015	0,669			10	0,001	674 041	89,964	749 238
1810/1811	44 223	4,591	9 238	0,959			2 182	0,227	907 694	94,224	963 337
1811/1812	114	0,024	175	0,037			23 589	5,021	445 921	94,917	469 799
1812/1813	28	0,128							21 847	99,872	21 875
1813/1814							236	41,549	332	58,451	568
1814/1815	8	0,520							1 530	99,480	1 538
1815/1816							736	0,239	306 961	99,761	307 697
1816/1817							1 437	4,958	27 547	95,042	28 984
1817/1818			944	0,243			106	0,027	388 133	99,730	389 183
1818/1819									480 895	100,000	480 895
1820/1821			2 570	0,370			201	0,029	691 536	99,601	694 307
1821/1822							1 511	0,066	2 283 280	99,934	2 284 791

Quadro nº. 80- Importações de especiarias pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%
1790/1791	4 302	1,474			8 931	3,060			4 199	1,439	1 328	0,455	35 068	12,016	34 630	11,866	27 569	9,447	162 581	55,709
1794/1795	9 190	0,553			71 131	4,279	18 109	1,089	53 520	3,220			10 618	0,639	3 553	0,214	56 315	3,388	1 357 871	81,686
1795/1796	3	0,000	589	0,026	30 374	1,360	7 618	0,341	153 493	6,872	557	0,025	4 901	0,219	401 294	17,966	32 192	1,441	1 600 451	71,651
1796/1797	5 670	0,278			98 216	4,809	20	0,001	263 911	12,923			483	0,024	605 172	29,634	4 021	0,197	1 064 671	52,134
1797/1798					1 352	0,104			97 604	7,485			432	0,033	146 521	11,236	5 301	0,407	369 656	28,348
1798/1799					224 287	20,089			9 893	0,886							13 392	1,199	868 606	77,799
1799/1800	424	0,022			25 272	1,307			62 553	3,236					935 843	48,414	17 014	0,880	891 909	46,141
1800/1801	2 675	0,062			744	0,017									2 674 863	62,017	4 401	0,102	1 577 106	36,565
1801/1802	1 064	0,017	1 183	0,019	143 372	2,265			29 909	0,472					5 276 347	83,338	1 407	0,022	877 989	13,867
1802/1803	380	0,008	150	0,003	7 577	0,164	122 277	2,644	458 661	9,916					2 115 331	45,733	2 050	0,044	1 161 159	25,104
1803/1804	24	0,000	14 248	0,175	89 786	1,100			1 546 411	18,942			108	0,001	5 000 607	61,251	505	0,006	1 083 194	13,268
1804/1805	1 760	0,033	44 684	0,830	45 520	0,845			261 162	4,849			57	0,001	4 142 790	76,916	10 113	0,188	509 731	9,464
1805/1806	34 996	0,802	1 511	0,035	30 112	0,690			787 360	18,051			302	0,007	2 582 121	59,197	3 754	0,086	643 473	14,752
1806/1807	442 910	9,040	188	0,004	266 444	5,438	26	0,001	248 946	5,081					2 526 969	51,576	4 360	0,089	1 263 281	25,784
1807/1808					159 047	2,463			343 622	5,322					4 728 993	73,245	4 030	0,062	924 264	14,315
1808/1809					85 755	2,294			22 211	0,594					2 581 806	69,075	13 036	0,349	853 672	22,839
1809/1810			16 017	0,228	269 174	3,827			56 324	0,801					4 610 974	65,552	219	0,003	1 654 434	23,520
1810/1811			466	0,009	79 750	1,501			124 330	2,341					3 273 851	61,633	139 802	2,632	1 388 655	26,143
1811/1812			4 480	0,143	235 374	7,502			36 676	1,169					902 825	28,774			86 097	2,744
1812/1813					31 475	11,524			55 249	20,228									63 262	23,161
1813/1814					35 008	7,372			4 660	0,981									385 363	81,147
1814/1815	1 073	0,161			13 688	2,055			7 394	1,110							9 354	1,405	383 739	57,624
1815/1816	188	0,006			26 123	0,780	525	0,016	304 002	9,083	141	0,004	1 800	0,054	488 149	14,584	64 067	1,914	2 121 860	63,395
1816/1817	25 099	0,487			122 693	2,381	6 708	0,130	18 787	0,365	2	0,000	1 026	0,020	289 905	5,626	29 489	0,572	3 575 284	69,379
1817/1818			930	0,020	17 040	0,365	552	0,012	178 736	3,829			457	0,010	11 585	0,248	65 875	1,411	4 127 875	88,440
1818/1819	1 481	0,036			21 845	0,529			5 041	0,122			6	0,000	929 790	22,507	39 916	0,966	2 661 201	64,419
1820/1821	33 363	1,266			53 554	2,032	41 327	1,568	1 033	0,039					472 857	17,937	265 457	10,070	136 751	5,187
1821/1822	261 165	5,810	249	0,006	426 899	9,497	12 440	0,277	7 858	0,175			10	0,000	6 450	0,143	283 095	6,298	829 556	18,456

cont.

Quadro nº. 80- Importações de especiarias pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1790/1791			12 787	4,382					46	0,016			97	0,033					300	0,103	291 838
1794/1795													21 374	1,286					60 619	3,647	1 662 300
1795/1796			1 657	0,074					152	0,007							384	0,017			2 233 665
1796/1797																					2 042 164
1797/1798													683 148	52,388							1 304 014
1798/1799											300	0,027									1 116 478
1799/1800																					1 933 015
1800/1801									52 751	1,223	566	0,013									4 313 106
1801/1802																					6 331 271
1802/1803													757 814	16,384							4 625 399
1803/1804	253	0,003	27 948	0,342					973	0,012			400 027	4,900							8 164 084
1804/1805			10 457	0,194									348 805	6,476	11 057	0,205					5 386 136
1805/1806									732	0,017	13	0,000	260 824	5,980	16 737	0,384					4 361 935
1806/1807					117	0,002							136 580	2,788			9 638	0,197			4 899 459
1807/1808					86	0,001							258 054	3,997	9 264	0,143	29 044	0,450			6 456 404
1808/1809									1 244	0,033			107 552	2,877					72 435	1,938	3 737 711
1809/1810			4 212	0,060	383	0,005			4 471	0,064			386 990	5,502	216	0,003			30 674	0,436	7 034 088
1810/1811			10 515	0,198	2 059	0,039	137	0,003	1 167	0,022			261 883	4,930	115	0,002			29 124	0,548	5 311 854
1811/1812			854	0,027	45 441	1,448	20 535	0,654	4 023	0,128			1 776 600	56,622	512	0,016			24 256	0,773	3 137 673
1812/1813			17 141	6,276	49 093	17,974			2 880	1,054			53 562	19,610					473	0,173	273 135
1813/1814			330	0,069	43 207	9,098			1 998	0,421			3 780	0,796					551	0,116	474 897
1814/1815													57 971	8,705			2 149	0,323	190 564	28,616	665 932
1815/1816	475	0,014			11 121	0,332	605	0,018					327 595	9,788					403	0,012	3 347 054
1816/1817	5 985	0,116			714	0,014					140	0,003	1 075 670	20,874	610	0,012	251	0,005	882	0,017	5 153 245
1817/1818					6 329	0,136			2 836	0,061			250 187	5,360	198	0,004	4 848	0,104			4 667 448
1818/1819	7 553	0,183	2 035	0,049	1 241	0,030					639	0,015	460 142	11,138	222	0,005					4 131 112
1820/1821									2 144	0,081			1 629 683	61,820							2 636 169
1821/1822	9 838	0,219			70	0,002			44	0,001	5	0,000	2 627 439	58,454	95	0,002	29 679	0,660			4 494 892

Quadro nº. 81 - Importação de especiarias de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1790/1791	12 787	100,000									12 787
1795/1796	1 400	84,490			257	15,510					1 657
1803/1804	27 948	100,000									27 948
1804/1805	10 457	100,000									10 457
1806/1807									117	100,000	117
1807/1808									86	100,000	86
1809/1810	4 212	91,665							383	8,335	4 595
1810/1811	1 209	9,615	9 306	74,010					2 059	16,375	12 574
1811/1812	854	1,845							45 441	98,155	46 295
1812/1813	17 141	25,879							49 093	74,121	66 234
1813/1814	330	0,758							43 207	99,242	43 537
1815/1816									11 121	100,000	11 121
1816/1817							714	100,000			714
1817/1818									6 329	100,000	6 329
1818/1819					2 035	62,118			1 241	37,882	3 276
1821/1822									70	100,000	70

Quadro nº. 82 - Importação de algodão pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%
1789/1790•	•								•						•					
1790/1791	22 707	6,816	60	0,018	43 245	12,982			114 321	34,318					114 656	34,418	60	0,018	24 032	7,214
1794/1795	89 983	2,191			142 194	3,462			2 390 209	58,199			1 248	0,030	654 062	15,926	1 016	0,025	339 908	8,276
1795/1796	93 125	2,230	49	0,001	350 244	8,386			2 632 903	63,043					904 914	21,668	195	0,005	121 712	2,914
1796/1797	208 915	5,958			310 843	8,865			1 730 835	49,360			771 871	22,012	2 803	0,080			402 727	11,485
1797/1798	1 463	0,039			623 936	16,818	70	0,002	2 073 341	55,887					884 371	23,838			124 248	3,349
1798/1799	38 244	1,062	55	0,002	1 347 739	37,434			325 064	9,029					1 167 735	32,434	122	0,003	716 093	19,890
1799/1800	23 887	0,563			2 028 879	47,851			647 087	15,262					357 750	8,438	192	0,005	1 176 445	27,746
1800/1801	75 845	1,825			2 745 969	66,058			831 367	20,000	125	0,003			19 167	0,461	1 232	0,030	477 105	11,477
1801/1802	20 418	0,577	530	0,015	2 630 047	74,382			681 621	19,277					6 066	0,172	1 009	0,029	154 089	4,358
1802/1803	29 227	0,993			1 881 085	63,928			354 595	12,051					65 999	2,243			599 937	20,389
1803/1804	27 185	0,857			1 269 733	40,040			1 355 771	42,753			178	0,006	211 162	6,659	9 071	0,286	268 040	8,452
1804/1805	139 963	6,332			169 354	7,661	3 623	0,164	1 465 939	66,318			274	0,012	209 122	9,460	58	0,003	218 428	9,881
1805/1806	251 929	10,987	271	0,012	397 581	17,338	281	0,012	1 342 250	58,535					66 226	2,888			219 628	9,578
1806/1807	72 497	2,146	2 300	0,068	356 071	10,541	409	0,012	1 880 272	55,664	494	0,015	626	0,019	200 349	5,931			796 214	23,571
1807/1808	6 372	0,143			447 695	10,074			1 633 685	36,762					208	0,005	2 056	0,046	2 344 133	52,749
1808/1809	2 973	0,654	1 960	0,431	3 190	0,702			145 979	32,111							677	0,149	240 453	52,893
1809/1810					121 113	35,083	217	0,063	171 522	49,684					48 993	14,192	262	0,076		
1810/1811					49 530	14,841			262 651	78,697					12 021	3,602	2 439	0,731		
1811/1812					91 441	18,508			133 888	27,099									1 611	0,326
1812/1813					37 910	2,121			12 476	0,698									38 391	2,148
1813/1814					25 360	20,153			600	0,477										
1814/1815					18 457	14,158			20 081	15,403										
1815/1816					238 712	76,990			13 815	4,456									249	0,080
1816/1817					258 668	8,555									115	0,004			2 622 722	86,741
1817/1818	32 252	0,279			232 439	2,011			250 497	2,168					445 251	3,853			10 481 568	90,704
1818/1819					14 831 033	98,846	14	0,000	52 050	0,347	13	0,000	346	0,002					11 516	0,077
1820/1821	4 325	0,626			488 295	70,661			298	0,043					13 549	1,961				
1821/1822					178 533	74,342									21 998	9,160				

• Neste ano, a importação de algodão pelos E.U.A. aparece em «bale» (9 dos Domínios da Dinamarca, 5 dos domínios da França e 86 dos domínios dos Países Baixos), cujo valor, em libras-peso, não conseguimos determinar.

cont.

Quadro nº. 82 - Importação de algodão pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790																			
1790/1791							1 203	0,361			7 939	2,383			630	0,189	4 271	1,282	333 124
1794/1795			326	0,008			40 684	0,991							54 588	1,329	392 755	9,563	4 106 973
1795/1796			2 590	0,062	110	0,003	69 688	1,669									817	0,020	4 176 347
1796/1797					12	0,000	74 687	2,130							3 298	0,094	586	0,017	3 506 577
1797/1798							2 434	0,066											3 709 863
1798/1799					181	0,005	5 064	0,141											3 600 297
1799/1800							5 172	0,122	261	0,006	258	0,006			56	0,001			4 239 987
1800/1801	202	0,005					5 575	0,134	339	0,008									4 156 926
1801/1802			275	0,008			21 127	0,598			20 406	0,577			261	0,007			3 535 849
1802/1803					2 136	0,073	9 431	0,321			90	0,003							2 942 500
1803/1804							30 013	0,946											3 171 153
1804/1805							1 117	0,051			1 323	0,060					1 280	0,058	2 210 481
1805/1806							14 136	0,616					762	0,033					2 293 064
1806/1807			272	0,008	17 048	0,505	30 879	0,914							20 439	0,605			3 377 870
1807/1808					5 310	0,119	4 467	0,101											4 443 926
1808/1809					93	0,020	14 227	3,130									45 051	9,910	454 603
1809/1810					660	0,191	2 456	0,711											345 223
1810/1811			392	0,117	2 695	0,807	4 020	1,205											333 748
1811/1812							5 015	1,015					400	0,081			261 718	52,972	494 073
1812/1813			969	0,054			1 324	0,074							13 092	0,733	1 683 132	94,172	1 787 294
1813/1814																	99 878	79,370	125 838
1814/1815							10 680	8,192							8 317	6,380	72 832	55,867	130 367
1815/1816					3 952	1,275									53 327	17,199			310 055
1816/1817							24	0,001							139 912	4,627	2 172	0,072	3 023 613
1817/1818					75 725	0,655	485	0,004							26 569	0,230	11 015	0,095	11 555 801
1818/1819			15 791	0,105	60 427	0,403	50	0,000					147	0,001	32 818	0,219			15 004 205
1820/1821					25 582	3,702	118 424	17,137							40 562	5,870			691 035
1821/1822			597	0,249	16 041	6,680									22 982	9,570			240 151

Quadro nº. 83 - Importação de algodão de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1794/1795	326	100,000									326
1795/1796	1 716	63,556			874	32,370	110	4,074			2 700
1796/1797							12	100,000			12
1798/1799							181	100,000			181
1801/1802	275	100,000									275
1802/1803									2 136	100,000	2 136
1806/1807	272	1,570							17 048	98,430	17 320
1807/1808									5 310	100,000	5 310
1808/1809							93	100,000			93
1809/1810									660	100,000	660
1810/1811	392	12,698							2 695	87,302	3 087
1812/1813			969	100,000							969
1815/1816									3 952	100,000	3 952
1817/1818									75 725	100,000	75 725
1818/1819	15 791	20,718							60 427	79,282	76 218
1820/1821									25 582	100,000	25 582
1821/1822	597	3,588							16 041	96,412	16 638

Quadro nº. 84 -Importações de ferro não trabalhado e artigos de ferro pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%
1789/1790			145	0,008	4 086	0,225					1 527	0,084	13 793	0,758	10 864	0,597	1 427	0,078	1 775 541	97,573	3 511	0,193
1790/1791			5 115	0,202			1 119	0,044			2 652	0,105	1 513	0,060	19 696	0,779	2 380	0,094	2 460 779	97,298	13 412	0,530
1794/1795			420	0,019	1 470	0,065	251	0,011	3 216	0,143	35 702	1,586	1 472	0,065	34 950	1,552			2 154 788	95,698	4 399	0,195
1795/1796			2 662	0,087			15	0,000	13 291	0,432	21 182	0,689	1 063	0,035	49 837	1,622			2 984 275	97,098	1 129	0,037
1796/1797			5 694	0,147	10 277	0,266	9 916	0,257	25 767	0,667	3 969	0,103	8 248	0,214	67 866	1,757			3 702 503	95,876	4 754	0,123
1797/1798			3 097	0,118					60 985	2,323			5 700	0,217	86 524	3,295			2 391 759	91,088	76 256	2,904
1798/1799					50 900	1,186			962	0,022			31 987	0,745	62 300	1,452	763	0,018	3 841 264	89,510	303 273	7,067
1799/1800					61 422	1,240			5 569	0,112			92 098	1,859	27 001	0,545	2 781	0,056	4 596 229	92,784	41 894	0,846
1800/1801					11 110	0,272	1 200	0,029	4 628	0,113			42 420	1,037	249 204	6,091			3 603 210	88,075	121 473	2,969
1801/1802	3 018	0,088	710	0,021	72 548	2,104	4 208	0,122	48 327	1,402	5 137	0,149	11 734	0,340	169 900	4,927			3 051 782	88,504	69 580	2,018
1802/1803	3 812	0,091	20 357	0,486			11 136	0,266	65 523	1,563	36 099	0,861	51 628	1,231	86 852	2,072	50 092	1,195	3 839 297	91,574	13 783	0,329
1803/1804			16 115	0,370			6 403	0,147	1 729	0,040	19 089	0,439	22 995	0,529	176 661	4,061	70 759	1,627	4 013 337	92,265	13 887	0,319
1804/1805			107	0,002	40 289	0,786			30 317	0,591	12 993	0,253			226 693	4,422	25 652	0,500	4 722 642	92,123	54 726	1,068
1805/1806	13 189	0,232	10 194	0,179	35 019	0,615	5 032	0,088	70 082	1,231	3 351	0,059	3 390	0,060	537 432	9,441	138	0,002	4 894 036	85,971	26 438	0,464
1806/1807	15 199	0,234	32 751	0,504	131 955	2,029	19 626	0,302	155 316	2,388			30 506	0,469	765 353	11,769	2 413	0,037	5 249 375	80,718	55 678	0,856
1807/1808	6 800	0,273			14 052	0,565	14 944	0,601	87 351	3,511	250	0,010			448 997	18,047	1 141	0,046	1 877 832	75,477	31 686	1,274
1808/1809							19 087	1,480											985 967	76,465	283 903	22,018
1809/1810	3 401	0,098	2 655	0,076	27 861	0,801	17 483	0,503			6 172	0,177					100	0,003	3 176 911	91,349	86 494	2,487
1810/1811	24 351	0,746	1 842	0,056			12 136	0,372	31 870	0,977	2 438	0,075							3 031 821	92,934	36 066	1,106
1811/1812	211 220	22,921			28 162	3,056	446	0,048			9 433	1,024							451 968	49,046		
1812/1813																			1 291 563	74,356	1 160	0,067
1813/1814							68 831	8,805			497	0,064							134 513	17,207		
1814/1815	48 688	1,587					118 812	3,873	72 286	2,356	10 455	0,341	6 994	0,228	10 637	0,347			2 173 663	70,857	214 572	6,995
1815/1816	603 072	1,669	87 473	0,242	33 060	0,091	11 312	0,031	149 756	0,414	31 794	0,088	2 834 527	7,844	263 850	0,730	1 344	0,004	15 932 460	44,093	164 359	0,455
1816/1817	1 540 000	3,035	13 290	0,026	11 088	0,022	156 366	0,308	13 330	0,026	22 960	0,045	2 058 991	4,057	186 679	0,368	68 096	0,134	10 922 440	21,522	479 053	0,944
1817/1818	611 744	1,310	4 499	0,010	62 974	0,135	69 621	0,149	422 670	0,905	224	0,000	1 305 742	2,797	172 553	0,370	560	0,001	13 671 788	29,283	331 993	0,711
1818/1819	448 784	0,836	5 854	0,011			77 551	0,144	136 633	0,255	26 096	0,049	2 037 150	3,795	248 420	0,463	17 827	0,033	17 201 137	32,041	250 639	0,467
1820/1821	522 704	1,051	64 936	0,131	42 224	0,085	79 722	0,160	11 603	0,023			742 440	1,492	815 782	1,640	18 546	0,037	12 626 618	25,379	124 825	0,251
1821/1822	218 288	0,272	6 399	0,008			126 464	0,157	45 107	0,056			2 198 025	2,735	1 044 736	1,300	29 663	0,037	23 983 573	29,844	321 956	0,401

cont.

Quadro nº. 84 -Importações de ferro não trabalhado e artigos de ferro pelos Estados Unidos da América (cont.)

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1789/1790	4 155	0,228	1 172	0,064															3 489	0,192	1 819 710
1790/1791																			22 446	0,888	2 529 112
1794/1795									2 906	0,129									12 071	0,536	2 251 645
1795/1796																					3 073 454
1796/1797			7 007	0,181			14 897	0,386											880	0,023	3 861 778
1797/1798							1 448	0,055													2 625 769
1798/1799																					4 291 449
1799/1800			287	0,006	2 746	0,055					123 683	2,497									4 953 710
1800/1801			43 753	1,069			112	0,003	367	0,009	13 605	0,333									4 091 082
1801/1802							1 211	0,035			10 016	0,290									3 448 171
1802/1803			1 462	0,035					11 927	0,284	582	0,014									4 192 550
1803/1804							1 037	0,024	5 959	0,137	1 828	0,042									4 349 799
1804/1805			917	0,018	531	0,010			2 132	0,042	3 600	0,070	2 122	0,041					3 711	0,072	5 126 432
1805/1806	59 280	1,041	19 615	0,345			2 086	0,037	10 819	0,190	2 564	0,045									5 692 665
1806/1807			522	0,008							44 641	0,686									6 503 335
1807/1808			2 729	0,110	424	0,017											1 745	0,070			2 487 951
1808/1809							230	0,018											249	0,019	1 289 436
1809/1810					2 660	0,076	105 380	3,030	48 640	1,399											3 477 757
1810/1811			6 106	0,187			59 793	1,833	1 233	0,038	54 684	1,676									3 262 340
1811/1812					14 000	1,519	11 442	1,242	5 229	0,567	142 322	15,444			2 597	0,282			44 694	4,850	921 513
1812/1813							101 087	5,820											343 182	19,757	1 736 992
1813/1814			15 393	1,969			272 576	34,868	723	0,092									289 208	36,995	781 741
1814/1815			44 845	1,462	4 791	0,156	31 447	1,025	8 019	0,261	182 615	5,953					14 703	0,479	125 154	4,080	3 067 681
1815/1816	40 880	0,113	279 142	0,773			11 864 432	32,835	35 392	0,098	3 775 400	10,448					13 949	0,039	11 749	0,033	36 133 951
1816/1817	11 692	0,023	563 360	1,110	107 408	0,212	20 324 774	40,050	69 776	0,137	14 086 352	27,757	16 838	0,033	47 712	0,094	29 545	0,058	19 376	0,038	50 749 126
1817/1818	130	0,000	1 589	0,003	35 952	0,077	19 322 173	41,385	75 452	0,162	10 570 000	22,639	112	0,000			11 369	0,024	17 592	0,038	46 688 737
1818/1819			135 345	0,252	6 832	0,013	22 900 786	42,659	204 592	0,381	9 918 944	18,477			12 544	0,023	29 001	0,054	25 798	0,048	53 683 933
1820/1821							24 694 635	49,636	432 153	0,869	9 548 000	19,191					27 488	0,055			49 751 676
1821/1822	650	0,001	347 425	0,432			38 074 624	47,379	139 652	0,174	13 816 768	17,193			2 912	0,004	5 924	0,007			80 362 166

Quadro nº. 85 - Importação de ferro não trabalhado e artigos de ferro de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

Anos	Portugal	%	Madeira	%	Açores	%	Cabo Verde	%	Brasil	%	TOTAL
1789/1790			1 172	100,000							1 172
1796/1797	7 007	100,000									7 007
1799/1800	287	9,463					2 746	90,537			3 033
1800/1801	9 400	21,484	34 353	78,516							43 753
1802/1803			1 462	100,000							1 462
1804/1805					917	63,329	531	36,671			1 448
1805/1806	10 793	55,024	6 405	32,654	2 417	12,322					19 615
1806/1807			522	100,000							522
1807/1808	2 729	86,552							424	13,448	3 153
1809/1810							2 660	100,000			2 660
1810/1811	1 316	21,553	4 790	78,447							6 106
1811/1812									14 000	100,000	14 000
1813/1814	15 393	100,000									15 393
1814/1815	44 752	90,160	93	0,187			4 791	9,652			49 636
1815/1816	53 462	19,152	225 680	80,848							279 142
1816/1817	157 584	23,493			405 776	60,494	107 408	16,013			670 768
1817/1818					1 589	4,233			35 952	95,767	37 541
1818/1819			4 480	3,151	130 865	92,044			6 832	4,805	142 177
1821/1822	19 544	5,625			327 881	94,375					347 425

Considerámos de ferro todos os pregos e cravos.

Quadro nº. 86 - Importações dos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — dólar

Anos	Dinamarca e Noruega	%	Domínios da Dinamarca	%	Espanha e ilhas Canárias	%	Domínios da Espanha	%	França	%	Domínios da França	%	Cidades Hanseáticas e Portos Alemães	%
1820/1821	16 156	0,026	1 983 574	3,169	807 482	1,290	8 846 246	14,135	4 989 940	7,973	910 641	1,455	990 165	1,582
1821/1822	21 232	0,026	2 514 174	3,020	1 067 386	1,282	11 309 455	13,586	6 089 833	7,316	969 509	1,165	1 578 757	1,897

Anos	Países Baixos	%	Domínios dos Países Baixos	%	Ilhas Britânicas	%	Domínios da Grã-Bretanha	%	Portos italianos e ilha de Malta	%	Portugal, Madeira e Açores	%	Domínios de Portugal	%
1820/1821	1 938 953	3,098	995 319	1,590	25 087 108	40,084	4 190 830	6,696	973 463	1,555	684 387	1,094	669 162	1,069
1821/1822	863 995	1,038	1 844 167	2,215	34 806 287	41,814	4 795 417	5,761	1 562 033	1,877	833 868	1,002	1 533 989	1,843

Anos	Suécia	%	Domínios da Suécia	%	Resto da Europa	%	Resto da Ásia	%	Resto da África	%	Resto da América do Sul e Central	%	Países não especificados	%	TOTAL
1820/1821	759 753	1,214	610 116	0,975	2 083 390	3,329	3 630 852	5,801	129 943	0,208	2 249 984	3,595	38 260	0,061	62 585 724
1821/1822	1 151 788	1,384	393 119	0,472	3 581 703	4,303	5 779 104	6,943	115 544	0,139	2 343 407	2,815	86 774	0,104	83 241 541

Quadro nº 87 — Importação de produtos "ad valorem" pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — dólar

1789/1790

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte	131,12				131,12
Carolina do Sul		18 701,67			18 701,67
Connecticut				1 230,35	1 230,35
Delaware					
Georgia					
Maryland	5 992,05	114,40	26,40	2 978,40	9 111,25
Massachusetts	12 791,03	243,20	2 803,04	5 673,85	21 511,12
Nova Iorque	506,00	7 206,00	40,00		7 752,00
Nova Jérsia					
Pensilvânia	12 185,55	552,57	9 055,16	459,64	22 252,92
Rhode Island				5 504,20	5 504,20
Virginia	96,25	77,14	64,80	44,00	282,19
TOTAL ESTADOS	32 597,80	26 894,98	11 989,40	15 890,44	87 372,62

1790/1791

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte		7 505,00			7 505,00
Carolina do Sul	57,00	44,00			101,00
Connecticut	14,00				14,00
Delaware					
Georgia					
Maryland	6 219,00	23,00			6 242,00
Massachusetts	10 873,00	92,00	1 108,00	5 088,00	17 161,00
New Hampshire					
Nova Iorque	506,00	7 206,00	40,00		7 752,00
Nova Jérsia					
Pensilvânia	26 023,00	1 010,00	727,00		27 760,00
Rhode Island				276,00	276,00
Virginia	222,00	495,00			717,00
TOTAL ESTADOS	43 914,00	16 375,00	1 875,00	5 364,00	67 528,00

Quadro nº. 88 - Importação de vinho da Madeira pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — galão

1789/1790

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte		25,00			25,00
Carolina do Sul		32 170,00			32 170,00
Connecticut					
Delaware					
Georgia					
Maryland		10 002,00			10 002,00
Massachusetts		11 676,00		2 963,00	14 639,00
New Hampshire				379,00	379,00
Nova Iorque	21,00	53 982,00	4 811,00		58 814,00
Nova Jérsia					
Pensilvânia		89 375,00	102,00	336,00	89 813,00
Rhode Island					
Virginia	265,00	11 484,00			11 749,00
TOTAL ESTADOS	286,00	208 714,00	4 913,00	3 678,00	217 591,00

1790/1791

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte		4 156,00			4 156,00
Carolina do Sul		25 087,00			25 087,00
Connecticut					
Delaware					
Georgia					
Maryland		10 154,00			10 154,00
Massachusetts	885,00	7 344,00			8 229,00
New Hampshire		4 721,00			4 721,00
Nova Iorque	1 004,00	75 842,00			76 846,00
Nova Jérsia		3 174,00			3 174,00
Pensilvânia	1 101,00	63 117,00			64 218,00
Rhode Island					
Virginia	972,00	34 696,00			35 668,00
TOTAL ESTADOS	3 962,00	228 291,00			232 253,00

Quadro nº 89 - Importação de vinhos portugueses pelos Estados Unidos da América, excepto o vinho da Madeira

unidade — galão

1789/1790

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte	965,00	92,00			1 057,00
Carolina do Sul		14,00			14,00
Connecticut					
Delaware					
Georgia	838,00				838,00
Maryland	25 178,00	1 587,00	7 023,00	400,00	34 188,00
Massachusetts	11 614,00	32,00	35 870,00	6,00	47 522,00
New Hampshire					
Nova Iorque	19 454,50		3 332,00	88,50	22 875,00
Nova Jérsia					
Pensilvânia	82 008,00	120,00	23 621,00		105 749,00
Rhode Island			5 945,00		5 945,00
Virginia	4 076,00				4 076,00
TOTAL ESTADOS	144 133,50	1 845,00	75 791,00	494,50	222 264,00

1790/1791

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte	18,00	1 144,00			1 162,00
Carolina do Sul	9 088,00				9 088,00
Connecticut	281,00				281,00
Delaware					
Georgia					
Maryland	22 771,00				22 771,00
Massachusetts	14 703,00		21 533,00		36 236,00
New Hampshire					
Nova Iorque	13 413,00		20 030,00		33 443,00
Nova Jérsia					
Pensilvânia	122 441,00	6 733,00	31 671,00	30,00	160 875,00
Rhode Island				431,00	431,00
Virginia	12 037,00				12 037,00
TOTAL ESTADOS	194 752,00	7 877,00	73 234,00	461,00	276 324,00

Quadro nº 90 - Importação de sal pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — bushel

1789/1790

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte	868,00				868,00
Carolina do Sul	4 271,00				4 271,00
Connecticut					
Delaware					
Georgia	6 890,00				6 890,00
Maryland	72 343,00			13 184,00	85 527,00
Massachusetts	93 050,00			105 298,00	198 348,00
New Hampshire	9 272,00			3 696,00	12 968,00
Nova Iorque	47 742,50	940,00		15 596,00	64 278,50
Nova Jérsia					
Pensilvânia	76 429,50			4 924,00	81 353,50
Rhode Island				13 524,00	13 524,00
Virginia	6 306,00			4 087,00	10 393,00
TOTAL ESTADOS	317 172,00	940,00		160 309,00	478 421,00

1790/1791

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte	2 226,00				2 226,00
Carolina do Sul	3 234,00				3 234,00
Connecticut	1 872,00				1 872,00
Delaware					
Georgia					
Maryland	14 121,00				14 121,00
Massachusetts	56 363,00			25 028,00	81 391,00
New Hampshire				3 138,00	3 138,00
New York	11 388,00			1 142,00	12 530,00
Nova Jérsia					
Pensilvânia	73 420,00		2 402,00	5 351,00	81 173,00
Rhode Island				2 852,00	2 852,00
Virginia	13 949,00				13 949,00
TOTAL ESTADOS	176 573,00		2 402,00	37 511,00	216 486,00

Quadro nº 91 - Importação de açúcar pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

1789/1790

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte					
Carolina do Sul					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
Georgia					
Maryland					
Massachusetts	1 477,00		405,00		1 882,00
New Hampshire					
Nova Iorque	324,00	9 400,00			9 724,00
Nova Jérsia					
Pensilvânia	7 768,00				7 768,00
Rhode Island				10 819,00	10 819,00
Virginia					
TOTAL ESTADOS	9 569,00	9 400,00	405,00	10 819,00	30 193,00

1790/1791

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Açores	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte					
Carolina do Sul	15 915,00				15 915,00
Connecticut					
Delaware					
Georgia					
Maryland					
Massachusetts			21 017,00		21 017,00
New Hampshire					
Nova Iorque		493,00			493,00
Nova Jérsia					
Pensilvânia	36 110,00				36 110,00
Rhode Island					
Virginia					
TOTAL ESTADOS	52 025,00	493,00	21 017,00		73 535,00

Quadro nº 92 - Importação de chá pelos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — libra-peso

1789/1790

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte	61,00	110,00		171,00
Carolina do Sul				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
Georgia				
Maryland	19 341,00			19 341,00
Massachusetts	51 821,00	24,00	688,00	52 533,00
New Hampshire				
Nova Iorque	18 428,00			18 428,00
Nova Jérsia				
Pensilvânia	132 103,00			132 103,00
Rhode Island				
Virginia	1 437,50			1 437,50
TOTAL ESTADOS	223 191,50	134,00	688,00	224 013,50

1790/1791

Estados	Portugal	Madeira	Cabo Verde	TOTAL
Carolina do Norte				
Carolina do Sul				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
Georgia				
Maryland	51 940,00			51 940,00
Massachusetts	111 331,00			111 331,00
New Hampshire				
Nova Iorque	7 173,00			7 173,00
Nova Jérsia				
Pensilvânia	206 579,00			206 579,00
Rhode Island				
Virginia	2 038,00			2 038,00
TOTAL ESTADOS	379 061,00			379 061,00

Quadro nº. 93 - Tonelagem dos barcos americanos e estrangeiros entrados nos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — tonelada

Nacionalidade	1790/1791	1791/1792	Total do biénio 1790/1792	%	1820/1821	1821/1822	Total do biénio 1820/1822	*% em relação ao total*
Cidades Hanseáticas	3 527	5 677	9 204	*0,599*	6 024	7 982	14 006	*0,807*
Colômbia					409		409	*0,024*
Dinamarca	1 441	752	2 193	*0,143*	4 037	4 477	8 514	*0,491*
Espanha	4 227	3 148	7 375	*0,480*	4 171	7 328	11 499	*0,663*
Estados Unidos	504 900	549 686	1 054 586	*68,581*	765 098	787 961	1 553 059	*89,507*
França	7 337	24 443	31 780	*2,067*	1 916	582	2 498	*0,144*
Grã-Bretanha	206 017	209 646	415 663	*27,031*	55 188	70 669	125 857	*7,253*
Haiti					370	736	1 106	*0,064*
Império e Alemanha	463		463	*0,030*				
Países Baixos	3 707	3 123	6 830	*0,444*	2 466	2 223	4 689	*0,270*
Portos Italianos						210	210	*0,012*
Portugal	**5 079**	**2 843**	**7 922**	***0,515***		**321**	**321**	***0,019***
Prússia					931	957	1 888	*0,109*
Russia	320		320	*0,021*		290	290	*0,017*
Suécia	437	943	1 380	*0,090*	5 386	4 182	9 568	*0,551*
Outros					628	584	1 212	*0,070*
TOTAL			1 537 716	*100,000*			1 735 126	*100,000*

Nos anos de 1791/1792 considerei de nacionalidade americana os navios pertencentes a cidadãos americanos e estrangeiros. O seu valor é de apenas 407 toneladas.

Quadro nº. 94 - Tonelagem dos barcos americanos e estrangeiros entrados nos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — tonelada

Nacionalidade	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1815	1816
Cartagena								534	
Cidades Hanseáticas	1 978	2 989	3 214	1 166	4 373	4 006	4 987	6 699	2 855
Dinamarca	1 113	2 092	1 159	2 364	9 390	8 637	10 430	3 042	3 394
Espanha	7 381	4 337	2 692	3 090	2 230	1 999	2 449	14 155	9 650
França	12 059	8 988	24 343	45 287	11 249	7 425	2 055	4 055	10 997
Grã-Bretanha	216 914	210 618	206 065	100 180	37 058	27 097	19 669	142 710	212 789
Haiti								392	902
Império Germânico	459	2 326		4 972	978	1 077		567	1 029
México									186
Países Baixos	6 136	3 751	3 557	577	417	1 128	301	3 198	5 179
Portos Italianos				458	192	409	758		
Portugal	**3 777**	**4 766**	**2 341**	**3 153**	**6 044**	**738**	**637**	**9 488**	**2 603**
Prússia	394							940	171
Russia		320						12 170	1 890
Suécia	535	361	907	2 319	11 043	4 316	5 560	15 481	
Outros								2 846	292
TOTAL	250 746	240 548	244 278	163 566	82 974	56 832	46 846	216 277	251 937

Não considerámos a tonelagem dos barcos pertença de americanos e estrangeiros, nem os navios construidos no estrangeiro, mas propriedade de americanos, nem as embarcações construidas na América na posse de estrangeiros.

Quadro nº. 95 - Tonelagem dos barcos americanos e estrangeiros provenientes de Portugal entrados nos Estados Unidos da América

Carolina do Norte

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		
Dinamarca		83
Espanha		
Estados Unidos	30 756	33 169
França	437	549
Grã-Bretanha	13 662	12 710
Holanda	73	
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal		**125**
Russia		
Suécia	136	272

Carolina do Sul

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas	3 309	4 727
Dinamarca		405
Espanha	919	613
Estados Unidos	27 358	28 282
França	339	2 751
Grã-Bretanha	20 707	22 697
Holanda	194	
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal	**56**	**56**
Russia		
Suécia	76	300

Connecticut

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		
Dinamarca		
Espanha	59	
Estados Unidos	28 740	26 449
França		31
Grã-Bretanha	3 966	3 538
Holanda	100	159
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal		
Russia		
Suécia		

cont.

Quadro nº. 95 - Tonelagem dos barcos... (cont.)

Delaware

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		
Dinamarca		
Espanha	163	178
Estados Unidos	5 797	5 272
França		
Grã-Bretanha	1 914	2 315
Holanda		
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal		
Russia		
Suécia		

Georgia

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas	218	
Dinamarca		
Espanha	103	206
Estados Unidos	7 796	9 168
França	391	1 355
Grã-Bretanha	16 165	16 403
Holanda	243	
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal		
Russia		
Suécia		

Maryland

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		785
Dinamarca	497	
Espanha	503	209
Estados Unidos	41 748	50 186
França	714	2 656
Grã-Bretanha	18 221	15 426
Holanda	1 372	1 057
Império Germânico	463	
Irlanda		
Portugal	**589**	**742**
Russia		
Suécia		75

cont.

Quadro nº. 95 - Tonelagem dos barcos... (cont.)

Massachusetts

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		
Dinamarca	531	183
Espanha		153
Estados Unidos	172 082	184 012
França	219	1 234
Grã-Bretanha	22 303	19 382
Holanda	318	505
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal	**249**	**51**
Russia	320	
Suécia		

New Hampshire

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		
Dinamarca		
Espanha		
Estados Unidos	13 028	13 379
França	264	
Grã-Bretanha	1 386	1 739
Holanda		
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal	**162**	
Russia		
Suécia		132

Nova Iorque

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		
Dinamarca		
Espanha	243	399
Estados Unidos	46 796	59 142
França	1 504	2 484
Grã-Bretanha	35 053	39 525
Holanda	974	551
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal	1 564	1 207
Russia		
Suécia		

cont.

Quadro nº. 95 - Tonelagem dos barcos... (cont.)

Nova Jérsia

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		
Dinamarca		
Espanha		
Estados Unidos	5 281	5 359
França		
Grã-Bretanha		
Holanda		
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal		
Russia		
Suécia		

Pensilvânia

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		
Dinamarca	219	82
Espanha	2 125	1 030
Estados Unidos	53 646	65 473
França	966	2 798
Grã-Bretanha	26 418	22 380
Holanda	153	700
Império Germânico		
Irlanda	1 007	
Portugal	**2 459**	**663**
Russia		
Suécia	225	74

Rhode Island

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		166
Dinamarca		
Espanha	47	
Estados Unidos	29 110	24 331
França	88	
Grã-Bretanha	280	700
Holanda	100	
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal		
Russia		
Suécia		

cont.

Quadro nº. 95 - Tonelagem dos barcos... (cont.)

Virginia

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792
Cidades Hanseáticas		
Dinamarca	194	
Espanha	65	363
Estados Unidos	42 762	45 511
França	2 415	10 591
Grã-Bretanha	44 935	52 860
Holanda	180	153
Império Germânico		
Irlanda		
Portugal		
Russia		
Suécia		90

Juntei a tonelagem dos navios americanos com a dos navios pertencentes a americanos e estrangeiros.

Quadro nº. 96 - Tonelagem e nacionalidade dos navios provenientes de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses, entrados nos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — tonelada

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792	Total 1790/1792	1820/1821	1821/1822	Total 1820/1822
Cidades Hanseáticas	152	624	776	561	1 132	1 693
Dinamarca				92		92
Espanha		294	294			
Estados Unidos	19 243	27 539	46 782	41 742	44 347	86 089
França	46		46			
Holanda	285		285			
Grã-Bretanha	3 190	4 788	7 978			
Portugal	**4 691**	**2 297**	**6 988**		**321**	**321**
Prússia				205	347	552
Suécia				249		249
Outros				148		148
TOTAL			*63 149*			*89 144*

Quadro nº. 97 - Tonelagem e nacionalidade dos navios provenientes de Portugal, Madeira, Açores domínios portugueses, entrados nos Estados Unidos da América

unidade — tonelada

Portugal metropolitano

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792	Total 1790-1792	1820/1821	1821/1822	Total 1820-1822
Cidades Hanseáticas	152	624	776	561	1 132	1 693
Dinamarca						
Espanha		153	153			
Estados Unidos	11 665	18 317	29 982	19 678	17 803	37 481
França			0			
Holanda	285		285			
Grã-Bretanha	1 446	3 127	4 573			
Portugal	**2 263**	**1 717**	**3 980**			
Prússia				205	347	552
Suécia				249		249
Outros						
TOTAL			*39 749*			*39 975*

Madeira

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792	Total 1790-1792	1820/1821	1821/1822	Total 1820-1822
Cidades Hanseáticas						
Dinamarca						
Espanha						
Estados Unidos	5 271	5 319	10 590	4 140	2 398	6 538
França						
Holanda						
Grã-Bretanha	1 421	1 358	2 779			
Portugal	**1 471**	**321**	**1 792**			
Prússia						
Suécia						
Outros				148		148
TOTAL			*15 161*			*6 686*

Açores

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792	Total 1790-1792	1820/1821	1821/1822	Total 1820-1822
Cidades Hanseáticas						
Dinamarca						
Espanha		141	141			
Estados Unidos	970	1 174	2 144	2 287	3 297	5 584
França	46		46			
Holanda						
Grã-Bretanha	100		100			
Portugal	**795**	**208**	**1 003**		**321**	**321**
Prússia						
Suécia						
Outros						
TOTAL			*3 434*			*5 905*

cont.

Quadro nº. 97 - Tonelagem e nacionalidade dos navios ... (cont.)

unidade — tonelada

Cabo Verde

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792	Total 1790-1792	1820/1821	1821/1822	Total 1820-1822
Cidades Hanseáticas						
Dinamarca				92		92
Espanha						
Estados Unidos	1 337	2 729	4 066	2 038	2 320	4 358
França						
Holanda						
Grã-Bretanha	223	303	526			
Portugal	**162**	**51**	**213**			
Prússia						
Suécia						
Outros						
TOTAL			*4 805*			*4 450*

Brasil

Nacionalidades	1790/1791	1791/1792	Total 1790-1792	1820/1821	1821/1822	Total 1820-1822
Cidades Hanseáticas						
Dinamarca						
Espanha						
Estados Unidos				10 599	18 529	29 128
França						
Holanda						
Grã-Bretanha						
Portugal						
Prússia						
Suécia						
Outros						
TOTAL						*29 128*

Quadro nº 98 - Tonelagem dos navios entrados nos Estados Unidos da América provenientes de Portugal, Madeira, Açores e domínios portugueses

1790/1791

unidade — tonelada

Estados	Portugal	% em relação ao total dos Estados	Madeira	% em relação ao total dos Estados	Açores	% em relação ao total dos Estados	Cabo Verde	% em relação ao total dos Estados	Total, Portugal Madeira, Açores e domínios	% em relação ao total dos Estados
Carolina do Norte	601,00	3,801	658,00	8,061					1 259,00	4,560
Carolina do Sul	354,00	2,239	294,00	3,602					648,00	2,347
Connecticut										
Delaware										
Georgia										
Maryland	2 093,00	13,238	917,00	11,234	46,00	2,768			3 056,00	11,070
Massachusetts	2 839,00	17,956	163,00	1,997	342,00	20,578	1 251,00	63,470	4 595,00	16,644
New Hampshire							162,00	8,219	162,00	0,587
Nova Iorque	1 269,00	8,026	2 490,00	30,503	404,00	24,308			4 163,00	15,080
Nova Jérsia										
Pensilvânia	7 504,00	47,461	2 723,00	33,358	770,00	46,330	344,00	17,453	11 341,00	41,080
Rhode Island							214,00	10,857	214,00	0,775
Virginia	1 151,00	7,280	918,00	11,246	100,00	6,017			2 169,00	7,857
TOTAL ESTADOS	15 811,00	100,000	8 163,00	100,000	1 662,00	100,000	1 971,00	100,000	27 607,00	100,000

1791/1792

Estados	Portugal	% em relação ao total dos Estados	Madeira	% em relação ao total dos Estados	Açores	% em relação ao total dos Estados	Cabo Verde	% em relação ao total dos Estados	Total, Portugal Madeira, Açores e domínios	% em relação ao total dos Estados
Carolina do Norte	569,49	2,378	317,00	4,528			52,00	1,715	938,49	2,640
Carolina do Sul	1 702,00	7,108	395,00	5,643					2 097,00	5,898
Connecticut	176,00	0,735							176,00	0,495
Delaware										
Georgia										
Maryland	3 814,23	15,930					303,00	9,991	4 117,23	11,580
Massachusetts	4 461,00	18,631	731,00	10,442	193,00	12,228	1 635,00	53,911	7 020,00	19,744
New Hampshire	288,00	1,203							288,00	0,810
Nova Iorque	4 023,25	16,803	2 476,25	35,373	814,50	51,605	516,50	17,031	7 830,50	22,024
Nova Jérsia	245,00	1,023							245,00	0,689
Pensilvânia	5 678,67	23,717	868,00	12,399	570,83	36,167			7 117,50	20,018
Rhode Island			164,00	2,343			526,25	17,352	690,25	1,941
Virginia	2 985,74	12,470	2 049,06	29,271					5 034,80	14,161
TOTAL ESTADOS	23 943,38	100,000	7 000,31	100,000	1 578,33	100,000	3 032,75	100,000	35 554,77	100,000

ANEXO II

DOCUMENTOS

Nota explicativa

Os documentos que reproduzimos a seguir encontram-se guardados no Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo (núcleo do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros), nos *National Archives and Records Administration* dos Estados Unidos (núcleo do Departamento de Estado), no Arquivo Distrital de Braga (Arquivo do Conde da Barca), no Arquivo Distrital do Porto (núcleo do Governo Civil) e no *Illinois Historical Survey* (*Arnold Dohrman Papers*). Dada a sua importância para o tema que estudamos, e também devido ao facto de se tratarem, quase exclusivamente, de manuscritos inéditos, transcrevemo-los integralmente, como forma de ilustrar o tipo de fontes utilizadas nesta dissertação.

Além destes, reproduzimos dois documentos publicados nos volumes VII e VIII dos *American State Papers*, um deles (nº.13) enumera os vários produtos sujeitos ao pagamento de direitos *ad valorem* e o outro (nº. 42) fornece-nos informações preciosas e pormenorizadas acerca da forma como eram organizadas as estatísticas americanas, por nós utilizadas.

Refira-se, por último, que dada a diversidade dos núcleos e dos arquivos onde os documentos se encontram guardados, organizámo-los por ordem cronológica, de modo a facilitar a sua consulta.

Nº 1
Sem data, sem lugar de redacção, sem autor e sem destinatário. (Trata-se de um documento de finais do século XVIII, posterior a 1783)
Documento acerca do comércio entre Portugal e os Estados Unidos.
A.D.B. Arquivo do Conde da Barca, pasta 17.

Apenas se concluio a páz entre os americanos das Provincias Unidas, e os inglezes, tratou logo esta Junta a fazer partir para aquelle continente Joze Rodrigues Silva, com effeito foi dirigindo-se primeiramente a Nova York, e conduzindo hûa embarcaçaõ de vinhos finos de Feitoria, que vendeo logo alî e nas praças de comercio mais vezinhas, reputando-os por bom preço, sem lhe baixarem de 80$000 pipa que deixa hum lucro muito bom: A vista disto, e das mais noticias agradaveis, que nos repetio o dito administrador, tratou a mesma Junta de lhe mandar segunda expediçaõ, com vinhos que foraõ bem vendidos e lhe ordenou mais girasse por todo aquelle paiz que fosse comerciavel, e que nas partes que lhe fosse possivel introduzisse amostras do nosso vinho fino, e procurasse abrir as mais sahidas correspondentes; assim o fez, e com felicidade e dando parte de tudo a Junta, esta em consequencia lhe tem repetido remessas de vinho de Feitoria, e ultimamente lhe foi hûa de dozentas, e tantas pipas; concluindo finalmente que áproporçaõ, que os americanos forem crescendo em riquezas e entre elles se estabelecer melhor a boa fé que deve haver no comercio crescerá o consumo dos vinhos finos do Douro que faraõ hum emportante ramo de comercio para Portugal. Aquelles povos já conhecião os vinhos do Douro que lhe hiaõ por via de Inglaterra porem muito adulterados, e caros agora conheceráo a sua pureza bondade, e duraçaõ de sorte que os de França e Hespanha muito defecultozamente teraõ preferencia aos sobreditos do Douro concluindo que por parte desta Junta naõ ha descuido de promover quanto lhe he possivel este comercio, que se espera vá em grande augmento pois que os mesmos particulares que tentaraõ já as suas exportaçoêns tem continuado, e mostraõ ambiçaõ neste comercio que se pode calcular athe aqui no consumo de 1000 pipas de vinho anualmente e crecerá. Ora isto junto com os generos de açucar fruta, azeite e sal, que aquelles povos de nós vaõ recebendo faz já hum artigo concideravel, e que merece toda a attençaõ de Sua Magestade dignando-se lembrar da necessidade que tem Portugal de concluir hum tratado de comercio com aquelles povos para segurança das duas naçoens. Portugal pode tirar dos americanos aduellas para pipas, milho, trigo, alcatraõ, pixe, sendo-lhe precizo. Tudo o referido he o que posso por hora informar a Vossa Senhoria. Tambem há poucas semánas se fes remessa d'alguas pipas de vinho especial, por especulaçáo, para a Filadélfia, consignadas a hum mancêbo Paliar, que parece há partiu para aquella terra, e seu thio Domingos Brune acredita, e comigo tem entrado em práctica de hûa grande negociaçaó de cópia consideravel de vinho, consignada ao mesmo Paliár e Companhia na mesma Filadélfia, segurando o importe o mesmo Brune, e Clamouse com cérto prémio por cento cujo ajuste se poderá conseguir, senáo houver algua máquina, que o destrúa, semelhante a que tem embaraçado o estabelecimento da caza en Londres. Finalmente amigo e senhor se em tudo se procedêra com a sinceridade, que eu dezejo, veria Vossa Senhoria progressos grandes e utéis, e por ora nao posso dizer mais.

Nº. 2
1778, Março, 26, Paris
Ofício nº. 760 do embaixador de Portugal em Paris, D. Vivente de Sousa Coutinho, para Ayres de Sá e Mello
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivos das Legações, Legação em Paris, *ofícios secretos ao Marquês de Pombal, livro 671 (1776-1781).*

Nº. 760. *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor.*

Não julguei athe hoje prudente encontrar-me com Monsieur Francklin; porque havendo huá grande agitaçaó entre as cortes de França, e da Grande Bretanha, sem duvida se saberia, e se daria hú motivo differente á minha conferencia. Esta manhãa o vi, e de pois de fallar-lhe das noticias publicas lhe disse, que o animo da Raynha Nossa Senhora não era, que se offendesse nos seus portos o direito natural, e das gentes; e que podia estar persuadido, que esta regra se observaria sem alteração, sendo conforme com a justiça, que se admira nas disposições da nossa Augusta Soberana. Perguntou-me se se tinha dado aquella ordem por escripto: respondi-lhe, que mostrando a experiencia, que ella existia, era inutil de penetrar o expediente, que o gabinete havia abrassado para fazer cessar aquilo a que se podia dar o nome de violencia. Repetio-me quanto era desagradavel para elles a interrupção de estarem privados dos vinhos, e outros generos de Portugal, serião constrangidos a substituir esta falta por meios, que serião contrarios aos intereces das duas nações. Observei-lhe, que Sua Magestade Fidelissima nas circunstancias actuaes não podia fazer outra couza sem prejuizo da alliança, que tinha com Inglaterra, que guardava religiosamente; mas que elles devião esperar, que o tempo restituisse a balança ao seu antigo estado. Segurou-me, que o Congresso tinha passado as ordens mais expressas aos corsarios de não attacar outros navios, que não fossem inglezes, e que assim podiamos estar certos, que elles respeitarão sempre a bandeira portugueza. Não lhe falei no sucesso do nosso forte por que elle o deichou em silencio. Procurei sondar o seu animo sobre a situação em que se achavão, e facilmente cahio a conversação sobre esta materia: Disse-me, que lhe parecia impossivel, que Inglaterra maltratada por hûa guerra, que lhe custava trinta milhões de livras sterlinas, e trinta, que perdia na diminuição dos fundos, sem contar o sacrificio dos homens, pudesse sustentar huma guerra contra França, Espanha, e as Colonias Septentrionais. Que os Actos do Parlamento concebidos daquella maneyra, não produsirião nunca o menor effeito; e que se os Comissarios pretendião ganhar algum terreno com a divisão, se enganavão, porque os espiritos estavão todos dispostos a deffender a independencia, a liberdade de navegação, e do comercio; artigos incompativeis com as vistas da Grande Bretanha. Que a sua marinha se augmentava consideravelmente, e que as tropas de terra se aperfeiçoavão na disciplina: que tinhão armas, e munições sufficientes para duas campanhas. Terminei a pratica, não me parecendo a proposito passar a diante, e despedi-me delle na certeza, de que não cometerão hostilidade contra os nossos navios mercantes. Se elles fizerem algum comercio nesses portos debacho de outra bandeira, pertence a Sua Magestade decidir se se

deve ou não fechar os olhos, e conciliar para o futuro huá naçaó, que pode dar muito que fazer a todas as potencias, que estendem os seus dominios álem dos mares.

Aqui se ignora, se a corte de Madrid teve hum pleno conhecimento deste Tratado com os insurgentes, que a necessidade precipitou; e quaes serám as resoluções de Sua Magestade Catholica. Fazem-se sobre este ponto varios juizos, mas eu tenho difficuldade a persuadir-me, que França o effeituasse sem preceder o consentimento de Espanha. Enfim, pelas cartas de Madrid receberâ V. Exa. das luzes, que eu não posso dar-lhe na occasião presente. Torno a repetir a V. Exª.ª, que tanto Monsieur de Maurepas, como Monsieur de Vergennes, me encarregarão de segurar a Raynha Nossa Senhora dos sentimentos de amisade de Sua Magestade Christianissima, e da firme idea em que se achava, de que Portugal conservaria durante esta guerra huá perfeita neutralidade.

Deos &c. Paris 26 de Março de 1778.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor Ayres de Sa e Mello

Nº.3
1786, Setembro, 18, Carolina do Norte
Certificado de Joseph Shute, comandante do navio *Hart of Oak*, relatando o que Arnold Hendrik Dohrman fez pela sua tripulação e pelos outros marinheiros americanos chegados a Lisboa prisioneiros, durante a guerra. Este documento foi autenticado por Richard Caswell, governador do estado da Carolina do Norte em 18 de Setembro de 1786.
I.H.S., Arnold Henry Dohrman Collection

I the subscriber Joseph Shute late comander of the sloop Hart of Oak, from New Bern in North-Carolina, do hereby certify, that in the Year of Our Lord 1777. I met with the misfortune of running the sayd sloop on shore about sixty legues from Lisbon whereby I lost my said vessel, that my crew consisted of twenty four hands, that I was assisted & supported by Arnold Henry Dohrman Esquire from the time of meeting with the above misfortune. During my stay in Portugall, which was until the 20 January 1779 that a very considerable number of American prisoners, collected from different prizes, captured by New England privateers & retaken by the British, most of whom where almost naked, and many among them sick & wounded, amounting in the whole to about 70 or eighty men, were received, cloathed, supported & provided with doctors & all the necessaires by the sayd Arnold Henry Dohrman then residing at Lisbon, and as no passports could be obtain'd to send them to France or Spain by land & no foreign nations, could be prevail'd upon the risque the carrying them to any port in France, on account of the resentment of the Brittish, Mr. Dohrman after maintaining us for about one year, untill an opportunity offered put on board a ship in Setuval, being sixty five in number,

cloathed us all & supplied the provisions sufficient to transport us from thence to America, but unfortunately were again captured three days after our departure & after being stript & plundered we where again set on shore, where we were supported at his expence, untill the warr between Spain Great Brittain afforded us an opportunity to embark from Vigo for our native country in America, at which time Mr. Dohrman again furnish'd them all with new cloaths & provided all the necessaries for their passage to America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of September in the Year of Our Lord seventeenhundred and eighty six.

Richard Casswell,

L. S. *Governor of the State of*

North Carolina

Nº. 4
1788, Fevereiro, 2, Lisboa
Observações sobre o commercio dos Estados Unidos d'America com Portugal por Ignacio Palyart.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros. Arquivo Central, *correspondência dos Cônsulados Portugueses nos Estados Unidos da América* (1788-1832). Caixa 273.

1788

Observações sobre o commercio dos Estados Unidos da America para com o Portugal

A America Septentrional hoje denominada os treze Estados Unidos ainda que na infancia da sua emancipação ja tem occupado a attenção de algumas pottencias europeas não só por motivos politicos mas tambem pello do seu commercio.

Hum continente cuja população se estima a quatro milhoens de habitantes os quaes se dobrem progressivamente de vinte em vinte annos pella emigração não pode deixar de establecer a sua respectabilidade pellos tempos adiantes, o caso he haver união entre elles e como esta ja se manifesta pella approbação tacita da Constituição novamente formada em datta de 10 de Novembro proximo passado devemos presummir que a boa ordem hade permanecer.

O verdadeiro conhecimento e consideração das exportaçoens e importaçoens de hum paiz para outro, são os principios pellos quaes nos devemos regular para puder assentar sobre o justo valor do seu commercio respectivo e para prever e ajuisar dos seus interesses e probavel conducta.

Para fazer hum calculo certo e decidir sobre huma questão desta natureza he necessario examinar e assertar quaes são os principios digo as precisoens da America que este reyno pode suprir com superior aventagem aos outros e juntamente saber os productos admissiveis que América tem para fazer os retornos.

Os vinhos, sal e fruta, os quaes formam os principaes generos das nossas exportaçõens tem hoje consummo estabelecido na America circunstancia avantajosa que devemos á naturesa do trattado de commercio com Inglaterra may patria que foi destas colonias pois facilitou specialmente a introdução dos vinhos cujas qualidades são procuradas com prefferencia aos dos outros paises. — Pellas observaçoens feitas no anno de 1787 evalua-se a extração dos productos portugueses em

2.000 pipas de vinho de Lisboa	a 60$000	.....	Reis 120.000$000
1.200 .. dito .... dito .. do Porto	60$000	.....	" 72.000$000
10.000 moyos de sal	1$800	.....	" 18.000$000
3.000 caixas de frutta	2$000	.....	" 6.000$000
			Reis 216.000$000

Não faço aqui menção dos artigos asiaticos que forão deste reyno para lá porquanto este commercio fica aniquilado pellas connexoens em direitura que os americanos commeção a ter por toda a parte da Asia.

O gosto do azeite na America he muito limittado e so se usa nos commestiveis para o que prefferem o de França ainda que mais caro não tendo este o gosto forte que faz desmerecer o nosso, porem como esta particularidade provem da manufactura, o remedio acha-se na adopção do procedimento frances.

A Real Companhia do Alto Douro que no anno de 1786 me honrarão com a sua agencia por todos os estados da America tentarão por varias veses a introdução deste genero sem sucesso algum e isto so pello motivo asima explicado. — Si portanto os americanos se approveitarem dos ingredientes que possuem para estabelecerem manufactura e que he muito probavel, os nosso azeites hão de ser procurados para o mesmo fim que hoje Inglaterra e França as extrahem. Os directores desta mesma Junta exhibirão o maior zelo patriotico nas indaçoens mercantils que me mandarão fazer, pois sem se limittarem a extração dos generos e manufacturas do reyno quiserão extender-se aos productos das nossas colonias americanas; porem estas são de naturesa e attendidas com circunstancias a não puderem hir em concurrencia com os das Antilhas com as quaes ha huma connexão immediata. — De baixo deste mesmo principio fazem as nossas ilhas dos Açores e Madeira hum commercio bastante extenço para America aonde os seus vinhos são muito procurados. — Estes são os limittes das nossas exportaçoens. — Agora he necessario attender aos produtos americanos admissiveis neste reyno.

Aquella parte dos Estados Unidos chamada Nova Inglaterra e que he formada pellas provincias de New Hampshire, Massachusset, Rohde e Conecticute, fazião as maiores expediçoens para pesca do

bacalhau as quaes se effectuão sobre os bancos da Terra Nova porem ha huma circomstancia no terceiro artigo do trattado de commercio digo de paz inteiramente calculado a expulsar os americanos deste previlegio. — pois diz que puderão os americanos pescar sobre os bancos da Terra Nova, no golpho de S. Lourenço e mais partes que antecedentemente frequentavão porem que não puderão secar o seu peixe em nenhum porto habitados pellos vassalos da Sua Magestade Britanica mas sim naquelles que não tiverem proprietarios . — pella condição desta clausula que he nacida de huma politica muito grande ficão impossibilitados os americanos a seguirem a pescaria com a mesma aventagem. — O motivo he que os territorios sobre a costa do mar naquellas alturas que vem a ser Nova Escocia, Labrador e Terra Nova ficando debaixo da proteção da Gram Bretanha forão logo depois da paz distribuidos entre os royalistas americanos em recompensa aos serviços que tinhão rendido ao seu rey, estes pella animosidade que naturalmente tem a huma nação que os expulsou e cujos interesses milităo fortemente em opposição, não poupão diligencias algumas em manifestar a sua inveteração aos competitores da sua industria e por consequencia os não hão deixar desembarcar nos seus portos para fazerem as operaçoens necessarias para o fabrico do bacalhau; demais que he o interesse de todas as naçoens de limittar e proteger o commercio das suas colonias nos vassalos respectivos. — No anno de 1772 avaluarão-se as entradas do bacalhau na Nova Inglaterra em 250.000 quintaes e do anno de 1787 so em 60,000 . — dos quais 10,000 quintaes vierão para este reyno a 24/ ... £12,000 ... 7/6 Reis 25.600$000.

O trigo he hum dos principaes ramo da agricultura dos Estados da Nova York, Jerseys, Pensilvania e Delaware a sua sahida he principalmente para Portugal e Espanha e alguns portos do Mediterraneo. — A França e Inglaterra so admitte quando ha huma colhetta diminutta. — O gabinette de Portugal exhibio huma politica muito sam na prohibição das farinhas neste reyno pois he certo que antes da guerra a ballança do comercio por este motivo pendia muito a favor da America e tanto assim que se calculou a entrada do ouro naquellas collonias a 120.000 £ Sterling. O caso he differente hoje a importação deste commestivel he em bruto e o seu custo de manufactura vem a centrar no reyno. — Os philadelphianos, sentem tão sensivelmente a falta deste mercado para suas farinhas que por modo de despique puserão no anno de 1786 hum direito avultado sobre os nossos vinhos de 20 por cento mais que os outros; porem os estados visinhos não entrando neste mesmo plano, facilitava-nos o desembarque sem pagar maiores direitos e destes he que hião clandestinamente para o estado da Pensilvania — Justamente nesta epoca chegarão duas embarcaçoens com vinhos que a Real Companhia do Porto me tinha consignado e como a perda dos direitos sobre estes vinhos ás condições originalmente posto vinhão a ser consequentes, representei em hum memorial a Assembleia legislativa que houvesse de annular huma ley cujo effeito unicamente militava contra si, pella admição que os Estados visinhos davão aos nossos vinhos e que a não puder conseguir o fim desta representação que me viria obrigado a desembarcar estes vinhos no Estado de Jerseys — a consequencia foi revogar-se a ley e hoje estão os nosso vinhos sobre o pé dos demais.

Huma aventagem que resulta ao Portugal desta revolução he a divisão que subsiste entre a America dependente da Gram Bretanha da America independente (os Estados Unidos). He conhecido que os territorios fertis do Canada produzem o trigo em grande abundancia porem a difficuldade da

navegação do Rio de S. Lourenço a qual he so praticavel alguns meses no anno disanamava as speculaçoens europeias par aquelles portos e por consequencia a cultura que se regula segundo a sahida que tem não se extendeo ao ponto do qual he suceptivel. — Nestas circomstancias os philadelphianos sobretudo monopolisavão aquelle genero e fabricando-se em farinha nos seus portos re-exportavão-no para este e outros reyno; hoje pella divisão de interesses resultou huma emulação de cultura, logo estes hão de vir a ser concurentes e em todos os paizes aonde ha falta de hum genero he de seu interesse animar a concurencia de muitos afim de obter mais em conta no anno de 1787 as entradas de trigo da America para este reyno não passarão de

150,000 bushels a 6/6 ..... £ 48,750

a 7/6 ..... Reis 104.000$000.

Os madeiramentos da America puderião ser objetto de consequencia porem o corte não he calculado para o nosso mercado o do Baltico ainda que mais caro (ainda que mais caro) he prefferido pella qualidade e dimençoens. — As importaçoens que se tem feito neste genero forão em aduellas e estas principalmente para Lisboa mais que para o Porto aonde o comprimento das pipas sendo maiores não chegão as aduellas americanas, porem com facilidade se pode remediar a esta circumstancia. A importação do anno passado evalua-se em

300.000 aduellas para esta cidade } ..... a £ 10. ..... Reis 7.253$000
40,000 " para o Porto }

Os provimentos maritimos antes da Revolução herão hum dos principaes ramo de commercio das duas Carolinas e Georgia. Calculava-se a exportação do pixe e alcatrão em 150,000 barrils annualmente para Inglaterra- A suspenção das manufacturas deste genero occasionada pella guerra sucittou a idea de'o mandar vir do Norte da Russia para Inglaterra aonde estes artigos se tem cultivado com muito bom sucesso tanto assim que estes annos passados os americanos não tem pudido hir em concurencia com elles e as poucas expedições que para ca tem vindo não vale a pena de mencionarem portanto devemos de presummir que a industria dos americanos hade promover este commercio de maneira estabelecerem concurencia com os do Norte da Europa.

Estas são as precisoens que a America septentrional nos pode suprir em pagamento ao gasto que faz dos nossos productos pella recapitulação seguinte ver-se-ha que a ballança do Commercio do anno de 1787 sahio a favor de Portugal -- viz--

2.000 pipas de vinho de Lisboa	*a 60$000*	*.....*	*Reis 120.000$000*
1.200 .. " ..... " .. do Porto	*60$000*	*.....*	*" 72.000$000*
10.000 moyos de sal	*1$800*	*.....*	*" 18.000$000*
3.000 caixas de frutta	*2$000*	*.....*	*" 6.000$000*
			Reis 216.000$000

Contra

trigo	*Reis*	*104.000$000*	
peixe	"	*25.600$000*	
aduella	"	*7.250$000*	*136.650$000*
			Reis 79.350$000

este ballanço ainda que não tenha entrado em species para o reyno sempre foi remittido por sua conta a aquella parte da Europa a quem o Portugal fica devendo por ballanço de contas; esta mesma circomstancia acconteceu a Real Companhia do Porto cujos fundos realisados em America forão remettidos em lettras pagaveis em Londres.

A natureza das nossas exportaçoens para a America sendo particular ao territorio e clima nunca puderá achar impedimento ou prohibição fundada sobre o titulo de proteger a cultura dos vinhos cujo ramo tentarão varias vezes sem sucesso algum. — A unica prestação que os americanos puderão ter; será quererem introdusir as suas farinhas neste reyno, como em Espanha cujos vinhos não obstante estas aventagens não tem prorrogativa sobre os nossos em quanto nos direitos. — O meyo mais efficas de nos conservar a connexão nas circomstancias presente seria de concluir um trattado de commercio com elles, enquanto o seu estado de fraquesa lhes não permite aspirar a pretençoens maiores, em que se pudesse stipular que se não consederia favor particular as outras naçoens no commercio ou navegação que não fosse universal. Temos vencido a maior difficuldade; que he emtroduzir os nossos generos de modo a fazelos objettos de necessidades estes hão de augmentar com a população e prosperidade daquelle paiz e consequentemente a ballança do commercio hade crecer todos os anos a favor de Portugal cuja população não he suceptivel do augmento sensivel. O Interesse do Portugal pede a maior vigilancia nos Estados Unidos não só pelas connexoens reciprocas dos dois paiz mas tambem pella visinhança em que estão de ambas colonias americanas para onde se tem feito expidiçoens illicitas e as quaes não hão de parar athé que haja algum encarregado de as vigiar. — Bem conhecido he que no Brazil se tem vendido fazendas europeias 2 por cento mais barratto que no reyno. A Espanha no mesmo predicamento em que nós estamos respecivamente ás suas colonias vio-se obrigada a mandar hum enviado e consul-geral e estes ainda tem mão na ambição dos que precedentemente fazião o commercio para as suas colonias - pouco tempo antes da minha sahida da America se confiscarão os passaportes a duas embarcações espanholas que vinhão com arribadas fingida. Estes exemplos mostra bem palpavelmente a necessidade em que estamos de seguir o exemplo da Espanha a qual ainda não tem trattado de commercio com os Estados Unidos. — quasi todas as naçoens europeas tem os seus representativos nesta nova Republica não obstante que a maior parte não tem trattado. — Estes o fazem por etiquetta nós o deveriamos fazer por necessidade.

Si a Sua Magestade se dignar nomear hum consul geral que houvesse de dar parte dos paços clandestinos que pudessem acontecer, rogaria me quisesse honrar com hum emprego para o que não

haveria de apoupar diligencias algumas para manifestar o zelo patriotico, e desimpenhando as obrigaçoens de hum fiel vassalo.

Ignacio Palyart

Lisboa, 2 de Fevereiro de 1788.

Nº. 5
1791, Outubro,16, Lisboa
Despacho nº. 37 do ministro residente, coronel David Humphreys, para o Secretário de Estado, Thomas Jefferson.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States Ministers to Portugal, vol. 3 (November 19, 1790 — September 17, 1793), (National Archives microfilm publication, M43, rolo 2).*

(Nº. 37)

Lisbon October 16th 1791

Sir

Since my last letter, which was dated the 1st of this month and sent by the British Packet, I have had the pleasure to receive your dispatches of the 23d of August. I thank you for the American publications addressed to me, and shall seek an opportunity of forwarding those intended for Mr. Carmichael. This goes by a vessel bound to Boston; and will be accompanied with such European newspapers as have come to hand since my last.

I intended in the postscript of my letters of May 17th, that I should probably have opportunities of demonstrating what I had asserted respecting the mild government and prosperous state of Portugal. I will now mention two or three leasing facts for that purpose.

Since I have been in this country only one execution has taken place, and that was of a fratricide. During the same time; I have not heard of a single assassination or robery committed in Lisbon or indeed in the kingdom. A few years ago, the former was so frequent, that dead bodies were very often exposed in the streets. At first it was expected that the extreme mildness of the Queen and particularly her reluctance to consent to sanguinary punishments would encourage offenders and encrease the number of crimes. I apprehend the reverse has rather been the result, and that the character of the nation is somewhat changed for the better. Banishment is said to have had more efficacy in deterring from the perpetration of crimes, than executions.

The other circumstances I proposed to mention respect the balance of trade, particularly with

England. It is well known that the packets, which ply between that country and this, were instituted to facilitate the commercial intercourse and principally for the sake of carrying money from hence. Formerly each packet commonly carried from 50 to 100,000 moidores. For some time past no gold has been exported from this to that country. But it was not until a month past that the tide has decidedly turned. The two last packets brought considerable gold from England here. And a merchant vessel has just arrived from London with 20,000 moidores on board. These facts require no comment. — The causes which have produced the astonishing change have been gradually and secretly working for some years past. The manufactures introduced into Portugal in the time of the marquis Pombal and since, have greatly lessened importations from abroad: particularly of coarse woollens for the colonies. The high duties on imported woollens, and the exemption from duties on those manufactured at home, have induced some men of large capitals to employ their money in this manufacture. Other fabrics have also sprung up from nothing and become flourishing in a few years. Such as, glass, hats and every thing made of leather. The Morocco leather (as the coloured leather is called) has become an extensive and profitable article of exportation.

At the same time, that the imports were diminishing, the exports were augmenting in a rapid manner. Cotton, sugar and some other productions from the colonies, in forming a great branch of export, have contributed much towards effecting this change. The late vast demand for cotton in England has operated more powerfully towards effecting this change than almost all the other articles together. And it is but few years since a bale of cotton was first exported from this country.

More wine is aldo shipped to England than formerly. There used to be exported from Oporto to England from 25 to 30,000 pipes of wine annually; last year the quantity amounted to 48,000 pipes.

Mr. Barclay has nearly completed the purchase of the articles he proposes to carry with him. But as yet he has not found a passage for Gibraltar.

With great regard and esteem
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and
most humble servant
David Humphreys
№. 37

The Secretary of State

Nº. 6
1791, Dezembro, 23, Lisboa
Despacho nº. 41 do ministro residente, coronel David Humphreys, para o Secretário de Estado, Thomas Jefferson.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States Ministers to Portugal, vol. 3 (November 19, 1790 — September 17, 1793), (National Archives microfilm publication, M43, rolo 2).*

(Nº. 41)

Lisbon, December 23d. 1791

Sir

By captain Stabo I have an opportunity of advising you, that, in my two last letters of November 22nd. and December 4th I enclosed receipts from Mr. Barclay to me, for the amount of the sum appropriated for the services with which he is charged in Morocco: viz, thirty two thousand, one hundred and seventy five current gilders, which he received specifically in 7000 dollars and 1931$610 milreas, making 9202$610 milreas. Since his departure I have heard nothing from him.

The jealousy of the Portuguese government, with regard to its foreign possessions (of which you seem to have been apprised) and the precaution necessary in making enquiries, have prevented me rom obtaining such satisfactory information as I desired on the subject mentioned to me in your letter of the 11th of April last. Indeed I have hitherto only been able to collect such general observations, as might be drawn apparently without design in accidental conversations, from different persons acquainted there. Among others, I have once found an occasion to converse with Mr. Pinto on the subject; he having introduced it of his own accord.

As this government seems desirous to make the population of Portugal appear greater, than it really is; so, I have no doubt, there is a wish to have that of the American settlements believed less, than it is. Different accounts differ very much, and are none of them to be entirely depended upon. That which has appeared to me to be most likely to be founded, makes the population about 1,600,000.

The real riches and resources of the inhabitants are encreasing in some kind of ratio to the diminution of the produce of the mines. Instead of giving a certain proportion of the precious metals to government; they were obliged (a few years ago) to furnish a specific sum. This caused uneaseness, remonstrance, a change of system, and eventually a great substitution of agriculture, for labour in the mines. Hence the vast augmentation of the imports from Brazil to the mother country; particularly in the articles of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco. Mr. Pinto informed me, he believed the value of the cotton imported from Brazil was equal to that of all other articles brought from thence. I told him, I had heard many of the last ships, from Portugal to Brazil, had carried money as a remittance for the productions of

that country, He replied, he had no doubt it was very true. From these circumstances you will naturally conclude, the merchants and planters must be very wealthy. Their wealth is undoubtedly daily encreasing. Few now transfer their property, or come to reside in the mother country. The ties of attachment are weakning. The merchants, instead of consigning their cargoes, as formerly, to merchants in Portugal, have. within a short time, established factors and agents here. Manufactures of several kinds are also growing rapidly in the colonies. Those in wood and iron, especially as applied to shipbuilding, have acquired the same degree of improvement as in the mother country. The ships built by the Portuguese, are on the English model, and inferior to no others in Europe.

The natives of Portugal are by no means deficient in point of genius. Notwithstanding the depression and embarassment under which it labours, recent facts exist to prove, that individuals have an uncommon portion of it. Yet the Brazilians are allowed to be a more shrewd and penetrating people. They are generally, like the inhabitants of most warm climates, indolent. Still they have more books, more instruction, and particularly more knowledge on the subject of government, than the people of Portugal.

Some troubles, though not extending to insurrections, have happened within a year past in Brazil. Now a pretty good share of tranquility prevails. The colonists have however many causes of complaint; and the government at home of apprehension, that a seperation must one day inevitably take place.

I shall not fail to prosecute my enquiries by all the prudent means within my reach.

I have not received any news lately from Mr. Carmichael: but the Portuguese ambassador at Madrid, who is just returned, has hinted to me the actual favorable dispositions and answers of that court in regard to some negociations now depending on the part of the United States. — As this accords with one or two articles under the Madrid head, in the French gazettes, I cannot but hope there may be some foundation for it. And the more so from mention being made of our desiring a port at the mouth of the Mississipi; and from insinuations of the United States having been peremptory in insisting upon the free navigation of that river (without management as it is expressed). — Probably you may know the fact much better by direct communications from Spain, than I do.

I enclose the Gazette which have arrived since my last, and

Have the honor to be
With sincere respect and esteem
Sir
Your most obedient and
very humble servant
David Humphreys

The Secretary of State

P.S. Since finishing my letter, I have had one from Gibraltar of the 5th instant put into my hands, in

which an account is given of Mr. Barclay's arrival there. Wether the vessel has put in there from stress of weather, or whether in consequence of intelligence received at sea I know not. The writer not having seen Mr. Barclay (he not having landed) only expresses a conjecture, that the state of affairs is so critical in Morocco, it will probably be prudent for him (Mr. Barclay) to wait some time in Gibraltar, until he shall find who is the proper person to be treated.

Nº. 7
1792, Junho, 17, Lisboa
Despacho nº. 55 do ministro residente, coronel David Humphreys, para o Secretário de Estado, Thomas Jefferson.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States Ministers to Portugal, vol. 3 (November 19, 1790 — September 17, 1793), (National Archives microfilm publication, M43, rolo 2).*

(Nº. 55)

Lisbon June 17th 1792

Sir

My last was dated the 21st of May. Since which I have had the honour to receive your dispatches of the 9th of April. The letters and newspapers for Mr. Carmichael have been forwarded by the Spanish courier; those for Mr. Barclay by an officer returning to the garrison of Gibraltar. And I have taken occasion to write to both by the same conveyances; though I have not heard from either since my last to you.

By the tenor of my former letters you will have been advised, that this country had until then remained remarkably quiet. Lately some appearances and events of a different kind, though of no great moment, have occured. The ship carpenters, in the royal dock, amounting with the rabble who joined them to several hundreds, went from Lisbon to Queluz in a body, to seek of government a redress of grievances. The government was alarmed, and sent a body of soldiers to prevent their approach to the palace. They were accordingly stopped ata bridge in the neighbourhood: but they were permitted to send a deputation of two of their chiefs to speak to the Prince. The Prince received them well, promised the matters they complained of should be examined into, and if they were grievances, that they should be redressed. He recommended to them to return quietly to their duty, engaging, in that case, that they should be paid as usual for the same day. They behaved perfectly temperately and peaceably: but have since some of them been apprehended and are in confinement. Afterwards all the lamps in a street contiguous to the dock yard were broken at night, anda reward offered in vain to discover the persons

who did it. Though the artificers had probably some real causes of complaint, yet perhaps fewer now than at any former time. Government does not, however, appear to have acted with that consistency which was requisite in such a case while these agitations still prevailed, a great annual procession at which the Prince was to assist came on. A little time previous to the day on which it was announced the prince was to be in Lisbon, persons had been discovered late at night with lanterns in the common sewers. This gave rise to an apprehension among the city magistrates (for it was not known to others) that a plot was formed to blow up part of the city and procession. Upon the Prince's arrival, on the morning of the festival, the suspicion was communicated to him. Whereupon, in great consternation, he went into the first chaise he could find (it is said to have been his hair-dresser's) and, without one footman or guard, set off at full speed for Queluz. Nor did any of his attendants overtake him until he had gone more than a league. Search was afterwards made in the common sewers, and nothing found. It is probable the persons seen with lanters in them were either robbers or counterbandists: and that no plot was at all in contemplation. The priests; who have surrounded the Prince with the most assiduous attentions, it is thought have acquired a farther ascendancy over him than they had at first. Many prisoners are now confined in the Inquisition. And you will before this reaches you have received in America several families who have fled from Madeira.

The duke de Alafoens, a few days ago, upon a misunderstanding between him and the minister of war, resignes his commission as commander in chief etc and actually left his patent at the Palace. He was persuaded the next day by the Prince, out of regard to the Queen and to the Prince, and from the peculiar situation of the government, to resume his office for the present.

Strangers who come for a time into the country are made to give security that they will not propagate republican principles.

The monastic clergy have as individuals, a number of them at least lost their morals, and are losing their respect in the eyes of the people.

To prevent this, government has, within a short time prohibited them from going into the public gardens, to coffee houses and places of public resort, as they were accustomed to do.

The Queen always continues in much the same state.

A fleet sailed from the Tagus, the day before yesterday, under command of admiral de Britto to cruize against the pirates of Africa.

I enclose such Portuguese and Spanish gazettes as have come to hand since my last, and have the honour to be

With perfect consideration and esteem
Sir,
Your most obedient and
most humble servant
David Humphreys

The Secretary of State.

Nº. 8
1792, Dezembro, 27, Lisboa (Buenos Aires)
Memória do ministro residente, coronel David Humphreys, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, anexa ao despacho nº. 65 do ministro residente, coronel David Humphreys, para o Secretário de Estado, Thomas Jefferson, datado de Lisboa, 25 de Janeiro de 1793.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States Ministers to Portugal, vol. 3 (November 19, 1790 — September 17, 1793), (National Archives microfilm publication, M43, rolo 2).*

Memorial

The undersigned minister resident from the United States of America has the honour to suggest to His Excellency the Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs and War, whether, under actual circumstances, it might not be conducive to the real good of Portugal as well as of the United States, to permit flour to be imported from the latter into the former, before any general treaty of commerce could be negociated between the two nations?

The following heads of considerations may perhaps tend somewhat to illustrate the subject.

The United States of America have annually a large quantity of wheat (principally manufactured into flour) for exportation. The harvest of Europe is deemed insufficient for the supply of bread to its inhabitants, one year with another. In the present year it appears the demand will be unusually great. The commotions in the north, the war of France, the preparations of other nations, and the failure of the crop in some parts of Italy seem to justify this opinion. Which may also be considered as corroborated by the prohibition of exportation from Great Britain, and the tumults which have already happened in Ireland, on account of the imagined or real scarcity there. Whatever foreign bread Portugal may have occasion for, must, therefore, in a greater proportion than ordinary come from the United States of America: since Great Britain can send none, and by way of Holand or Italy little can be expected. On the other hand pressing invitations and strong encouragements being given from several quarters for the citizens of the United States to export their flour, it cannot be expected they should in preference, and from mere motives of disinterestedness, export their wheat unmanufactured to another country. Nor ought it to be expected, that, in case an uncommon emergency should create an unusual demand in Portugal, the same temporary expedient made use of a little more than two years ago would be attended with success, because too many commercial houses in America were ruined by it, and because too much property is still depending upon law-suits in consequence of it.

By adopting the proposed regulation of bringing flour from the United States to Portugal, the great and indispensable article of bread would be afforded much cheaper and with more certainty to the common people. This would be a positive benefit to a useful class of the community, without producing detriment to any one. As the trade encreased, the demand for Portuguese wine and other articles from Portugal would encrease proportionally in the United States — The mutual interest and firm frienship

of both countries would likewise be promoted. Happily no causes exist for jealousy or discord between the two nations. And it may not be foreign to the subject to anticipate, that, with the rapidly augmenting resources and population of the United States, a time may arrive (and that at no very distant period) when they may not only become the best customer of Portugal, but equal to the consumption of all the wine which can be made in it. At present, far the greater part of the wine consumed in the United States is the produce of Portugal and its dependancies. This preference is perhaps owing to habit, rather than to the quality of the wine itself. If, in the United States greater facilities should be given for the introduction of wine from those countries which give greater facilities to them for making remittance, possibly that habit might soon be changed or superseded. And if once changed or lost it might never revive again. But apart from these considerations, an enlightened government will doubtless realise, that all reasonable and politic regulations which the nature of the circumstances will admit ought to be made in favour of a corn-trade, on which the <con>fort and happiness of a vast multitude of people so much depend.

David Humphreys

Buenos Ayres December 27th 1792.

Nº. 9
1793, Novembro, 15, Lisboa
Despacho nº. 5 do cônsul Edward Church para o Secretário de Estado, Thomas Jefferson.
N.A.R.A. General Records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States consuls in Lisbon, vol. 1 (July 27, 1791 — December 18, 1802), (National Archives microfilm publications, T180. rolo 1).*

Nº. 5 (Duplicate) *Lisbon 15th November 1793.*

Sir,

My last of the 9th went via London to the care of Mr. Joshua Johnston consul there, covering two packets from colonel Humphreys, the first from Gibraltar the other from Grenada, with a few lines to me dated the 23rd ultimo informing that he was then on his way to Alicante.

When I wrote you via London there appeared no probable prospect of a more direct conveyance very speedily or I shou'd have improved the present opportunity.

I have just received a letter from Gibraltar of the 28th ultimo containing some important

intelligence of which the following is a partial transcript "yesterday two Algerine frigates left Tangier bay to return home and carried with them an American ship name unknown and another frigate and xebec had taken another American off cape Trafalgar the 18th instant."

"On the 26th ultimo Muly Soliman notified to the consuls residing in Tangiers, that he considered the country from Sallee to Santa Cruz in a state of rebellion, and shou'd therefore send cruisers to block up Mogador, and the other ports in the district before mentioned, with orders to capture any vessels that shou'd attempt to trade with them, Muly Soliman allows three months notice to the european powers from the date of his proclamation," — this cuts off a considerable supply of grain which Portugal is accustomed to draw from that country.

The long expected fleet is at last arrived from England, under the convoy of some ships bound up the straits, it is a fact that teh English are not able to man their ships of war, "empty vessels make the greatest sound", this adage literally applies to the British at this moment, they boast loudly and proudly of their ships of war, but what are they without men? "Vox et proetera nihil". This fleet was expected long before my arrival here, the ships are generally loaded with grain which the English began to purchase 8 months ago, with the idle hope of starving the French, this grain has been so long on board the ships that more than 3/4ths. of the cargoes are rotten, and must be thrown into the Tagus, never was any nation so besotted, or in a more deplorable condition, "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat".

Permit me once more to repeat my request that you would take into consideration the subject of a commercial treaty, with this government. I cannot but consider it of great importance to the United States, and that this is the critical moment, it will be necessary to offer a quid pro quo, but it is by no means necessary it should be equivalent, it is intended to serve merely as a salvo, and that principally to the English interest here. The Portuguese company established at Oporto are rich, powerful, and strongly supported by the government they were constituted for the wise purpose of reducing the growing influence of the Bristish factory at Oporto, and have fortunately succeeded. This company buys a vast quantity of the best Port wine, in order to rival the Bristish factory, but without having any certain market for the sale. To this company a proposal might be made to reduce the duty on Port wine in America, in order to encrease and encourage the consumption in preference to other wines, on condition of obtaining from this government such a reduction of the duties on American fish as shou'd secure to us the monopoly of this market. Exclusive of the consumption of fish in this country immense quantities are carried by land into all the neighbouring countries of Spain it would be supurfluous to point out <u>to you</u> the many advantages derivable from such a treaty, though at first blush those advantages may appear local, because the fishery is carried on principally by the New England states, yet I conceive there does not exist an object in which the whole union is so equally and so deeply interested as the encouragement of the cod fishery, it being incontrovertibly the best, if not the only nursery for skilful, trusty, hardy, <u>native</u> seamen, on whom the safety of our maritime cities and ports must greatly depend, this is not new to you, yet not unworthy to be repeated.

Inclosed is a navigation act from France, new to me though probably not to you when this

reaches you.

I tremble lest the British influence in America should prevail against that of the French, this wou'd inevitably involve us in extreme difficulties, we have little to fear from the power of Britain, but very much to fear from the power of France as enemies — which at this moment makes al Europe tremble. Even this Kingdom covered by Spain on one side, and boasting Britain on the other, though they lend troops to the one, and ships to the other, yet they think it prudent to pay a secret subsidy to France, in order to divert their terrible vengeance; some may conjecture it is from the same motives that some nations of savages worship ths evil spirit - through fear — but thó this government is doubtly opposed to the French Revolution, yet they cannot but perceive, that an alliance with France when attainable either as a monarchy or republic, will be their best, and probably their only counterpoise against the two oppressive weights of Spain and England, which hang like two mill-stones about the neck of this Kingdom.

A letter per this day's post from Malaga makes mention of seven Americans, and three genoese being at Tangiers captured by the Algerines.

There are seven Americans now in this port.

I am with the highest esteem and respect.
Sir
Your most faithful, and obedient servant
Edward Church

The Secretary of State.
for the United States of America

P.S. In my last of the 9th I hazarded an opinion "that unless the combined forces met with some extraordinary and unexpected success, this year would finish the war in Europe" by which I would be understood, that the war would probably end this campaign i.e. as soon as the combined armies retired into winter quarters. I am convinced they are all heartily sick of it.

The idea of a war with America just at this time would be terrible to the whole mercantile interest of Britain - the reality would in all probality produce a terrible convulsion in that Kingdom, and they surely are not able to support many more shocks, as it is evident they are now tottering to their foundation.

We have two strong ties on Portugal one is the want of our grain, and the other their fear of our privateers in case of a war, as their Brazil ships are of immense value. They can occasionally procure a supply of grain from other nations, but they count on us, much more than on any supplies from Europe.

It was mentioned to me last evening by a gentleman of consequence in the government that if

the United States did not wish for a peace between Portugal and Algiers, they must aid this government without delay with ships or money, and I found by the tenor of his conversation that the proposal must come from us, and that speedily — the joint aid of the nation against the hostile powers on the coast of Barbary would certainly be an immense acquisitionand render our burden comparatively light. This is only proposed by me upon the presumption that colonel Humphreys shou'd not succeed in his negociation with the Regency of Algiers.

The original of this date inclosed a packet from Mr. Short now at Madrid, this covers another supposed to be a duplicate, as he desires it may not be sent in the same vessel.

November 25th

A packet is lately arrived from England — Maubeuge is still in the hands of the French, the siege is raised, and the Austrians are said to have lost 15,000 men, the number of French not mentioned. The Parliament are to meet the 10th of December. — The English here pretend to say that the combined powers have lately entered into a solemn league either to conquer France, or to perish in the attempt, and therefore that there is no prospect of the sword being speedily sheathed, which proves they do not expect France will speedily be conquered a Declaration, (as it is called) in the London Gazette, dated Whitehall October 29th from the British King, seems rather to clash with the idea of such a determined perseverance — it is rather an appeal to the people of France endeavouring to justify his conduct, and inviting them to aid him in effecting a termination of this ruinous war.

Copie

Act de Navigation décrété le 21 septembre 1793.

Article 1er. Les traitès de navigation et de commerce, existantes entre la France et les puissances avec les quelles elle est en paix; seront executès selon leur forme e teneur, sans qu'il y soit apporté aucun changement par le present dècret.

Article 2eme. Apres le 1er janvier 1794, aucun batiment ne sera reputé Français, n'aura droit aux privileges des batiments Français, s'il n'a été construit en France, ou dans les colonies et autres possessions de France, ou déclaré de bonne prise faite sur l'ennemi, ou confisqué pour contravention aux lois de la Republique, s'il n'appartient pas entièrement a des Français, et si les officiers et trois quarts de l'equipage ne sont pas Français.

Article 3eme. Aucunes denrées, production, ou marchandises étrangeres, ne pourront être importées en France dans les colonies, ou possessions de France, que directement par des batiments Français, ou appartennantes aux habitants du pays des crû, produit, ou manufacture; ou des ports ordinaires de vente, et premiere exportation; les officiers et trois quarts de l'equipage etrangeres étant du pays dont les batiments portent le pavillion: le tout sous peine de confiscation des batiments et cargaison; et de 3000 d'amende solidairement et par corps, contre les proprietaires, consignataires, et

agents de batiments, et cargaison, capitaine, et lieutenant.

Article 4eme. Les batiments étrangeres ne pourront transporter d'un port Français a un autre port Français aucunes denrées, production, ou marchandises, des crû produit, ou manufactures de France, colonies, ou possessions de France, sous les peines portèes par le article 3eme.

Article 5 eme. Le tarif des douanes nationales sera faite et combiné avec l'acte de navigation et le decret qui abolit ces douanes entre la France et les colonies.

Article 6eme. Le present décrèt sera sans délai proclamé solemnellement dans tous les ports et villes de commerce de la Republique, et notifié par le ministre des affaires étrangères aux puissances avec les quelles la nation Française est en paix.

Nº. 10
1794, Dezembro, 12, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 12 do ministro residente, Cipriano Ribeiro Freire, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa* 550 (1777-1796).

Nº. 12 *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

1. A bordo do navio americano Harmonia, que largou deste pôrto em 8 de Novembro com destino para Lisboa, foi embarcado o piloto portuguez José da Silva Midoens, por quem remetti os officios que tive a honra de escrever a V. Exª. desde nº. 4 até nº. 8 inclusivè; mas esta embarcação logo na longitude de 70 graos e latitude de 38, fazia cinco péz de agoa, e se achava no imminente e inevitavel estado de perecer, quando affortunadamente foi encontrada pelo bergantim Martha, capitaõ Underwood, que pôde saber toda a equipagem, e conduzilla a Norfolk, em Virginia, onde desembarcou o dito piloto: e naõ havendo naquelle pôrto navio algum em que se podesse transportar para Portugal, passou-se em outra embarcação a Nova York, donde lhe facilitei a passagem immediata para Lisboa, a bordo do bergantim portuguez Dous Irmaos; e espero que sem novo dezastre tenham chegado á presença de V. Exª. os sobreditos meus oficios, e os ulteriores que transmitti por aquella e outras vias.

2. De quatro marinheiros portuguezes que o accompanhavam, trez passáram-se logo em Virginia para o serviço americano, no qual recebem anualmente de salario 30 a 35 dollars, ou de 24$000 reis a 28$000 reis por mez; e este desmarcado interesse induz quasi todos os nossos marinheiros a dezertarem, e abandonarem os navios nacionaes em que chegam a estes pórtos, pondo os seus mestres e interessados na estreita difficuldade de não poderem manobrar os navios de torna viagem, e de serem obrigados a ajustarem marinheiros estrangeiros e americanos, a quem pagam aquellas excessivas soldadas, com outras

condiçoens onerosas, na urgencia extrema de deverem partir quando as embarcaçoens se acham carregadas. Para as naçoens que naõ tem tratados, ou convençoens de commercio com estes Estados Unidos, cujas estipulaçoens obriguem os magistrados civis a deferirem aos requerimentos dos consules, ou capitaens, no caso de dezerção de marinheiros, ou de outra qualquer desobediencia, naõ ha aqui recurso algum, pois que as leis guardam a seu respeito profundo silencio, e deixam em liberdade os marinheiros para se evadirem e seguirem o partido que julgam mais conveniente; e todo o favor que se póde obter nesta parte he taõ incerto como precario.

3. Haverá porem hum termo meio de se remediarem estes casos no estado das cousas [sem tratado nem convenção] o qual, a ser approvado por V. Exª., será util que se ponha logo na mais regular e inalteravel execução, expedindo-se pela Real Junta do Commercio, ou da maneira que V. Exª. julgar competente, as instruçoens e ordens mais promptas e precisas, para a sua constante prática e observancia, em todos os pórtos de Portugal e suas ilhas a respeito dos navios que navegarem para os Estados Unidos da America. Consiste este simplesmente, em que os mestres, ou capitaens dos ditos navios hajam de celebrar em pûblica fórma, e na maneira mais authentica, hum contracto com artigos bem especificados, pelos quaes cada huma das pessoas que formar a sua equipagem, se obrigue, debaixo de pena expressa pecuniaria, a naõ abandonar de modo algum o navio a que pertencer, e a voltar com elle no mesmo serviço de torna viagem: Estes artigos carecem absolutamente de ser assignados de hum lado pelo capitaõ ou mestre, e do outro por cada hum dos marinheiros e mais pessoas da tripulaçaõ do navio; e deve vir o mesmo original a bordo da embarcação [que a este effeito se pode fazer duplicado] e no podêr do mestre ou sobecarga, e naõ por copia, posto que extraida em pûblica fórma, como commumente se tem praticado, por que faz-se necessario, quando se procede aqui legalmente contra algum marinheiro em virtude dos artigos do seu contracto, que elle preste juramento de ser aquella a sua propria assignatura, ou signal. E o dito contracto, he naõ só conveniente, mas quasi indispensavel que venha authenticado, ou reconhecido por consul americano daquelles pórtos onde o houver; e mesmo traduzido formalmente em inglez, e debaixo da sua fé, para que nos casos urgentes se faça uso delle, sem se esperar por versões, impraticaveis em muitos dos pórtos, e dilatorias em todos, no momento em que dellas immediatamente se carece, para requerer dos magistrados dos districtos competentes o seu devido effeito, e o procedimento instantaneo de apprehensaõ dos infractores, e restituição a bordo dos seus respectivos navios, por acção de pêrdas e damnos.

4. Deste modo poder-se-ha segurar, quanto he possivel, a navegaçaõ portugueza para estes Estados Unidos; de outra maneira seguir-se-ha a decadencia deste ramo importante do commercio de Portugal. A differença entre as soldadas que pagâmos aos nossos marinheiros, e as que dâm os americanos, he taõ attendivel, alèm do mantimento menos despendioso das nossas equipagens, que, prevenindo-se a dita dezerção, naõ poderá deixar de animar-se efficazmente a nossa navegação e commercio, quanto pelo presente o permittirem as circumstancias da actual guerra, e quanto o deve prometter o estado pemanente de paz para o futuro. A navegaçaõ portugueza, tanto do reino como das suas ilhas, para estes pórtos, he directa e facil, e os nossos marinheiros parecem preferilla; e tenho bons fundamentos para esperar que ella haja de augmentar muito em vantagem de Portugal; como successivamente, com maior conhecimento do paiz, terei a honra de ir representando a V. Exª.

Deos guarde a V. Exª.

Philadelphia 12 de Dezembro de 1794

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor

Luiz Pinto de Sousa Coutinho

Cypriano Ribeiro Freire.

Nº. 12. *1794.* *Philadelphia 12 de Dezembro*

§. 1º. O piloto portuguez, que conduzia os officios nº. 4 a 8 inclusivè, perecendo o navio em que de Philadelphia se transportava, pôde salvar-se, e novamente se embarca de Nova York para Lisboa.

§. 2º., 3º. e 4º. Sobre a dezerção dos marinheiros portuguezes, que abandonam os seus navios logo que chegam aos pórtos dos Estados Unidos; propõem-se hum meio de obviar a este inconveniente; e supplica-se a expedição de ordens ao dito respeito.

N.B. O officio nº. 11 foi enviado pelo bergantim americano Anna, capitaõ Atkinson, que largou ultimamente de Philadelphia para Lisboa.

Nº. 11
1795, Fevereiro, 24, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 18 do ministro residente, Cipriano Ribeiro Freire, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 550 (1777-1796).*

Nº. 18. *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

1. O commissario, ou ministro de Hespanha, junto deste Congresso, nomeou no princípio deste anno por

ordem da sua corte, consules, e vice-consules nos differentes pórtos dos Estados Unidos; a saber, José Ignaco Viar, consul geral em Philadelphia, com 6,000 cruzados de ordenado; Thomas Stoughton, consul em Nova York, com 4,000 cruzados; Joaõ Stoughton, consul em Boston, com 5,000; José Wiseman, vice-consul em Newport com 3,000; Joaõ Barnabeu, consul em Baltimore, com 4,000; Antonio Villalobos, consul em Norfolk, com 3,000; e Diogo Morphy, consul em Charleston com 5,000; alèm de um ou dous lugares ainda por encher: e a todos estes consules e vice-consules lhes he defendido de poderem fazer commercio algum.

2. Sem pertender reflectir sobre a necessidade, ou vantagem destas nomeações, nem sobre a grande despeza que dellas resulta à monarchia de Hespanha, cujo commercio activo com estes estados he taõ limitado; informarei a V. Exª., pelo que toca a Portugal, que o vice-consul, James Barry, que achei nomeado em Baltimore, dêo em 20 de Janeiro do presente anno a sua resignaçaõ, allegando ostensivamente o motivo de naõ lhe permittirem os seus negocios tempo para cuidar na vice-consulagem de Portugal, e privadamente naõ omittindo de insinuar o quanto lhe era oneroso servir sem paga, quando era obrigado, alèm do incommodo, a varias despezas indispensaveis daquelle officio. Consequentemente existem unicamente empregados, Ignacio Palyart, consul geral nesta capital; e Joaõ Abrams, vice-consul em Nova York. Julgo dever representar a V. Exª. a utilidade de que hajam tambem vice-consules em Baltimore e em Boston; e deste modo, com o consul geral e estes trez vice-consules, ficaria sufficientemente protegida nos pórtos respectivos e nos adjacentes, a navegaçaõ e commercio de Portugal. E sería o meu humilde parecer, que tanto o consul, como os vice-consules, continuassem, como até agora, com a liberdade de poderem negocear; e que aos vice-consules, que raras vezes estám dispostos, principalmente naõ sendo portuguezes, a empregarem o seu tempo inutilmente, e a tiralla do seu negocio, com despezas occorrentes em semelhantes lugares, se lhes concedesse de ordenado 200$000 reis, ou 240$000 reis por anno a cada hum; somma com que julgo se daríam por satisfeitos, ficariam resarcidos do seu serviço, e até mais honrados recebendo pága nacional, e obrigados a naõ considerarem como gratuitos os serviços que fazem; naõ obstante que quando pretendem estas nomeações conhecem que naõ ha paga estabelecida, e as dezejam obter pela honra que dellas lhes provêm, e vantagens que procuram ao seu commercio. Esta despeza importaria annualmente em 600$000 reis, ou 720$000 reis, para estes trez vice-consules em Nova York, Boston, e Baltimore; com que ficaria completo este systema consular, tanto quanto o julgo necessario.

3. A prohibiçaõ de que os consules façam negocio, parece-me ter sido dictada pela politica, de que, em casos particulares e situaçoens que o requerem, elles gozem de maior consideraçaõ, e tambem de <u>todas</u> as immunidades e privilegios como pessoas pûblicas, ou quando o commercio que devem proteger, zelar e dirigir, he de natureza que possa admittir colluio, e fraude, em que os mesmos consles tenham parte, ou se interessem, em lugar de o defender e cohibir em razaõ do seu officio.

V. Exª. se dignará expôr na presença do Principe Nosso Senhor o que julgar conveniente ao bem do Seu Real Serviço, emendando e supprindo benignamente o que sobre este objecto eu devêra humildemente representar, se os meus talentos correspondecem ao fiel zelo que me anima no serviço de Sua Magestade.

Deos guarde a V. Exª.

Philadelphia 24 de Fevereiro de 1795.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor
Luiz Pinto de Sousa Coutinho

Cypriano Ribeiro Freire

Nº. 18. *1795.* *Philadelphia 24 de Fevereiro*

§. 1º. Nomeação de consules e vice-consules por parte de Hespanha nos pórtos dos Estados Unidos, e seus ordenados.

2º. Pelo que toca a Portugal, utilidade de mais hum vice-consul em Baltimore, e outro em Boston, alêm do actual em Nova York; e do consul geral em Philadelphia; e que os vice-consules tivessem ordenado, com a liberdade de commerciarem de que gozam.

3º. Sobre a prohibiçaõ de que façam negocio os consules e vice consules.

Nº. 12
1795, Março, 13, Filadélfia
Ofício do cônsul-geral, Inácio Palyart, para a rainha D. Maria I.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros. Arquivo Central, *correspondência dos Cônsulados Portugueses nos Estados Unidos da América (1788-1832)*. Caixa 273.

Copia *Senhora*

Eu tive a honra de enviar á consideraçaõ de Vossa Magestade a minha ultima carta official em Novembro proximo passado e continuando a obedecer ás suas regias instrucções vou pôr agora na presença de Vossa Magestade alguns objectos que pela sua importancia parece merecem ser expostos á Sua Real attençaõ.

James Barry que eu havia nomeado visconsul para os estados de Maryland e Virginia, me

remetteo ha poucos dias a demissaõ do seu cargo allegando para isso que as suas relações mercantis exigiaõ delle todos todos os seus cuidados. Eu naõ tenho ainda supprido a vacancia do seu lugar por desejar primeiro informar-me bem de alguma pessoa que seja idonea para o encher com honra do serviço de Vossa Magestade e utilidade para os interesses do commercio.

Quanto á correspondencia que houve a este respeito julgo conveniente o annexa-la para inspecçaõ de Vossa Magestade visto ser ella susceptivel de ponderaçaõ e se poderem tirar della consequencias taes que diffundaõ alguma luz sobre o estabelecimento dos visconsules dentro da jurisdicçaõ que Vossa Magestade se dignou commetter-me.

Estes lugares eraõ ao principio desejados com grande solicitaçaõ da parte dos candidatos posto naõ estarem assignados para elles outros emolumentos mais que os taixados nas instrucções de Vossa Magestade.

O credito que elles naturalmente deviaõ adquirir para com o publico no exercicio deste emprego e a probabilidade de promover as suas connexões em commercio com o paiz que elles queriaõ representar eraõ talvez os unicos incentivos que os estimulavaõ a buscar estes cargos, mas como succede que estas suas esperanças sahem algumas vezes desvanecidas e que longe de derivarem algum beneficio encontraõ com despezas e incommodos que os obrigaõ a esquivar os seus principaes intuitos por isso resulta que ou trataõ das suas obrigações consulares com negligencia ou as resignaõ inteiramente. Donde se segue que à situaçaõ respectiva do consul geral de Vossa Magestade para dar todas as informações e contas officiaes será sempre mais ou menos precaria e dependente dos visconsules por naõ estar familiarizados com as circunstancias locaes existentes ou occurrentes nos distritos dos mesmos visconsules e pela tibieza com que estes executaõ o seu dever jamais será posivel satisfazer as ordens de Vossa Magestade sem que se lhes fixe huma como recompensa annual que excite e avive nelles sentimentos naõ so de justiça mas de gratidaõ que os tornem ponctuaes e fervorosos no cumprimento das suas obrigações.

He verdade que o commercio portativo para os Estados Unidos debaixo da bandeira de Vossa Magestade naõ he por ora nimiamente extenso por causa de certo acto de navegaçaõ cujos effeitos ja tive a honra de pôr na presença de Vossa Magestade mas cuja operaçaõ terá o seu limite ou cessará logo que a mesma causa naõ existir ou fôr contrabalanceada entretanto porem que ella estiver em vigor naõ poderá deixar de produzir duas diminuições sendo huma a que ha nas vantagens da larga navegaçaõ nacional e outra que redunda toda em prejuizo dos visconsules privando-os de maior numero de tarifas e por tanto de emolumentos que ajudem a sua subsistencia.

Mas ao mesmo passo que estas razões parecem justificar a indis pensabilidade de hum salario em favor dos visconsules de Vossa Magestade igualmente parecem indicar a necessidade de o limitar á proporçaõ das utilidades que se podem deduzir da sua nomeaçaõ. E ainda que os serviços que elles podem residir sejaõ á primeira vista menores do que seriaõ a naõ estar a navegaçaõ actual das embarcações portuguezas taõ restricta todavia he incrivel a consequencia e proveito que resulta da existencia de semelhantes pessoas e officios á prosperidade da naçaõ augmento da marinha e bem do commercio naõ so pelo conhecimento individual e complicado das praças onde elles tem o seu assento, pelas relações que podem subministrar sobre tudo o que fôr interessante, pelos seus esforços e diligencias em manter e fazer

respeitar o bom nome e reputaçaõ nacional, pela sua influencia em apaziguar as discordias e procurar que reine a harmonia sempre alterada entre as equipagens, pela sua vigilancia em prevenir deserções e conservar huma classe de homens que he da maior utilidade mas que facilmente troca pelo amor da patria o do dinheiro e o serviço nacional pelo estranho naõ se digo pelos multiplicados e fastidiosos passos que lhes he forçoso dar mas até pelas occupações ainda mais molestas de ser ja guias, ja interpretes, ja conselheiros etc. Alem de que hè impossivel descrever o quanto he ouzado o espirito de especulaçaõ que anima os americanos a excogitar e amplificar as suas emprezas.

Se elles intentassem levar as suas ideas ás colonias de Vossa Magestade desde os diversos e mais remotos lugares deste continente em tal caso os visconsules de Vossa Magestade seriaõ da maior importancia por meio de informações e avisos pelos quaes participando ao ministro de Vossa Magestade todas as circunstancias precisas o habilitassem a frustrar ou destruir os perniciosos effeitos de seus arrojados designios.

Foi com a maior circunspecçaõ sobre este principio que a côrte de Hespanha authorizou o seu ministro aqui a nomear consules e visconsules nos differentes portos dos Estados Unidos naõ tanto pela necessidade immediata dos seus serviços relativos aos interesses maritimos como por amortecer este espirito de aventurar que caracteriza os naturaes destes estados.

Com effeitos o commercio portativo de Hespanha naõ parece ser taõ dilatado nem por conseguinte exigir huma taõ assidua assistencia como o que se faz debaixo da bandeira de Vossa Magestade.

Sem mencionar o consul que ja residia em Philadelphia com a paga annual de seis mil cruzados nem os que segundo se presume estaõ ainda para ser eleitos por ordem de Sua Magestade Catholica penso ser do meu dever o dar huma lista senaõ das pessoas recem-nomeadas ao menos dos seus lugares e salarios para que Vossa Magestade leve a bem resolver o que fôr mais do seu Real beneplacito sobre estes dous objectos. Assim para o consul nos estados da Nova Inglaterra foraõ apontados cinco mil cruzados, para de o Charleston na Carolina do Sul o mesmo, para o de Nova York quatro e a mesma somma para cada hum dos estabelecidos em Baltimore e na Virginia, para hum visconsul em New Port dous mil cruzados com a restriçaõ para todos de que naõ haõ de negocear.

As despezas que saõ grandes e inevitaveis no exercicio destes cargos, a decencia que sendo como universal mo paiz deve acompanhar mais inseparavelmente as pessoas condecoradas com empregos publicos, a carestia enorme de todos os artigos resultado unfallivel da vastissima extensaõ do commercio deste continente, a privaçaõ de obter riquezas na pratica do commercio e exercicio dos negocios mercantis, os seus futuros serviços foraõ talvez os motivos que determináraõ a fixar para o consulado hespanhol huma tal quantia na apparencia exorbitante.

Quanto aos visconsules portuguezes porem he com a maior submissaõ que eu devo propôr a Vossa Magestade algumas observações que a experiencia e chorografia destes estados me suggerem e que tendem á melhor economia do fisco de Vossa Magestade.

Eu creio que se a vontade de Vossa Magestade fôr de deixar aos visconsules a liberdade de commerciar com tanto que esta naõ prejudique ou derogue alguma cousa ao Real serviço o que tudo me

parece compativel na situaçaõ actual da nossa navegaçaõ para estes estados, deveráõ os seus salarios ou compensaçaõ annual do do seu zelo e fadigas ser de huma quantia menos avultada que a de Hespanha e por outra parte menor o numero dellas. Trez visconsules, hum delles em Boston com jurisdiçaõ sobre os quatro estados da Nova Inglaterra, outro no estado e cidade de Nova York, onde realmente existe hum, e outro finalmente em Baltimore com intendencia sobre os estados de Maryland e os do sul, estes trez satisfaráõ, e preencheráõ os fins intentados por Vossa Magestade e conducentes a se prefazer o seu Real serviço e como Philadelphia he o lugar da rezidencia do consul geral de Vossa Magestade ficará á minha incumbencia o vigiar sobre os portos da Pennsylvania e ao Delaware.

Pelo que respeita á selecçaõ dos officiaes para estes visconsules segundo as instrucções de Vossa Magestade usarei da mais rigorosa attençaõ e madura prudencia no seu exame, estabelecimento, e manutenção.

Depois de ter tratado dos visconsules e defendido a sua causa ou antes a do serviço de Vossa Magestade e do seu commercio cuja prosperidade e auge attrahe todos os meus desvellos restava fallar do consul geral de Vossa Magestade mas deste por ser de mim proprio devo dizer pouco e vem a ser que elle se acha collocado em huma situação e ponto de vista differente dos visconsules. A sua responsabilidade immediata ao serviço de Vossa Magestade requer toda a sua attençaõ e demanda todos seus cuidados, a sua communicação com os varios repartimentos destes estados, as contas e recapitulações de tudo o que convem pôr na presença de Vossa Magestade em huma palavra as suas interrompidas occupações para desempenhar plenamente as obrigações do seu cargo pedem hum estudo e applicação particular e que he incompativel com outros pensamentos quaes os de hum homem emmaranhado em negocios mercantis. O dedicar-se elle inteiramente a hum so objecto e empregar nelle todas as suas forças o tornarião apto para o cumprimento exacto de suas obrigações, para communicar e informar de tudo o que fôr relativo ao bem do commercio de Vossa Magestade. Eximir este officio dos embaraços que o distrahem necessariamente do serviço real teria os mais saudaveis effeitos. Taes são as considerações que o amor nacional, experiencia local e zelo do serviço de Vossa Magestade me inspirão o que eu respectuosamente sobmetto á deliberação de Vossa Magestade para sobre ellas ordenar o que fôr mais do seu real agrado e approvação.

Do Consul Geral da Nação
Portuguesa nos Estados Unidos

Philadelphia 13 de Março 1795

Ignacio Palyart

Nº.13
1796, Janeiro, 22, Departamento do Tesouro
Abstracto dos artigos sujeitos ao pagamento de direitos *ad valorem*.
ESTADOS UNIDOS, Congresso — *American State Papers. Documents Legislative and Executive of the Congress of the United States*, vol. VII, Washington, Gales and Seaton, 1832, p. 326-328.

Abstract of the several articles paying ad valorem rates, upon which the duties accrued from the 1st August, 1789, to 31st December, 1790, per act of 1st June, 1789.

At 5 per cent.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise particularly enumerated, except as follows: saltpetre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods and dying drugs, raw hides, beaver and all other furs, and deer skins.

At 7½ per cent.

Writing, printing, or wrapping paper,
Blank books,
Paper hangings and pasteboard,
Cabinet wares, buttons, saddles, leather gloves,
Hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either.
Millinery ready made,
Castings of iron, and slit and rolled iron,
Leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of leather, except such as otherwise rated,
Canes, walking sticks, and whips,
Clothing, ready made,
Brushes,
Gold, silver, and plated ware, and on jewelry and paste work,
Anchors, wrought tin, and pewter ware.

At 10 per cent.

Looking glasses, window and other glass (except black quart bottles,)
China, stone, and earthen ware,
Gun powder,
Paints ground in oil,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Gold and silver lace. Gold and silver leaf.

At 12½ per cent.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, other than teas imported from China or India, in ships not built inthe United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof; or in vessels built in foreign countries, and, on the sixteenth day of May last, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation.

At 15 per cent.

Coaches, chariots, or other four wheel carriages, chaises, solos, or other two wheel carriages, or parts thereof.

Abstract of the several articles paying ad valorem rates, upon which the duties accrued from the 1st of January, 1791, to the 30th June, 1792, per act of 10th of August, 1790.

At 5 per cent.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise particularly enumerated, except bullion, tin in pigs, tin plates, old pewter, brass, teutenage, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, saltpetre, plaister of paris, wool, dying wood and dying drugs, raw hides and skins, undressed furs of every kind; the sea stores of ships or vessels; the clothes, books, household furniture, and the tools or implements of the trade or profession of persons come to reside in the United States; philosophical apparatus, specially imported for any seminary of learning; all goods, intended to be re-exported to aforeign port or place, in the same ship or vessel in which they were imported; and, generally, all articles of the growth, product, or manufactures of the United States.

At 7½ per cent.

Cabinet wares, buttons, saddles, leather gloves,
Hats of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of them,
Millinery, ready made,
Castings of iron, slit and rolled iron,
Leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of which leather is the article of chief value, except such as are otherwise rated,
Canes, walking sticks, and whips,
Clothing, ready made,
Brushes,
Anchors,
Tin, pewter, or copper wares, all or any of them,
Medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dying,
Carpets and carpeting,
Velvets and velverets,
Satins, and other wrought silks,
Cambrics, muslins, and muslinets,
Lawns, laces, gauzes,
Chintzes and colored calicoes,
Nankeens,
Printed, stained, and colored goods, manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both.

At 10 per cent.

Marble, slate, and other stones, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars, and other utensils of marble or slate, and generally all stone and earthen ware,
Blank books, writing and wrapping paper,
Paper hangings,
Pasteboards,
Parchment and vellum,
Pictures and prints,
Painters' colors, including lampblack, except those commonly used in dying,
Gold, silver, and plated ware,
Gold and silver lace,
Jewelry and pastework,
Clocks and watches,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Groceries, (except enumerated articles) viz: Cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniseed, currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, sugar candy, oranges, lemons, limes, and, generally, all fruits and comfits, olives, capers, and pickles, of every sort; oil, gun powder, and mustard in flour.

At 12½ per cent.

China ware,
Looking glass,
Window and other glass, and all manufactures of glass, (black quart bottles excepted)
Goods, wares, and merchandise, imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, (teas excepted.)

At 15½ per cent.

Coaches, chariots, phætons, chaises, chairs, solos, or other carriages, or parts of carriages.

Abstract of the several articles paying ad valorem rates, upon which the duties accrued from the 1st July, 1792, to the 30th June, 1794, per act of 2d of May, 1792.

At 7½ per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at 8 per cent.

Cotton or linen manufactures, not printed, stained, or colored,
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise particularly enumerated and described.

At 7½ per cent. In foreign vessels, at 8½ per cent.

Anchors,
Brushes,
Canes, walking sticks, and whips,
Cambrics,
Chintzes and colored calicoes, and all printed, stained, colored goods, or manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both,
Clothing, ready made,
Gauzes,
Laces and lawns,
Muslins and muslinets,
Nankeens,
Saddles,
Satins and other wrought silks, velvets, and velverets.

At 10 *per cent. In foreign vessels, at* 10½ *per cent.*

Artificial flowers, feathers, and other ornaments for women's head dresses,
Brass manufactures, (wire and teutenague excepted)
Cartridge paper,
Cosmetics,
Dentrific powders, tinctures, preparations, and compositions, for the teeth or gums,
Dolls, dressed and undressed,
Fans,
Floor cloths and mats,
All other gloves and mittens,
All other caps, hats, and bonnets,
Iron, steel, or brass manufactures, or of which either of these metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated, (brass and iron wire excepted)
Sheathing paper,
Powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions, commonly called sweet scents, odors, perfumes, cosmetics, and all powders or preparations for the teeth or gums,
Sail cloths, stockings, toys.

At 10 *per cent. In foreign vessels, at* 10¾ *per cent.*

Buttons of every kind,
Cabinet wares,
Carpets and carpeting,
Copper manufactures,
Drugs, medicinal, except those commonly used for dying,
Gloves of leather,
Hats of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of them,
Iron, cast, slit, and rolled; and generally all manufactures of tin, pewter, or copper, or of which either of these metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated (iron wire excepted)
Leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated,
Millinery, ready made,

At 10 *per cent. In Foreign vessels, at* 11 *per cent.*

Anniseed,
Bricks and tiles,
Blank books,
Buckles, shoe and knee,
Capers,
Cinnamon, cloves, currants, and comfits,
Clocks and watches,
Dates and figs,
Earthen and stone wares,
Fruits of all kinds,
Ginger,
Gold and silver and plated ware,
Gold and silver lace,
Gunpowder,
Jewelry and paste work,
Lamp black, lemons, and limes,
Marble, slate, and other stones, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars and other utensils of marble or slate, and generally all stone and earthen ware,
Mace,
Mustard, in flour,
Nutmegs,
Oranges,
Olives and oil,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Pasteboards, parchment, and vellum,
Pictures and prints,
Pickles of all sorts,
Plums and prunes,
Raisins,
Sugar candy.

At 12½ *per cent.*

Goods, wares, and merchandise, imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles, liable to higher rates of duties.

At 15 *per cent. In foreign vessels, at* 15½ *per cent.*

Cutlasses, hangers, swords, and other side arms,
Glue,
Hair powder,
Laces, lines, fringes, tassels, and trimmings, commonly used by upholsterers, coachmakers, and saddlers,
Muskets, pistols, and other fire arms,
Starch, wafers,

At 15 *per cent. In foreign vessels, at* 16 *per cent.*

Paper hangings,
Painters' colors, whether dry or ground in oil, except those commonly used in dying.

At 15 *per cent. In foreign vessels, at* 16¼ *per cent.*

China ware,
Glass, and all manufactures of glass, (black quart bottles excepted)
Looking glass,
Window glass,

At 15½ *per cent. In foreign vessels, at* 17$\frac{1}{39}$ *per cent.*

Coaches, chariots, phætons, chairs, chaises, solos, or other carriages or parts of carriages.

At 40 *per cent. In foreign vessels,* 2 *cents per gallon in addition.*

All other than enumerated wines, not to exeed 30 cents per gallon in American vessels, or 32 cents per gallon in foreign vessels.

Abstract of the several articles paying ad valorem rates, upon which the duties accrued from the 1*st July,* 1794, *to* 31*st December following, per act of June* 7*th,* 1794.

At 10 *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels,* 10½ *per cent.*

Brass, iron, or steel, locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vises,
Sail cloth,
Toys, not otherwise enumerated.

At 10 *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 11 *per cent.*

Anchors,
Blank books,
Brushes,
Canes, walking sticks, and whips,
Cambrics,
Cotton or linen manufactures, &c., not printed, stained, or colored,
Clothing, ready made,
Glass black quart bottles,
Gauzes,
Muslins and muslinets, not printed, stained, and colored,
Laces and lawns,
Lamp black,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Pasteboard, parchment, and vellum,
Pictures and prints,
Saddles,
Satins, and other wrought silks,
Sugar candy,
Velvets, and velverets,
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise particularly enumerated and described.

At 12½ *per cent.*

Goods, wares, and merchandise, imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties.

At 12½ *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 13½ *per cent.*

Wood, manufactured, (exclusive of cabinet wares.)

At 12½ *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 13¾ *per cent.*

Chintzes, and colored calicoes or muslins, and all printed, stained, or colored goods, or manufactures of cotton or linen, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value,
Muslins or muslinets, printed, stained, or colored,
Nankeens.

At 15 *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 15¼ *per cent.*

Arms, fire and side, not otherwise enumerated,
Muskets and firelocks, without bayonets,
Hair powder,
Starch,
Laces, lines, fringes, tassels,, and trimmings, commonly used by upholsterers, coach-makers, and saddlers,
Wafers.

At 15 *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 16 *per cent.*

Artificial flowers, feathers, and other ornaments for women's head-dresses,
Manufactures of brass, not otherwise particularly enumerated,
Cartridge paper,
Cosmetics,
Dentrific powders, tinctures, preparations, and compositions, for the teeth and gums,
Dolls, dressed and undressed,
Fans,
Floor cloths and mats,
Gloves and mittens, (except leather)
Paper hangings,
Sheathing paper,
Painters' colors, whether dry or ground in oil, except those commonly used in dying,
Perfumes,
Powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions, commonly called sweet-scents, odors, perfumes, or cosmetics; and all powders or preparations for the teeth or gums,
Steel manufactures, not otherwise particularly enumerated,
Stockings,
All other hats, caps, and bonnets,

At 15 *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 16¼ *per cent.*

Buttons of every kind,
Cabinet wares,
Carpets and carpeting,
China ware,
Copper manufactures,
Drugs, medicinal, except those commonly used for dying,
Window glass,
Leather gloves,
Hats of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of them,
Iron, cast, slit, or rolled,
Leather, tanned and tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated,
Millinery, ready made,
Pewter manufactures,
Tin manufactures.

At 15 *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 16½ *per cent.*

Anniseed,
Bricks and tiles,
Buckles, shoe and knee,
Capers,
Cinnamon, cloves, currants, and comfits,
Clocks and watches, or parts of either,
Dates and figs,
Earthen and stone wares,
Fruits of all kinds,
Ginger,
Gold, silver, and plated ware,
Gold and silver lace,
Jewelry and pastework,
Lemons and limes,
Marble, slate, and other stones, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars, and other utensils of marble or slate, and generally all stone and earthen ware,
Mace,
Mustard in flour,
Nutmegs,
Oranges,
Olives,
Oil,
Pickles of all sorts,
Plums and prunes,
Raisins,
Toys, not otherwise enumerated.

At 20 *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 21¼ *per cent.*

All other glass (not otherwise particularly enumerated) and manufactures thereof,
Looking glass.

At 20 *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 22 *per cent.*

Coaches, chariots, phætons, chairs, chaises, solos, or other carriages or parts of carriages

At 40 *per cent. When imported in foreign vessels, at* 40 *per cent., and* 2 *cents per gallon.*

All other than enumerated wines not to exceed 30 cents per gallon in American vessels, or 32 cents per gallon in foreign vessels.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January* 22, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Nº. 14
1796, Maio, 28, Filadélfia
Ofício do ministro residente, Cipriano Ribeiro Freire, para o Secretário de Estado da Guerra e dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 550 (1777-1796).*

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor

Sabendo repentinamente hontem que este navio americano seguiria viagem na madrugada do dia de amanham para Lisboa, naõ perdi hum só momento em diligenciar e effectuar a partida dos cinco portuguezes que por elle envio, pertencentes á equipagem de hum navio portuguez, por invocaçaõ S. Joseph Triumpho, que navegando do Maranhão para Lisboa, fôra aprezada por hum corsario francez, e conduzido a Demerari, onde esta embarcaçaõ e a sua importante carga foram logo condemnadas; como tenho a honra de informar a V. Exª. de officio — E não devo omittir a V. Exª. o incommodo que estas despezas extraordinarias me causam, com o atrazo de quinze mezes nos pagamentos dos meus ordenados e listas da Secretaria do Real Erario; e principalmente falta de ordens mais positivas e amplas a este respeito, ou approvaçaõ do que pratiquei precedentemente em cazo semelhante, de que fiz os avizos competentes a essa corte.

A angustia de momento me naõ permitte de traduzir o documento que accompanha o officio nº. 84, que por naõ differir para outra occasiaõ mais dilatada, remetto na lingua ingleza em que tinha escripto estes meus apontamentos; — e delles observará V. Exª. facilmente alguma exageraçaõ, a que V. Exª. dará o justo valor, attendendo a que estas representaçoens eram feitas e calculadas para estes ministros, e que me convinha adevogar nos termos mais fortes e vantajosos a nóssa causa; e por isso me servi do estado de importaçaõ de vinhos do anno de 1793, que fazia mais um favor dos meus argumentos; naõ ignorando porèm que os mappas dos annos seguintes, de 1794 e 1795, sam mais vantajosos ao commercio dos vinhos de Portugal comparado com o das mais naçoens; como por outros officios ulteriores terei a honra de fazer subir á Real Presença.

Tambem pelo meu officio nº. 83 exponho a alteraçaõ no systema deste governo de receber e nomear para as differentes cortes da Europa, ministros plenipotenciarios, em lugar de residentes; e aqui se acharàm agora todos com este caracter, e eu sómente com o de ministro residente; o que deixo á ponderaçaõ de V. Exª. se convêm á dignidade de Portugal, e se aquí o seu ministro póde figurar com vantagem para os interêsses da sua corte; pois que em huma pequena capital como esta, a differença se faz sensivel e algum tanto derrogatoria. — Quanto a despezas, eu sou inevitavelmente obrigado a fazer as mesmas que os mais ministros, sem exceptuar o de Inglaterra; porque o aluguer de caza he quasi o mesmo, nem se acha nenhuma que tenha os commodos indispensaveis, ou decentes, sem o seu preço ser de hum conto de réis até 3 mil cruzados. Carruagem he para todos de igual despeza; e criados quasi todos tem os de absoluta necessidade; e criados quasi todos tem os de absoluta necessidade: naõ tolerando a carestia do paiz luxo nem pompa. E quanto a Jantares, que ninguem aqui póde estar sem os dár; elles

sam muito despendiosos, e a differença reduz-se simplesmente a moderallos ao menor numero possivel; porque os Senadores, Representativos, e pessoas que aqui os dàm, esperam recebêllos como de obrigaçaõ, e por conta de deve e ha de haver. — Tal he o pé em que as cousas se acham. Naõ represento isto a V. Exª. para supplicar augmento de ordenado, porque com os béns de minha mulher pósso supprir a todas estas despezas, com a dignidade competente, e com a economia que sempre costumo praticar. Mas se V. Exª. julgar, por bem favorecer-me quanto ao augmento do carácter, este naõ custaria a V. Exª. mais do que huma folha de papel, ou nova credencial; pois que tendo eu já a honra da carta do conselho, e naõ pedindo augmento de ordenado, ficaria aqui situado como todos os mais ministros, sem a differença sensivel agora em todas as concorrencias publicas, e quasi diarias.

Ignoro o carácter que terá o novo ministro americano que o Presidente dos Estados Unidos nomeará para a corte de Lisboa; mas em todo o cazo, pois que aqui todos sam agora plenipotenciarios, V. Exª. naõ julgará inutil que Portugal naõ seja menos bem representado; e a corte de Londres fica tendo nestes Estados Unidos hum enviado extraordinario e minsitro plenipotenciario, posto que naõ receba nesta mesma occasiaõ se naó hum ministro plenipotenciario da América.

Tenho a honra de remetter a V. Exª. os dous tomos inclusos da descrição topographica e política da parte Hespanhola da ilha de S. Domingos, que aqui se acaba de publicar; ficando como sempre ás ordens de V. Exª. com a mais humilde e fiel obediencia.

Deos guarde a V. Exª. muitos annos.
Philadelphia 28 de Maio de 1796

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor
Luiz Pinto de Sousa Coutinho

De V. Exª.
O mais humilde, obediente, e
obrigado creado.
Cypriano Ribeiro Freire

Post-scriptum *Maio 29. pela manham. Neste momento me informa hum Senador, de quem este govêrno faz a maior confidencia e apprêço, que o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, tem nomeado, ou contempla nomear, para Ministro-Plenipotenciario em Portugal, Mr. Adams actual ministro americano em Holanda; — filho do vice-presidente dos Estados Unidos, do mesmo nome, que V. Exª conheceo em Londres, e que por V. Exª. conserva sempre a mais distinta e respeitoza lembrança e veneraçaõ; e o qual se preconisa successor proximo nesta presidencia dos Estados Unidos no lugar do general Washington, que se recêa haja de resignar em Março do anno seguinte, termo da sua eleiçaõ.*

Nº. 15
1796, Setembro, 27, Paris
Ofício do agente consular José António dos Santos Branco para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Paris, caixa 577 (1795-1797).*

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor

Tendo aqui chegado os eccos, como a V. Exª. fiz sciente na minha ultima carta, da promoçaõ ministerial que se fisera nessa corte; quasi ao mesmo tempo recebi tambem huã carta do nosso ministro na Haya disendo: que bem ainda naõ tinha noticia official; a recebera particular de ser elle designado para Paris, e no cazo da confirmaçaõ, careceria saber se subsistia o arrendamento da caza que fora do Senhor D. Vicente; se naõ para acautelar-se a deligencia de outro alojamento; porquanto formava tençaõ de partir imediatamente recebesse as ordens que esperava na volta do seu secretario de Lisboa.

Depois de lhe ter feito a correspondente reposta, fallandose por outra parte cada dia mais, como V. Excia. o terá visto nas gasetas, da expediçaõ de vinte cinco mil homens a esse reyno, dos preparativos que lá se fasiaõ, da frequencia dos conselhos de estado, e finalmente da alliança offensiva e deffensiva entre Hespanha, e a Republica Franceza; hindo visitar Mr. Church, lhe perguntei se sabia alguã cousa de novo, que denotasse melhoramento dos nossos negocios.

Respondendo-me negativamente, me deo a intender que em conferencia familiar com huí dos membros do Directorio, sondando as difficuldades ou facilidades que poderiaõ influir no que hera relativo á nossa situaçaõ politica as julgára indefiniveis. A que lhe repliquei, naõ podia achar concordancia no que me dizia com a nova que vinha de receber; pois sem embargo de que naõ hera authentica, me parecia fundada.

Entaõ se explicou em termos que notei, se lisongeava de acharse substancialmente instruído de que o governo de França, ainda naõ estava suficientemente preparado para huã recepçaõ favoravel do nosso inviado: acrescentou que este ponto o tocava, e partiria sem dilaçaõ para essa cidade. Prescindindo de mais alguas phrases menos significantes, me pareceo como ressentido de falta de confiança no seu prestimo da parte de V. Excia., de que o dissuadi.

Observeilhe, que visto naõ ser authentico o aviso, nem de grande demora as cartas que poderiaõ confirmalo, ou desmentilo, me parecia (se tal motivo o determinava) se esperasse a primeira; porque sem duvida seria muito mais profícua a sua uniaõ ao nosso ministro em França, que a sua ausencia: que se a comissaõ se havia dado hera verosimel que o governo francez estivesse prevenido.

Ficou em que nos tornaríamos a ver, e despedindo-me lhe repeti, assim que recebesse carta de Hollanda em reposta da minha voltaria a sua caza, e fallariamos com mais alguã certesa.

Isto se passou a 12 ou 13 do corrente. Em 18 recebendo carta do Senhor Antonio de Araujo, recomendando-me de lhe procurar alojamento, porque o seu secretario se embarcaria em huí navio sueco antes do fim de Agosto, em cujos termos hera precizo se lhe apromptasse; porque formava tençaõ acharse nesta capital brevemente.

No dia 20 pela manhaã, voltando a caza de Mr. Church, causou-me infinito espanto ouvir, havia partido na vespora pela manhaã 19 para essa cidade por terra. Fico em duvida do motivo porque naõ inviara alguem a esta caza diser, se resolvia emfim a fazer jornada; ou se tinha alguã couza a dirigir a V. Exᶜⁱᵃ., como na verdade se offereceria, sem que lhe podesse dar incomodo, nem embaraço.

Hontem pela manhaã me veyo procurar Jorge Poppe, parente, ou socio de Gildemeester com o motivo de saber se remeteria á Haya as cartas que vinha de receber para o Senhor Antonio de Araujo, com ordens de lhe assistir nesta cidade, acrescentando lhe constava, que de inteligencia com este governo sobre materia que nos hera relativa; mas de que naõ deveria tomar conhecimento que em Madrid, havia partido Mr. Church. No mesmo dia recebi outra carta do Senhor Antonio e Araujo, confirmando me as antecedentes, e que o seu secretario entrára no Texel.

A imensidade de tropas que se ajuntaõ nos portos de mar da Republica, e a prodigiosa quantidade de barcas rasas a conter cada huã trez a quatro mil homens, e as voses espalhadas de que se fará hú desembarque formidavel em Inglaterra, parece attestar a execuçaõ do projecto. Na gaseta de 26 lerá V. Exᶜⁱᵃ. o que se discutira recentemente acerca da paz, e da admissaõ de hú ministro de Inglaterra incontinentemente regeitada.

Escrevo esta carta para que a V. Exᶜⁱᵃ. conste da naturesa da impossibilidade de lhe faser tambem na sobredita occasiaõ certa a minha fiel obediencia e respeito.

Deus guarde a Exmª. Pessoa de V. Exᶜⁱᵃ. muitos annos. Paris 27 de Setembro de 1796.

Ilmº. e Exmº. Senhor
Luiz Pinto de Souza Coutinho.

De V. Exᶜⁱᵃ.
Muito obrigado e reverente criado
Joseph Antonio dos Santos Branco

Nº. 16
1796, Dezembro, 6, Lisboa
Carta do cônsul Edward Church para Louis Beffroy Reigny.
A.D.B. Arquivo do Conde da Barca, pasta 16.

Copie

Lisbonne le 16 Frimaire an 5e (le 6 décembre 1796)

Cher cousin Jacques

Mon cher ami

Lors de mon départ de Paris il me paroissoit par mes instructions que c'etoit l'idée du Directoire

qu'en cas d'une invasion du Portugal par les armées de la Republique Française et de l'Espagne; que les Anglais proffiteroient de cette occasion pour s'emparer des colonies portugaises.

J'ai raison à croire que cette cour n'est pas de cet avis, mais au contraire qu'elle est persuadée que si la force maritime du Portugal n'est pas assez pour la deffense de ses colonies, que les Anglais lui fourniront une aide suffisante pour mettre ces colonies à l'abri de tout danger.

Dans le cas qu'elle peut conserver ses colonies, cette cour aura de quoi dedommager la République pour les depenses qu'il en coutera pour envoyer une armée assez forte pour la conquête du Portugal, en outre pour une forte contribution que cette cour doit être obligé de payer pour sa folie et son entêtement.

N'ayant rien à communiquer assez important pour que je puisse oser d'enfraindre sur les moments precieux du Directoire Executif; je vous adresse purement de vous convaincre et de vous donner une occasion de justefier votre ami auprès le Directoire que mon silenec actuel sur les affaires commises à ma charge, n'est seulement que le resultat necessaire de l'indifference, l'engourdissement et la sotte securité de cette cour.

Salve et vale
Amicus trus sempiternus

Citoyen
Louis Beffroy Reigny

Nº. 17
1796, Dezembro, 24, Lisboa
Despacho nº. 80 do ministro residente, coronel David Humphreys, para o Secretário de Estado, Timothy Pickering.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States Ministers to Spain, vol. 3 (January 28, 1795 — October 17, 1797), (National Archives microfilm publication, M31 rolo 4).*

(Nº. 80) *Lisbon December 24th. 1796.*

Sir,

Since my last which was of the 16th instant, Sir John Jervis arrived at this port with his fleet from the Mediterranean. The fleet which he had under his orders in the Mediterranean, consisted of 14 line of battle ships, together with some other armed vessels. One ship of the line (the Audacieux, I think) was entirely cast away and most of the crew perished, in Gibraltar bay: another (the Bombay Castle) is on the bar off this harbour, and likely to be lost: and a third remains out, so that there are 11 ships of his fleet now in this port ... This dereliction of the Mediterranean, while the English are really

so powerful in their naval armaments, constitutes an extraordinary epocha in their naval and commercial history.

A body of auxiliary troops are expected here from England.

We have a confirmation of Bonaparte's successes in Italy to the 22nd of November.

Nothing farther has been published respecting the negotiation in Paris, except the explicit adoption of the principle of compensations, or mutual concessions, as the basis for treating.

On the first of January next, the royal decree for making this a free port (under certain restrictions) is to take effect as I mentioned in one of my former letters. Its operation remains to be seen. An edict has also been published for the free admission of flour from foreign countries until the first day of August next. But as it is a well known fact, that this government acted on a similar occasion with so little consistency (I will not say with so little good faith) as to occasion the absolute ruin of several commercial houses which were engaged in shipping flour to other countries; I send a copy of this edict rather as a matter of curiosity, than as a safe ground for the citizens of the United States to engage in such a speculation. Their property embarked in this speculation will however, doubtless be very secure, unless an ample supply of wheat should arrive from some other quarter (as was the case in the former instance) an event not now much to be expected.

In order to shew that this measure (the free admission of foreign flour) is the result of necessity, not choice, on the part of the government of Portugal, I have only to refer you to my former correspondence on this subject, which indeed was very copious. Among the papers deposited in the office of the Department of State, when Mr. Jefferson was at the head of that department, you will find those containing the proposition which I made for the free admission of the flour of the United States and the positive refusal of this government to accede to that proposition, together with their reasons for such refusal.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant
David Humphreys

The Secretary of State etc. etc. etc.

(1 enclosure)
Edict of Portugal, admitting the entry of flour at Lisbon

Tendo Sua Majestade havido por bem por justos e particulares motivos que presentemente occorrem permittir que possaõ entrar francamente nesta cidade e nella venderem se as farinhas que vierem dos paizes estrangeiros desde o primeiro do proximo mez de Novembro athé o primeiro dia do mez de Agosto do

anno de mil setecentos e noventa e sete como consta das reaes ordens que a este respeito foraõ ultimamente expedidas a esta repartição do Terreiro para que amencionada permissaõ real possa chegar ao conhecimento e noticia de todas as pessoas interessadas neste ramo do commercio mandei passsar o prezente edital por mim assignado o qual sera afixado nos lugares competentes e nelles permanecera durante o sobredito espaço de tempo.

Terreiro de Lisboa 31 de Outubro de 1796[*].

Nº. 18
1797, Abril, 4, Lisboa
Despacho do cônsul Edward Church para o Secretário de Estado, Timothy Pickering.
N.A.R.A. General Records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States consuls in Lisbon, vol. 1 (July 27, 1791 — December 18, 1802), (National Archives microfilm publications, T180. rolo 1).*

Lisbon 4 April 1797

Sir

The effects of such a war as now ravages Europe will naturally be supposed particularly to affect those who are extensively concerned in comerce and navigation, it has been my lot since my short residence in Europe to be one of those who have been very unexpectedly led by almost imperceptible gradations into very extensive and complicated commercial concerns, these rendered my presence in France the last year absolutely indispensable, but as soon as circumstances would permit I delayed not to return, and arrived here in October last, every prudent precaution was taken before my departure to provide against all contingencies, so that although the person who acted as my agent or vice consul died during my absence, the business of the consulate continued to be conducted with equal attention regularity and dispatch, nor has there ever been the least just cause of complaint in a single instance on that score.

Till the beginning of the last year the consular business required no more than two clerks, but the trade which has since been carried on by American vessels between this port and the coast of Barbary for the purpose of supplying this country with grain has required more assistance for the purpose of entering and clearing the vessels, passing them through the great number of offices in this port, drawing

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[*] Anexo ao despacho nº. 80 foi também enviada uma tradução em inglês deste edital, que não transcrevemos.

and translating protests and other documents into different languages, preferring numberless petitions for numberless disputes and difficulties, with other multifarious duties attached to the consulate in this country, all which by the laws or usage of the country can be performed only by persons belonging to the consulate of the nation to which the vessel belong, and the consul or his agents are alone responsible to all the offices for all the charges incurred by the said vessels or captains before they are permitted to depart, as the officers will treat with no other persons.

All my commercial concerns have been transacted by, and in company with a mercantile house in this city, so that my own clerks have been wholly occupied with the consular business, notwithstanding which, many of the American captains are so unreasonable and injust as to expect and require that I should do all this business for nothing, because there is no law of the United States which expressly provides any compensation therefore, but had the government of the United States been informed that in all the ports of Portugal the consuls are obliged to do the duty which in all other countries is performed by brokers or the consignees, I am well persuaded there would have been a larger allowance than custom has established here which in no case exceeds, but in many cases is less than 12 milreis or £ 3„7„6 sterling. This sum was invariably paid by all American vessels for entering and clearing etc. etc. before my appointment, and is also paid on the vessels of other nations to their consuls, and much more on those of the English Swedes etc. etc. The Americans also cannot be ignorant that if I had had no other dependence, I with my family must long ere this have starved, or depended on charity for support, as the whole amount of the charges of which they complain were not sufficient to pay the rent and hire of clerks exclusive of all my other expences till the recent casual circumstances of the trade beforementioned to the coast of Barbary has greatly multiplied the number of entries, and of course rendered the consulate more productive, but this can be but of short duration, when the expences must again far exceed the income.

It is not from any doubt of the justice or legality of my claim that I take the liberty to trouble you with this detail, as it cannot be expected or required that a consul should in all cases work for nothing, all duties which are performed gratis in any other consulate of the United States, are so performed in mine, but if I am burthened with other extraordinary duties and which are attended with an extra expence, it is just that I should be paid, and the more as they have always paid the same, and would be still compelled to pay; if the business could be transferred from the consulate to a broker, or to their consignee. The great exertions which I have made on all occasions to obtain the release of our American seamen who have been impressed and surreptitiously conveyed to some prison in this city, or on board some British ship of war, seem also in many instances to have given umbrage to some of the American captains, who have appeared to me to connive at, if they have not been accessary to the act, perhaps because I have supported the claims of the poor seamen for the payment of their wages where they appeared to be justly due, althó the captains were disposed to consider those wages to be forfeited, and often very large sums on the most trivial pretext. They therefore complain that I am partial to the seamen, and are persuaded, if their cause could be judged by their consignees that it would often be differently determined, which may be true; they are therefore desirous to transfer the consulate to those

friends, and even threaten to prefer a petition for that purpose, but those threats do not disturb me, I am only anxious that the truth should be known and then "fiat Justitia".

I am now coming to a point in which there will probably appear at first blush some ground whereon to found a complaint, I mean my having been absent the last year, but when it shall be considered that I had taken all due care that all the duties of the consulate should be duly and faithfully executed during my absence, that there was no real cause or ground of complaint offered or alleged by any one, and when it is farther considered that that no salary is allowed to the American consuls and therefore that they must seek other means of support, it will doubtless be granted that I am warranted not only by various precedents, but also by the necessity of providing for a large family; I should have been happy if this necessity could have been obviated by a more certain dependence, but as the case now stands, I conceive there can be no just cause of objection to the absence of the consul when his affairs necessarily require it, provided the publick affairs do not suffer by his absence, and that his substitutes are furnished at his own expence if ever there should be any point on the score of absence, or on any other account, I (...) my legal right, "Audi alteram partem". Anticipating the necessity of another voyage to France, I have thought it my duty to be thus particular, and at the same time to inform you that my former agent or deputy having greatly injured his health by his close application to his duty finds himself forced to retire in order to try to recover his health by a relaxation from the fatigue of business. I have therefore appointed in his stead Mr. Charles Oneill a very respectable merchant who has acted as agent or vice-consul of the United States for the port of St. Ubes was since my appointment, and has acquitted himself to general satisfaction; this gentleman has been prevailed on at my request to quit St. Ubes and to remove with his wife and family of seven children to Lisbon in order to act in my stead during my absence, and has left the charge of his own business and of the consulate at St. Ubes to his nephew a very capable and well informed young man.

May I take the liberty Sir! to request that you will be pleased to grant such countenance and protection to Mr. Oneill as his character and conduct shall appear to merit, and at the same time to assure you, that I know of no person in this kingdom who has more at heart the honor, interest, and prosperity of the government and citizens of the United States where he hopes one day to be able to transplant his family; as there is no citizens of the United States established in this Kingdom so no person can pretend to a prior claim to act in my stead during my absence, he is a person universally esteemed and respected, he will always consider himself honoured and obliged by your commands, and will execute them with fidelity, zeal and obedience; he will devote himself to the interest of our fellow citizens; and what is of the last importance in this country, he will be a friend and father to the poor seamen of the United States when distressed and oppressed, as I have uniformly been to hundreds who would have perished in the streets of Lisbon if I had not provided for them when they were diseased, friendless and moneyless.

Mr. Oneill is distinguished for his acts of humanity and charity which are rare virtues in this city.

With all due consideration and respect.

I am Sir

Your most humble
and most obedient servant.
Edward Church

The Secretary of State
of the United States
of America

Nº. 19
1797, Abril, 5, Lisboa
Despacho do Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, para o ministro plenipotenciário, António de Araújo de Azevedo.
A.D.B. Arquivo do Conde da Barca, pasta 3.

Devo segurar a Vossa Senhoria que Mr. Church nunca obteve confidencia alguma minha: este homem era o conductor de algumas cartas, que me escrevia de Pariz o consul da America, que se tinha espontaneamente offerecido para entablar huma negociaçaõ com a nossa corte, dizendose para isso authorizado pelo poder executivo.

Com a sua partida para Hamburgo, ficou cessando toda a correspondencia, porem acontecendo partir daqui Mr. Church para Pariz, offereceu á nossa corte os seus serviços para continuar os mesmos bons officios.

Tudo quanto se dice a este homem já deve ser constante a Vossa Senhoria, porem nunca se lhe deu poder algum para negociar: a sua correspondencia foi seguida desde o principio do anno de 1796 - escrevendo repetidas veses que se Portugal quizesse satisfazer sete, ou outo milhões a paz seria logo feita, sem outro sacrificio algum, por que os francezes careciam muito de dinheiro.

A somma pareceu aqui taõ exorbitante, que tive ordem de naõ responder a tal propozição; e Mr. Church naõ teve mais da minha parte huma unica resposta, do que sei elle se queixou amargamente.

Exaqui tudo quanto se passou entre mim, e o mencionado sugeito, até o ponto em que partio de Pariz para esta corte. Logo que chegou a ella me escreveu, que se achava authorizado a tratar comigo negocios da maior importancia e que me requeria para isso audiencia: deilha e nella me expôz: que se achava incumbido por algum dos principaes membros do Directorio de entablar com a corte de Lisboa huma paz separada, sem dependencia de mediaçaõ alguma, dandome sempre a entender o muito que deviamos desconfiar da ingerencia da corte de Espanha.

Respondi que a minha corte tinha aceitado a sua mediaçaõ, e que este negocio se proseguia em Madrid, onde era natural, que se terminasse; porem que Portugal desejava a paz, e que naõ negaria a fazella, huma vez que o Directorio se naõ quizesse prestar a aceitar a mediaçaõ da corte de Madrid.

Entramos pois em discussaõ sobre os pontos da negociaçaõ; refutei as pertençoens de huma alliança, e de que se fechassem os portos aos inglezes; de que se expulsassem os emigrantes, como tambem de que cedessemos o territorio, e a navegaçaõ do rio das Amazonas.

Depois de muitas contestaçoens cedeu Mr. Church, e confessou que julgava, que o Directorio naõ insistiria muito em similhantes materias, com tanto que conseguisse a introduçaõ dos lanificios, e huma somma de dez milhoens en dinheiro; alegandome ao mesmo tempo para sustentar esta sua ultima pertençaõ, que Mr. Poppe nos tinha cauzado hum consideravel prejuizo na prezença do Directorio, por que tinha espalhado em Pariz, que Portugal estava prompto a sacrificar a dita somma, e muito mais, alegando que só para esse fim tinha recebido de Joaquim Pedro Quintella o offerecimento de sette milhoens de cruzados.

Dissuadi-o de similhantes extravagancias, e reprezenteilhe, que nem a minha corte pagaria mais daquillo, que tinha offerecido, nem admittiria os lanificios francezes, menos que se lhe offerecesse hum igual equivalente ao da Gram Bretanha.

Replicoume que no dinheiro concistia tudo, e que com elle o Directorio faria a paz, e escreveria a Espanha que dezistisse absolutamente de qualquer tentativa contra este reyno.

Finalmente, transmitto a Vossa Senhoria os papeis adjuntos das cartas que me dirigio, naõ para que se faça dellas uzo algum publico, mas para que Vossa Senhoria fique na intelligencia do que se tratou comigo; há muito tempo, que o dito Church naõ veio a minha caza, nem até ao prezente me comunicou resposta alguma das suas cartas ostensivas; e por tanto dei o negocio por acabado com elle, e só cuido em o mandar partir logo desta corte, em conformidade das ordens de Sua Alteza Real.

Deos guarde a Vossa Senhoria. Palacio de Queluz em 5 de Abril de 1797.

Luiz Pinto de Souza

Senhor Antonio de Araujo de Azevedo

Nº. 20
1797, Maio, 20, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 117 do ministro residente, Cipriano Ribeiro Freire, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Nº. 117

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor

1. No anno de 1794 me communicou o encarregado dos negocios de Sua Magestade Catholica nestes Estados Unidos, Dom Joseph de Jaudenes, que os commissarios americanos da nova cidade federal,

denominada Washington, o haviaõ informado, em conferencia verbal; que devendo o Congesso e govêrno dos Estados Unidos transferir-se permanentemente para a dita cidade no mez de Dezembro de 1800., conforme a ley expressa de 16. de Julho de 1790; e que sendo como indispensavel que os ministros das cortes estrangeiras houvessem de residir onde se achasse o podêr-executivo e govêrno federal; elles commissarios tinham julgado da sua attençaõ immediata offerecer a Hespanha hum terreno conveniente para accommmodaçaõ dos seus ministros accreditados junto dos Estados Unidos, para que Sua Magestade Catholica podesse ordenar que sobre elle se edificasse aquella caza ou palacio que fosse do seu real agrado. — Este encarregado de negocios dêo parte immediata á sua corte deste offerecimento; e recebêo ordem positiva de acceitar o dito terreno, ou chaõ, logo que os ditos commissarios fizessem delle entrega e cessaõ formal á corôa de Hespanha: recommendo-se-lhe que remettesse para Madrid hum plano do sitio, e edificio conveniente, para que approvado se lhe dessem as ordens finaes para se principiar, e poder proseguir e completar esta obra. Mas naõ havendo recebido o dito encarregado de negocios depois desta resoluçaõ da sua corte, a qual fizera saber aos ditos commissarios, decisaõ alguma ulterior a este respeito; me perguntava se elles me haviam feito offerecimento semelhante, e se eu naõ daria passo sobre esta materia: ao que respondi, que naõ me tendo os commissarios da nova cidade de Washington, directa nem indirectamente, feito offerecimento desta natureza, eu guardaria hum perfeito silencio e indifferença sobre este objecto, de que mesmo naõ daría parte á minha corte, sem que me julgasse authorisado a fazello nos termos competentes. Estes commissarios indecisos sobre varios e importantes pontos concernentes á disposiçaõ dos lotes; ou chaõs, sua appropriaçaõ, e venda; e occupados da superintendencia dos edificios principaes, ou Capitolio para o Congresso, a caza do presidente dos Estados Unidos, etc. dependentes estas obras de Actos do Congresso, que se passáram nas sessoens do anno proximo precedente, que provêram mais adequadamente para as necessarias despezas, diffiriraõ forçosamente até o presente, fazerem os offerecimentos na fórma que tinham contemplado, ás differentes naçoens que tem ministros accreditados nestes Estados Unidos.

2 Em data de 3 do corrente recebi huma carta destes commissarios, como constará a V. Exª. da copia inclusa Nº. CXI. cujo theor he o seguinte. = "Somos felizes de termos no nosso podêr, com a approvaçaõ do Presidente dos Estados Unidos, de offerecer á vossa naçaõ hum sítio [ou terreno] conveniente na cidade de Washington, para a residencia dos seus ministros nestes Estados Unidos. Se o vosso govêrno se achar disposto a aceitar esta dadiva, ou cessaõ [grant] teremos grande prazer em accommodar-vos agradavelmente tanto pelo que tóca á situaçaõ como quantidade de terreno quando fôr do vosso agrado fazer a selecçaõ: e nos sentiremos muito gratificados se esta medida contribuir, em algum gráo, para estabelecer aquella páz e harmonia que taõ felizmente permanece entre os dous paízes, e que he o interêsse de ambas as naçoens de fazer pepetua. Somos, etc." = A esta carta julguei dever fazer logo a resposta que V. Exª. achará inclusa, no mesmo idioma em que a escrevi, cuja traducção literal he a seguinte. = "Recebi a vossa carta de 3 do corrente, pela qual, com a approvaçaõ do Pesidente dos Estados Unidos, fazeis á minha naçaõ o offerecimento de hum sitio ou chaõ conveniente, tanto em ponto de situaçaõ como em quantidade de terreno á minha eleiçaõ na cidade de Washington, para a residencia dos ministros de Portugal nos Estados Unidos. Pela primeira opportunidade informarei a minha corte do

conteudo da nossa carta, para receber as reaes ordens da rainha minha soberana sobre esta materia. Entretanto permitti-me de expressar-vos a minha sensibilidade por esta generosa attençaõ para com a minha naçaõ; e de segurar-vos, conforme com os vossos sentimentos, que estimarei sempre como evento feliz toda a opportunidade de contribuir, da minha parte, para cultivar, augmentar, e preservar a bôa harmonia e amizade felizmente subsistentes entre Portugal e os Estados Unidos. Sou etc."

3 Os ministros de Hespanha, Inglaterra, Hollanda, e julgo que tambem o de França, recebêram nesta occasiaõ cartas do mesmo theor e data. O cavalleiro Irujo, enviado extraordinario e ministro plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade Catholica me disse que cêdo partiria para a cidade de Washington para escolher huma das melhores situaçoês que lhe offerecessem, e com terreno para grande caza, officinas, e jardim. Mr. Liston, enviado extraordinario e ministro plenipotenciario de Sua Magestade Britannica, tambem me declarou, que em quanto dava parte á sua corte deste offerecimento, passaria á mesma cidade federal para fazer eleiçaõ de hum terreno bem situado e de extensaõ conveniente, antes que outro ministro delle se appoderasse. Mas eu naõ julgo dever, sem ordem expressa de Sua Magestade Fidelissima que me authorize a aceitar este offerecimento, adiantar-me a pressuppôr e sanccionar este privativo acto de real beneplacito, com a escôlha de sitio algum na dita cidade de Washington: e consequentemente supplicarei a V. Exª. me participe as ordens de Sua Magestade a este respeito, para as cumprir com a devida exactidaõ. E se forem para aceitar o offerecimento dos commissarios, espero que V. Exª. se digne instruir-me ao mesmo tempo dos termos em que o devo fazer; se devo ir escolher o terreno, e se he do agrado de Sua Magestade que se haja de dár principio á obra, o como, e o quando: parecendo-me humildemente preferivel, que neste cazo, viésse dahí o plano da caza que se dever edificar, para que se conforme a elle tanto a eleiçaõ do terreno, como todas as mais medidas futuras. Incluso achará V. Exª. o Acto do Congresso que estabelece permanentemente e remove para a nova cidade de Washington, no mez de Dezembro de 1800, o podêr-executivo, Congresso, e govêrno dos Estados Unidos; com o plano da mesma cidade federal.

Deos guarde a V. Exª.

Philadelphia 20 de Maio de 1797.
Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor
Luiz Pinto de Sousa Coutinho

Cypriano Ribeiro Freire

Copy *Nº. XCI*[*]

Commissioners Office, City of
Washington, 3d. May 1797.

We are happy in having it in our power, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to offer to your nation, a convenient site in the City of Washington, for the residence of its minister near the United States. Should your government be disposed to accept such a grant, it will give us great pleasure to accommodate you agreably, both in point of situation and quantity of ground, whenever it may suit you to make the selecton; and we shall feel ourselves much gratified, should this measure, in any degree, contribute to cementing that peace and harmony which now happily prevail between the two countries, and which, it is interest of both nations to render perpetual. We are, wih sentiments of the highest personal respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants
[signed] Gustavus Scott.
[Ditto] Wiliam Thornton.
[Ditto] Alexander White.

Chevalier Cypriano Ribeiro Freire
Minister Resident of Her Most
Faithful Majesty.
Philadelphia.

Nº. CXII

Philadelphia 19th. May 1797

Gentlemen,

I have received your letter of the 3d. instant, by which, with the approbation of the President of the United States, you make the offer to my nation of a convenient site, both in point of situation and quantity of ground to my selection, in the City of Washington, for the residence of the minister of

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[*] Esta carta aparece transcrita em SOUSA, Maria Leonor Machado de — *Um ano de diplomacia luso-americana. Francisco Solano Constâncio (1822-1823)*, Lisboa, Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda, 1988, p. 67-68. Uma vez que decidimos transcrever aqui todo o ofício 117 e os documentos anexos, resolvemos incluir também esta carta, de forma a termos uma ideia de tudo o que foi enviado para Lisboa por Cipriano Ribeiro Freire.

Portugal near the United States.

By the first opportunity I shall inform my court of its contents, that I may receive the orders of the Queen my soveeign on this subject. Meanwhile permit me, gentlemen, to express to you my acknowledgements for this generous attention to my nation; and to assure you, in conformity with your sentiments, that I will always esteem as a fortunate event every opportunity of contributing on my part, to cultivate, increase, and preserve the good harmony and friendship so hapily cemented and subsisting between Portugal and the United States of America.

I am with sentiments of the most perfect personal esteem and respect,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant

Gustavus Scott, William Thornton,
and Alexander White Esquires Commissioners
of the City of Washington.

Nº. CXIII

An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located, as hereafter directed on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the eastern branch and Connogocheque, be and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States: Provided neverthless, that the operation of the laws of the state within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide.

Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted, that the President of the United States be authorised to appoint, and by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act or other causes, to keep in appointment as long as may be necessary, three commissioners, who, or any two of whom, shall under the direction of the President, survey, and by proper metes and bounds, define and limit a district of territory, under the limitations above mentioned and the district so defined, limited and located, shall be deemed the district accepted by this act, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Sec. 3d. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners or any two of them, shall have power to purchase

or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river, within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States, and according to such plans as the President shall approve, the said commissioners, or any two of them shall, prior to the first monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President and for the public officers of the government of the United States.

Sec. 4th. And be it enacted, that for defraying the expence of such purchases and buildings, the President of the United States be authorised and requested to accept grants of money.

Sec. 5th. And be it enacted, that prior to the first Monday in December next, all offices attached to the seat of the government of the United States, shall be removed to, and until the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of Congress next ensuing the present shall be held.

Se. 6th. And be it enacted, that on the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the seat of government of the United States shall by virtue of this Act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid: — And all offices attached to the said seat of government, shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and that the necessary expence of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on imposts and tonnage of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

John Adams, Vice-President of the
United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, July the sexteenth, 1790.

George Washington,
President of the United States

Nº. 117 *1797* *Philadelphia 20. de Maio.*

§ºs. 1º. a 3º. Os comissarios da cidade de Washington, para onde se deve remover o podêr-executivo, Congresso. e govêrno dos Estados Unidos no anno de 1800., fazem offerecimento a Portugal de hum terreno na mesma cidade, em que se póssa edificar huma caza para residencia dos seus minisros. Supplicam-se ordens de Sua Magestade para aceitar ou naõ este offerecimento, e instrucçoês sobre esta materia. Os ministros das mais potencias junto dos Estados Unidos, recebêram iguaes offerecimentos.

Nº. 21
1798, Junho,10, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 140 do ministro residente, Cipriano Ribeiro Freire, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Nº. 140. *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

1. Em execução das reaes ordens de Sua Magestade, que V. Exª. me partecipou por despacho de 21. de Setembro de 1797: sahí de Philadelphia para a cidade de Washington, no dia 14. de Maio, a onde cheguei em 19. do mesmo mez: e como allí se naõ achassem os commissarios desta nova cidade federal, mas se esperassem em trez dias de tempo, empreguei este intervallo a examinar os differentes terrenos e situaçoens locaes, consultar as pessoas mais práticas e intelligentes, e formar huma idéa topographica e exacta, com que me achasse preparado a fazer a selecçaõ e aceitaçaõ do sitio offerecido a Portugal para residencia dos seus ministros juntos destes Estados-Unidos, na maneira prescripta pelas mesmas reaes ordens. No dia 22. veio visitar-me Mr. Gustavo Scott, primeiro commissario, para annunciar-me, que a sua mêza procederia, quando me fosse agradavel, aos actos convenientes desta transacçaõ, e me comprazeria em tudo que coubesse nos seus limites, para que a minha corte ficasse perfeitamente satisfeita quanto ao sitio, e quantidade de terreno: representando-me porèm, que elles commissarios naõ se achavam authorizados a offerecer terreno algum que fosse propriedade de pessoas particulares, mas taõ sómente o que fosse propriedade pûblica; e á vista do plano da cidade que eu tinha me indicou todos os lotes e sitios, cujas terras ou chaõs pertenciam ao govêrno-federal dos Estados Unidos, dos quaes poderia eu escolher o que julgasse mais conveniente e preferivel. Estes terrenos sam os que V. Exª. achará marcados com as letras a, b, c, ao sul e sudeste da caza do Presidente, no plano particular adjunto. As letras (a) mostram o terreno destinado para os jardins do Presidente, e jardins pûblicos, que descem em declive até as letras (b) que indicam hum canal para conveniencia da cidade, e mesmo desagoamento destes sitios baixos, e que agora sam algum tanto pantanosos: as letras (c) marcam o terreno destinado para passeios pûblicos e jardins: e neste sitio se tinham contemplado no plano original as cazas dos ministros estrangeiros residentes nestes Estados Unidos. Mas estes lugares sam baixos, naõ serám saudaveis, ficam perto do canal; e logo que sejam circundados das cazas particulares que se edificarám no decurso dos tempos, ficarám privados da vista aprazivel dos rios Potomac, e Eastern-Branch, e de todo o vasto e pitoresco paiz de Virginia e Maryland. Outros lotes propostos pelos commissarios, que eram propriedade pûblica, da qual eu podia escolher, ficavam encravados em situaçoens e ruas pouco de dezejar para a caza de hum ministro pûblico; e attentas todas as circumstancias, e o exame que fiz das situaçoens locaes, achei que a preferivel a todas era a que V. Exª. achará marcada com a letra (P) sobre huma collina, ou elevaçaõ de 53 pés ao nivel da maré preamar no rio Potomac, que fica situada a breve e conveniente distancia da caza do Presidente dos Estados Unidos, e das repartiçoens de estado e govêrno; gozando da vista dos jardins proximos sobre que domina, do prospecto vasto dos dous grandes rios e partes de

Virginia e Maryland, e unindo em sí todas as conveniencias que se podiam dezejar. E no mesmo dia 22. de Maio me decidi á selecçaõ deste lugar, que fiz medir e demarcar, e procurei aos mesmos comissarios, e em junta formal lhes annunciei qual era o sitio que havia escolhido, para que determinassem se era do seu agrado concedello a Portugal, conforme o seu offerecimento. Elles que conheciam muito bem a localidade deste sitio, ficáram algum tanto surprendidos de que eu lhes apontasse, e tivesse fixado a principal de todos, a todos os respeitos; e me respondêram civilmente, e nos termos mais obrigantes, que estimavam que a corte de Portugal tivesse feito escôlha do melhor sitio que na sua opiniaõ tinham para offrecer a todas as naçoens; que o fariam examinar, consultariam entre sí sobre a materia, e no dia seguinte me dariam a sua resposta positiva. Mas que entretanto careciam que eu por carta formal lhes intimasse, achar-me authorizado por Sua Magestade Fidelissima a esta escôlha e aceitaçaõ: o que fiz immediatamente no mesmo dia 22. de Maio, escrevendo-lhes a carta que V. Exª. achará marcada nº. 1.

2 No dia seguinte, em conferencia que tive com os mesmos commissarios, me informáram que com muito gosto tinham approvado a minha escôlha, e estavam promptos a passar os actos convenientes que esta transacçaõ requeresse. E para que todo este negocio se tratasse com as formalidades necessarias, que podessem ser registradas nos seus jornaes ex-officio, e guardarem-se authenticamente nos seus archivos; me fizéram a resposta nº. 2.; e no mesmo dia 23. lhes escrevi a carta nº. 3. áqual se seguio a sua resposta nº. 4., que minutáram e escrevêram na minha presença, para que eu julgasse se ella me satisfaria perfeitamente, segundo a quantidade de terreno que eu lhes havia indicado, o qual por causa da rua que corre entre os quadrados nº. 171. e nº. 172. se naõ podia de modo algum extender ao sul alêm da linha meridional do mesmo quarado nº. 171, que corre de oeste a leste: no que assenti, sintindo a fôrça das rasões que impediam maior extensaõ para a parte do sul: mas como a edificaçaõ de cazas ou outrios edificios, contiguos a este lote de Portugal, ou em direcçaõ que lhe embaraçasse a vista, destruiria hum dos objectos principaes desta selecçaõ, e os ditos commissarios tivessem dado a intender, que estimariam que os ministros de Inglaterra, ou Hespanha, quizessem escôlher lotes ao sul deste de Portugal; pretendí delles, e pude-lhes persuadir, que por esta dita carta nº. 4. me promettessem e declarassem, como fizeram, que naõ sería permittido que se erigissem edificios alguns pérto deste terreno, ou quadrado, offerecido á corte de Portugal, nem que obstruíssem a vista daquella situaçaõ. E nestes termos, escrevi-lhes, na mesma data, a carta nº. 5., aceitando o quadrado, ou terreno concedido a Sua Magestade Fidelissima, para residencia dos seus ministros juntos dos Estados Unidos; e expressando aos ditos commissarios a minha inteira satisfaçaõ.

3. O instrumento incluso nº. 6., he o acto desta cessaõ, ou doaçaõ a Sua Magestade Fidelissima, e seus successores, do dito terreno, ou parallelogrammo-rectangulo, que tem de frente ao norte e sul 319 pés, e 281.5 pés ao leste e oeste: formando huma área, ou superficie de 89,639 pés quadrados. E para maior segurança, e solemnidade deste Acto, o Presidente dos Estados Unidos o approvou, em data de 31. de Maio deste mesmo anno de 1798., debaixo do seu signal, e sello: dos Estados Unidos; como tudo será presente a V. Exª. do mesmo original que tenho a honra de remetter a V. Exª. E os planos appensos darám a V. Exª. huma exacta idéa do sitio e localidade do terreno que agora fica pertencendo a Sua Magestade Fidelissima, onde se acham ja plantados os marcos competentes com o nome

Portugal. O valor deste terreno, se se-devesse comprar no actual momento, mesmo em situaçaõ menos vantajosa, naõ sería menor de 40. até 50,000 cruzados.

4. Dezejo muito ter cumprido estas ordens de Sua Alteza, de modo que mereça a Sua Real e benigna approvaçaõ; e logo que eu receber o plano do edificio e orçamento das despezas que espero todos os dias, terei a honra de o remetter a V. Exª., pela primeira occasiaõ segura que se offerecer.

Deos guarde a V. Exª.

Philadelphia 10. de Junho de 1798.
Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor
Luiz Pinto de Sousa Coutinho.

Cypriano Ribeiro Freire.

Nº. 140. 1798. Philadelphia 10. de Junho

§ºs 1º. a 4º. Escôlha, e acceitaçaõ que faço na cidade de Washington conforme as ordens de Sua Magestade, de hum sitio para a edificaçaõ da caza de residencia dos ministros de Portugal nos Estados Unidos. Relaçaõ das conferencias com os commissarios da dita cidade; e instrumento, ou acto pûblico, de doaçaõ, ou cessaõ do dito terreno a Sua Magestade Fidelissima e seus successores. Com todos os papeis appensos, planos, e titulo formal desta transacçaõ.

Nº. CXXVII

Nº. 1.

City of Washington 22d. May 1798.

Gentlemen,

Being authorised by Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, to accept the offer made by your letter of the 3d. May 1797. of a convenient site for the residence of Her Majesty's

Ministers near the United States; I am come to this city to made the proposed selection in conformity with the terms of your said letter, and to receive from you the grant you will be pleased to make. = I have the honor to be, with the most perfect consideration = Gentlemen = Your etc. = Le Chevalier de Freire. = Gustavus Scott; William Thornton; Alexander White Esquires, commissioners of the city of Washington.

Nº. 2.

City of Washington 23d. May 1798.

Sir,

We have the honor of your favor of 22d. instant and shall with pleasure make a grant of such grounds as you may please to select. = We are with much respect.= Sir= Your etc.=Gustavus Scott; William Thornton; Alexander White.= Le Chevalier Cypriano Ribeiro Freire, Minister of Portugal near the United States.

Nº. 3

City of Washington 23d. May 1798.

Gentlemen,

I have your favor of this day, and on viewing the city wish the grounds for the minister of the Kingdom of Portugal to be laid out on the President's square, east of square nº. 171 - and shall leave to you gentlemen, to determine on the quantity which the object in view shall require. = I am with much respect = Gentlemen = Your etc. = Le Chevalier de Freire. = Gustavus Scott, William Thornton; Alexander White Esquires, commissioners of the city of Washington.

Nº. 4.*

City of Washington 23d. May 1798.

Sir,

In compliance with your second letter of this day, we have had a square laid out agreably to your request, of which we do ourselves the honor to enclose you a plan.

It is our wish that the minister of Portugal should have a large a square as accords with his own ideas of convenience and elegance; and we have ordered the square to be laid out with a view of gratifying you on this subject. We beg leave to remark, that the President's square is public property, and intended for the public buildings of the United States, and for pleasure grounds; consequently, no buildings will be permitted to be erected near the square offered to the court of Portugal, nor to obstruct the view from that situation.

If the quantity of ground described by the plan enclosed, meets your approbation, a grant shall be made as soon as the necessary forms can be prepared.= We are with great respect. = Sir = Your etc. = Gustavus Scott; William Thornton; Alexander White Esquires. = Le Chevalier Cypriano Ribeiro Freire, minister resident of Portugal near the United States.

Nº. 5.*

City of Washington 23d. May 1798.

Gentlemen,

I have your favor of this day with the inclosure and beg you to accept my thanks for the grounds to be granted by your board for the minister of the Kingdom of Portugal near the United States. The extent of the grounds, the situation, and the terms expressed in your letter perfectly accords with my wishes. = I am with great esteem = Gentlemen = Your etc. = Le Chevalier de Freire. = Gustavus Scott; William Thornton; Alexander White Esquires commissioners of the city of Washington.

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* Esta carta aparece transcrita em SOUSA, Maria Leonor Machado de, *ob. cit.*, p. 68-69. Trancrevemo-la porque decidimos reproduzir aqui todo o ofício 140 e os documentos anexos, decidimos incluir também esta carta, de forma a termos uma ideia de tudo que foi enviado para Lisboa por Cipriano Ribeiro Freire.

* Esta carta aparece transcrita em SOUSA, Maria Leonor Machado de *ob. cit.*, p. 679. Trancrevemo-la aqui pelas razões apontadas na nota anterior.

№. 6

This indenture made this twenty fifth day of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, between Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White, commissioners appointed by virtue of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States." — of the one part, and Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, of the other part. — Whereas the President of the United States hath authorized and empowered the commssioners aforesaid to grant sites on the lots, squares and other public grounds in the city of Washington, for erecting buildings for the residence of foreign ministers near the government of the United States, whenever such ministers shall be authorized by their respective courts to acept such grants. And whereas, the Chevalier Cypriano Ribeiro Freire, minister resident of Her said Majesty near the government of the United States, hath signified by his letter of the twenty second instant to the said commissioners, that he is now duly authorized by his court to accept of such grant; and also, by his second letter to said commissioners of he twenty third instant, that it is his desire that the said ground should be laid off on the President's square, east of the square, designated on the engraved plan of the said city by the number one hundred and seventy one; and hath also requested to have so much of the ground, situated as aforesaid, as the said commissioners judge necessary for the proposed, surveyed and designated by particular metes and bounds, which being now accordingly done, and the said minister resident having declared by his letter of the twenty third instant, his acceptance and entire approbation thereof in behalf of his court. Now this indenture witnesseth, that the said Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White, commissioners as aforesaid for the causes above mentioned and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, current money of the United States, to them in hand paid by the said Chevalier de Freire, for and in behalf of the said Queen of Portugal (the receipt whereof, they the said Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White do hereby acknowledge, and of the same and every part thereof forever exonerate, acquit and discharge the said Queen of Portugal, Her heirs and successors forever) have given, granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents, do give, grant, bargain, and sell to Her said Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, her Heirs and successors for ever, all that square in the city of Washington, situated, lying, and being on the President's square, east of square numbered one hundred and seventy one, on the engraved plan of said city, bounded and described as followeth. Beginning at a stone marked Portugal, one hundred and ten feet, east of the south east corner of the said square, numbered one hundred and seventy one, and extending east three hundred and nineteen feet, thence north two hundred and eighty one feet five inches — thence west three hundred and nineteen feet — thence south to the beginning; containing eighty nine thousand, five hundred and thirty nine square feet, with the appurtenancies. To have and to hold all and singular the premises aforesaid, to Her, the said Queen of Portugal, Her heirs, and successors forever, to and for the use and purpose of a residence for the the (sic) minister of Her said Majesty, Her heirs, and successors for ever. And the said Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White, commissioners as aforesaid, do, by these presents, convenant; grant, and agree to and with the said Queen of Portugal,

Her heirs, and successors, that they the said Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White and their successors, shall and will at all times hereafter, at the reasonable request of the Queen of Portugal, Her heirs, and successors, or of Her or their minister for the time being, near the government of the United States, make, execute, and acknowledge any further or other deed or deeds for the more perfect assurance and conveyance of the aforesaid lands and premises, to the said Queen of Portugal, Her heirs and successors, for the purpose aforesaid, as by Her, or them, or their counsel, learned in the law, shall be required. In testimony where of, the same Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White, have hereunto respectively, set their hands and seals, the day and year abovewritten.

{Gustavus Scott }
(Signed) {William Thornton} (LS)
{Alexander White }

Signed, sealed and deliver in
the presence of
{Daniel Carroll
(signed) {J. F. Frost.

Maryland, Prince Georges' County. to wit

Be it remembered, that on the twenty fifth day of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, personally appeared before us, the subscribers, two of the Justices of the Peace for the country aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, the within named Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White, and respectively acknowlwdge the foregoing and above instrument of writing, to be their act and deed, agreably to the acts of Assembly in such case provided.

{Daniel Carrol
(signed) {J. F. Frost

Be it known, to all men to whom this present writing shall come, that I John Adams, President of the United States of America, do assent to and approve of the within mentoned grant of land to Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, Her heirs, and successors, or the purpose within expressed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subsribed my name, and caused the seal of the said United States to be affixed, at Philaelphia, the thirty first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and of the Inependence of the United States of America, the twenty second.

(LS) (signed) John Adams

By the President

(signed) Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State.

Nº. 22
1798, Junho, 23, Lisboa
Despacho nº. 3 do ministro plenipotenciário, William Loughton Smith, para o Secretário de Estado, Timothy Pickering.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States Ministers to Portugal, vol. 5 (August 20, 1797 — September 13, 1801), (National Archives microfilm publication, M43, rolo 4).*

Nº. 3

Lisbon, June 23 1798

Dear Sir

On looking over your letters I find that I have received them all from nº. 1 to nº. 7 inclusive. Nº. 1 and 2 of mine were written from Aranjuez, which place I left the 6th instant and arrived here the 18th. I immediately applied to Mr. de Pinto for an audience with which I was favored on the 21st and had the pleasure of finding my anticipation realized respecting the complaint against the consul, Mr. Church having been the person pointed at in the communication, and the complaint, an old one, having been by some blunder in Mr. de Pinto's office revived and transmitted to Philadelphia. Mr. Pinto regretted the circumstances, but was happy to find that I had kept the matter from Mr. Bulkeley, to whose good conduct he bore testimony.

I availed myself of this audience (after complaining of a recent decison of their court of admiralty in the case of William Allis wherein they refused to award damages for a very unjust detention of a ship and cargo) to suggest the expediency of some arrangements between the two countries of a commercial nature, which might obviate many of the difficulties which daily occurred for want of such arrangements, and, finding he assented to the suggestion, I then proceeded to observe; that there was a great similarity of interests between the United States and Portugal, that we had a common interest in maintaining our neutralty and avoiding war, a common interest in respect to the Barbary powers, that with proper regulations a very mutually benificial commerce might be carried on between us, and that under these circumstances we seemed peculiarly invited to form some kind of commercial connexion. He answered me, that when he was in London he had discussed this subject with Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson and that he had among his papers a projet which he had then drawn up, but as well as

he recollected, there were some municipal laws which stood in the way of a treaty. I informed him that a treaty would supersede those laws; I presumed indeed they were some state laws, now inoperative; but even if they were acts of Congress, they could be repealed; at any rate, a treaty would be paramount to them. To this he assented, and finding that difficulty removed, promised to shew me the projet, if he could find it, and to state the matter to His Highness, the Prince. I did not touch on the Brasils, conceiving it more prudent to learn that till the subject is more matured and it is agreed to enter into a treaty.

I do not feel sanguine as this subject, because not only I suspect it will be difficult to obtain from this government any thing advantageous to us, but on account of its' precarious situation. Having however a favorable opportunity for the attempt, I thought it my duty to make it, notwithstanding I had been assured by colonel Humphreys that there was no chance of success. With respect to their affairs with France, I found from Mr. Pinto's conversation (who had been just reading Harper pamphlet and our envoy's correspondance) that he avowed very proper sentiments concerning the government of that country, and I am informed that the council of state has recently come to a fixed determination to stop their negotiations at Paris, to refuse the conditions offered by the Directory and to defend their country. It is said that the Prince of Brasil intends to visit the frontiers and to establish two camps one in the frontiers, the other at Cintra.

Having no confidence in the faith of the Directory, they consider the payment of money now as only a temptation to them to extort more hereafter instead of securing a peace, and that they had better expend their money at home in defending their rights. If this be true, it is more than I once expected and I can only account for it by the hope entertained of the northern powers at length taking a decisive step. It is certain that by the last accounts the Congress of Radstadt was about to break up, re infecta, the emperors of Russia and Germany threatening to resist the claim of the Directory and the King of Prussia holding out a promise of protecting the rights of the Empire. Spain only waits for some beginning in the north, to struggle for her independance, which is now at the foot of France, tho the minister, Saavedra, is no friend to that country. If Portugal has taken this decisive stop, it must, I think, proceed from a cooperation with Spain, in addition to the prospect in the north. There has been no embassador from Spain at this court for some time; one is lately appointed, general Caso, who distinguished himself on the frontiers of France in the war between France and Spain.

I have received lately several communications from O'Brien; I enclose you a copy of two of them, one relating to the consul at Tunis, on which I request your directions. I shall be happy to receive special instructions respecting my conduct in the Barbary affairs; my general instructions say, that they are to come under my superintendence as soon as the pending arrangements are completed by the establishment of peace with the Barbary powers; the last treaty is not yet ratified finally, and the money matters depending result from arrangements made by my predecessor; yet O'Brien addresses his communication to me as well as to colonel Humphries, and asks my advice; I am always ready to assist him with it and to take any trouble to promote the publice service in any part of the world and I am satisfied of their being the most friendly co-operation between colonel Humphries and myself on these

matters, still some questions may arise where we may differ, or some umbrage may be taken or in case an important opinion be necessary some doubt may arise respecting the proper authority, for which reason it may be expedient to specify precisely when the one authority ceases and the other begins, tho it may happen that a concurrent jurisdiction may still continue for some time, at least until there can be no possibility of doubt of it's resting solely with me.

In my letter from Cadiz, I informed you that I had met Mr. Pintard there and had made some enquiry; respecting the fees he charged as consul at Madeira; he assured me, that he charged no more than the legal fees on each certificate, that some captains had indeed complained of his requiring more certificates than were necessary, but had he required no more than were allowed by the laws and usages of the place. At the request of Mr. Yznardy I looked over the documents and certificates he makes use of and examined the charges for his consular duties; I also examined his letter book, which he solicited me to do, (tho against my inclinaton being out of my jurisdiction) in order to represent him fairly to yourself and colonel Humphries who had been prejudiced against him by some intriguers who want the ofice for themselves or other friends. He appeared to me to have displayed considerable zeal for the honor and interests of the United States and to have furnished no just grounds for the complaints alledged against him: so I represented the matter to colonel Humphries and so I think it ht justice to Mr. Yznardy to represent it to you.

Copies of the dispatches of our envoys, translated into French have been sent here from London and distributed by Mr. Walpole to the Corps Diplomatique they produce a great effect. I have the honor to be.

Dear Sir
Your obedient servant
William Smith

P. S. June 30th

It is now certain that the Toulon fleet and transports have pursued an eastern course; the precise object of their destination is still unascertained, but the probability is that it is intended for some new colony to be founded in Egypt or Asia, probably in Natolia; there is no certain account of this squadron having been met with, but there are various reports respecting it, some say that it has been seen near Corsica, others, near Danicetta; some add that Bonaparte after being on board a few days, returned to France. Neilson's squadron is said to be in pursuit of the French.

While I was in Madrid, I dined in company with a French citizen, who is in the employment of the Directory and has been agent of revolutions in Italy; he told me he had assisted in producing six revolutions in that country. Speaking of the United States (upon some discussion arising between us on

the different mode of conducting affairs in the two countries) he dwell on the difference of a great nation of 33 millions and a small one of only three; he afterwards asked me if we didn't soon expect to be divided into two Republics, for he had been informed by some Americans that one part, meaning the south states, were much dissatisfied with the President and the government, that the President was not fairly elected but by English influence that he was in favor of the English, and so were all those who supported him, that from what I informed him he concluded I was of the President's party, but he had heard very different accounts of things from other Americans who were of Mr. Jefferson's party, that he had known several Americans and among them particularly admired a Mr. Church, but not the consul at Lisbon. I relate this conversation at a specimen of the opinions entertained by the French and propagated by some of our countrymen and which in this occasion I strenuously endeavoured to remove.

Nº. 23
1798, Dezembro, 23, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 146 do ministro residente, Cipriano Ribeiro Freire, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa* 551 (1797-1812).

Nº. 146. *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

1. Pelo despacho de V. Exª. de 23. de Setembro, fico informado de terem subido á Real presença de Sua Magestade os meus officios nº.s 139, 140, e 141; e em complemento das ordens relativas ao objecto do segundo, tenho a honra de remetter a V. Exª. o plano da caza em contemplaçaõ na cidade federal de Washington, destinada para residencia dos ministros de Sua Magestade Fidelissima nos Estados Unidos da America; com o orçamento das despezas deste mesmo edificio.

2. O architecto que empreguei nesta occasiaõ, Mr. George Hadfield, he o mesmo que dirige e superintende as obras do Capitolio; artista inglez, que por ordem e á custa da Academia de Londres, foi mandado a Roma apperfeiçoar-se nos seus estudos práticos, e que depois foi chamado por este govêrno para o importante objecto de que se acha encarregado. Tanto a architectura deste edificio, como o plano da sua destribuiçaõ interna, devendo ser alterados, ou confirmados, conforme o real parzer de Sua Magestade, por isso naõ tomei sobre mim apontar ao dito architecto algumas modificaçoens que me pareceriam convenientes; tanto mais que achando-se elle constantemente na cidade de Washington, sómente por correspondencia dilatada lhe poderia fazer as minhas advertencias, e receber a sua opiniaõ: e

sobre tudo parecendo-me., que sendo a parte principal determinada e approvada, as accessorias e economicas, se poderám melhor accommodar e arranjar na prática ao plano geral adoptado.

3. *Como o terreno he vasto, o edificio mostra-se mais extenso, e menos elevado; mas o local sobre que este assenta fórma huma especie de colina. O architecto naõ fez entrar no seu plano, a cozinha, e outras offcinas domesticas, naõ tendo bem percebido se estas, assim como, cocheira, cavalherice etc., deveriam formar azas separadas do edificio. Porèm acabo de escrever-lhe que julgo mais commodo, e economico á mesma despeza total, que a cozinha, cópa, adega etc. fiquem situadas por baixo do primeiro andar (ou subterraneos) como se pratica em Inglaterra, e particularmente em Londres; e que a cocheira, cavalherice, palheiro, e quartos de alguns creados de libré e cocheiro, formem hum pequeno edificio separado no lado occidental, com entrada pela rua que decorre entre o lote nº. 171 e o quadrado pertencente a Portugal. Porèm tanto a grandeza desta caza de Sua Magestade para accommodaçaõ dos seus ministros juntos dos Estados Unidos da America, como a despeza desta obra, que me parece consideravel, devendo ficar ao seu real beneplacito; Sua Magestade determinará sobre todos os pontos o que fôr servida.*

Deos guarde a V. Exª.

Philadelphia 23. de Dezembro de 1798.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor.
Luiz Pinto de Sousa Coutinho.

Cypriano Ribeiro Freire.

Nº. 146 *1798.* *Philadelphia 23. de Dezembro.*

§º.s 1º. a 3º. Remettem-se os planos, e orçamento da despeza, do edificio em contemplaçaõ na cidade federal de Washington, para residencia dos ministros de Sua Magestade Fidelissima juntos dos Estados Unidos da America; para que Sua Magestade ordene o que fôr servida.

№. CXXXI

Estimate of the expences for building the house for the residence of the minister of Portugal, near the United States, in the city of Washington, as per plan by George Hadfield.

2254. Cubic yards of digging .....a 28 cents per yard		631:12	
527. Perch of stone delivered ..... a 1:25 cents per perch	658:75		
527. Bushels lime ....dito..... a 54 " "	284:58		
211. Barrels sand .... dito ..... a 20 " "	42:20		
Mason's work & labour for 527 perch a 87 1/2 "	461.12		
35. Arches ..... a 1:50 "	52:50	1,499:15	
146,340. stock brick.....a $12 per m	1,756:08		
876,060. common dito ..... a 6.50 ..... m	5,694:39		
Laying 1.022,400 bricks..... 3 .....m	3,067:20		
6,134. bushels lime for dito ....."54	3,312:36		
2,454. barrels sand ... dito 20	490:80		
55. rubbed and gaged arches 4.66	256:63		
104. plain arches..... 1.50	156:00	14,733:46	
608. feet of beams & girders for 2 floors a ..... 40 per foot	243:20		
16,088. feet of scantling for dito .....a 4.50 per 100	723:96		
2,136. feet .... dito 4.50	96:12		
3,728. feet of plate etc. .....20 per foot	745:60		
186. squares of framing for 2 floors 1.67	310:62		
23. dito ..... dito .... for partitioning 1.67	38:41	2,157:91	
15,210. feet. scantling for the roof..... 1.50 per 100	684:45		
52 1/2. squares framing for .. dito ..... 3.00 per square	160:50		
96. squares sheeting and shingling for dito ..... 3..... square	288:00		
Add the upper floor scantling and plank, labour, etc	703:29		
5,350. feet plank for sheeting ..... 2.00 per 100	117:00		
38,070. shingles..... 8.00 per m.	304:56		
18,626 feet plank for 1st. and 2d. floors, nails and laying included	1,492:08	3,749:88	
66. stairs steps..... 1.50	99:00		
30. feet mahogany hand rail..... 1.00	30:00		
60. dito plain ..... dito ..... "33,33	20:00		
27. window saches and frames, including stuff..... 15.00	405:00		
28. dito for 2d story..... dito 10.00	280:00		
33. doors, doorframes, linings etc dito stuff..... 9.00	297:00		
2. outsides doorframes, etc. as before 20.00	40:00	1,171:00	23,942:52
carried over	.....	.....	$23,942:52

Amount brought over	.....	.....	$23,942:52
1496. feet. architraves for doors, including stuff a ... 17 cents	$254:32		
756. feet. dito ..... for lower windows ..... a ... 17"	128:52		
616. feet dito ..... for upper .. dito ..... a .... 17"	104:72	487:56	
18. chimney pieces ..... a $20.00	360:00		
7,936. feet of base and surbase, including stuff .. a 20	1,587:20		
7,936. feet of plaister cornish, including stuff 28	2,222:08		
6,223 yards of plaistering ..... dito 40	2,489:20		
55. doors and frames, painted 3:00	165:00		
18. chimney pieces .... dito 1:00	18:00		
7,936. feet of base and surbase ..... a 17 cents per yard	449:65	7,291:13	
336. scaffold poles ..... a 1.00	336:00		
8,000. putlocks ..... a 25:00	200:00		
2,000. pounds of cordage 16:66	333:33		
13,000. scaffold planks 20:00	260:00		
Iron work for the whole building	500:00	1,629:33	
Free stone. Corinthian cornice all round the building.			
with entablature to portico and pediment	2,772:00		
6. corinthian capitals for columns and 2 for pilasters	160:00		
400. feet string course for upper windows	346:00		
27. window sills	82:00		
2. venetian windows stone and workmanship	307:00		
400. feet base all round the building	933:00		
6. shafts of columns bases and pedestals, and for 2 plasters	2,520:00		
steps under portico	321:00	7,441:00	
Glazing all the windows, including glass and workmanship		762:00	17,611:02
		Dollars	41,553:54
Should the whole of the inside be of free-stone instead of brick and			
free-stone, it will make a difference of $10,400 — which add			10.400:00
		Dollars	51,953:54

City of Washington 4th December 1798.

(signed) George Hadfield.

Nº. 24
1801, Março, 16, Lisboa
Despacho nº. 45 do ministro plenipotenciário, William Loughton Smith, para o Secretário de Estado, John Marshall.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States Ministers to Portugal, vol. 5 (August 20, 1797 — September 13, 1801), (National Archives microfilm publication, M43, rolo 4).*

Nº. 45.

Lisbon, March 16th 1801.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a translation of the Spanish declaration of war against this country; the counter declaration has not yet been issued, but is daily expected. The ambassador from this court at Madrid has been sent home, together with the special envoy, destined for Paris, but denied passports for Lucien Bonaparte in Spain.

The result of these measures, considered here as altogether unprovoked, has been to excite a spirit o resistance, perhaps not proportioned to the danger, thó greater than expected. The Prince Regent has succeeded in making himself popular with the army by doubling their pay and by acts of personal condescendance, which, in this country, could not fail to produce their intended effect. As useful auxiliaries to the army, the merchants have come forward with liberal loans and patriotic donations. The nation is actuated by a perfect confidence that it is competent to resist all the power of Spain, but in the event of an invasion by French troops, its' confidence seems to rest more on a general pacification than on its' means of resistance. And what is not a little extraordinary, notwithstanding the avowed hostility of Spain and the animosity which exists between the two countries with encreased bitterness, many Portuguese still flatter themselves that when things come to the worst, the Spanish monarch will effectually inerpose to save them from ruin. In this state of affairs, no intelligence has been received from England for near a month; this government, anxious to learn the views of the new administration respecting peace, and to know what aid may be expected on the continuance of war, has suspended the march o some of the regiments to the frontiers, and every one is looking for the arrival of the packet with the most painful impatience. A rumour of a negotiaton for Peace has reached us from Paris, and appears in some degree confirmed by the unusual slowness of the French operations on the Pyrennean frontiers. The frequent menaces of France to invade Portugal, without any serious steps towards it, strengthen an opinion entertained by many, that the fear of throwing the Portuguese colonies into the hands of the English has been always the principal security to the mother ccountry.

Mr. Eaton's dispatches, herewith transmitted, thó dated as far back as November, were only received by me the last post from Spain: as they are very interesting, I regret that they did not reach me sooner. I have nothing new, since my last from the Regencies, except Mr. Cathcart's circular letter of warning, dated 3d January, which I have directed Mr. Bulkeley to communicate to all our vice consuls

within his jurisdiction. The caution may be necessary, thó O'Briens letter from Algiers, dated 10th January, affords a reasonable hope that Tripoli may be kept quiet till the President's answer, the tenor of which I am very anxious to learn.

The first French squadron which entered the Mediterranean is arrived at Toulon — we have not learnt the destination of the second, nor have we yet any certain advices concerning the British expedition against Egypt. The French papers speak much of a combined invasion of Turkey by Russian and French armies — they also hint that the King of Prussia would not see with pleasure such a proceeding — it is probable that the apprehension of a new coalition, which would be created by such a project, will prevent it's execution, or that the invasion is held up merely to alarm the Porte and devert the the forces destined for Egypt. In this case, the British, unsupported, may find it necessary to relinquish the hope of recovering that country from the French.

Naples will, I think, make her Peace with France, and then the whole continent of Italy will be added to the coalition against England.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,
Yours etc.
William Smith

Nº. 25
1801, Junho, 23, Paris
Cópia da carta de Edward Church para o Secretário de Estado, James Madison.
N.A.R.A. General Records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States consuls in Lisbon, vol. 1 (July 27, 1791 — December 18, 1802), (National Archives microfilm publications, T180. rolo 1).*

(Copy)

Paris 23rd June 1801

Sir,

During my short administration of the consulate of the United States in Lisbon, I presume it will be acknowledged by all the American traders that the commerce of the United States, was never before, or since, so well protected and encouraged in Portugal, and not better I dare affirm in any other part of Europe, as I had the good fortune to conciliate the esteem and confidence of that government, of which I have in my possession the most flattering testimonies from the Prince Regent through the Secretary of State Mr. Louis Pinto de Souza, then minister of foreign affairs, with whom I have continued to hold, till the late invasion of Portugal a constant friendly correspondence, since my

dismission from the office which I held under the government of the United States.

Just after the French troops had entered Spain on their march to Portugal, an envoy from the court of Lisbom embarked from thence, and arrived after a short passage at L'Orient, where he still remains having hitherto, without success demanded permission to come to Paris, to treat on <the> subject of peace, by him I received a letter from Lisbon wherein I am requested on the part of the Secretary of State, to co-operate with the said envoy in the proposed negociation, but I presume he will not be received, and that it has been already decided, that the treaty with Portugal shall be concluded in concert with His Catholic Majesty, either at Madrid or Lisbon.

A treaty between France and England is also on the carpet, but nothing will be concluded till the fate of Egypt is absolutely decided, of the possession of which, the two nations are equally and extremely jealous, and tenacious, and probably with equal reason, the immense advantages resulting to an European commercial port from the possession of that country being beyond calculation.

But the principal object of this letter being to treat on the subject of my dismission from the consulate at Lisbon, I would hope that my observations will be considered as meriting some attention, if only from the consideration that the injury done to me, was at the same time a flagrant violation of the laws of the country, and of the rights of a citizen of the United States as well as an outrageous breach of common civility, and even decency.

Debts to a large amount being due to me from the French government, and sundry individuals in France, urgently demanded my presence; I therefore embarked from Lisbon and arrived at Paris towards the close of the year 1795 but not less attentive to the interests of the United States with which I was charged, I previously appointed a very capable and trusty person in my stead, well versed in consular affairs, warmly attached to the government of the United States, and equally detached from the British interest and influence, this person I introduced <to> the Secretary of State, obtained his approbation, and promise to afford him during my absence the same protection and favor which I had enjoyed added to which, I constantly corresponded with my substitute, and was consulted by him on all occasions and through my absence was much longer than I had calculated, I had the satisfaction to know that nothing suffered in consequence thereof, being particularly informed by every post, of every transaction which concerned me in my official capacity.

On the eve of my departure to renew my consular functions in Lisbon, after an absence of near ten months, I called to take leave of Mr. Carnot one of the members of the French Directory with whom I was particularly acquainted, our conversation naturally turned on the subject of Portugal, when he expressed a strong desire, from certain political motives to be at peace with that country; I had then in my possession, authority from the minister of foreign affairs in Portugal to assure him of the equal pacific disposition of that court, which for his farther conviction I offered to produce; this proposal on my part suggested to Mr. Carnot an idea which led him to request that I would so far oblige the French Republic as to delay my departure three days, and to call on him the next evening to which I asserted; I waited on him according to appointment, when he proposed to me on the part of the Directory to act the part of a mediator between the two countries as far as should be consistent with my duty to

my own country, I saw nothing in the proposal that would in any way clash with this duty, and therefore accepted without any question, or idea, of any compensation for any service which I might render to either party; the ensuing day received my instructions, which I communicated to our then minister at Paris Mr. Munroe the next day, and left Paris the morning following as a farther confirmation that I was in no sense considered as in the service of the French government I here subjoin a literal extract of the exordium to my insructions.

"Le Directoire Executif au citoyen Edouard Church
Paris le 21 fructidor an 4

Le Directoire Executif, informé par vous citoyens, que vous êtes sur le point de vous render an Portugal, pour y reprendre l'exercise de vos fonctions de Consul Général des Etats Unis d'Amerique à jugé a propos de saisir cette occasion de mettre en action votre philantropie et votre habilité dans les negociations, pour prevenir, sil est possible, les maux qui la guerre attire necessairement sur tous les etats, et la crise qui menace en particulier a ce moment l'existence meme du Portugal.

Le Directoire connait la juste influence que vous avez dans ce pays, et la confiance particuliere dont vous jouissez près de quelques uns des principaux ministres; Il ne s'agit point d'agir officiellement a cette cour, mais bénévolement et comme ami de l'humanité: nous avons un ambassadeur en Espagne vers lequel vous pourriez vous presenter au même titre et qui entretiendrait avec vous correspondence, s'il voit que ce puisse ête un moyen d'accelerer des arrangements desirables pour la puissance chéz la quelle vous restiez et avantageuse à la France, en ôtant à son ennemi principal l'Angleterre, un de ses allies les plus utiles ou plutôt une de ses victimes les plus malheureuses". Then follows the instructions, which close with the following flattering expressions from a body which then possessed great power and influence on the continent of Europe. "Le gouvernement, citoyen, attend beaucoup de vos lumieres et de votre amour pour la paix du genre humain; il ne doute point que vous n'employiez tous vos soins au succès des vues qu'il vient de vous développer, et que ces soins ne soient tres éfficaces auprés d'une cour dont vous avez mérité l'estime et la bienveillance.

(Signé) L. M. Revelliere le Paux, President
par le Directoire Executif
Le Secretaire General (signé) Lagarde

The whole contents of my original instructions from which the preceding extract is copied were seen and read by Mr. Munroe, as also my letter of introduction to the French ambassador at the court of Madrid, who is now one of the counsilors of state, a highly distinguished general in many battles, and my particular friend, having concerted with this friend at Madrid such measures as appeared most eligible to be pursued, I proceded to Lisbon, where on my arrival, I neither assumed, announced, or

appeard in, any other character than that of citizen and consul of the United States; but did not fail however to communicate, in my first interview with Mr. Pinto, the nature of the mission with which I was charged by the French government, which by no means precluded the most free, and confidential communications, between us, as I assured him that I felt myself at full liberty to consult the interest of Portugal as much as that of France in all the deliberations between us the Prince and the court received me with great cordiality; and on this novel ground a treaty was far advanced, when a circumstance took place in Paris which suddenly changed the face of affairs in general, and determined me to demand to be immediately released from the charge which I had undertaken, though at the same time I must own that Mr. Carnot appeared to me throughout the whole business to have conducted with uniform integrity and sincerity. I had been in Lisbon about nine months when a vessel arrived from America by which I received a few lines from some friend unknown, which gave me an opportunity, by immediately quitting the country, greatly to the injury of my interest to avoid the mortification and disgrace of personally surrendering my place to a young Englishman of no consideration in the city, and totally unknown to, and unnoticed by the government, as well as his father though a rich merchant in that city, two days after my departure for France my substitute arrived, but not a line to me from the Secretary of State, nor have I since ever received the least intimation from any one in office of the cause, or even of the act of my dismission, but Mr. Bulkeley arrived as if merely to fill a vacant place which was doubtless expressly contrived in order to increase the insult and mortification but the present administration will, I am persuaded feel with me, that the honor and reputation of a citizen of the United States, ought not to be thus sported with, particularly when he <is> conscious of having fulfilled all the duties of his station, with integrity, and merited approbation.

This is the first letter which I have written, and the only remonstrance which I have made on the subject of my dismission, as I am not prone to make myself, or my particular concerns, the subject of my letters, and being also well convinced that no redress was to be expected I concluded it would be fruitless to complain particularly at such a distance, during the late administration, however great and obvious the injury. — but I now feel it my duty to endeavour to remove any unfavorable impressions which malicious power may have created, to be restored to the esteem and confidence of my patriotic fellow citizens, which I have never justly forfieted, and to be still considered as a citizen uniformly faithful to the glorious cause of liberty, and ever loyal and devoted to my country in any station, situation or capacity in which I may be thought worthy to be called to act. If those who have uniformly and zealously supported the cause of liberty from the first dawn of our happy revolution to this day, may hope to find favor and protection, it can only be when reason, justice and liberty triumph.

On the present administration I therefore found my hopes, and rest my injured cause. I most cordially congratulate you and my country, on the late happy change in the administration of the United States and <I> am Sir.

With the highest consideration, esteem and respect

Your faithful and devoted

fellow citizen.

James Madison Esquire
Secretary of State

London 6th September 1811

Dear Sir

To this letter I never received any answer which obliges me for your better conviction to trouble you with some vouchers from the highest authorities to prove that during my adminsitration of the consular functions in Lisbon, the rights and independence of my country were as much, if not more respected by the British Navy, than elsewhere on similar occasions, and I will venture to add, that the mercantile interest was at the same time as well protected as in any other country, and in no instance was it injured without immediate and simple redress, nevertheless I should no have complained at this remote period had not my disgraceful dismission ultimately terminated in the ruin of my fortune by precluding the possibility of my obtaining justice in a country where all legal claims depended solely on court favor.

I am Sir
with great esteem and respect
your obliged humble servant
Edward Church

James Monroe Esquire
Secretary of State

Nº. 26
1801, Julho, 6, Lisboa
Carta particular do ministro plenipotenciário, William Loughton Smith, para o Secretário de Estado, James Madison.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States Ministers to Portugal, vol. 5 (August 20, 1797 — September 13, 1801), (National Archives microfilm publication, M43, rolo 4).*

(Private)

Lisbon, July 6th 1801

Dear Sir

A British squadron of seven sail of the line and some frigates is cruizing between this place and Cadiz, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, who wrote to an acquaintance of mine a few days ago that he was come for the defence of Portugal. The object of this squadron is probably to prevent any troops leaving Cadiz either for Egypt or Portugal, to watch the proceedings of France and Spain against this country, and ultimately to carry off it's shipping and treasures, and perhaps to remove the Royal Family, in case of extremities, to the Brasil's, a scheme which has been under consideration, or according to circumstances, to proceed and take possession of that colony; certain it is that one of the captains of the squadron wrote to the same person above alluded to for some charts of the Brasils. — A letter from Spain of the 23d ultimo informs me that there are now 30,000 French troops in that Kingdom; they are reported to be destined against Gibraltar and Mahon; but it is more probable that part of them at least will enter Portugal some of whose provinces the Moniteur, an official paper, considers as a proper set off, at a general peace, against some of the British conquests.

Some time past the policy of the French cabinet was considered as favorable to Portugal and as disposed to be satisfied with moderate terms, and it was in this spirit that Lucien Bonaparte signed the Treaty at Badajos; he had scarcely signed it before he received advices from his brother that from the untoward change of events in the north and other causes: it would be necessary to make the most of Portugal — this was indeed to be expected — the probable dissolution of the northern coalition and loss of Egypt must naturally induce strong measures against those few remaining countries this which England could be wounded, of which Portugal was the most prominent.

But accomplishing this plan it was obvious that a danger arose of ensuring Great Britain by the conquest of Madeira and the Bresils. It was necessary therefore rather to awe the court of Lisbon, by the manifestation of a powerful army near her frontiers, into an acquiescence with the views of France, than to seize on the country as a conquest, which would liberate England from the necessity of keeping her promise of sparing Portugal thó at peace with France. As it was understood that the court of St. James had freely consented on such a peace, to be made on the best terms to be obtained, the government of France would naturally pursue that line which would gradually and ultimately secure to itself the ressources of Portugal, without involving it in war with Great Britain. The cabinet of Lisbon

on the other hand, not destitute of astuteness, has been parrying the views of France, carrying on all the preparations of war and exhibiting a determination to defend the country at all hazards.

Finally however, secure in the promises of England, encouraged by the moderate terms of France and courted by the unceasing assiduities of Spain, it made the peace of Badajos, which was likely, at some expence and sacrifices, to preserve the kingdom from a revolution, maintain the Royal Family on the throne and avoid a rupture with Great Britain. It is now said that the First Consul will not ratify that instrument, resolved to obtain complete possession of the country, and that it has been determined in the cabinet to continue the war, relying on the promises of aid, lately received from England by Don John de Almeida. On the other hand it is certain that Mr. Pinto has written to his friends that he expects to continue for some time longer his residence at Badajos, where the King and Queen of Spain are arrived. It is not improbable, connecting these facts, that the policy of this government is to remove the negotiation, and to spin it out as long as possible, relying either on the chapter of accidents, or on the succours which Englan may send, — should the conquest of Egypt be shortly secured, or on the interposition of the Emperor Alexander, who, it's said, has taken the minor powers under his protection, particularly Portugal and Sardinia should the views of Bonaparte be such as are now reported, Portugal has no other course but to defend herself to the last extremity, taking the chance of events. Should the invaders be successfull, it is conjectured the Royal Family and nobility will remove to the Brasils, abandoning this kingdom; and it is questioned, whether they would be put in a better condition by any peace to be made on the basis now said to be required. — The country is capable of defence and the the people are brave; the officers however are bad and the commander in chief is either in his dotage or under Spanish influence. The Regent has desired him more than once to return to Lisbon; but he declines it always under some petext or other and the Marshall colonel de Goltz will not go to the army till the duke returns.

In the midst of all their sufferings the people have displayed the greatest patience and fortitude: their olive grounds and corn fields have been destroyed on the frontiers; the inhabitants of Lisbon have had their houses and mules pressed for public service without a murmor, thó all the regular troops have left the city. With the natural responses of the nation and some foreign aid, a serious resistance may be yet opposed, and should it prove ineffectual, I don't think France will derive from the conquest all the advantage which would result from a treaty on moderate terms, which would secure her preponderance and leave the Portuguese colonies in the hands of their present owners.

The Portuguese navy is in a wretched condition; three or four of their largest ships of war are now lying at anchor in the port dismasted — one of them is moored near de bar to defend the entrance of the harbour, which the forts, with all their outward appearance, would be unable to do. A squadron with troops from Cadiz might so easily enter and take the town that I am surprized it has not hitherto been attempted; I can only attribute the want of such an attempt to the backwardness of the Spanish government; it is said that aware of that circumstance a French admiral has been sent to command the squadron in Cadiz; which is now blocked up by Sir James Saumarez. The Algerians hold in slavery a great number of Portuguese which cannot be ransomed for want of funds — the same want detains here

the minister named to the court of Vienna, Copenhague, and Stockholm and to the United States.

No one can tell what has brought the King and Queen of Spain to Badajos, tho it is sumarised that the Prince Regent intends meeting them there and that he was only waiting for the lying in of the Princess, which only took place the day before yesterday and not some weeks ago as was erroneously reputed; by the bye the circumstances of the heir apparent dying on the day his father signed the treaty with France and a Princess being born on the anniversary of the American independance might be considered as minors in countries less superstitious than this.

I hear that consul Eaton has chartered a Ragusan vessel to carry his dispatches to America; probably the critical situation of our affairs with Tunis has compelled him to resort to this measure.

I take the liberty of enclosing and impression from Bonaparte from a seal lately sent me from Paris, which I am told by some persons who have seen the original is a very good likeness; this I trust will make the impression acceptable, every thing connected with that extarordinary and great man being highly interesting.

With sentiments of respect I remain dear Sir
Your most obedient
William Smith

Nº. 27
1805, Junho, 4, Lisboa
Ofício nº. 3 do encarregado de negócios e cônsul-geral, José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, António de Araújo de Azevedo.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Nº. 3 *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

Pélo meu antecedente officio nº. 2. datado desta cidade em 29 de Maio proximo passado, tive a honra de participar a Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. e estàr eu reconhecido por este governo no caracter que tenho a honra de representar, e que, em conformidade das ordens de Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ., eu tinha fixado a minha residencia nesta cidade de Filadelfia. Agora permitta-me Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. participar-lhe que tanto os mestres, como marinheiros portuguezes chegando a estes portos obrão com incrivel abseluta, e fiados na chamada liberdade deste paiz, fazem como querem. Nenhuma submissaõ tem às instrucçoens da Real Junta do Commercio, que eu aqui lhes tenho mostrado, causando por isso grande irregularidade, mas o pior he os marinheiros

portuguezes que por aqui se deixaõ ficar, perdendo-se assim os vassallos que se deveriaõ empregar no serviço da patria. A principal causa disto he o naõ se obrigarem em Portugal os mestres das embarcaçoens a restituirem nos portos daonde sahem, toda a gente que delles levàraõ especificadas na lista da sua tripulaçaõ, e havendo falta, a justifiquem por attestaçoens dos respectivos consules, ou outros documentos que fassao fé. Agora succede que a gallera denominada de Talemacus, de que he mestre João Francisco Lima, e senhorio João Jozè da Silva Campos da cidade do Porto; entrou aqui com vinte huma pessoas na sua lista de tripulaçaõ, e sahindo daqui para o Porto em 30 do mez proximo passado, levou sòmentes dezasseis marinheiros portuguezes. Dos que tinhão vindo na ditta lista, dois, sò erão passageiros e logo se fórão para Virginia; outros dois, e hum rapàz, fugiraõ de bordo na vespera da partida, por negligencia do mestre: este veio a terra queixar-se ao seu consignatario que o proveo com dois castelhanos, e foise embora sem me dár parte alguma, mostrando por isso a verdade que em Portugal naõ serà obrigado a dàr conta dos marinheiros que de lá trouxe. Os marinheiros que fugiraõ de bordo, andaõ por aqui escondidos, e como muitos outros que hà tempos fizeraõ o mesmo; ou entraraõ no serviço estrangeiro, ou se deixaraõ por aqui ficar, casando-se, e desnaturalizando-se. Por este modo perde a Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor muitos vassallos que aliàs o poderiaõ servir na sua Real Marinha; e alem dessa perda, se os fugitivos se tornarem aqui em vagabundos, este governo me obrigarà a sustenta-los, ou a remette-los para fora destes estados. Taõbem aqui està o bregantim Nossa Senhora do Rozario, de que he mestre Domingos de Carvalho, e senhorio Bartholomeu Alvaro de Bitancourt da ilha Terceira: este naõ traz lista alguma da sua tripolaçaõ, e por isso bem mostra que naõ serà obrigado a dàr conta della. Eu ja communiquei tod'o refferido à Real Junta do Commercio, rogando me fizesse saber a quem deverei carregar a despeza, no caso de se me determinar o prender, e remetter para Portugal semelhantes fugitivos. Executarei quanto Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. for servido mandar-me, e procurarei sempre mostrar quanto prezo a honra de ser, com o mais profundo respeito.

Philadelphia em 4 de Junho, de 1805

De. V. Exᶜⁱᵃ.

O mais reverente e obrigado criado
Jozè Rademaker.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor Antonio de Araujo de Azevedo
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Nº. 28
1805, Dezembro, 9, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 10 do encarregado de negócios e cônsul-geral, José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, António de Araújo de Azevedo.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Nº. 10.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor

O ultimo officio que tive a honra de escrever a Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. foi nº. 9 em 5 de Novembro do corrente anno, partecipando terem aqui cessado as febres amarelas, e expresando a devida estimaçaõ com que recebi a fausta noticia do nacimento da Serenissima Senhora Infanta recemnascida. Agora tenho de acusar a recepçaõ do officio de Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. datado de 13 de Agosto do corrente anno incluindo a carta de partecipaçaõ do Principe Nosso Senhor a estes Estados Unidos por occaziaõ de taõ feliz sucesso, cuja carta remete logo ao Secretario de Estado.

A 3 do corrente se ajuntou, como do custume, o Congresso na cidade do Washington, e pela falla que o Presidente fez, parese inevitavel o declararse a guerra entre estes estados, a Espanha; Inglaterra, e talves a França; mas para que Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. possa milhor julgar, incluso remetto a copia da falla que o Presidente fez. E taõbem incluso remetto hum officio do marques de Casa Yrujo ministro de Espanha residente aqui; que encarecidamente me pede haja Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. de o querer mandar entregar com a possivel brevidade.

Parece-me dever dár parte a Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ que a 12 de Novembro proximo passado apareceo nesta cidade hum jovem portugues de idade de 22 annos por nome Thomas Carneiro Fereira natural da cidade da Bahia, filho de hum advogado da mesma cidade chamado Thomas da Costa Fereira; cujo mosso disse viéra da sua patria a Lisboa no anno de 1801 a fim de se educar, recommendado aos negociantes Manoel de Souza Freire, Felis Martins da Costa Guimarens, e a Joaõ Antonio de Amorim Viana. Que o primeiro destes negociantes o supria com 800$000 reis, por anno para a sua despeza e educaçaõ; que estivéra hum anno na pençaõ francesa na rua de S. Domingos deregida pelo Padre Manoel de Deos: que depois estivéra dous annos em outra pençaõ francesa a Xabregas deregida pelo Padre Luis Magui Restier: que desta pençaõ se tinha retirado, havia pouco, para casa particular, da onde fugira à justiça do Santo Officio por haver tradusido a primeira parte da Idade da Razaõ de Thomas Pann. Disse que o Dezembargador Thomas Ignacio de Moraes Sarmento hera compadre de seu pay: que hera muito intimo com hum Padre Lourenço Borges Monteiro que morava na travesa dos Gatos a rua Direita do Loureto e vevia de negocio; que o capitaõ de mar e guerra Joze Francisco de Pernè, intendente que foi da marinha da Bahia, taõbem o conhecia muito bem; assim como o Doutor Bayanna. Este mosso parece-me de grande suspeita, pois chegando aqui contou-me com grande lastima, a sua aventura; e que achando-se reduzido a mizeria queria para seu sustento, empregar-se em aprender a impremir: fallou mui livremente sobre o

governo de Portugal, e até se alargou a dizer que seria mui facil formar huma revolta no Brazil, e que a grande deficuldade que para isso havia, hera a proihibiçaõ da imprença lá: quis-se aqui ajustar com hum impressor conhecido por revolcionario, mas percebendo que eu o tinha de olho, fugio: parece, pelo que elle aqui tinha dito, que terà hido para Charleston, para de lá se passar ao Brazil; o que eu procurarei avirguar; entre tanto Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ dará as providencias que lhe parecerem mais acertadas aos governadores do Brazil, pois que me parece seria da maior consequencia se este mosso chegasse a pór em pratica a menor parte dos progectos que aqui declarou.

Tenho a honra de ser com o mais profundo respeito.

Philadelphia 9 de Dezembro de 1805.

De Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ.
O mais reverente e fiel criado
Jozè Rademaker

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor
Antonio de Araujo de Azevedo
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Nº. 29
1807, Abril, 12, Faial
Despacho do cônsul John B. Dabney para o Secretário de Estado, James Madison.
N.A.R.A. General Records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States consuls in Fayal, 1795-1897, vol. 1 (March 4, 1795 - November 28, 1832), (National Archives microfilm publications, T203, rolo 1).*

Fayal April 12th. 1807

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that I arrived here in August last, from Boston, and a few days after, called on Mr. Street, the acting consul, and shew him my commission. He gave me to understand, that he should not give up the office, until my appointment had been sanctioned, by the court of Portugal. I therefore forwarded my commission to Mr. Jarvis at Lisbon, and desired him to apply for my exequatur. I soon after went to Terceira, and waited on the governor general, and requested a special permission, to enter on the duties of my office pro. term. He with much politeness assured me, that my demand was informal, and that I must have patience until my papers came from Lisbon. To this hour I have not received them. Mr. Jarvis in a letter of December 12th says "You will

not be surprized at these delays, when I inform you, that my commission was five months, in going through the necessary forms, during the time however, I had the priviledge of acting as consul", but on the 9th February, he wrote me that my papers were nearly compleated. I therefore expect them by the next mail. This delay has been highly injurious to some of our citizens. I can now say freely, to Your Excellency, (what perhaps it would have been improper for me to say when solliciting this office,) that Mr. Streets conduct, for many years past, has exhibited one continued scene, of dilapidation, and pillage, of American property. This fact is notorious to all Fayal, as well as to many individuals, in the United States. I take the liberty to state to Your Excellency, some recent instances of his misconduct, for your information, as possibly the parties concerned, may demand the interposition of government, to obtain redress.

The brig Acteon, captain Dryburgh, from Philadelphia, for Cadiz, put in this port last Summer to stop a leak. This city being then in want of bread, the Senate forcibly took from the vessel three hundred barrels flour, for which they proffered the capture, eleven dollars per barrel. He declined receiving the money, and it remained with the Senate. Some days after, Mr. Street came forward, "as the representative of the American nation", and demanded this money. It was surrendered up to him, and was instantly applied to his own purposes. Mr Jarvis is now occupied in endeavouring to procure a royal order, to obtain redress for the concerned, but every species of chicane, has been, and will be, made use of by Mr. Street, to embarass the claim, and if an order from the minister of Portugal should finally be obtained, he will never be able to reimburse this money.

The ship Pomona, of New York, Patrick Roach master, from Amsterdam bound home, put in here in distress in November last. Mr. Street took charge of the business. The ship was condemned as unfit for sea, and was sold with a portion of the cargo, at auction. Great were the sacrifices. Mr. Street bought in a portion of it— at length a good vessel presented, to take the remainder of the cargo (gin and dry goods) to America, on low terms - The captain (Roach) applied for the property, to carry home, when Mr. Street (with views of future pillage and to shield himself from paying a balance in money that he owed to the concern (and for which he had given captain Roach, an obligation already at majority) refused to let the cargo be shipped, and actually found means to prevent it. As soon as my papers come from Lisbon, I shall take immediate steps, to rescue the residence of this property.

The principal transactions respecting the Pomona took place during my late absence to Terceira, and St. Michaels, as also the following trait.

Twelve months since, captain Nicholas Smith, of the schooner industry, of Boston, sailed from hence for Boston, and has not since been heard of. He left with Mr. Street, sundry trunks of dry goods, in deposit, taking with him the kegs, and invoices. Mr. Street broke open the trunks and has embezzled nearly all their contents."

Mr. Street declares that my commission of consul does not invalidate his of vice consul whenever I am out of this island and I foresee that he will give me much trouble, bu assuming the office of consul, whenever my consular duties, or my own concerns, call me the Terceira, or St. Michael, even for a few weeks, unless our government will be pleased, formally to revoke his commission. If they do

not, I hope they will not hold me responsible for any acts of injustice, he may commit, on Americans, or their property, by his assumption of the office in my absence.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
John B. Dabney

Nª. 30
1808, Junho, 4, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 50 do encarregado de negócios e cônsul-geral, José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, António de Araújo de Azevedo.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Nº. 50 *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

Por este correo, ja tive a honra de escrever a Vª. Exª. o meu officio nº.50, datado em 30 de Mayo proximo passado, e tendose tè agora demorado a embarcaçaõ em que elle vai, lembra-me dizer que este governo parece ser mui affeiçoado ao da França, e opposto ao de Sua Magestade Britanica; o que de algum modo tem demostrado pela prohibiçaõ que, como supplemento ao embargo, tem posto para que destes Estados Unidos se naõ transportem por terra generos quaes forem para possessoens estrangeiras, sendo bem certo que so os inglezes, e os hespanhoes saõ os que confinaõ com estes estados. E como hà grande facilidade a qualquer estrangeiro, tendo aqui residido huns poucos de annos, a naturalizar-se em cidadaõ-americano, e pode suceder que na embarcaçaõ que agora vai de Nova York para o Brazil và algum passageiro-francez naturalizado em americano; permitta-me Vª. Exª. lembrar-lhe que eu naõ dei passaporte se naõ a Mr. Henry Hill que he o consul nomeado por este governo, e ao bergantim americano em que elle vai denominado Hamlet capitaõ Leonard B. Rice, e mais a Jozè dos Santos Bello, meu secretario que vai como correo; e a este recommendei se informàce pela viagem dos que vaõ abordo, se alguns passageiros, quem saõ, e a que vaõ; e que de tudo desse parte a Vª. Exª.

Tenho a honra de ser com o mais profundo respeito

Philadelphia 4 de Junho de 1808. *De Vª. Exª.*
O mais reverente e fiel criado
Jozè Rademaker.

Illm^{o}. e Exm^{o}. Senhor Antonio de Araujo de Azevedo

Etc. Etc. Etc.

Illm^{o}. e Ex^{cimo} Senhor

O portador d'esta he Mr. Henry Hill que este governo tem nomeado consul d'estes Estados Unidos junto aos estados de Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor no Brazil. Elle vai agora procuràr ser reconhecido n'esse caracter por Sua Altesza Real, e pedindo-me huma carta de introducçaõ para V^{a}. Ex^{cia}., espero que V^{a}. Ex^{cia}. me permittirá a honra de por este modo o appresentàr a V^{a}. Ex^{cia}., e dizer que este sogeito jà servio este governo como consul na Havannah, e que a escolha que agora se faz delle para este novo emprego, parece assaz demostràr o seu merecimento. Todos que aqui o conhecem dizem mil bens d'elle, e eu estou bem certo que na benignidade de V^{a}. Ex^{cia}. elle hade encontrár tod'o favor de que elle se faz merecedor.

Tenho a honra de ser com o mais profundo respeito

De V^{a}. Ex^{cia}.

Philadelphia 4 de Junho de 1808.

O mais reverente e fiel criado

Jozè Rademaker

Illcimo. e Ex^{cimo}. Senhor Antonio de Araujo de Azevedo

Etc. Etc. Etc.

Nº. 31
1809, Março, 18, Washington
***National Intelligencer*, vol. IX, nº. 1319, anexo ao ofício nº. 58 do cônsul geral e encarregado de negócios, José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, conde de Linhares, D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, datado de Filadélfia, 4 de Abril de 1809.**
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

The following CIRCULAR has been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors:

CIRCULAR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 18, 1809.

SIR,

I sent you on the third instant, together with the Non-Intercourse Act, some general instructions which, on a first impression, appeared necessary in order to preserve uniformity in its execution. Some of those may not be sufficiently explicit: On one important point, I have, from a further consideration of the several sections of the act, been induced to alter my opinion; and new questions have arisen on which several of the Collectors have applied for instructions.

The expressions, used in the sixteenth section of the act, had at first impressed a belief, that vessels, owned in whole or in part by foreigners, could not be cleared for English or French ports. But on more minute investigation of the thirteenth section of the act, and of the proviso of the first section of the embargo act, passed on twenty-second December, one thousand eight hundred and seven, I think that opinion to have been erroneous. Vessels owned in whole in part by foreigners are still permitted in conformity with the said proviso, to depart either in ballast, or with the cargoes which they had brought in, and which have not been landed, for any foreign port whatever. If they shall clear for a port with which commercial intercourse is permitted to American vessels by the act of first instant, they must give bond, in conformity with the thirteenth section of the said act, that they shall not proceed to forbidden port; but if they are bound to a forbidden port no bond is necessary; and they may be permitted to clear accordingly. This applies as well to English or French, as to any other foreign vessels. But the proviso of the act of twenty-second of December, one thousand eight hundred and seven, being still unrepealed in all its parts, and the act itself being repealed in part only, as far as relates to vessels owned by citizens of the United States; vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners are still forbidden to take on board any new cargo. American vessels are permitted to go only to ports not forbidden by the act of first instant , and may export there every species of merchandise. Foreign vessels may depart for any port whatever, but cannot take on board or export any merchandise either foreign or domestic, other than was on board when notified of the embargo, or in other words, as it relates to all foreign vessels now in the United States, other than the cargoes which they may have brought in, and which have not been landed.

On the subject of ports for which clearances may be granted, or must be refused to American vessels. I will observe, that as the legality or illegality of the voyage can, in doubtful cases, be determined only by the courts of the United States, that question can never be affected either by granting or refusing a clearance. The forms of bonds which have been transmitted by the Comptroller, are in conformity with the expressions used in the act; and it must be clearly understood that as, on the one hand, the condition of the bond may not, on trial, be deemed forfeited in every instance where a vessel shall have proceeded to a port for which a clearance had been refused; so, on the other hand, errors

may be committed in granting clearances for ports which the Courts may ultimately adjudge to have been forbidden by law, and it is not intended that the mere act of thus granting a clearance shall release the party from the penalty which may be incurred by pursuing an illegal voyage.

I am still of opinion that no clearance can be granted for any part of the Island of San Domingo, or in the Kingdom of Italy. The independence of San Domingo has not been acknowledged by any act of government; and, if not independent, it is a dependency of France. The Kingdom of Italy, which now includes Venice and Leghorn, though not annexed to France, is governed in the name of the French Emperor, and is not only in fact, but in name, one of his dependencies. There are ports in Spain and Portugal, which may hereafter be exclusively in the possession of Great Britain or France, and for which clearances should according to circumstances be refused. It is understood that at present they are all under the nominal government of a Spanish Sovereign, or of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and that therefore clearances may be granted for all. The rule must be that places held in the name of the sovereign of the country, though garrisoned by British or French troops, are not considered as forbidden ports. But if conquered by either, as in the case of Lisbon before it's evacuation by the French, they are exclusively in the possession of the conquerors and therefore forbidden.

There is nothing in the law which forbids the sale of American vessels abroad; but the condition of the bond required by he thirteenth section is, that they shall not proceed to any British of French ports. The condition of the bond will be considered by this Department as forfeited and the bond put in suit, if prior to their return to the United States, and during the continuance of the act, they shall proceed to such port, whether they have been sold or remain the property of the same owners. The provisions in that section which relate to the production of a certificate of the landing of the cargo, only establish the species of proof requisite in that respect, but do not affect that part of the bond by which the vessels are altogether forbidden to proceed to certain ports.

Bonds given under the act of ninth January last, in six times the value of the vessel and cargo, on the condition that vessels having cargoes on board shall not depart without clearance, may be cancelled whenever the owners shall think proper to send such vessels and cargoes to a port with which intercourse is permitted by the act of first instant, and shall give bond in conformity with the thirteenth section of the said act.

The extension of the terms of credit allowed in certain cases on revenue bonds, by the acts of March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and January twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and nine, continues in force notwithstanding the partial repeal of the are laying an embargo.

The temptations to evade the embargo laws are so much diminished by the partial repeal which has now taken place, that I do not perceive any further necessity for continuing the extraordinary expences which had been authorised for the purpose of enforcing those laws. All the authorities therefore which have been heretofore given to employ additional boats, officers, or men for that purpose, must be considered as henceforth revoked. And under the existing circumstances of the revenue, I have to request that you will, as far as is practicable and consistent with the public service, reduce every branch of expence incident to the collection of duties, and connected with the performance of your official duties.

I am, very respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN

To the Collector of the Customs }
for the District of }

Nº. 32
1810, Fevereiro, 5, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 72 do encarregado de negócios e cônsul-geral, José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, conde de Linhares, D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Nº. 72 *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

O ultimo officio que tive a honra de escrever a Vª. Excia. foi n. 71 datado em 1º do corrente mes de Fevereiro. Acho agora de minha obrigação avisar a Vª. Exª. de hum mao costume em que aqui se vaõ pondo os capitaens de navios que d'estes portos navegaõ para os do reyno, ilhas, e mais dominios do Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, e que a lá naõ se pór cóbro; poderá talvez ter funestas consequencias para esses povos. Vª. Excia. bem tará noticia de quanto nestes Estados Unidos se está sogeito a humas febres amarellas, quanto estes povos tem sido victimas d'esse flagello, e quanto esse cruel mal he contagioso. Para evitár, quanto de minha parte está, a possibilidade de se communicar esse ramo de peste pelos navios que destes portos vaõ para os do Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, tenho, a exemplo dos consules de todas as mais naçoens, feito publicar nas gazettas, que todos os capitaens que navegarem d'estes para esses portos, devem levár suas cartas de saude legalizadas nesta cidade por mim; na de New-York por Silvanus F. Jenkins; em Boston por Simeon S. Goodwin; em Baltimore, por Roberto Barry; em Norfolk por Robert Dickson; em Alexandria por Lewis Deblois; e em Wilmington, Carolina do Norte, João Portugal Calhorda; todos negociantes de probidade, que me fazem o favor de lá servirem em lugar de viceconsules, naõ havendo portuguezes a quem eu possa encumbir huma tal obrigaçaõ; e para mais obrigár a taes capitaens a comprirem com este regulamento, pelo mesmo aviso nas gazettas lhes faço

saber, que os que levárem suas cartas de saude assim authenticadas, saraõ lá admittidos com franqueza; e pelo contrario, os que forem sem esse documento assim legalizado, saraõ lá obrigados a fazerem rigoroza quarentena. Em consequencia prencipiáraõ os capitaens aqui a conformar-se com o que se lhes tinha advertido, mas achando que heraõ lá admitidos sem se examinar, e muitas vezes sem se lhes proguntár por taes catas de saude, agora fazem pouco cazo do que lhes adverti, e muitos vaõ sem levár hum documento taõ preciso. Presentemente estámos totalmente livres de taõ cruel mal, nem d'elle ha receo algum em quanto durár a estaçaõ fria; mas em prencipiando os calóres, quase todos os annos, mais ou menos nos vimos aqui attacados d'essa epedimia. Facil sarà livrár tod'o receo de se communicar taõ terrivel molestia, sendo Vª. Exª. servido mandár que à entrada de navios que destes portos fórem, se examine se as cartas de saúde vaõ legalizadas por mim, ou pelos que já nomiei fazerem as vezes e viceconsules portuguezes, os que assim fórem, serem livremente admittidos; os outros, fazerem quarentena: Este mesmo aviso já eu fiz para Lisboa e para as ilhas.

O negociante Silvanus F. Jenkins, que na cidade de New-York serve em lugar de viceconsul portugues, muito deseja fazer navegár em seu nome e de seus companheiros, que he Hicks Jenkins e Cª., hum navio debaxo da bandeira portugueza, como se fossem vassallos do Principe Regente Nosso Senhor; eu lh'o naõ tenho promettido por naõ serem elles portuguezes, mas peço a Vª. Exª. me faça saber se Sua Alteza Real he servido conceder-lhes essa especial mercè.

A extrema necessidade em que me acho por falta de pagamentos dos meus ordenados quase agora dous annos, me obriga a renovár a supplica que nos meus antecedentes officio fiz a Vª. Exª., assegurando-lhe que o meu actual vexame he qual nenguem o pode pensár.

Tenho a honra de ser com o mais profundo respeito.

Philadelphia 5 de Fevereiro de 1810

De Vª. Excia.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor Conde de Linhares

Etc. Etc. Etc.

O mais reverente e humilde criado

Jozè Rademaker

Nº. 33
1810, Maio,10, Porto
A.D.P. Governo Civil do Porto, Livros de registo de privilégios, livro 139, fls. 45-46.

Registo do privilegio de Antonio Bento Ferreira vice consul dos Estados Unidos d'America, na vila de Caminha.

Dom Joaõ por graça de Deos Principe Regente de Portugal e dos Algarves d'aquem e d'alem mar em Africa, de Guine, e da conquista navegaçaõ commercio da Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia e da India etc. A todas as Justiças em geral destes meus reinos. Faço saber em como Antonio Bento Ferreira reprezentou por sua petiçaõ ao meu dezembargador juiz conservador das naçoens confederadas que ele foi nomeado agente consular para o porto de Caminha, dos Estados Unidos o que fez constar pela mesma nomeaçaõ datada, e passada nesta cidade do Porto pelo consul dos mesmos Estados Unidos da America Francisco de Clamouse Broune aos quatro de Dezembro de mil oito centos e nove, e para gozar dos privilegios concedidos a nações confederadas dos Estados Unidos queria lhe mandasse passar sua carta de recopilaçaõ delas: O que sendo visto pelo dito meu ministro lha mandou passar, que he a presente a qual hindo assignada pelo dito ministro, e selada com o selo competente deste juizo que he o de valha sem selo excauza a cumprais, e em seu cumprimento, tereis, e reconhecereis ao dito Antonio Bento Ferreira, por agente consular, ou vice-consul na referida vila e porto de Caminha, e seu districto, deixando-o livremente exercer o dito cargo, cumprindo-lhe, e guardando-lhe todos os privilegios, izempçõens e franquezas que por força, e virtude dele lhe pertence gozar § Item que terá reciproca e segura liberdade em sua pessoa, naõ se fazendo contra elle diligencia alguma de citaçaõ embargo, penhora, sequestro, nem despejo, sem ordem, ou mandato por escripto do seu juiz conservador, que fica sendo seu privativo em todas as suas causas civeis, e crimes em que por autor, ou reo § Item que lhe naõ entrem officiaes de justiça em sua caza, a dar busca, ou varejo sem ordem, ou cumprasse assignado pelo dito ministro, salvo hindo apòs de algum malfeitor colhido em fragrante delicto § Item que nenhuma pessoa de qualquer qualidade, ou condiçaõ que seja lhe pouze em sua caza, ou possa ocupar adega, ou cavallarice, nem lhe tome seu paõ vinho, roupa, nem outra alguma couza, contra sua vontade § Item, que outro-sim lhe naõ tomem sua caza de apozentadoria, antes lhe será dada requerendo-a § Item que poderá andar de pé e a cavallo com armas de fogo e sem elle offensivas e deffensivas por todas as terras deste meu reino e senhorios de Portugal, de dia e de noite, antes e depois do sino corrido, naõ fazendo com ellas o que naõ deve, e isto sem embargo de quaisquer ordenaçoens § Item, que naõ seja constrangido a ser tutor administrador, ou curador de pessoa alguma, nem depozitario de juizo contra sua vontade § Item que naõ seja obrigado a pagar peitas, ou fintas para concertos de pontes, fontes e calçadas, nem para outra alguma cousa § Item que naõ pagará direitos alguns dos mantimentos, e alfaias que forem para gasto de sua caza § Item que naõ seja constrangido a hir com prezos por mar ou terra, nem seja extraminado para as conquistas nem obrigado aos encargos de concelho, nem a servirme em serviço algum de guerra ou paz § Item que naõ será obrigado a responder em juizo algum civil ou crime, quer seja na qualidade de autor, quer na de reo, senaõ no privativo da dita sua conservatoria, excepto somente o juizo do fisco § Item que naõ será prezo por qualquer delicto sem ordem do dito seu conservador, e o será pelo alcaide, e naõ por homens da vara, concedendoslhe homenagem nos cazos em que as leis e os reaes tractados a facultaõ. E todos offcicial de Justiça ou outra qualquer pessoa que os ditos privilegios naõ cumprir, ou contra elles for, incorrerá nas penas dos incoutos, alem das mais que por direito lhe saõ impostas: o que cumprireis etc o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor o mandou pello doutor Nuno de Faria da Mata, e Amorim do seu

dezembargo e seu dezembargador na Relaçam e caza desta cidade do Porto, nella e seu districto juiz conservador da naçaõ Hespanhola e confederadas; sobscripta por Joaõ Pereira da Cruz Lima. Ex.am do.me juizo das conservatorias estrangeiras aos dés de maio de 1810 annos. Defeiti desta o salaro do estillo, e da assignatura 400 reis ao sello 30 reis eu Joaõ Pereira da Cruz Lima o sobscrevi . "Nuno de Faria da Mata e Amorim" ao sello 30 reis. V. S. S. Faria" A folhas 31 do livro da receita dos novos direitos e da taxa do sello, ficaõ carregados sobre o thezouro delles 1600 reis do sello competente a esta carta. Porto 10 de Maio de 1810" Caetano Jose Gomes, Jose da Cunha S. Payo Junior. E naõ se continha mais em o dito privilegio. Porto 10 de Maio de 1810: Eu.

Nº. 34
1810, Setembro, 15, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 78 do encarregado de negócios e cônsul-geral, José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, conde de Linhares, D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Nº. 78. *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

Tive a honra, em 24 de Julho proximo passado, d'escrever a Vª. Excia. o meu ultimo officio n 77, agora a tenho em accuzár a recepçaõ do officio de Vª. Excia. datado 23 de Maio, e cumprindo com o que Vª. Exª. por elle me manda, encommendei logo a semente do tabaco da Virginia, e Maryland propria para semiár. Aqui ha bastante repugnancia em deixár sahir tal semente, mas isso naõ obstante ella já me está promettida, e bem cuidei de por esta occasiaõ poder mandár alguma; mas ainda me naõ chegou, logo que eu a tiver, a remetterei para a cidade da Bahia, e alguma para essa, como Vª. Exª. me ordéna.

Tenho escrito a varias pessoas na Carolina a ver de alcançár por amostra, alguns dos insectos cochonilha de que Vª. Excia. no seu officio de 26 de Outubro anno passado faz menção haver n'aquele estado, mas todos me asseguraõ que os taes insectos saõ lá taõ poucos, que só em alguns jardins-botanicos he que se achaõ como raridade: do Mexico naõ me he possivel, por agora, have-los.

Com a chegada de alguns navios portuguezes a estes portos; quiz pór em execuçaõ a ordem que Vª: Excia. me mandou pelo seu officio de 22 de Novembro anno passado, a respeito da deserçaõ das tripulaçoens, mas naõ me foi possivel; em razaõ de alguns dos capitaens naõ trazerem ajuste com sua gente para voltarem com elles, e outros que traziaõ essa condiçaõ, me fazerem ver que traduzindose hum tal ajuste no idioma d'esta terra, e obrigando os marinheiros a ratifica-lo com suas novas assinaturas, saria fazer-lhes lembrár que vinhaõ sogeitos a ganharem as diminutas soldadas de cinco, até doze mil reis

por mez, quando aqui se pagáva pelos americanos de vinte a vinte quatro mil reis; e que isso saria nova tentaçaõ para elles se auzentárem, por isso, e conhecendo eu que sem huma tal ratificaçaõ, se elles fugissem, eu os podia mandár prender; naõ os obriguei a novamente assinárem. Mas Senhor, em quanto houver taõ grande differença de soldadas nenhuma providencia bastará a ter maõ nelles. Os navios em chegando aqui atracaõ aos caes aonde ficaõ até descarregarem e tornarem a carregar, e naõ há capitaõ que queira fazer a enorme despeza de pór guardas sufficientes para empedir que os marinheiros saltem em terra: os que naõ voltaõ para bordo, saõ procurados e achandose, vaõ para a cadea, da onde naõ sahem senaõ quando o navio está para largár; mas a mayor parte d'elles em se apanhando em terra, escondem-se, passaõ para outros estados e de lá, sem eu o poder saber, embarcaõ. De dous navios portuguezes que agora aqui estaõ já fugiraõ sette; tirei ordem para se prenderem, offereci ao oficial da diligencia quatro mil reis por cada hum que elle prendesse, mas nem por isso tem sido possivel achar algum: o que tem tido maõ nos que ficárao a bordo, foi os capitaens prometter-lhes a mesma soldada que aqui se paga.

Nada ha aqui de novo mais, que ter chegado hum Mr. Morier, secretario de legaçaõ de Sua Magestade Britanica na fragata que vem buscar Mr. Jackson, ministro que este governo pedio se mandasse recolher; e o dito secretario de legaçaõ fazer aqui as funçoens de encarregado de negocios em quanto Sua Magestade Britanica naõ mandár para cà, como diz mandarà, outro ministro de mayor graduaçaõ.

Com a França estaõ aqui mui descontentes pela geral confiscaçaõ que esse governo tem feito de todos os navios americanos que tem entrado nos seus portos, e nos debaixo da sua influencia: esse proceder parece he em despique de aqui se ter outra vez franquiado o commercio com a Inglaterra.

Aqui junto remetto as ultimas gazettas, e com o mais profundo respeito, tenho a honra de ser.

Philadelphia 15 de Setembro de 1810.

De Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor Conde de Linhares

Etc. Etc. Etc.

O mais reverente e humilde criado

Jozè Rademaker

Nº. 35
1811, Dezembro, 11, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. IX do encarregado de negócios e cônsul-geral, José Rademaker, para D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, membro do Conselho de Regência.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Nº. IX *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

Em 7 do corrente mes de Dezembro, tive a honra de escrever a Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. o meu ultimo officio, ao qual, permitta-me Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. reportar-me. Torno agora aos pes de Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ. sómentes a dizer, que estou cada vez mais persuadido que seria a bem do Real Serviço, na sahida de navios-americanos dos portos de Portugal; fazer-se mais exacta vizita, confrontando-se os roes das equipagens que de cà levaõ legalizados por mim, ou pelos agentes que tenho nomeado nos diversos portos d'estes Estados Unidos; para assim ver de evitár o ficárem por lá pessoas desconhecidas, e virem de là para cà, tantas como vem fugidas. Varios capitaens de navios americanos, alem dos fugidos que trazem sem passaporte, tem aqui trazido marinheiros-portuguezes asoldadados, e pobres rapazes enganados, ficando com os que pela viagem achaõ habeis, e deixando por cà ficàr os de pouco prestimo; perdendo por este modo Sua Alteza Real, muitos dos seus vassallos que em vez de se deixárem aqui estàr; ou andárem embarcados com estes capitaens americanos, se deviaõ empregár no serviço da patria, e do seu principe: huma vizita rigorosa à sahida de navios, tanto de Lisboa, como do Porto etc., naõ se consentindo que abordo viesse se naõ as pessoas constantes dos roes das equipagens dos navios, e pessoas providas com seus passaportes; parece-me seria modo de, em parte, se impedir tal dezerçaõ. No ultimo officio que tive a honra de escrever a Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ., avizei o pouco caso que aqui faziaõ de levàr passaporte para Portugal; tanto assim, que poucos dias antes tinha hido sem elle hum fulano Taylor que dizia ser sobrecarga do bergantim-americano Hobeon, capitam Boyle, para Lisboa: hontem para lá foi outro diz que chamado James P. Kingston, taõ pouco conhecido por mim, no bergantim-americano Atabantic, capitam John Galvin, e bem que eu no rol da equipagem declarasse elle levava passaporte meu; por elle assim m'o ter promettido; depois d'elle examinàr a formalidade do mesmo passaporte, o naõ quiz levàr, taõbem dizendo que lá, ninguem lhe procurava por tal passaporte. Rogo a Vª: Exᶜⁱᵃ. me mande, se devo continuár a tomár estas precauçoens, que me parecem a bem do real serviço, ou se saõ escusadas.

Deos guarde a Vª. Exᶜⁱᵃ.

Philadelphia 11 de Dezembro de 1811.

Jozè Rademaker.

Illmº. e Exᶜⁱᵐᵒ. Senhor
D. Miguel Pereira Forjás
Etc. Etc. Etc.

Nº. IX — Dezembro 11 de 1811
Recommendando a exactidaõ na visita dos navios vindos daquelles estados.

Nº. 36
1812, Março, 12, Filadélfia
Carta de José Correia da Serra para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, conde de Linhares, D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinha, anexa ao ofício nº 93 do cônsul geral e encarregado de negócios, José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, conde de Linhares, D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, datado de Filadélfia, 12 de Março, de 1812.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Filadelfia 12 de Março de 1812.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor

Meu amigo e Senhor do coração escrevolhe finalmente fóra das garras que despedação a Europa e ensanguentão o seculo, e aproveito com summo gosto a ocazião que me ofrece este encarregado dos negocios, para o fazer saber a V. Exª. Muitas couzas tenho que dizerlhe do serviço do Principe Nosso Senhor mas hiraõ pela via que me traçaraõ o Marquez de Marialva e o Senhor D. Jozè Maria de Souza, e naõ me apartarei hum apice das instrucções que me deraõ. Por ora estou certo que V. Exª. hade estar entregue da que lhe escrevi em 30 de Outubro, e que repeti em Dezembro, e devo crer que o Senhor D. Domingos lhe fará parte do conteudo da que lhe escrevi por via certa de Washington city há huã semana. O meu gosto hè grande, mas as minhas difficuldades taõbem o saõ, levallas hei como hum homem, e sustentado pela conciencia de ter preenchido a minha obriagaçaõ. A minha saude naõ hè forte, a viajem para cà foi penoza, e a idade jà pèza sobre mim, mas o que me fica de forças e de vida queira V. Exª. pôr aos pès do Principe Nosso Senhor a cujo serviço ellas apartencem de direito. A sua Real aprovaçaõ hè bastante paga.

Deo dè a V. Exª. todas as felicidades que lhe dezeja de coração este

de V. Exª.

Criado fiel e amigo verdadeiro
Jozè Corrêa da Serra

Nº. 37
1812, Setembro, 25, Filadélfia
Cópia da carta de Thomas Bishop para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, 5º. conde das Galveias, D. João de Almeida de Melo e Castro, anexa ao ofício nº. 104 do cônsul geral e encarregado de negócios José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, 5º. conde das Galveias, D. João de Almeida de Melo e Castro, datado de Filadélfia, 6 de Outubro de 1812.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor conde das Galveas

I hope this will find Your Excellency in good health and in the enjoy ment of every felicity.

It was my wish to have accompanyd His Royal Highness in his voyage to Brazil, but distance and particular circumstances prevented me, I was under the necessity of remaining in Portugal; where I sufferd great hardships, and narrowly escaped with my life. I took arms when the country rose in a mass, and was at the pursuit of the French commanded by general Loison when they occupied Amarant and Maisom frio, was in Oporto when it was taken by storm, and given up to the fury of the French soldiers (a scene the most horrible) and I was also present at the battle of the Douro, and witnessed the shamefull flight of those abominable monsters.

After the expulsion of the French and the ruin of all establishments in Portugal. I wish'd to embark with my family for Brazil, but found it impossible in consequence of the very exorbitant demands made me for our passage, I then determined to go to Amreica, and wait there in hopes of being some day happy enough to effect my passage to Brazil.

We embarked at Oporto on the 25 day of September 1810, and arrived at Baltimore the 6th of November following, and after some stay, we removed to Philadelphia and as I have a large family, (seven children), to support them I have built a dye house, and establish'd a dying manufacture, where goods are dyed equal to any that are done in Europe, this establishment is interely my own, and to effect it I have expended what remained of the wreck of my little fortune.

I was accidently informd of Mr. Rademakers residence here, in consequence I call'd on him, he recievd me with great politeness and friendship and suggested to me the propriety of my going to the Brazils, and seemd to desire much that I shoud resolve to make the voyage. I informed him, that I had expended my all in forming an establishment, here, and that I coud not leave it and embark with a large family, unless I was certain of the means of supporting them when I arrived, but if I was assur'd of that, I was ready to go, and I can assure Your Excellency that my establishment here, is a matter of necessity not of choice, that my wish and inclination is, to present myself to your Excellency and to offer my very humble services, through the medium of Your Excellency, to His Royal Highness my souverain, as I think it my duty, conscious that I can be very usefull in that country, particularly by under the orders of Your Excellency to whom I shall ever be most respectfully attached.

I therefore beg Your Excellency will have the goodness to inform me, if my services will be acceptable, and if a permanent establishment will be made for me in Brazil, with that certainty, I shall willingly abandon this I have here, and imediately set off, to receive whatever commands Your Excellency may be pleased to give me I am

Your Excellencys
most obedient
and very humble servant
Thomas Bishop

Philadelphia September 25th 1812.
Nº. 88. North 9th Street.

Nº. 38
1813, Março, 27, Filadélfia
Cópia da nota do cônsul-geral e encarregado de negócios, José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado, James Monroe, anexa ao ofício nº. 108 do cônsul geral e encarregado de negócios, José Rademaker, para o Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros e da Guerra, 5º conde das Galveias, D. João de Almeida de Melo e Castro, datado de Filadélfia, 3 de Abril de 1813.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 552 (1813-1823).*

Copy

Philadelphia March 27th 1813.

Sir

I had the honor of writing to you on the 8th of October last, officially announcing the determination of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to observe the most strict neutrality during the present war between the United States of America and Great Britain. And on the 18th February last, I did myself the honor to transmit to you a letter (which I did not until then recieve) from His Royal Highness my soveeign to the United States of America, on the woful event of the death of Hist Most Serene Highness the Prince Dom Pedro Carlos de Bourbon e Bragança. I hope both my said letters got safely to your hands.

I now beg leave to acquaint you that several Portuguese-vessels have been robbed on the high seas by American privateers, and that several Portuguese-sailors, in this and other seaport towns, have been allured and inlisted by recruiting officers and such like proceedings, I most solemnly protest in behalf of the nation which I have the honor to represent.

The cases which only I am at present enabled to describe, and to which I beg leave to call your serious attention, are the following.

Videlicet

The Portuguese brig Triumpho do már, Simão da Rocha Munhos master; from Lisbon to New York;

detained, ransacked, and robbed on the 2d day of November last, by the American privateer Revenge; then permitted to proceed.

The Portuguese schooner, Manoel Francisco Nolasco master, from Parà to Lisbon; equally ill used, and robbed on the 15th September last, by an American privateer, whose name is not yet ascertained, but supposed to be The General Tompkins.

The Portuguese sailor Joze Bernardes, in February last, enticed by the glittering show of money, drawn into intoxication by teh recruiting party of sergeant Clarence (acting under the orders of lieutenant Gilder of colonel Winder's regiment of infantry) and in that senseless state, inlisted by the above mentioned sergeant; and notwithstanding his having been claimed as a Portuguese subject, was kept in close confinement in the rendez-vous house in Water-street in the city of Philadelphia and afterwards, in woful lamentations, marched off with the detachement to Baltimore.

The Portuguese sailor Antonio João de Freitas, a runaway from the Portuguese schooner Alliança in the port of Philadelphia; inlisted by the ensign Joseph P. Bounting of the 1th. Rifls. Regiment of colonel George Izard; and notwithstanding his having been claimed; and the said ensign made to know that the sailor was bound by articles of agreement to return in the said vessel, the man was retained, the master obliged to engage another on much higher wages, and that subject was also lost to my sovereign.

It is extremely painful to me Sir, to be under the necessity of troubling you with such a representation as the one I now have the honor to lay before you, and I am sure it must not be in a less degree unpleasant to you to be informed that such violent proceedings have been practised by unprincipled privateer's men, in violation of the laws of nations; and by inconsiderate recruiting officers. I can not harbour the least doubt of the rectitude which guides the government of the United States, and therefore I request that the commanders of such American privateers as have ill used and robbed the above mentioned Portuguese vessels, be punished as their daring crimes deserve, and that be compelled to return all that they or their crews have stolen from the said vessels, or refund the equivalent value. And that the Portuguese sailors, as above inlisted, be restored to their liberties, and proper directions given to recruiting officers not to allure Portuguese sailors from their duties.

I hope Sir, that you will see the justice of the representation and demand which I now make by order of my government, and that you will procure to it that ample and prompt redress which is due from one to another friendly nation.

Permit me Sir, on this occasion to reiterate to you the assurance of the high consideration and respect with which.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

Humble servant

(signed) Joseph Rademaker.

Nº. 39
1814, Outubro,18, Filadélfia
***Relação dos passaportes pedidos para navios comprados nestes Estados Unidos da America Septentrional desde Setembro de 1812 até o presente*, anexa ao ofício nº. XXXI do cônsul geral e encarregado de negócios, José Rademaker, para D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, membro do Conselho de Regência.**
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 552 (1813-1823).*

Relação dos passaportes pedidos para navios comprados nestes Estados Unidos da America Septentrional desde Setembro de 1812 até o presente.

Para Lisboa, com mantimentos	Bergantim Galgo	Mestre João Alvez Carquejo	f. 59
" Dito ..... dito	Dito Cidade de Lisboa	" João Leandro Spinolla	dito
" Cayenna..... dito	Dito Dous Regentes	" Joze Maria Sayão	60
" Lisboa..... dito	Navio Dóna Rita	" Francisco Garcias Alvares Pereira	dito
" Cayenna..... dito	Mosquito	" Caetano Gonsalvez	62
" Pernambuco.. dito	Bergantim Vineiro	" Joze J. de Carvalho	63
" Lisboa..... dito	Dito Piolho Viajante	" Antonio Cardoso	64
" Dito ..... dito	Dito S. Caetano-Venturoso	" Antonio Joze de Mendonça	dito
" Dito .. com semente de linho, etc	Navio Mina	" J. Carvalho	65
" Dito ..... dito	Dito, Abrantes	" S. Dourado	dito
" Dito ..... dito	Dito, Torres Vedras	" Francisco Joze	dito
" Dito ..... com mantimentos	Bergantim Luzitano	" Antonio Joze	66
" Dito .. com sementes de linho, etc	Navio Linho	" D. Oliveira	dito
" Dito ..... com barrilha etc	Dito Correo Lisbonnense ..	" Joze Francisco de Souza	dito
" Ilha do Fayal, com mantimentos	Escuna Dóna Thereza	" Manoel de Souza Setra	67
" Dito ..... com taboado	Bergantim Santa Rita Boa União	" Antonio Francisco Greaves	dito
" Pernambuco, com mantimentos, etc	Dito Voadór	" Roberto Nunes Braga	dito
" Dito ..... dito	Dito Duque de Talavera	" Felis Vieira da Silva	dito
" Ilha da Madeira, com madeira	Dito Amigo Protector	" João Antonio Corrêa	68
" Pernambuco, com mantimentos, etc	Escuna Flor da Marta	" Manoel Chrisostomo Paz	dito
" Ilha do Fayal, em lastro	Galera Santa Thereza	" Sergio Ribeiro	dito
" Lisboa, com escala por Inglaterra, e França, com passageiros	Navio Dóna Anna	" Domingos Pereira	dito

Philadelphia 18 de Outubro de 1814

Joze Rademaker

Nº. 40
1817, Janeiro, 13, Nova Iorque
Ofício nº. 2 do cônsul-geral interino, Joaquim José Vasques, para o Presidente da Real Junta do Commercio, Agricultura, Fabricas e Navegaçaõ do Reyno do Brazil e seus Dominios.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros. Arquivo Central, *correspondência dos Cônsulados Portugueses nos Estados Unidos da América (1788-1832)*. Caixa 273.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor *Nº. 2.*

Peço licença de me referir ao meu officio nº. 1. que tive a honra de escrever a V. Exª. em 7 de Dezembro pasado.

Sendo o meu dezejo facilitar a correspondencia do ministro plenipotenciario d'El-Rey Nosso Senhor nesta Republica com a corte, tenho ajudado a expediçaõ de hum brigue americano, que vai para o Rio de Janeiro, e delle me aproveito para remeter alguns artistas, e fabricantes, que julgo seraõ de serviço no paiz; e com marca A *V. Exª. achará junto a lista dos passageiros que vaõ no dito brigue.*

Como pode ser util ajudar e favorecer a emigraçaõ deste paiz para o Brazil, eu peço licença de ajuntar a nota com marca B *que submeto á inspecçaó de V. Exª.; assim como outra com marca* C *que dá huma pequena idêa das ventajes que o Brazil pode tirar das manufacturas deste paiz.*

Observando que os navios americanos que vaõ para o Brazil hiaó tomar cargas de sal ás ilhas de Cabo Verde, resultando dahi grande prejuízo aos vassallos de Sua Magestade, e ser contra a ley do nosso commercio, eu fiz publicar o documento D *que vai traduzido no nosso idioma.*

Tenho recebido do antigo consul geral, Senhor José Rademaker, copia de suas instrucçoens datada de 25 de Janeiro de 1805, e hum decreto de 15 de Novembro de 1804 em favor do transporte de marinheiros portuguezes que se achaõ em paizes estrangeiros e que devem voltar á patria.

Saõ estes os unicos documentos neste consulado pelos quaes me tenho a governar e disto dou parte a V. Exª. para que ordene me sejaõ expedidos quaesquer outros que julgue necessario que eu siga.

Deos guarde a V. Exª., muitos annos

De V. Exª.
Muito attento criado
Joaquim Jose Vasques Junior

Nova-York 13. de Janeiro de 1817.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor Presidente da Real Junta do Commercio, Agricultura, Fabricas e Navegaçaõ do Reyno do Brazil e seus Dominios etc. etc. etc.

A

Lista dos passageiros que vaõ no brigue americano Factor do porto de Nova York para o Rio de Janeiro.

Marc Ferrez, francez, he esculptor, e se destinguio neste paiz no que foi empregado; fez seus estudos na Academia de Pariz debaixo da direcçaõ de Mr. Rolland, onde obteve trez medalhas em premio de seus talentos.

Francois Le Grand, francez, fabricante de chapeus teve huma maufactura em Pariz 4. annos; em Hespanha 15. annos; e em NovaYork (onde hera estimado) 6. annos. Vai com sua mulher 3. filhos, e 1. filha pequena; e leva varios materiaes proprios do seu officio.

Francois Martin, francez, fabricante de chapeus. Dirigio huma fabrica em Hespanha por 12. annos.

August Petit, natural de Calais em França, he official de trabalhar em chumbo, e faz toda a obra com este metal; como repuchos, canaes, cascatas etc.

Mr. Jaques Gabriel Millet, natural de Libourne em França, official fabricante de chapeos.

N.B. Havião douze pessoas mais que tinhaõ decidido partir, porem em consequencia de naõ poderem pagar suas passagens por inteiro naõ vaõ nesta occasiaõ.

Nota B

Sobre a emigraçaõ que pode haver dos Estados Unidos da America para o Brazil.

Com justa razaõ se julgará que sendo estes dois paizes novos, e que por tanto procuraõ animar a industria, popolaçaõ, artes etc tanto hum como outro procuraõ fazer taõ bom recebimento aos estrangeiros que para elles se passaõ, que huma vez a elles chegados gozaõ de ventajes taõ grandes que jamais os querem deixar.

O rigorozo clima que prevalece nos Estados Unidos da America, a carestia de viver (apezar dos grandes salarios) e o estado de perda em que se achaõ as fabricas, faz que muitos estrangeiros vindos para este paiz com grandes esperanças se achem inteiramente desemparados neste paiz, e se achariaõ muito felizes (como a mim elles mesmos mo tem patenteado) se pódecem achar mais de se passarem ao vasto Brazil, que lhes offerece tantos recurços, e os quaes devem augmentar sempre emquanto El Rey Nosso Senhor se dignar olhar com tanta bondade, aquelles que se empregaõ na prosperidade da naçaõ.

Os Estados Unidos, durante a ultima guerra com a Inglaterra, estabeleceraõ fabricas de quasi tudo que se podia precizar; mas a paz que veio lhe oppoz por rival a Inglaterra, cuja antiguidade em

semelhantes estabelecimentos, e grande quantidade de maquinas que emprega, e experiencia de tanto tempo, faz que possa dar suas mercadorias mais baratas; e por concequencia as deste paiz paráraõ quais inteiramente, pois que a maõ d'obra he extremamente cara. As pessoas pois que nisto se achavaõ empregadas, grande parte tem procurado outro modo de vida; outras me tem vindo pedir se lhes dava alguma ajuda, ao que lhes tenho respondido somente com meus conselhos, naõ sabendo o que he do agrado de Sua Magestade que eu faça. Seria portanto de considerar se isto merece a pena, que eu seja authorizado a animar esta gente a hir para o Brazil, e nesse cazo se posso pagar passagens? Até quanto devem as ditas chegar? Qual he a qualidade de gente que mais deve ser animada? Que ventajes podem achar na sua chegada? O que lhes he permittido de lavar livre de direitos? Pois que alguns se achaõ com producçoens da sua industria sem poderem dispor dellas.

Para eu poder animar taes pessoas a se mudarem deste paiz para o Brazil serme-hia necessario saber as fabricas que se achaõ estabelecidas, e as que o governo quereria ajudar a estabelecer; e achando-me eu bem instruido sobe tudo isto, e julgando pelo grande numero de pessoas que todos os dias me procuraõ a tomar enformaçaõ a este respeito, eu espero ser de algum serviço á minha patria, em fazer que a emigraçaõ deste paiz para o Brazil seja grande, e de pessoas que a elle sejaõ de utilidade.

Joaquim Joze Vasques Junior

Nota C.

Sobre os estado das manufacturas nos Estados Unidos da America, e a ventaje que o reyno do Brazil pode tirar do mesmo.

As differenças que houveraõ entre os Estados Unidos da America, e a Gram Bretanha, foraõ cauza que os primeiros promulgacem huma ley, pela qual se naõ permittia a importação de fazendas ou producoens do segundo, em toda a extençaõ do seu territorio. Daqui se seguio que muitos habitantes principiáraõ manufacturas das couzas mais necessarias; e como pouco depois teve lugar a guerra entre os dois paizes, e hum bloqueio geral dos portos dos Estados Unidos pelas esquadras britanicas, a energia dos que principiáraõ estes estabelecimentos augmentou de forma, a formarem outros de tudo quanto d'antes podiaõ importar da naçaõ com quem se achavaõ em guerra, e mesmos das outras naçoens amigas, mas com quem tinhaõ sua comunicaçaõ cortada.

Estes estabelecimentos prosperáraõ de forma, que os Estados Unidos tinhaõ de quasi tudo como antes da guerra, ainda que hum pouco mais caro, e em menor perfeiçaõ, pois que o estado de sua infancia nestes ramos lhes naõ permittia mais.

A paz que fizeraõ com a Gram Bretanha, tornou a permittir a introducçaõ das fazendas do dito paiz, as quaes em concequencia da paz geral, que felizmente teve lugar na Europa vieraõ para este paiz em muito grande abundancia, e mais baratas que nunca, o que de todo arruinou o bom principio destes novos estabelecimentos, os quaes naõ podendo hir em competencia com hum semelhante rival, foraõ obrigados a parar seus trabalhos, e a cauzarem a ruina ou ao menos granes perdas áquelles que nestes ramos de industria tinhaõ empregado suas fortunas.

He por esta cauza, pois, que todas as maquinas das differentes manufacturas saõ offerecidasc a vendas com grandes prejuizos, de mais metade de seu primeiro vallor; e tal he a falta de esperança de ver tornar a florecer estes estabelecimentos que mesmo com taõ grande perda se naõ podem desfazer dellas. Seria facil pois, em semelhantes circumstancias, fazer transportar dos Estados Unidos para o Brazil, as maquinas necessarias para quaes quer fabricas inteiramente completas, e por muito menos vallor, que poderiaõ ser feitas em qualquer outro lugar, acompanhadas com todas as explicaçoens proprias. He de notar alguns erros que houve nos estabelecimentos dos Estados Unidos. 1º. O estabelecerem em companhias de varios centos de pessoas interessadas, o que cauzava peor administraçaõ, e augmentava de muito as despezas, somente debaixo da boa idêa de que huma fabrica em grande diminue as despezas em proporção do seu trabalho, a menos que huma pequena. 2º. O quererem reunirem em huma só fabrica varios ramos, que devem ser divididos em diversos, por exemplo: o fiar, tecer, corar, vender em grosso e em miudo. E daqui se seguia que fazendo varias couzas, nenhuma hera perfeita.

Sobre linho. Ha neste paiz huma grande fabrica, e varias outras pequenas, que fiaõ o linho por maquinas, e formaõ lonas com fio, panos lizos e atoalhados; porem ao presente, só huma pequena fabrica trabalha por ter hum contrcato com o governo. Ha neste paiz quantidade deste artigo que se vende a 80 reis o arratel americano.

Sobre laã. Ha varias fabricas, que fiaõ, e fazem tecer em panos este artigo, e lhe daõ differentes cores; quasi tudo he feito por maquinas, e estas fabricas tem chegado a boa perfeiçaõ. A laã geralmente he importada de Portugal, e Hespanha, pois que a deste paiz he mal lavada. Os carneiros de Hespanha que vieraõ para este paiz, tem em grande parte morrido, e a laã dos que existem vai sempre a peor em qualidade todas as vezes que se tosquiaõ. O preço deste artigo, em concequencia das fabricas naõ trabalharem, he de 600 reis por arratel americano; e do paiz valle 400 reis. Os carneiros de Hespanha se chegaraõ a vender aqui alguns a <u>1.200$000 reis</u>, e agora so vallem 24$000 reis, por se conhecer que a laã daqui diminue da sua beleza.

Sobre o algodaõ. Ha muitas fabricas que trabalhaõ neste artigo, e o fazem fiar por maquina, e o vendem em fio, ou o formaõ em panos finos, ou o tecem com laã etc. Estes estabelecimentos se achaõ em taõ grande perfeiçaõ como em Inglaterra, porem sendo a maõ d'obra mais cara, e os interesses dos fundos occupados, muito maiores, tudo tem desanimado os interessados neste ramo de industria, porem sem receio esperaõ que o futuro de novo os anime; no entretanto poucas saõ as que trabalhaõ. Este artigo se vende aqui em rama ao presente Sea Island e Georgia Upland.

Ferro. Ha fabricas neste paiz que reduzem o ferro de barras grandes para pequenas; fazem com ellas pregos de todo o tamanho, cortados, e naõ fundidos. Fundem-se peças de artelheria; e finalmente, se

trabalha com este metal de toda a forma.

Sobre chitas. Há poucas fabricas, pois que se naõ faz muito uso dellas no paiz; as que ha trabalhaõ pouco; mas ha quem faça aqui rollos de cobre para imprensar, em lugar de estampas, o que diminue muito a maõ d'obra.

Sobre armas de fogo. Ha varias fabricas, que trabalhaõ com muita pefeiçaõ, e barateza; ellas tem tido muito a fazer ultimamente para remetter para Cartagena, Buenos Ayres, e outras colonias hespanholas.

Sobre ballas de chumbo, ou grandes de ferro, grinaldas etc tambem neste paiz se fazem em grande quantidade.

Fabricaçaõ da polvora se faz aqui em grande perfeiçaõ, e barateza, e se tem exportado para toda a parte, principalmente para as colonias hespanholas.

O vapôr tem sido aplicado aqui a maquinas de toda a qualidade; por exemplo: a navegaçaõ dos rios he feita em grande parte, em botes, que se movem com engenhos trabalhados pela força de vapôr. Alguns conduzem 250. passageiros ao mesmo tempo, e outros servem a conduzir carruagens, e carros mesmo carregados, animaes etc.

O gas ou espirito inflammatorio, se tem aqui na maior perfeiçaõ; e varios edificios publicos se achaõ alumiados com elle, e mesmo se trata de alumiar toda a cidade.

Joaquim Joze Vasques Junior

D

O abaixo assignado consul geral ad interim por Sua Magestade Fedelissima El-Rey do Reyno Unido de Portugal Brazil e Algarves para os Estados Unidos da America, tendo observado, que navios americanos, estaõ no uso de hirem a algumas das ilhas de Sua Magestade, em ordem a alli tomarem cargas de sal, e procederem com ellas para portos do Brazil, elle pela presente faz saber, que semelhantes cargas naõ seraõ admitidas a entrada, poisque somente navios debaixo da bandeira nacional tem a liberdade de transportar as producçoens de hum porto para outro porto dos dominios de Sua Magestade.

Nova York 19. de Dezembro de 1816

(Assignado) Joaquim José Vasques Junior

Copia

Nº. 41
1818, Dezembro, 4, ilha de Maio
Despacho do cônsul Samuel Hodges, Junior para o Secretário de Estado, John Quincy Adams.
N.A.R.A. General Records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States consuls in Santiago, Cape Verde, 1818-1898, vol. 1 (June 18, 1818 - June 30, 1833), (National Archives microfilm publications, T434, rolo 1).*

Consulate United States of America,
Cape de Verde Islands
Isle of May, December 4, 1818.

Honourable Sir,

I arrived here yesterday in the ship General Scott, and found the town at the port deserted and in ruins.

On the night of the 30th ultimo, a large ship with black sides, mounting 30 guns, (24 twelve and 6 six pounders,) maned by renegade Americans, English, Irish and Dutchmen, and two Spaniards, anchored in this harbor the afternoon previous, under English coulours, robbed the American vessels in the port, viz: the ship Boston, captain Findley of Alexandria, the brig Joseph captain E. Allen of Boston the brig Charles, captain J. Wibray of New York and the schooner Cadmus, captain Rice of Portsmouth, N. H.. After confining the officers and crew of each vessel in the forecastle, killing one man then on board the brig Joseph, belonging to the schooner Cadmus, and plundering the vessels of all their money and other valuable articles found on board, and threatning with destruction the vessel and crew that should give the back alarm, carrying off the boats to prevent intercourse with the shore, they landed and plundered the town — on landing the party first seized the guard, and then dispersed in small squads to plunder the inhabitance, who, being panic struck, instantaniously fled from their dwellings without taking any of their effects, even clothing — all the money, plate, clothing and valuable goods found on shore were carried off, and furniture destroyed by the plunderers, who continued sacking the town untill the next day. The governor met with a severe accide<nt> in attempting to escape, of which his life is dispaired, as also Maj<or> John Spencer, commanding the military, who was shot through the head. The pirates took on shore the mate of the American schooner Cadmus as a pilot, and by some accidents he received a severe wound and will not probably survive. The comanding officer was recogni<zed> by the steward of the brig Charles, who states that his name is Craig, belongs to Baltimore — the steward also recognized a seaman in the bandi<ts> by the name of George Williams, of Baltimore. The privateer, as some of the crew informed, was fitted out in Baltimore, and that the present commander sailed as

gunner; that the former officers who were commission by general Artigas, but displaced by the crew and sent on shore, and that Craig, being the most desperate of the crew was raised to the command. The crew also informed, that the Saturday night previous, the privateer entered and plundered four American vessels in the port of Bonavista; of this I have not been able to give any authentic information.

It will be several weeks before the business on this island be regulated, as the inhabitance are scattered among the moun<tains> and refuse to return and attend to their several avocations at the po<rt> for a rumor is put in circulation that another, command by Jose Artigas, is cruising among the islands and would soon pay them a similar visit.

Unless some measures are adopted to search out and effectually bring to punishment all citizens of the United States who shall be concerned in such piratical warfare, I think the American trade <to> these islands will fact-decline.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your
most obedient servant.
Samuel Hodges Junior.

Honorable John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State,
Washington City.

Nº. 42
1819, Dezembro, 20
Considerações acerca das estatísticas do comércio e navegação, comunicadas ao Senado, em 20 de Dezembro de 1819.
ESTADOS UNIDOS, Congresso — *American State Papers. Documents, Legislative and Executive of the Congress of the United States*, vols. VIII, Washington, Gales and Seaton, 1834, p. 391-403.

16th Congress.] No. 225. [1st Session.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 20, 1819.

Mr. Sanford made the following report:

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures have considered the official statements which have been hitherto made of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, and the provisions which are requisite for obtaining complete and accurate statistical accounts of the foreign commerce of the United States, and they submit to the Senate the following report:

The exports and imports of the United States have been stated to amount, in value, to the following sums in the following years:

Years.	Total value of exports.	Total value of imports.
From the 1st of August, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1790,	$20,415,967	
From the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1791,	19,012,041	
From the 1st of October, 1791, to the 30th of September, 1792,	20,753,098	
From the 1st of October, 1792, to the 30th of September, 1793,	26,109,572	
From the 1st of October, 1793, to the 30th of September, 1794,	33,026,233	
From the 1st of October, 1794, to the 30th of September, 1795,	47,989,472	$69,756,258
From the 1st of October, 1795, to the 30th of September, 1796,	67,064,097	81,436,164
From the 1st of October, 1796, to the 30th of September, 1797,	56,850,206	75,379,406
From the 1st of October, 1797, to the 30th of September, 1798,	61,527,097	68,551,700
From the 1st of October, 1798, to the 30th of September, 1799,	78,665,522	79,069,148
From the 1st of October, 1799, to the 30th of September, 1800,	70,971,780	91,252,763
From the 1st of October, 1800, to the 30th of September, 1801,	94,115,925	111,363,511
From the 1st of October, 1801, to the 30th of September, 1802,	72,483,160	
From the 1st of October, 1802, to the 30th of September, 1803,	55,800,033	
From the 1st of October, 1803, to the 30th of September, 1804,	77,699,074	
From the 1st of October, 1804, to the 30th of September, 1805,	95,566,021	
From the 1st of October, 1805, to the 30th of September, 1806,	101,536,963	
From the 1st of October, 1806, to the 30th of September, 1807,	108,343,150	
From the 1st of October, 1807, to the 30th of September, 1808,	22,430,960	
From the 1st of October, 1808, to the 30th of September, 1809,	52,203,233	
From the 1st of October, 1809, to the 30th of September, 1810,	66,757,970	
From the 1st of October, 1810, to the 30th of September, 1811,	61,316,833	
From the 1st of October, 1811, to the 30th of September, 1812,	38,527,236	
From the 1st of October, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1813,	27,855,997	
From the 1st of October, 1813, to the 30th of September, 1814,	6,927,441	
From the 1st of October, 1814, to the 30th of September, 1815,	52,557,753	
From the 1st of October, 1815, to the 30th of September, 1816,	81,920,452	
From the 1st of October, 1816, to the 30th of September, 1817,	87,671,569	
From the 1st of October, 1817, to the 30th of September, 1818,	93,281,133	

The exports are here given according to the official statements of the Treasury. The imports here stated for certain years are given according to unofficial estimates of their value.

The exports and imports of the United States for each year since the commencement of the present Government, in 1789, have been stated by the Treasury. The official statements are annually communicated to Congress, and are laid before the public. These statements set forth various matters concerning the exports and imports as facts. They have been accordingly regarded as the authentic source from which accurate information concerning our exports and imports may be derived, and as an official exposition of the state of our commerce with foreign countries. Every part of the statements bears the same stamp of authority, all parts of them are equally official, and all are given as equally authentic.

Are these statements accurate in the points which they represent as facts; and do they exhibit all the facts which should appear in statistical accounts of the foreign commerce of the United States?

All the matters set forth in the statements of exports and imports are furnished to the Treasury by the collectors of the customs. The materials received from the collectors are, at the Treasury, compiled into the statements which are annually laid before Congress and published. The statements of exports and those of imports are rendered distinctly from each other.

The master of every vessel bound to a foreign place is required to deliver to the collector of the port from which the vessel is about to depart a manifest of all the cargo on board of the vessel, to state the value of the cargo and the destination of the vessel, and to verify the manifest and statements by his own oath. The collector thus obtains an account of the cargo, the kinds, quantities, and values of the articles of which it consists, and the destination of the vessel. The kinds and quantities of the exports are stated by the collectors, in most cases, as they are received from the masters of vessels; and by the Treasury, in all cases, as they are received from the collectors. The values of the exports are stated by the Treasury as they are received from the collectors. Those values are, in some cases, the sums furnished by the masters of vessels; but, in most cases, they are valuations made by the collectors themselves.

The quantities of the exports are furnished by the master of the vessel; and they are sometimes given with considerable inaccuracy, either because the quantities are not accurately known by the master, or from want of care. But as there is, in general, no motive to misrepresent these facts, such errors may be on the side either of excess or deficiency; and they may not much vary the total quantities stated. Where the articles are foreign products which are exported with drawback of duties, the exporter himself enters them for exportation. But this entry does not state the quantities of articles which pay ad valorem duties as imports. Where the articles pay specific duties as imports, their quantities are ascertained with entire accuracy by the entry of the exporter, and by reference to the importation. In all cases, except those of articles of foreign origin which are exported with

drawback of duties, the quantities of the exports, as they are stated by the Treasury, are derived solely from the masters of vessels.

Where the exports are products of the United States, the species and quantities of the several articles are given in the statements; where the exports are products of other countries which paid specific duties upon importation, their kinds and quantities are stated.

Where the exports consist of merchandise of foreign production which paid ad valorem duties upon the importation, no specification of the kinds, quantities, or values of particular articles is given in the returns of the collectors or in the statements of the Treasury. These articles are arranged under different heads, according to the rates of duty which they respectively paid as imports. All articles which pay the same rate of duty are placed in one class; and the total value of all the articles composing each class is given; but the kind, quantity, or value of any particular article is not stated.

Our exports of articles of foreign production have, generally, been great. In the three years preceding the 1st of October, 1799, and in the three years preceding the 1st of October, 1807, the exports of articles of foreign production considerably exceeded the exports of our domestic products. In other years, the exports of foreign merchandise have been more than one-third, and, in others, more than one-fourth, of all our exports. At present, the exports of foreign merchandise are more than one-fourth of the whole exports. Of these exports of foreign merchandise, about one-third has generally consisted of articles which paid ad valorem duties as imports. The exports of these articles, which paid ad valorem duties as imports, have amounted, upon an average of the last twenty-three years, to more than nine millions of dollars for each year. From the present statements we know not what these exports paying ad valorem duties as imports really are. The exports of this particular class are important, not only from their amount, but also as including those foreign manufactures which enter into competition with our own manufactures in our own markets. It will be useful that we should know the kinds, quantities, and values of the principal articles of these exports with more distinctness than at present appears; and it will not be difficult to select from these exports those of the principal kinds, which are considerable in amount, and to state such parts of them separately, by their kinds, quantities, and values.

Where the exports consist of foreign goods which were free from duty as imports, the total value of all these exports is stated in one sum, without a specification of the kind, quantity, or value of any particular article. The exports of some of these articles are considerable, and the kinds of the articles are not numerous. It will be easy to state either the whole of these exports, or those of them which are of considerable amount, by the kinds, quantities, and values of particular articles.

In determining the values of the exports, the collectors reject the valuation furnished by the master of the vessel whenever they think proper to do so, and make their own valuation, which they return to the Treasury. There is some diversity in the practice of different collectors in respect to the cases in which they substitute their own valuation for that of the master, and also in respect to the principles upon which the valuations of the collectors are made. The course pursued at some of the principal ports will be stated, and will show, in general, the methods by which the exports have been valued.

Where the exports are products of the United States, or products of foreign countries which pay specific duties upon importation, the valuation is generally made by the collector in the following manner: The valuation furnished by the master of the vessel is entirely disregarded. The current prices of each article at the port of exportation, during the whole quarter of the year in which the goods are exported, are collected from such information as the collector may possess or procure; and from all the different prices a mean value of the article is deduced, which is the same through the whole quarter. The average value of each article, thus derived from the several market prices of the quarter, is the value assigned to the article by the collector during that quarter.

Where the exports are articles of foreign origin which pay ad valorem duties as imports, and are afterwards exported with drawback of duties, the value assigned to them as exports is the foreign cost of the articles, with an addition to that cost of twenty per centum if the goods came from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and ten per centum if they came from any other place. This is the manner of valuing these exports at some of the principal ports. At some other ports, it appears that the valuation of these exports furnished by the master of the vessel is received, and returned to the Treasury without alteration.

Where the exports are articles of foreign origin which were free from duty upon importation, or were subject to ad valorem duties as imports, and are subsequently exported without drawback of duties, the valuation given by the master of the vessel is generally adopted by the collector, and returned to the Treasury.

Thus, the valuations of the exports which appear in the statements of the Treasury are made partly and principally by the collectors, and partly by the masters of vessels.

The principle established for the valuation of the exports by the ninety-third section of the act of March 2, 1799, is, that each article shall be stated according to its actual value at the port and time of exportation. As the cargo is generally purchased at the port of exportation, and its value there may always be known, it seems to have been supposed that the true cost or actual value of the cargo would be always known to the master of the vessel, and that he would state the cost or value accurately to the collector. Hence, the only provision of law for obtaining valuations of the exports is that which requires a statement of the value of the cargo from the master of the vessel. But it is found in practice that the statements of values by the master are generally loose and uncertain, and often very incorrect. As the master is seldom the owner of the cargo, he is in general ignorant of the price paid for it, or its real value. The owner of the cargo, or the agent who purchases it, is not required to furnish any account of it, or to make any statement of its value. The master alone is required to state the value. He therefore states the value by conjecture, or according to such information as he may receive from the shipper; and the shipper is at liberty to give any information, or no information, upon that point. The oath, which is the only security for a true statement of the value, is required from the master, and not from the owner or exporter of the articles valued.

The collectors, in most cases, reject the valuations of the master, and make their own valuations. This practice, though a deviation from law, has probably tended to furnish valuations more correct than those of the masters of vessels, in all the cases in which the collectors have founded their valuations upon real market prices. But in the case of exports of goods of foreign origin, where the collector states the value of the exports at the foreign cost of the articles, with additions of ten and twenty per centum, a strange anomaly takes place. The collector rejects the master's valuation, not in order to adopt the market value of the articles, but in order to substitute a prior foreign price of the articles, with uniform additions of ten and twenty per centum. This mode of valuation is entirely artificial. It must, in general, represent these exports as worth considerably less than their real value here, since they are, in general, worth much more in our markets than the foreign cost, with the additions of ten and twenty per centum. The master's valuation, erroneous as it often is, would give the value of these exports more accurately than such valuations of the collector.

There are sufficient reasons to believe that the general tendency of the present methods of valuation has been, in some degree, to overrate the exports, and to state them somewhat higher than their real values at the ports of

exportation. The degree of this exaggeration cannot be determined. It is, however, believed to be not very considerable. With some abatement for this excess, the valuations of the exports may be considered as nearly correct.

The statements of exports appear to show the foreign countries to which the exports are sent, the several countries are specified, and the amount exported to each is stated. This part of the statements is generally regarded as showing the respective amounts of our exports received by different foreign countries. But the statements do not show, with certainty, the amounts of our exports received by particular countries; they exhibit merely the reported destinations of the vessels in which the exports depart.

The destination of the vessel and cargo is treated at the custom-house as a matter of no moment, further than to obtain the name of some foreign place to be inserted in the manifest and clearance. The master of a vessel bound from this country states at the custom-house any foreign place which he pleases to name as the destination of the vessel, and his declaration is received without further inquiry. The destinations, thus reported, are returned to the Treasury, and are there given in the statements of exports as the countries to which the goods are exported. But the true destination is sometimes concealed, to prevent competition in the commerce really intended; and when there is an apprehension of capture, a false destination may be announced, in order that it may appear in the clearance, if that document should fall into the hands of captors. When a true destination is given, it is frequently the first foreign port at which the vessel is intended to touch for advice or refreshments, while the real destination of the cargo is for some other country; or the ultimate destination may be contingently, for one of several countries, according to the state of the markets, or other circumstances. The destination may be changed after the clearance is obtained, or at any time after the vessel leaves the port of departure. It is not uncommon to declare the destination, and take a clearance for the West Indies generally. A clearance is sometimes taken for Europe, Asia, or Africa. In all such cases, the particular country to which the cargo is really destined is left uncertain; but it is principally in our commerce with Europe that the reported destinations do not truly show the countries which first receive our exports. Clearances for great quantities of our exports are taken for England, or for England and a market, and for Cowes and a market. Some of these exports are landed in England; but a great portion of them is carried to the countries on the European continent, and first landed there. England is a great mart, and is, in some respects, the centre of the commerce of Europe. In England information of the state of markets upon the continent of Europe may always be obtained. Our own commerce and mercantile connexions with England are great. The balance of our trade with England is uniformly and largely against us; and this balance is discharged principally by our exports to the European continent. The great capitals of the British merchants, and their mercantile connexions with every country in Europe, enable them to make advances or payments for our exports to any part of Europe, when those exports are placed under their control. These, and other causes, make England the channel through which we receive payment for a great part of our exports to the continent of Europe. In this course of things, very considerable quantities of our exports which are carried to the continent of Europe, and first landed there, depart nominally for England, and are now stated as exported to England. Considerable quantities of our exports are also cleared for Gibraltar, and are stated as exports to Gibraltar. Nearly all these articles go into the Mediterranean, and are first landed in the different countries adjacent to that sea. Hence, our exports to England and Gibraltar have been swelled far beyond their real amount in the statements of exports. The true amount of these exaggerations cannot be known, but they are undoubtedly very considerable. In some other branches of our foreign commerce, in which it is known that the voyage is in general really that which is announced, we may rely upon the reported destination as sufficiently showing the foreign country which receives the exports. Without such a knowledge of the actual course of trade, we cannot rely upon any part of the present statements as exhibiting accurately the amount of our exports to any foreign country. The destinations are now reported by the master alone, with so much looseness and inaccuracy that this part of the subject is left in much uncertainty.

It is proposed that the exporter shall join with the master of the vessel in furnishing the account of the exports, and in stating their value and their true destination. This provision will probably prove sufficient to obtain accurate statements of the kinds, quantities, and values of the exports, and of their true destinations.

The statements of imports consist of certain materials which are brought into the Treasury by the laws imposing duties on goods imported into the United States, and regulating the collection of those duties. They present the facts which are ascertained for the purpose of levying those duties, and nothing more.

All the imports are either free from duty, or subject to duty; and those articles which are subject to duty are charged either with duty on the quantity, or with duty on the value. Goods free from duty have never been comprised in the statements of imports in any manner whatever. Such merchandise is entered at the custom-house, and landed under permission, like goods subject to duty, but no return or account of it is given to the Treasury. There is, accordingly, a total omission of all goods free from duty in all the official statements of imports.

The statements of the Treasury present only the imports subject to duty. These imports are presented under the two general heads of "goods subject to specific duty," and "goods subject to ad valorem duty."

The kinds and the quantities of the imports subject to specific duties are ascertained by the officers of the customs. The statements of the Treasury accordingly present all the articles subject to specific duties with accuracy in respect to their kinds and quantities.

But the official statements present no valuation whatever of any of the articles subject to specific duties. These articles are not valued at the custom-houses, or at the Treasury.

The imports subject to ad valorem duties are presented in a very different form. All articles which pay the same rate of duty are consolidated into one mass, and the total value of that mass is given in the official statements. There is no specification of any particular article by name or description, no statement of the quantity or value of any single article; and it does not appear what particular articles belonging to the class of those paying the same rate of duty have really been imported or not. As many columns are stated as there are rates of ad valorem duties, and under each column the aggregate value of all the imports paying the same rate of duty, and nothing else, is stated.

The imports subject to ad valorem duties are valued at the custom-houses. The foreign cost of the articles in the countries from which they come is first ascertained; an addition is then made to that cost of twenty per centum when the merchandise is imported from any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and ten per centum when it is imported from any other place. These total sums, so composed, are returned to the Treasury as the values of these imports; and the same values are assigned to them in the statements of the Treasury. It thus appears—

1. That the imports free from duty are not included in the statements.

2. That no account whatever is given of the value of the imports subject to specific duties.

3. That goods subject to ad valorem duties are not distinguished in their kinds so as to afford any useful information; that their quantities are not given at all; and that their values are blended into certain gross sums, without showing the value of any single article.

4. That the valuations given to the imports subject to ad valorem duties are made upon an erroneous principle.

But these points demand a more particular consideration.

The omission of all the imports free from duty is an obvious defect. A chasm of unknown extent is here left in the statements of our imports. The importance of this omission may be at once conceived by adverting to the catalogue of articles free from duty, and to the large importations of many of them which are known to take place. Copper, brass, tin, furs, hides, plaster of Paris, and the dying woods, without specifying other articles free from duty, form a very large amount of our imports. The true amount of the imports free from duty cannot be estimated with much accuracy, but a probable opinion of their amount may be formed. The amount of the exports of these articles is known, for, singular as it may be, the exports of these articles are given, though we have no account of the same articles as imports. The exports of articles which had been previously imported, and were free from duty as imports, are stated by the Treasury to have amounted in value to the following sums in the following years:

From the 1st of October, 1804, to the 30th of September, 1805,	$1,641,725
From the 1st of October, 1805, to the 30th of September, 1806,	2,383,910
From the 1st of October, 1806, to the 30th of September, 1807,	2,080,114
From the 1st of October, 1807, to the 30th of September, 1808,	370,341
From the 1st of October, 1808, to the 30th of September, 1809,	548,242
From the 1st of October, 1809, to the 30th of September, 1810,	1,322,023
From the 1st of October, 1810, to the 30th of September, 1811,	1,495,984
From the 1st of October, 1811, to the 30th of September, 1812,	586,180
From the 1st of October, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1813,	57,604
From the 1st of October, 1813, to the 30th of September, 1814,	953
From the 1st of October, 1814, to the 30th of September, 1815,	758,869
From the 1st of October, 1815, to the 30th of September, 1816,	1,448,548
From the 1st of October, 1816, to the 30th of September, 1817,	800,812
From the 1st of October, 1817, to the 30th of September, 1818,	1,790,035
Total amount of the fourteen years,	$15,280,340

These exports thus appear to have exceeded $1,000,000 annually, upon an average of the last fourteen years. From the best means of judging which are possessed, it is estimated that the imports free from duty which have been consumed in the United States for the last fifteen years have amounted at least to $4,000,000 annually. Our present consumption of these articles probably exceeds that sum. Assuming this estimate, and supposing that the annual exports of these articles amount to $1,000,000, we must conclude that the total annual amount of our imports of articles free from duty is at least $5,000,000. These articles, whatever may be their true amount, have never entered into the public statements of imports. Surely they are of sufficient importance to be known. They should have their place in the statistical accounts of our imports. They are not only as important as any other articles of equal amount; but, if any class of imports can be justly considered more important than another, it must be that which we invite to our country, by exempting it from burdens imposed upon the introduction of all other merchandise.

More than one-third of all the merchandise imported into the United States consists of articles subject to specific duties. The whole of this great mass of imports is presented without any statement of its value. The thirty-sixth section of the act of the 2d of March, 1799, regulating the collection of duties, requires valuations of imports subject to specific duties as well as of others; but, in practice, no valuation of these articles is made. As valuations of these articles are not necessary for any purpose of revenue, the object of the Legislature, in this provision, must have been to procure authentic valuations of these imports for the general purposes for which statistical accounts of imports are useful. The statements of these imports, as they are now furnished, are in a great degree useless, for want of valuations.

More than one-half of all our imports are articles subject to duty on their value. These articles are stated in such a manner as, in effect, to give no information of the kind, quantity, or value of any one article imported. Thus, we find in the statements that the goods paying ad valorem duties at the rate of fifteen per centum, which were imported during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1817, amounted in value to $14,082,903; and this is all we learn concerning those goods. If we inquire what those goods were, the statements afford no answer. We know, indeed, that the imports which are subject to a duty of fifteen per centum on the value are all articles which are not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty. We can, therefore, determine what those goods were not; that is to say, that they were not any of the articles which are either free from duty, or are charged with some rate of duty different from fifteen per centum. It is impossible to discover, from the statements, what those goods amounting to $14,082,903 really were. If we desire to learn how much, either in quantity or value, of woollen cloth, or of any other article paying the same rate of duty with woollen cloth, has been imported, we search these statements in vain for that purpose. We know the rate of duty to which woollen cloth is subject, and we find that the aggregate value of all the imports subject to that rate of duty amounted to a certain sum; but whether woollen cloth was or was not one of the articles imported and comprehended in this total value, does not appear. The aggregate value given in the statements may result from all, from one, or from any part of all the articles charged with the same rate of duty. The articles which belong to one class, as paying the same rate of duty, are very numerous; and the importations of the particular articles of each class are very different in amount at different times. The only conclusion concerning any particular article which can be derived from the statements is, that, if that article has been imported at all, its value is comprised in the aggregate value of all the articles which pay the same duty. It does not appear whether any particular article has been imported or not.

Among the imports subject to ad valorem duties are those which enter into competition with our own manufactures of the like articles; as, for example, the various fabrics of wool, cotton, and iron. Yet we are without any authentic information of the quantities or values of all these various manufactures which we receive from other countries. We know, in general, that the importations of these manufactures are great; and a deplorable proof that they are very great is found in the ruin which they have brought upon many of our citizens who have engaged in similar manufactures. But this general knowledge, even when combined with all the particulars which they who are best informed upon this subject can communicate, affords no accurate account of facts. Do you ask how much, either in quantity or value, of manufactures of iron, of wool, or of cotton, is now imported into the United States, or has been imported within any of the last thirty years? Your question is, indeed, interesting; but it cannot be answered by any official or authentic statement of our imports. It is peculiarly desirable that we should possess accurate information of the amount of imported manufactures in those cases in which our own consumption is supplied partly by the industry of our own citizens, and partly from foreign countries. The imports of this character involve a great question of national policy. As they are augmented or diminished, our own manufactures are depressed or relieved. It is now evident that some of the most important of our own manufactures require the aid of the Government to support them against the pressure of foreign competition.

Correct information of the kinds and amounts of these imports may be easily obtained. When goods subject to ad valorem duties are imported, the kind of each article is ascertained, in order to ascertain the rate of duty to which it is subject; and its value is ascertained, in order to ascertain the amount of the duty. The quantity of the article also appears from the invoice of the importer. The custom-house thus obtains an account of the kind, quantity, and value of every import subject to ad valorem duty. But these facts are not given in the accounts returned to the Treasury. In those accounts, the kinds, quantities, and values of particular articles are not stated. All articles which pay the same rate of duty are placed in one class, and the aggregate value of the whole class is given. In the present practice of the custom-houses, no account of the quantities or values of particular articles is preserved. The invoice of the importer is returned to him after the amount of the duty is ascertained. But an account of the denomination of the article, its quantity, and its value, may be kept, and returned to the Treasury.

It is not proposed that a distinct account should be kept at the custom-houses, or given in the statements of imports, of the kind, quantity, and value of every article subject to ad valorem duty. This would be an extreme of minuteness, without utility. The articles subject to ad valorem duties comprehend the finer manufactures; and those manufactures are now so numerous, and so various in their denominations, that an account of the imports of each one of them by its peculiar denomination would be far too prolix. It is proposed to select from these imports such of them as are great in amount, and such of them as come into competition here with like articles manufactured in any considerable degree in the United States; and to state such imports separately from all others, and from each other, by their kinds, quantities, and values. Thus, manufactures of cotton, woollen manufactures, and manufactures of iron, are three great classes of imports which should be stated distinctly. Manufactures of flax, and those of silk, may be also stated separately. Some of these general heads may be susceptible of subdivisions, which would be useful; other particular imports, of sufficient importance to be distinctly known, should be separately stated. But it does not seem expedient to define the cases in which special statements of particular articles should be given, otherwise than by the general principles which have been mentioned. The application of those principles, and the selection of particular cases for special statements, will most properly be left to the officers who compile the statements. Under a general direction, they will be able to determine the cases in which special statements will be useful, and to reach the judicious medium between too much uncertainty on the one side, and unnecessary minuteness on the other. When all the cases which are worthy of distinct statements shall have been selected, the residue of these imports may be stated in such aggregates or classes as may be convenient.

The imports subject to ad valorem duties are stated as being of the value of their foreign cost, with additions of ten or twenty per centum to that cost. These additions to the foreign cost are altogether artificial. They are prescribed by the acts concerning the duties; perhaps, in order to adapt the duties to the foreign cost of the articles, so as to levy the same revenue upon like articles, whether imported from Europe or from India. The same effect to the revenue would, however, be produced if the duty were ten per centum higher, and the European article were valued at its foreign cost merely, and the like article from India were valued at its foreign cost, with an addition of ten per centum. The same effect to the revenue would also result if the European article and the article from India were each, respectively, valued at their foreign cost merely, if the duty on the European article were at the same time ten per centum higher, and the duty on the article from India twenty per centum higher than they now are. The real and sole effect of raising the valuation is to augment the duty. It cannot be said that the foreign cost, when augmented by one-tenth or one-fifth of that cost, is the true value of the imports in this country. The true value of a thing can never be assessed and declared by law. It is always a fact depending upon the utility of the thing for the time being; or, in other words, upon the supply of the article, and the wants of mankind. Whether, therefore, the legislator declares a permanent value of imports, as in England, or a variable value, with fixed and uniform additions, as here, he never determines the true value of any article. Such regulations of value may, perhaps, be convenient as fiscal rules, because they may tend to render the duties equal, in effect, upon different importers; or they may serve to produce the amount of revenue intended to be levied; but they do not represent facts as they are. Nor can it be supposed that the imports from the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when increased by one-fifth, and other imports, when increased by one-tenth of their foreign value, afford an average of their value here; or that these gross sums are a just equation of the values of these imports in this country. The fact is not so. The imports from beyond the Cape of Good Hope must be considered as, in general, worth here at least seventy per centum more than their foreign cost, and the imports from Europe may be estimated to be, in general, at least thirty-five per centum more valuable here than in the countries from which they come. The duties alone upon a great part of these imports are more than ten and twenty per centum of their foreign cost. If the duties on these imports were added to the foreign cost, the sum obtained in that manner would approach far more nearly to the value of the imports here than the amount obtained by the fixed additions of ten and twenty per centum to the foreign cost. But, without regard to the duties, if there were any propriety in the idea of attempting to ascertain the true value of the imports here by fixed additions to the foreign cost, which might be equal to the additional value which the articles generally bear here, those additions should be far higher than ten and twenty per centum. It is evident that the official statements do not furnish the true value of these imports. If we seek to learn the value of the goods in the foreign countries from which they are brought, the statements do not give that fact. If we desire to know the value of the goods in this country, the statements do not afford that fact. The value assigned to the goods by the statements is an artificial result, never according with facts, unless by accident; but representing the goods as worth much more than their cost abroad, and much less than they are generally worth here.

But the additions of ten and twenty per centum may be deducted from the foreign cost of these imports. Undoubtedly this may be done. If it is proper that this should be done, then it is proper that these imports should be stated by the public officers at their foreign cost, without additions. Any person may, indeed, make the deduction from the amount stated, but not merely by a simple subtraction. It does not appear from the statements to what sums ten per centum is added, or to what sums twenty per centum is added, otherwise than by reference to the particular countries from which the imports are brought. These several countries are specified, with the amount imported from each of them. The imports which come from beyond the Cape of Good Hope may be selected from those which come from other places; the whole may be thus separated into two classes, and the total amount of each class may be obtained. When this has been done, it will be known that the first class is that which has received an addition of twenty per centum to its foreign cost, and that the second class is that which has received an addition of ten per centum to its foreign cost; and those additions may then be subtracted. But this resort to calculation must be unavailing to all who are not informed of the error in question, or know not the process by which it may be corrected. The liberty to correct errors is not sufficient. Every fact which is worthy of a place in statistical accounts should be so stated as to require no calculation to render it more true.

What, then, is the true principle upon which imports and exports should be valued? The question is thus stated because it is equally applicable to imports and exports, and to every part of both.

1. Commodities have different values in different countries; and the object of foreign commerce is to obtain the higher value which an article bears in the country to which it is sent. Both the lower and the higher values are

equally real, and both are facts which may be stated when they are known. The first or lower value always belongs to the country from which the article is exported. The additional value may accrue to any country whatever. When an article is sent from one country to another, the price paid for it as an export is universally paid by the country which buys to the country which sells. The same article now arrives in the country to which it is sent. There, its value is much greater than the sum paid for it as an export. The additional value is there received; and it becomes distinguished in its application into two parts—the expense of transportation, and the profit of the merchant. Other facts, which may increase or affect the enhanced value, are here laid out of view. Freight and mercantile profit must necessarily be defrayed by this additional value. The expense of transporting the article, and some profit to the merchant, must both be obtained in the augmented value of the article; for otherwise nothing would be gained, and the commerce would not take place. The expense of transportation is paid to the country which carries the article; and the profit of the merchant is paid to the country to which he belongs. The expense of transportation is always paid to the country whose ships and seamen are employed in that service; and the navigation employed may belong to the country which sells the article to the country which buys it, or to any other country. The merchant who causes the article to be conveyed from one country to another may be a citizen or subject of either of those countries, or of any other country. When he sells the article in the country to which it is sent, whatever he receives beyond the sum paid for it and the freight is paid to the country to which he belongs; and he may belong to any country. When the navigator and the merchant both belong to the country which buys the article, that country pays for it nothing more than its first or lower price. In this case, the country buying the article pays, indeed, both the freight and the mercantile profit; but these sums are paid to that country itself; they are paid by the right hand to the left; they are paid by one class to another class of the people of the country buying; by the consumer to the navigator and the merchant; and they are all of the same country. The country buying pays, as a society, only the lower sum for which the article was purchased from the country selling. If the navigator and the merchant both belong to the country which sells the article, the country buying pays to the country selling the higher value of the article, including freight and mercantile profit. When the merchant and the navigator both belong to some third country, the country buying pays the additional value to that third country; and when the merchant and the navigator are of different countries, the mercantile profit is paid to one country, and the freight to another. It is therefore always certain that the country buying pays to the country selling the sum paid for the article as an export, or the lower value which it bears at the place and time of exportation. It is not certain, from any valuation of the article, that the country buying pays to the country selling more than that lower value. The additional value is variously paid, according to the national characters of merchants and navigators; and these facts cannot be shown by any valuation of the article. The principle of valuation must be a uniform rule. If such a rule cannot exhibit the sums actually received and paid by the nation for exports and imports, it should exhibit those sums as nearly as may be practicable. The first or lower values of exports and imports are sums certainly received and paid; and those sums may be exhibited by valuations. If the higher values are stated, they will comprehend not only the lower values, which are uniformly paid by the nation buying, and received by the nation selling, but also the additional values, which are variously participated as well between the nation selling and the nation buying as among other nations. The lower values and the additional values will then appear undistinguished in the gross amount of the higher values; and the valuations will not determine how much has been received and paid, either on account of the lower values or on account of the additional values. It is therefore proper that the valuations should express those sums which are uniformly and certainly received and paid by the nation for exports and imports; and that the additional values, which are variously and unequally received and paid among different nations, should not be included in the valuations.

2. The exports and the imports should both be valued by the same rule. If the exports are valued by one rule, and the imports by another, their values cannot be compared with each other. An exaggeration of one, or a depression of the other, must occur in the relation between them; and the uncertainty arising from this cause must defeat the utility of statistical accounts of values. The value of an imported article in the country from which it comes, and the value of the same article here, are both facts which may be ascertained; and either of these facts may be taken as the value to be given to the article in statistical accounts. But, though we can ascertain the values which our imports bear, either here or in the countries from which they come, we cannot ascertain the values of our exports in the foreign countries to which they are sent. The foreign cost of the imports is a fact which precedes the importation; and, having the imports under the control of our own laws and officers, we may ascertain that preceding fact. But the additional value of the exports in foreign countries beyond their value here is not within our reach; it is a fact which occurs after the exports are no longer subject to our control. We cannot institute legal proceedings in a foreign country to ascertain the value of our exports there; nor would it be proper to impose on the exporter the burden of returning proofs of the sales or value of his exports in a foreign country. Being unable to ascertain, by any suitable means, the foreign value of our exports, we are, in effect, obliged to adopt and state their domestic value; and, as we take the value which the exports bear here in the country from which they are sent, we should also state the imports according to the value which they bear as exports in the countries from which they come. If the rule for the valuation of the imports should be their value here, and the rule for the valuation of the exports should be their value here, the results of rules so different would be very extravagant in their relation to each other. The higher value of the imports would stand opposed to the lower value of the exports. The imports would appear with the additions of freights and mercantile profits, while the exports would appear without such additions. The imports would be greatly swelled, or the exports greatly reduced, in their relation to each other; and no just comparison between the values of the exports and the imports could be made. Such would be the consequence of adopting the value of the imports here as the rule for their valuation, unless the exports were also stated according to their value as imports in the foreign countries to which they are sent. But, as we cannot determine the foreign value of the exports, we must state them at their value here; and this reason alone renders it necessary to state the imports at the lower value which they bear in the countries from which they come.

It is accordingly conceived that all the imports and all the exports should be valued at the prices paid for them, or their real values, at the times and places of exportation in the countries from which they are, respectively, sent. This principle is recommended, by its intrinsic propriety, as that which affords greater certainty than any other, by the necessity which allows no other rule applicable with like effect to both exports and imports, and by the consideration that this rule is already established for the valuation of the exports.

Returning to the statements of imports, it is seen that the only part of the imports which now receives an official valuation is valued upon a principle which is both erroneous in itself, and different from that by which the exports are valued.

What has been the amount of the imports of the United States in the several years since the commencement of the present Government in 1789? This inquiry cannot be answered. It is not answered by the official statements of imports. It cannot be answered by any official document. In the absence of authentic information, every person is left to compute the amount for himself, from such materials as he may possess, and according to such prin-

ciples of valuation as he may adopt. Estimates of the amount may undoubtedly be made; and, when formed with care and judgment, they may be probable approximations to truth. Estimates of the value of the imports of some of the last thirty years have been made and laid before Congress by officers of the Government. These estimates are official, as proceeding from public officers; and they are entitled to high respect. They were made by men of eminent talents and great knowledge, who were able to form and give just views concerning the subject of their estimates. Still, they are mere estimates; and, to a great extent, estimates instead of ascertained facts. Other estimates of the imports of certain years have been made by other individuals. In the commencement of this report the imports of seven several years are stated, according to estimates of their value. These valuations are introduced here, because they have been considered as some of the most correct estimates of our imports which have been offered to the public. They were formed with great labor and care; and they are, undoubtedly, accurate results from the materials used, and the principles of calculation employed in the process. How far they afford a just statement of the value of the imports of these years will be seen when the materials and principles of calculation upon which they are founded are understood. The estimates for these seven years do not include the imports free from duty; and thus a part, equal to about a twentieth of all the imports, is omitted. The imports subject to ad valorem duties were here valued as they are valued in the official statements, with additions of ten and twenty per centum to their foreign cost. In respect to the imports subject to specific duties, as their value is not officially ascertained, it was necessary that the author of these estimates should himself assess the values of these articles. A vast mass of merchandise of various kinds, brought from all quarters of the world, in seven different years, was to receive valuations. The only practicable course was taken. The author of these estimates collected the current prices of the various articles, as those prices existed in some of the principal ports of the United States, in the different years of these importations. Taking those prices as the values, he computed the total value of the imports of each article in each year. In this manner, the values of the imports paying specific duties were assessed. The estimated values of the various articles, at different times and places, are not stated; and as the estimated amount only is given, no means of deciding how far that amount may be correct are afforded. If any different estimate of the value of these imports should be presented in the same way, it would be uncertain which estimate is more correct than the other. Hence, the credit due to all estimates which have been made of the value of this class of imports must depend upon the confidence reposed in the author of the estimates, who can only present such information as he may possess, and such probabilities as his own judgment may lead him to adopt. These estimates comprehend only the imports subject to duty. They give the imports subject to ad valorem duties at their foreign cost, with additions of ten and twenty per centum. They give the value of the imports subject to specific duties, as that value was estimated to have been in the United States after importation. That value, of course, included freights, mercantile profits, and our own duties upon these articles. When the imports thus valued are placed in opposition to the exports of the same seven years, the contrast is remarkable. The imports appear to exceed the exports by great sums in each of the seven years. Upon the whole period of seven years, the imports appear to exceed the exports by $99,493,295; and the average of this sum for each year is $14,213,327; and yet, from the general state of our foreign trade during these seven years, from the 1st of October, 1794, to the 30th of September, 1801, and from every source of information to which we can look, excepting only the public statements, in which the facts should be found, there can hardly be any doubt that the exports exceeded the imports in every one of those years. The solution of these differences is found in the different methods of valuing the exports and the imports. The exports are valued at their cost here, as exports; and, consequently, they do not include the sums which we have received for them beyond that cost. The imports are not valued upon the like principle; they are valued at their foreign cost, together with all the accumulations which are produced by the addition of one-fifth and one-tenth to the foreign cost of a part of the imports, and by the addition of freights, mercantile profits, and our own duties to another part of the imports. According to this method of valuing the imports, they will always appear to be greater than the exports, whether they are, in truth, greater or less. Yet these are some of the best valuations of our imports which are now extant; and this is the method in which these valuations were made.

In regard to most of the last thirty years, it does not appear that any estimate of the amount of the imports has been made.

The value of the imports is therefore unknown. We are without any official account of their amount, and are destitute of satisfactory information upon that point; it is, consequently, impossible to make any just comparison between our exports and our imports. The correctness of every such comparison depends upon values; and no just comparison between exports and imports can be made, unless the values of both are ascertained as facts, and upon the same principle in both cases. Hence, all those statements now before the public, which represent that our imports have exceeded our exports by a certain sum, or that our exports have exceeded our imports by any particular amount, in any of the last thirty years, are exceedingly uncertain and delusive. In respect to most of those thirty years, it must always remain uncertain whether the exports or the imports were greater; and, in respect to the whole period, the amount of any excess which may have existed on either side, in any year, must remain unknown. For the same reasons, the balances of our trade with particular countries are unknown.

The imports of the last year are not yet stated. They probably amounted to one hundred millions of dollars. Of that sum, five millions may have been articles free from duty, forty-five millions articles subject to specific duties, and fifty millions articles subject to ad valorem duties. These proportions of the three classes of imports may not be exact; but they must be nearly correct, and they are offered merely to illustrate. When the imports of the last year shall be stated in the present forms, the result from the facts supposed will be, that an amount of five millions will not appear in any manner whatever; an amount of forty-five millions will be stated by kinds and quantities, without any valuation; and an amount of fifty millions will be stated by valuations made upon an erroneous principle, without a designation of the kind, quantity, or value of any particular article.

The navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States is a subject of great national concern. So far as that navigation is ours, it is to us a source of riches and power. So far as it belongs to other nations, its benefits are theirs. Navigation is, indeed, both wealth and power. It is important as wealth; but as power, it is indispensable to nations which desire to assert their rights, or display their strength on the ocean. The employment of shipping and seamen is a branch of national industry so peculiar in its character, and so important in its consequences, that it is worthy to be known with all possible distinctness, even if the exports and imports were not stated. Navigation must, therefore, be traced distinctly from exports and imports. The employment of shipping in foreign trade may be ascertained and shown by a very convenient method. The national character of the vessels employed, their tonnage, their departures for foreign countries, and their arrivals from foreign countries, may be all easily ascertained. These particular facts, when combined, show sufficiently the actual state of the navigation employed in foreign trade, and its division among different nations. They do not express the value of navigation in sums of money; but they show the several proportions of all the navigation employed, which are held by each nation whose vessels participate in the trade. The whole tonnage employed, and the several proportions of the whole, which belong to different nations, afford a sufficient knowledge of the subject for public purposes.

We have annual statements of the tonnage of the United States. These statements exhibit the amount of all the tonnage held by our own citizens. The principal division of this tonnage is into that which is authorized by law to be employed in foreign trade, and that which is authorized to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries. The respective amounts of both kinds of tonnage are stated. The registered tonnage is that which may be legally employed in foreign trade. But these statements do not show how the registered tonnage is really employed. Coasting vessels are not allowed to engage in foreign trade; but registered vessels are entitled to engage not only in foreign trade, but also in the coasting trade. A very considerable part of our registered tonnage is actually employed in the coasting trade; but how much of it is so employed is not stated by the Treasury. These statements afford no information of the actual pursuits of our registered vessels, or that they are employed at all. From this source, therefore, we learn the amount of our tonnage which has the legal character requisite for engaging either in the coasting trade or in foreign commerce, but we do not learn how much of this tonnage is employed either in the coasting trade or in foreign commerce.

We have also annual statements of the tonnage of all vessels arriving in the United States from foreign ports. These statements show the amount of tonnage of our own vessels arriving, and the amount of tonnage of foreign vessels arriving, in each year. This information has been usually communicated to Congress, in statements annexed to the statements of the customs. The tonnage arriving is ascertained for the purpose of levying the duties imposed on the tonnage of all vessels entering the United States from foreign ports. Those duties are charged upon the whole tonnage of the vessel as often as it arrives from a foreign port. When the same vessel arrives twice or thrice in the same year, the tonnage of that vessel is repeated twice or thrice in the total amount of tonnage arriving stated for that year. The tonnage employed in trade with the West Indies appears, in the tonnage arriving, three, and frequently four times in the same year. The tonnage engaged in trade with Europe enters into the tonnage arriving generally twice, and sometimes thrice, in the year. The tonnage employed in our trade with the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope is generally included in the tonnage arriving once in each year. In some cases, the tonnage does not appear in the statements of tonnage arriving, until the first, second, or third year succeeding the departures of the vessels from the United States. These statements, therefore, show the amount of tonnage upon which duties are levied; and they comprehend in most cases the tonnage of the same vessel more than once in the same year.

Such is at present our official information concerning the employment of navigation in our foreign trade. This information is considerable and important; but it does not present all the facts which are sufficiently important to be known.

The true amount of our tonnage actually employed in foreign trade is not exhibited by either of the statements which have been mentioned. It is not exhibited by the statements of registered tonnage, not only because the registered tonnage may be unemployed, but also because much of that tonnage is constantly employed in the coasting trade. It is not exhibited by the statements of registered tonnage arriving from foreign ports, because, in most cases, the registered tonnage is included in these statements more than once in each year, as the same vessel arrives more than once in the same year. The total amount of tonnage registered, and the total amount of registered tonnage arriving, upon which duties are paid, are the facts which are now stated. Neither of these facts shows how much of our tonnage is really employed in foreign commerce at any time.

We have the amount of our own tonnage arriving, and the amount of foreign tonnage arriving, which are considered as the tonnage employed in introducing the imports; but we have no statement of the amount or national character of the tonnage departing, which is considered as that employed in taking away the exports.

In the absence of any account of vessels departing, this defect seems to have been considered as supplied by the accounts of vessels arriving. Every voyage of importation has been supposed to imply a corresponding voyage of exportation, and every arrival to indicate a corresponding departure. The same vessels are, in general, employed both in importation and exportation. As we have the tonnage of all vessels which enter the United States from other countries, the amount of that tonnage has been considered as the amount of the tonnage of all vessels which leave the United States for other countries; and as the amount of tonnage arriving is divided in the statements into the amount of our own tonnage and the amount of foreign tonnage, it has been supposed that the tonnage of our own vessels and the tonnage of foreign vessels bear the same proportion to each other in the case of departures as in the case of arrivals. The tonnage departing is thus deduced from the tonnage arriving; and the conclusion is, that they are both of the same amount. In pursuance of this conclusion, the tonnage arriving has been described in many statements which are before the public as the amount of our own tonnage, and of foreign tonnage employed in our foreign trade—an expression which comprehends exportations and departures as well as importations and arrivals.

The supposition that the tonnage departing and the tonnage arriving are of the same amount may be, in general, nearly correct, when it is applied to a considerable period of time; but it is by no means true that the tonnage departing and the tonnage arriving during any short period are equal to each other. In such periods as six months or a year there may be a great difference between the tonnage departing and that which arrives during the same period. The tonnage engaged in foreign trade varies greatly in amount from time to time. The proportion of our own tonnage to foreign tonnage also varies greatly from one time to another. As commerce fluctuates, so fluctuates the navigation which it employs. When the imports are much increased at any particular time, a quantity of tonnage may arrive greater than that which departs. When the exports increase, without a like increase of the imports, a quantity of tonnage departs greater than that which arrives. When we engage in a war which interrupts the ordinary pursuits of our navigation and commerce, the difference between the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing may, in the first year of the war, be very great. In the first year of peace succeeding such a war, the tonnage departing may be much greater than the tonnage arriving. When wars between other countries open to our navigation new scenes of employment, much of our tonnage which is abroad may not return for a long time, or much of it which is at home may depart; and the tonnage arriving may, for some time, be much less than the tonnage departing. When such wars cease, our tonnage arriving may, for some time, much exceed our tonnage departing. When new regulations affecting commerce and navigation are established, they may for some time produce a great disparity between the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing, or they may for some time produce a proportion between our own tonnage and foreign tonnage, very different in the case of vessels arriving from the proportion which may exist in the case of vessels departing. These inequalities, by whatever causes they may be produced, are, indeed, not of long duration; and the general equilibrium between the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing is, in the sequel, restored. But when such disparities between the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing occur, they should be known without delay, since they always denote the operation of some new cause which must deserve attention. The tonnage arriving is stated for each year; and, without doubt, the tonnage departing during a year is frequently much more, and frequently much less, than the tonnage arriving during the same year. The proportion between our own tonnage and foreign tonnage is often very different in the case of vessels departing, from the proportion which appears between the two kinds of tonnage, during the same year, in the case of vessels arriving.

Our own vessels engaged in foreign trade are not comprehended in the tonnage arriving until they have left the United States and return from a foreign port. Much of our tonnage departing returns in the same year; but a considerable part of it does not return until the first, second, or third year succeeding the departure of the vessels. We have, therefore, no account in these statements of that part of our tonnage departing which never returns; and of that which returns a considerable portion does not appear in the tonnage arriving until some year subsequent to its departure. When our navigation employed in foreign trade is in a course of rapid increase, as it has generally been since 1789, the fact would first appear in the tonnage departing, if that tonnage were known. The foreign tonnage appears, in these statements, in the year in which it arrives. If the tonnage departing were stated, much of the foreign tonnage would appear as departing in the year subsequent to its arrival.

The tonnage necessary for the conveyance of our exports is far greater than that which is necessary for the conveyance of our imports. A great portion of our imports consists of articles of small bulk. Much the greater part of our exports of our own production are articles of great bulk. Our foreign trade, therefore, employs, not only so much tonnage as is requisite to introduce our imports, but also the much greater quantity of tonnage which is requisite for the transportation of our exports. If we ask how much tonnage is necessary for the transportation of our exports, the inquiry cannot be answered with any certainty. The quantity of tonnage actually employed in taking away our exports, in any particular year, has never been ascertained. It is still a problem how much tonnage has been actually employed at any time in the exportation of our own products, or how much tonnage is now necessary for that purpose. In the present state of our information, this question can be answered only by estimates. The conveyance of our own bulky products to other countries is a most important part of our foreign trade, in respect to navigation. A great quantity of tonnage, and great numbers of seamen, are employed in this service. The freights received upon these exports are very great, both in reference to the value of the articles exported, and in absolute amount. We know, in general, that much the largest share of the navigation employed in conveying our exports to other countries is our own; but we do not know either the whole amount of the navigation so employed, or the actual partition of that navigation between ourselves and other nations. It is highly important that we should know with certainty the amount of the navigation employed in taking away our exports, and the proportions of the amount which are held by ourselves and by other nations.

For these reasons, it is proposed to ascertain and state the tonnage and national character of all vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries. When we have the tonnage and national character of vessels departing as well as of those arriving, we shall possess the amount of all tonnage employed in our foreign trade, and the amount of our own tonnage employed in foreign trade, so far as they can be conveniently presented by annual statements, and as nearly as will be useful for ordinary purposes. We can then compare the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing with each other, and we can see the actual share of navigation which we possess, and that which foreigners enjoy, in the transportation of both our exports and our imports. We can then observe the increase or decline of the tonnage employed either in exportation or importation, and how far such changes may be favorable to ourselves or to foreigners; and we shall be able to trace fluctuations in the employment of navigation, as they occur in each year.

The statements of tonnage arriving distinguish it merely into that of the United States, and that which is foreign, or not of the United States. The amount of each of the two kinds of tonnage is stated. We therefore learn from these statements nothing more than the amount of all tonnage arriving, and the respective parts of the amount which belong to the United States on the one side, and to the rest of the world on the other. These statements do not show how much tonnage is employed in any particular branch of our foreign trade, as, for example, the trade with France. They do not show how much of the tonnage employed in any branch of trade, as that with France, is our own, or how much is foreign; and they do not show to what foreign nation any part of the foreign tonnage belongs. We do not learn from these statements either the amount of our own tonnage engaged in commerce with any nation or country, or the amount of British tonnage, or that of any other foreign nation, which enters or leaves our ports.

The returns of the collectors to the Treasury state the tonnage of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, and the country from which the vessel comes, and they also specify the national character of the different foreign vessels arriving. The materials for stating how much of the tonnage arriving from any particular country is our own, and how much of it is foreign, are, therefore, already provided. Some statements of these facts, in certain branches of trade, have been laid before Congress upon particular occasions, but the annual statements show nothing concerning the tonnage arriving from any particular country.

When the particular country from which tonnage arrives is stated, that fact indicates, in some degree, that the same tonnage, when it departs, returns to the country from which it came; because such is the most general course of foreign trade. But this is never a necessary inference; and, in a multitude of cases, the vessel does not depart directly for the foreign country from which it came. While our trade with the British West Indies was carried on in British vessels, much British tonnage, arriving from Great Britain, departed hence for the British West Indies. This tonnage appeared as tonnage employed in our trade with Great Britain. It was truly so employed in the voyages of importation, but in the voyages of exportation it was employed in trade with the West Indies; yet this tonnage never entered into any statement of tonnage employed in our trade with the West Indies. When one of our own ships exports a cargo to Spain, it may, in return, import a cargo from England. Its tonnage now appears only as so much tonnage engaged in trade with England. The same ship may, after its arrival from England, be sent to Russia, and there is no account of this tonnage departing. If the same ship should return directly from Russia, its tonnage will appear in the tonnage employed in trade with Russia; but, if the ship should proceed from Russia to Holland, and should enter here from Holland, its tonnage will appear as engaged in trade with Holland, and there will be no account of this tonnage as engaged in the trade with Russia. The practice is, to enter the vessel as arriving from the foreign port from which the imported cargo is brought. Much of our own tonnage which departs for particular countries returns with cargoes from other countries. All this tonnage now appears at the custom-houses and the Treasury as tonnage employed in the trade with the countries from which the vessels arrived with cargoes, and nothing appears respecting the tonnage or employment of the same vessels in their outward voyages to other countries. When the tonnage departing, and the countries for which it departs, shall be ascertained, as well as the tonnage arriving, and the countries from which it arrives, the tonnage employed in our trade with each foreign country will appear.

Our trade with China is carried on in our own vessels, but the amount of tonnage employed in that trade is unknown.

Our trade with most parts of the world is carried on partly in our own vessels, and partly in foreign vessels, but we know not either the whole amount of tonnage employed in our trade with any particular country, or what part of the amount is our own, and what part is foreign. In all those branches of our foreign commerce in which the conveyance of our exports or imports takes place partly in our own vessels and partly in foreign vessels, it is of great importance that we should know how much of our own navigation and how much foreign navigation are employed in the transportation. The cases in which the navigation is divided between ourselves and foreigners embrace far

the greater part of all our foreign commerce. It would, at all times, be useful to know the true share of navigation which we enjoy in trade with particular countries; yet this knowledge was, perhaps, less important while our system of discriminating duties was applied equally to all foreign countries. That system is now relaxed; we have relinquished it in respect to the British dominions in Europe, the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, Hamburgh, and Bremen. The vessels of those countries are now admitted into our ports upon the same terms as our own vessels. We should know how much of our own tonnage is now employed in trade with those countries, respectively, and how much of their tonnage now passes through our ports. These facts are not known; without them, we cannot estimate the effects of the present system of equal duties between ourselves and those countries; nor can we compare the effects of this system with the effects of the system of discriminating duties. The experiment of discriminating duties, operating equally upon all foreign countries, has been made, and with great effect, in favor of our own navigation. We are now in a course of opposite experiments. We have relinquished our discriminating duties in respect to Great Britain and certain other countries, which concede to us advantages supposed to be equivalent, while we retain those duties in respect to all other foreign countries. The effects of both measures fall directly upon navigation. It is in the actual state of navigation as it may exist from time to time, and there only, that the effects of these different measures can be traced and seen. The experiment of open and common navigation, unfettered by preference or restriction, between some of the principal navigating countries of the world, is an interesting spectacle. To us, as one of the parties to this experiment, and possessing as we do a great navigation, and ample resources for its extension, it is a subject of peculiar concern. It is, therefore, specially important that we should possess the true state of navigation as it may exist between ourselves and those countries with which commerce is now equally open to the navigation of both parties.

When the tonnage of all shipping employed in our trade with particular countries shall be stated, we may estimate the value of the navigation employed in each branch of trade in reference to the length of the voyages performed. The benefits of navigation are in proportion, not only to the tonnage and seamen employed, but also to the time during which they are employed. The value of our trade with India and China depends much upon the great length of the voyages to and from those distant countries. The facts which are proposed to be stated will afford a view of the relative importance of the employments of navigation in the different branches of our foreign trade in this respect.

The returns of the collectors to the Treasury will specify the names, tonnage, and national character of all vessels arriving and departing; and they will state the several foreign countries from which all vessels arrive, and for which all vessels depart. There will then be in the Treasury sufficient materials to show how many voyages are made by the vessels engaged in each branch of trade in one year, and how many times the tonnage of the same vessels enters into the statements of tonnage either arriving or departing in the same year. These facts are too minute to be inserted in the annual statements; but they are interesting, and they will be collected and preserved in the Treasury, from which they may be drawn upon special occasions. From these facts the exact amount of our tonnage actually engaged at any time in all foreign trade, or in our trade with any country, may be deduced; and from the same facts the number of seamen employed in all our foreign trade, or in our trade with any particular country, both in our own and in foreign vessels, may be sufficiently ascertained. The number of seamen usually employed in our vessels engaged in foreign trade has been estimated to be six men for one hundred tons of shipping. In this manner we may compute the number of seamen employed in any branch of our foreign trade, when we know the quantity of tonnage engaged in that trade; but such a computation must be founded upon the true quantity of tonnage actually employed in the trade. The annual statements of tonnage departing and arriving will, in most cases, comprehend the tonnage of the same vessels more than once in the same year; and, in some cases, the tonnage either departing or arriving will not enter into the statements of that year. The number of voyages made by the same vessels in the course of a year must therefore be known, in order to determine the true quantity of tonnage actually employed at any particular time, and the number of seamen requisite for that quantity of tonnage.

It is not meant that all the navigation which may pass between the United States and every foreign country should be stated separately in all cases. Where the intercourse between this country and any other is casual or inconsiderable, a distinct statement of the navigation employed in such intercourse would be of little use. Where the commerce between this country and any other is regular and considerable, a distinct statement of the navigation employed in it should be given. Our commerce with Great Britain, and that with France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Russia, China, the British East Indies, Brazil, and the Spanish West Indies, are at present cases of this character. The propriety of stating the navigation separately in other branches of our foreign trade may be left to the officers who compile the statements. They will discern what branches of foreign commerce are of such importance as to render it useful to furnish separate statements of the navigation employed in those branches.

One peculiar case demands present attention. We have closed our ports against British vessels arriving from British ports which are closed against our vessels. This regulation relates particularly to the British West Indies. It is a measure which was due to ourselves, and to a just sense of our own rights; and it should be so enforced as to give it complete effect. The British Government have opened the island of Bermuda to our vessels. This act of the British Government defeats, in a great degree, the intended effect of our law. A great trade, hitherto unknown, now takes place between the United States and Bermuda, partly in our vessels and partly in British vessels, and between Bermuda and the British West Indies wholly in British vessels. Thus, the intercourse which we intended to suppress takes place between the United States and the British West Indies, through Bermuda; the longest part of the transit is performed exclusively by British vessels; and even a part of the intercourse between the United States and Bermuda is carried on by British vessels. It is our duty to pursue our own measure to its full effect, and to adopt such further provisions as may be necessary for that purpose. But, while this intercourse with Bermuda is allowed to exist, the extent to which it takes place should be stated and known.

The official statements of exports give no information of the vessels in which the goods are exported. Those statements do not show whether the goods are exported in vessels of the United States or in foreign vessels.

The official statements of imports divide the imports subject to duty into those which are imported in our own vessels, and those which are imported in foreign vessels. Three distinct tables are given: first, a statement of goods imported in our own vessels; next, a statement of goods imported in foreign vessels; and, thirdly, a statement called a general aggregate of all goods imported in our own and in foreign vessels. The kinds and amounts of the imports are stated in each table; the countries from which the imports come are stated alike in the first and second tables; and, in the third table, instead of particular countries, each foreign nation and its dependencies are stated. These three tables are of great length. One table, with some alterations in form, would be sufficient, and would better exhibit the facts, which are now separated from each other in distinct statements. A single table, with three suitable columns, would show all the facts to the eye upon the same lines. The first column might show the amount imported in our own vessels; the second column might show the amount imported in foreign vessels; and the third column would exhibit the total amount of the two preceding columns. Such an alteration

will be proper, if the imports are to be hereafter stated with this discrimination of the vessels in which they are brought. But this discrimination in the statements is of very little use when accurate accounts of the tonnage arriving are taken. The object of stating the imports with this discrimination is to show how far the navigation which introduces them is our own, and how far it belongs to foreign nations. These facts are indeed shown, in some degree, in this manner. Where the imports are free from duty, these statements show nothing concerning the navigation which introduces them. When the imports subject to duty are brought from a particular country, wholly in our own vessels, or wholly in foreign vessels, those facts appear by these statements. But the same facts will also appear from the tonnage arriving, and with the additional advantage of showing the quantity of tonnage employed in the importation. In most cases where the imports come partly in our own vessels and partly in foreign vessels, these statements afford nothing certain in respect to the shares of navigation enjoyed by ourselves or by foreigners in the importations. A great variety of imports is presented, some of which are stated only by values, and others by kinds and quantities. These facts furnish very little information concerning the national proportions of the navigation employed in introducing these imports; and they form a very imperfect foundation for any calculation respecting the tonnage employed or the freights earned. The tonnage and freights depend upon the bulk of the articles transported. Where values only are given, we know nothing of the kinds or quantities of the articles, and, of course, nothing of the tonnage requisite for their transportation. Where the kinds and quantities of the articles are given, we may indeed estimate the quantity of the navigation, if we know the amount of tonnage requisite for the conveyance of the various articles in question. But every such calculation must be very complex; and all such estimates must be, at last, less certain and satisfactory than the plain proportions of the navigation held by ourselves and by foreigners, respectively, as these facts are found in the tonnage arriving. If it were useful to know the particular goods which are actually conveyed in our own vessels, and those actually conveyed in foreign vessels, such a knowledge would be more important in respect to our exports than in respect to our imports. But no such discrimination is made or will appear in the exports. It is conceived that this threefold statement of the imports subject to duty is not of sufficient use to be continued; and it is proposed that the imports shall be, in future, stated without this discrimination. This retrenchment will probably diminish the annual statements as much in point of volume as they will be increased by the addition of all the new matters which are now proposed to be stated.

No general system for statistical accounts of our foreign commerce has ever been established by law. No officer of the Government is required, by law, to compile, to communicate to Congress, or to publish any thing upon this subject. All the statements of our foreign commerce which have been here mentioned have been rendered by the officers of the Treasury, either in compliance with resolutions of one or other branch of the Legislature, or without any requisition whatever. The Senate and House of Representatives have each separately adopted such resolutions as they thought fit, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for statements of exports and imports; and all the statements which the Treasury could furnish have been given. Some of these resolutions are permanent, and require annual statements. The permanent resolutions of the Senate are of the 10th of February, 1796, and the 16th of March, 1796; those of the House of Representatives are of the 3d of March, 1797, and the 29th of May, 1798. The special requisitions which have been made upon the executive officers, on the part of each of the two Houses of Congress, for information concerning our foreign commerce, have been very numerous. If any proof were necessary to show either the importance of complete statistical accounts of our foreign commerce, or the poverty of our present information on this subject, that proof would be abundantly found in these unceasing calls for information concerning matters connected with our foreign commerce, which do not appear in the annual statements. At almost every session of Congress measures relating to our foreign commerce are agitated. Many of these questions are of the highest importance, and some of them are difficult, even with the clearest light of facts. If any facts are wanted, which do not appear in the annual statements, a call is made upon the executive officers, and, generally, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, for information. The officer returns the best answer which he is able to give. Many of these answers have, at different times, been given with great ability, and they have served, in some degree, to supply the want of ascertained facts, by general views and judicious estimates. But, if all the material facts which compose our foreign commerce were ascertained and presented to Congress in annual statements, the estimates of executive officers would not be wanted; every legislator would then have before him the whole subject in authentic facts.

The annual statements of the Treasury have been here examined as statistical accounts of foreign commerce. Imperfect as they are in this view, their imperfections are not to be imputed to the officers of the Treasury; those officers have faithfully given the materials they possessed, and they could do no more. They have performed the duty which was imposed upon them by the resolutions under which they acted. In some respects, they have done much more. They have at different times, without any requisition from superior authority, made several very useful improvements in the forms of stating the exports. The materials concerning the exports are arranged and stated in the best manner in which they can be presented, as they are now returned to the Treasury. The annual statements concerning navigation are arranged and rendered in the best form which the present state of the materials in the Treasury will permit. All the annual statements concerning tonnage have been rendered by the officers of the Treasury without any requisition for that purpose. To this time there is neither law nor resolution requiring annual statements of the navigation employed in our foreign trade. The principal defects which have been here detailed are defects of law. The executive officers have no power to obtain the facts which are requisite to supply those defects. Such a power can only be conferred by law. It is the province of the Legislature to establish such a system as will supply the present defects, and bring forth all the desired information.

At present, the duty of preparing and rendering the annual statements of exports and imports depends merely upon the separate resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives which have been mentioned. It is only in those resolutions that any account of the matters required to be stated concerning the exports and imports can be found; and those resolutions are very general and loose in their description of the facts which they require. The subjects which are proper to be stated should be defined by law; and the duty of compiling and rendering the annual statements should be imposed upon proper officers by law. A suitable and permanent system, adequate to the objects proposed, should be established. When this shall be done, a complete report of facts, showing the state of our commerce with every foreign country, and with all the world, in each year, may be annually laid before Congress.

The statements of exports, the statements of imports, and the statements of tonnage arriving from foreign countries, have hitherto been laid before Congress annually, but detached from each other, and at different times. It will be proper that the statements of exports, those of imports, and those of navigation employed in our foreign trade, should be laid before Congress in one body, and at the commencement of each annual session.

The present state of this subject will account for the method of this discussion. An existing system, sufficient in some points, but also defective in many respects, was to be examined. So far as it is sufficient, it required no comment. The proper course, therefore, seemed to be to point out and examine its defects. But this course of examination is deprived of the advantage of clear order. As many of the defects of the existing system are topics little connected with each other, so must be the parts of the discussion which examines them.

If we have statements of our foreign commerce at all, they should be both comprehensive and accurate; they should comprehend all facts which are really material for public uses, and they should be true in all matters stated as facts. Partial statements mislead, and erroneous statements deceive. The nature of the subject forbids us to expect entire accuracy in such statements. Perfect accuracy in these subjects is the shadow, which may be imagined, but cannot be touched; reasonable accuracy is the substance, which may be seized and presented in its just dimensions. Minute precision is not attainable, and, were it attainable, it would be without practical use; but reasonable accuracy is sufficient for all practical uses, and reasonable accuracy is both necessary and attainable. Official statements will be taken for correct statements, and will be the foundation both of private reasonings and public measures. It may be better to have no official statements of foreign commerce, than to have statements which are in any great degree defective or erroneous.

According to the preceding views, a complete system for statistical accounts of our foreign commerce should embrace statements of these facts:

1. All our exports.
2. All our imports.
3. All the navigation employed in our trade with the rest of the world.

And these general heads should be stated in such details and divisions as to exhibit the following facts:

1st. The kinds, quantities, and values of exports and imports.

2d. The exports to every particular country.

3d. The imports from every particular country.

4th. All the navigation employed in our trade with each foreign country, distinguishing our own navigation from that of foreign nations.

The actual state of our trade with every particular foreign country would then appear distinctly; and the state of all our foreign commerce would result from the several parts of the whole subject. Such statements would exhibit each branch of our foreign trade as one entire subject, both in respect to commerce and navigation; and the aggregate of all the particular branches of trade would exhibit the true state of our intercourse with all the world.

But, as much of this information is now afforded by the existing system, the particular amendments which are requisite to supply the defects of the present system are these:

1. That the accounts of exports furnished at the time of exportation, and the destinations of the exports, should be stated and verified, not only by the master of the vessel, but also by the owner or exporter of the articles.
2. That imports free from duty should be ascertained and valued.
3. That imports subject to specific duties should be valued.
4. That certain of the most considerable parts of the imports which pay duty on the value should be stated by their kinds and quantities as well as by their values.
5. That all the imports should be valued at their foreign cost.
6. That the national characters and tonnage of all vessels departing from the United States should be ascertained and stated.
7. That the national characters and tonnage of vessels, both departing and arriving, in the trade with each of the foreign countries with which our commerce is considerable, should be separately stated.
8. That all these facts should be properly combined with those which are now ascertained; and that the whole should be digested in suitable forms into annual statements; and
9. That a general and permanent system, providing for the attainment of the objects here proposed, should be established by law.

A bill embracing the provisions which are here recommended is now submitted.

Statistical accounts of foreign commerce are important from the peculiar nature of intercourse between independent nations. Commerce between nations depends upon both parties, upon compacts between both, upon regulations which either or both may establish, and upon all the measures which the policy, the pleasure, or the passions of rulers may lead them to adopt in respect to intercourse with other nations. Though the interests of all nations would be best promoted by allowing to commerce between them the full freedom which is allowed to the commerce of persons in the same society, it is vain to expect that this theory will ever be generally adopted and carried into practice. While Governments, seeking to obtain superior or exclusive advantages, will regulate and restrain foreign commerce, the Governments of other nations affected by such measures, even if they feel not the like motives, must assert their equal rights and protect their own interests. If there were no other cause of obstruction, the necessity of revenue and the facility of obtaining revenue, by taxes levied through the medium of foreign commerce, will always be a great impediment to the natural freedom of trade between nations. Our system is, to a great extent, that of open and free commerce with all the world. But, in some of the most important branches of our foreign commerce, we are met by foreign prohibitions, restrictions, and regulations, which deprive us of our just share of the benefits of mutual intercourse. We are, therefore, compelled to seek relief from the effects of such foreign systems by treaties, or to counteract them by our own regulations. Hence, a knowledge of the actual state of our trade with particular countries is exceedingly important. It is with particular Governments, and concerning particular branches of trade, that these collisions take place. The commercial regulations of any country may be known; but such regulations afford no information of the state and extent of the trade to which they are applicable. The effects of such regulations cannot be justly comprehended without a knowledge of the facts upon which those regulations operate.

Our foreign commerce is the means of vending our surplus products, which are great and valuable; and the means of procuring the products of other countries, which we desire for our consumption. It is a great source of wealth from the profits of trade and the employment of navigation; and it affords the means of great naval power. It is the principal source of our revenue; it is at the same time a great impediment to the progress of our own manufactures; and it holds us in a certain degree of dependance upon foreign nations for the supply of our own wants. Shall our foreign commerce be cherished for the sake of wealth, naval power, and revenue? or shall it be restrained to promote domestic manufactures; to render ourselves essentially independent of the rest of the world for the supply of our own wants; and to avoid the collisions to which foreign commerce is exposed from the ambition, rapacity, and wars of other nations? These are all great questions of national policy; and they present, to a certain extent, a conflict of opposing considerations. It is not the purpose of this report to discuss these questions. Whatever views may be taken of them by some, and whatever may be the opinions entertained concerning them by others, the knowledge of the facts from which these questions arise is equally necessary and important to all. The facts which compose our foreign commerce must be the foundation of all reasonings and all conclusions concerning these questions. The present purpose is to provide authentic information of these facts. As our foreign commerce produces directly or indirectly most important effects upon all interests and classes of the nation, all are interested in that commerce; all are entitled to speculate and form opinions upon these questions; and every interest is entitled to a just protection from the Government of the whole. The Government has not only to judge,

but to decide. Its decisions produce effects which are felt in every branch of public and private concerns. It is the common interest of all that our foreign commerce should be thoroughly known and understood. If our foreign commerce were, and could continue to be, perfectly free, it would still fluctuate with all the varying circumstances of the world; and information of its actual state, from time to time, would be highly interesting. But our foreign commerce will always be the subject of much legislation and many practical measures. The great questions and interests which are involved in our foreign commerce must always be a principal subject of the deliberations and measures of the National Government. The first requisite to wise legislation and judicious measures upon this subject must be the knowledge of the facts which constitute the subject itself.

Our foreign commerce is very great, and greater than that of any other nation, excepting one. This is not the place to discuss the importance of our external commerce, or to trace its connexion with our internal concerns. It exists, and it is closely interwoven with all the great interests of the nation. In whatever view it is considered, it is a subject of the highest moment. That the facts which compose this great subject should be known, will hardly be disputed. Without them, the subject itself cannot be understood, nor can the interests of the nation receive a judicious care. The power to regulate and protect our commerce with foreign nations is confided to this Government. It belongs to the same Government to provide authentic information of the state of that commerce. Let the facts, as they take place, be ascertained and made public to all. They deserve the attention of all, but more especially the constant and watchful attention of legislators and statesmen.

Nº. 43
1821, Maio, 21 e 29, Faial
Despacho do cônsul John Bass Dabney para o Secretário de Estado, John Quincy Adams.
N.A.R.A. General Records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States consuls in Fayal, 1795-1897, vol. 1 (March 4, 1795 - November 28, 1832), (National Archives microfilm publications, T203, rolo 1).*

Fayal, May 21st 1821

To the honorable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of United States
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to state to you that soon after the news of the revolution in Madeira, reached St. Michaels; the principal inhabitantes having gained over the troops, assembled and demanded of the governor of that island (colonel Arriaga) that the new Constitution of Portugal should be forthwith proclaimed and on his refusing to accede to their wishes, they arrested him, and a few days after, sent him to Lisbon. They then established the Constitution, with the greatest unanimity, and order; this event happened on the first of March.

On the 2d. of April an attempt was made at Terceira to establish the new Constitution which entirely failed. As it was known that Mr. Stockler the present governor general, was determined to wait the orders of the King, a few leading men headed by Mr. Araujo the late governor general (brother to the late Portuguese minister of that name) secretly suborned the troops, and on the night of the 1st of April possessed themselves of the principal fortress, and at day light on the 2d., fired a grand salute, and proclaimed the Constitution. The present governor geral fled to Praya three leagues from the city of Angra, and on the following day capitulated to the new government, returned to the city, and lodged at a friends house as private individual. On the third day in the evening a counter revolution was effected by some subordinate officers, the troops not having received a sum of money that had been promised them. The provisional government were in session in a house in front of the publick square on the opposite side of which stands the palace, the residence of the governors general. On this square were some brass field pieces, one of which was, about nine at night discharged at the house where the new Junta were deliberating. Mr. Araujo agitated, and alarmed, rose from the table and with a candle in his hand advanced to the front window at this instant a second field piece was discharged and he fell dead, being perforated with a number of grape shot. The Bishop, the Corrigidor, and other persons of distinction who were present, fortunately escaped out by the back premises untrust. Mr. Stockler was instantly called to the head of government, when the old regime was established and still exists. Numerous

arrestations took place and it is feared that more blood will yet be shed ere order is restored.

In this island the people began to be very uneasy, and anxious to enjoy the benefit of the new Constitution, and the more so as the government at Terceira, (deprived of one hundred and sisty thousand dollars, the annual receipt of taxes and duties from the island of St. Michaels) began to bear very hard on this island for supplies for their Treasury. It was moreover deemed politic to separate at this time in hopes of being in future totally independent of Terceira. Things were nearly ripe for a formal declaration, when on the 11th of this month two brigs of war from Lisbon entered this port. This event brought the publick mind to a crisis, and the following day the new constitution was proclaimed here with the greatest union, an order, to the geat joy of <all> ranks, and classes of people: a provisional government of seven members has been established here. A commission to Lisbon to inform that government, of the revolution is about to sail, from here and a deputy to the Cortes will soon follow.

On the 18 and 19th instant the new constitution was also adopted throughout the island of Pico.

May 29th

I kept this letter open to the eve of this vessels sailing, to add any farther intelligence I might receive.

It appears that the governor general Mr. Stockler had previous to le<ave> Lisbon last Autumn to take charge of the government of these islands, solemnly pled<ged> to the new government of Portugal to cause the new order of things to be established in the islands immediately on his arrival at Angra. So far from complying with this promise determined to await the decision of the Court of Rio Janeiro and kept the people (...) by a succession of every despotic acts. This treachorous conduct excited the indign<acy> of the Cortes and a frigate was dispatched to Terceira to bring Mr. Stockler and also <the> Bishop (who was known to be inimical to the new order of things) prisoners to Lisbon. The frigate arrived at Terceira on the 13th instant and the commander notified the governor general and B<ishop> of the nature of his mission. They demanded 24 hours to prepare which was granted. The governor general instantly assembled a number of his friends. Paraded all the m<en> proclaimed the constitution and caused himself and the Bishop to be named the princ<ipal> members of the new government. This done he and the Bishop refused to embark alledging that having been unanimously elected members of the new government, t<hat> it would be highly improper in them to leave their posts. The commander of the fr<igate> took his leave, after intimating, that he should shortly return with a sufficient fo<rce> to cause the orders of the government of Lisbon to be obeyed.

I have the honor to remain

Sir

Your most obedient servant

John B. Dabney consul U.S.

Nº. 44
1821, Setembro, 20, Lisboa
Despacho do cônsul Israel Pemberton Hutchinson, para o Secretário de Estado, John Quincy Adams.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States consuls in Lisbon, vol. 4 (November 9, 1807 — June 30, 1826), (National Archives microfilm publication, T180, rolo 4).*

Consulate of the United States
of America. Lisbon 20 September 1821.

Dear Sir

I have received a letter dated 20 July from Mr. Alexander Burton formerly a resident here of which the following is an extract.

"With this change of time and circumstances in Portugal, others it seems have been deemed necessary. The President thought proper during the last Spring to order the establishment of an additional consulate in that Kingdom. to comprise the northern section of the coast thereof. Some time ago a commission was sent to me by the Secretary of State, by which the President appointed me consul for Oporto, and such other ports as are nearer thereto than Lisbon. Hence forward there will consequently be two consulates in Portugal, one at Lisbon, the other at Oporto".

This was the first intimation I received of such an intention on the part of the President of the United States, and I assure you it surprized me very much as I had but a short time before had the honor of seeing and conversing with the President and yourself on the subject of the relations of this country. I beg leave in the most respectful manner to make some remark on this subject and cannot but flatter myself that the President has been misinformed, on he would not have seperated Oporto from the Lisbon consulate and taken it from me.

I have served the United States with all the attention and industry in my power and watched over their interest as my duty demanded for more than 8 years and I did hope and expect I had given satisfaction. In a pecuniary point of view the Oporto consulate is of no consequence; I have not received from there for the last 5 years more than enough to pay the necessary expences attending it and for the last 2 years not enough to pay the postage of my letters with it, but in a political one it is of much consequence, all the foreign consuls here including the British, French, Russian, Dutch etc etc are consuls for all Portugal and appoint their deputies for Oporto it gives them influence and respectability with the government here all the public offices viz custom house, health office, tribunals of justice etc at Oporto are subservient to, and refer every thing to the higher office here and all the differences in trade etc are referred by the deputy consuls there to the consuls here; from the nature of the government it necessarily must be so. During the last 2 years, only 4 vessels from the United States have been at Oporto and I see every prospect of our trade to this country diminishing as they are laying heavy duties on most articles and have prohibited flour and grain from being imported.

For the last 5 years, 6 months in the year all the ports of Portugal except Lisbon have been shut to vessels coming from the United States by our health regulations and on the 4th instant these laws were renewed. At Oporto Mr. Burton cannot make enough by the consulate to pay for his salt and I am convinced would not stay there 3 months but I should be mortified was he to come and commence his functions as consul; it would have the appearance of a want of confidence in me and be an exception from the consuls of all other nations, some of whom have 100 times the trade with Oporto that we from the United States have.

I conceive it for the interest of the United States that in all the small ports of this Kingdom (as they will not support an American or an American house) that it is better for a respectable person of the country to act than that an American should starve or run in debt in the place, at Oporto fortunately we have got a deputy consul Francis de Clamouse Browne a gentleman of the most respectable character and a partner of the first house here; he is a native of Oporto of French and English origin, speaks English perfectly has acted as deputy consul for 20 years with great activity and credit to the consulate is much flattered with the situation, has much interest with the government there and here: his removal would be considered by the residents of Oporto and the goverment as an injustice on the part of the United States, his father was the first consul we had there and he succeeded him, I assure you it would give me great pain to have to communicate the intelligence to him. I have several times been applied to by American gentlemen for the situation I have assured them that I should consider it my duty (in case of a respectable American establishing himself there) with the consent of the Secretary of State of the United States to appoint him deputy consul but on their making enquiries they found it was not worth their accepting.

The same thing has occured with respect to St. Ubes which is only 15 miles off whose trade is solely in salt and where a few Americans call for it but with respect to that port the Portuguese government require that all the papers shall be cleared at the offices here. The deputy consul at St. Ubes Mr. Charles Oneill a native of Lisbon and the most respectable merchant there unites the offices of French, Russian and American deputy consul, he has served ever since we had any trade with Portugal and so high an opinion of him had Edward Church esquire who was consul of the United States here for many years, that he left Mr. Oneill as deputy consul of the United States for all Portugal when he left this country for France in 1796 or 1797. I have no hesitation to say that there is no port in Portugal except Lisbon (and this place only in a commercial point o view) that can support a consul. My being consul of all Kingdom adds much to the respectability of the consulate here and is of great service to me in a commercial sense and in a political one to the United States.

I hope the President of the United States will see the policy of revoking the appointment he has made of a consul for Oporto. I beg leave most respectfully to submit the above for your consideration and request you to lay it before the President and hope for your assistance in what request.

I am with very great respect and high consideration

Dear Sir

Your most obedient servant
Israel Pemberton Hutchinson.

The honourable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State

Nº. 45
1821, Setembro, 24, Filadélfia
Carta do cônsul-geral, Joaquim Barroso Pereira, dirigida ao rei D. João VI.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros. Arquivo Central, *correspondência dos Cônsulados Portugueses nos Estados Unidos da América (1788-1832)*. Caixa 273.

Senhor.

Tendo-se divulgado nestes estados os acontecimentos do dia 26 de Fevereiro annuindo Vossa Magestade com magnanima resolução aos votos e dezejos da brioza nação portugueza, manifestados por meio de seos legitimos repesentantes nas Cortes Gerais e Extraordinarias, determinando Vossa Magestade regressar para a antiga capital da monarchia portugueza, para consolidar a integridade da mesma monarchia, mediante, as sabias luzes o patriótico zello das Cortes, estabelecendo estas o alicerce perduravel da felecidade e regeneração publica, por meio de huma Constituição liberal que o incremento das luzes e as calamidades publicas imperiozamente exegião; salvando assim o baixel do estado imminente naufragio em que hia submergir-se: esperava com anxiedade a partecipação official da chegada de Sua Magestade a Lisbôa,e que desde logo principiára a patentear ainda mais claramente, se he possivel, os paternaes e beneficos sentimentos que accompanhaõ a Vossa Magestade para promover a felecidade nacional: dever sagrado contrahido por hum soberano com a nação. Tive finalmente esta ventura pela partecipação official de 14 de Julho do ministro secretario d'estado por Vossa Magestade nomeado para a repartição dos negocios estrangeiros, e cheio de jubilo me apresso a levar á presença de Vossa Magestade as minhas humildes congratulaçoens, não so como empregado, mas como verdadeiro portuguez, e que préza sê-lo.

Hé mais facil sentir, Senhor, que poder expressar os sentimentos que me accompanhaõ por taõ memoraveis acontecimentos, verdadeiro principio da regeneração nacional; a brioza nação portugueza resurgindo do abysmo e oppressaõ em que jazia dará novos e espantozos exemplos de patriotismo e heroicos feitos que tanto a distinguirão em antigos tempos, e occupará aquelle lugar entre as demais naçoens, que por tantos titulos lhe compete e de que he merecedora: a agricultura, o commercio, as manufacturas, as artes, fontes inexhauriveis de riqueza e prosperidade, tudo receberá novo impulso e

alimento debaixo da egide da Constituiçaõ, Vossa Magestade ornado por dons da natureza de transcendentes virtudes, e a quem he confiado o poder executivo para compensado o essencial equilibrio da maquina politica, derigirá o leme do estado pelo rumo prescripto na mesma Constituição, assegurando assim a prosperidade nacional; e esta felicidade publica e individual manifestada por mil differentes modos, fará a gloria de Vossa Magestade como primeiro rey constitucional nas riquissimas e vastissimas possessoens em hum e outro hemispherio, que formão a monarchia portugueza; sobrepujando a eclipsada mas nunca extincta gloria de hum Affonso, hum Manoel, hum João Primeiro. Este risonho mas veridico quadro, e que afiança dias venturozos deve fazer trasbordar de jubilo todo o portuguez amante da sua patria e do seu rey, e me anima a felicitar a Vossa Magestade por tão portentozos acontecimentos, e pela decidida co-operação de Vossa Magestade para tão grande empreza, cujas felicitaçoens espero Vossa Magestade se dignará benignamente aceitar.

O Ente Supremo conceda a Vossa Magestade a dita de ver a perfeita consolidação desta regeneração, e ocularmente presencear as innumeraveis vantagens e beneficios do systema constitucional, e

Guarde a Vossa Magestade por muitos annos. Consulado geral da nação portugueza em Philadelphia 24 de Setembro de 1821.

Joaquim Barrozo Pereira

Nº. 46
1821, Novembro, 6, Porto
Cópia do despacho do vice-cônsul Francisco de Clamouse Browne para o cônsul Israel Pemberton Hutchinson, anexa ao despacho do cônsul Israel Pemberton Hutchinson, para o Secretário de Estado, John Quincy Adams, datado de Lisboa, 26 de Janeiro de 1822.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States consuls in Lisbon, vol. 4 (November 9, 1807 — June 30, 1826), (National Archives microfilm publication, T180, rolo 4).*

Copy

Porto 6th November 1821

Israel Pemberton Hutchinson Esquire

Lisbon

Dear Sir,

I have been prevented from acknowledging receipt of your much esteemed favour of the 26th ultimo, by a severe indisposition from which I am just recovered. I cannot sufficiently depict to

you my utter astonishment, at your participation of the government of the United States having appointed Mr. Burton, deputy consul of the United States for this port and that he had actualy arrived in Lisbon. I can assure you that my feelings have been most deeply wounded, at thus being dismissed without an assigned or apparent cause from an appointment which has been held in my family, since the glorious Independence. That you may form a faint idea of the injustice done me I will fairly though briefly state to you the circumstances which lead to my being appointed American deputy consul for this port.

My late father Dominick Browne was for many years French consul (honoraires) by the French king's patent, for this port, which appointment had been held before by his near relations and which he only gave up on the lamentable of Lewis the XVI. during the war between the United States and England; my father through the private instructions of the French ministry at Paris afforded all the assistance in his power to the American shipping in this port relieving the distressed seamen and the prisoners of war who reached this province or port, these important services were fully known and acknowledged by Edward Humphries esquire envoy from the government of the United States to the court of Lisbon in the year 1793, and as public testimony of which, at my father's request he influenced Edward Church esquire, American consul general at Lisbon to appoint my brother Bernard Clamouse Browne, as deputy American consul for this port, which nomination was confirmed by this government in the year 1794. William Smith esquire American envoy to the court of Lisbon in the year 1798 visited this place and during his stay was my father's guest with Thomas Pickering esquire his secretary, we had the good fortune to merit their particular regard and friendship, and doubt not, if they are still living, would be glad to bear a testimony of my father and brothers services, in behalf of the citizens of the United States. At the decease of my brother Bernard Clamouse Browne, I was appointed to succeed him, as deputy American consul in the year 1805 by William Jarvis esquire then American consul general at Lisbon, and my patent was duly likewise confirmed by this government, I am most conscious that I have invariably fulfilled the duties of my appointment with zeal and ever strenuous by upholding the interests of the citizens of the United States, confided by my care. Since your stay in this country you have had the means of ascertaining my official conduct, and I flatter myself it had been such in every respect as to meet your approval.

You are well aware that my independent fortune and being a partner of one of the first rate mercantile establishments in this country places me above ambitioning the pecuniary emoluments of my appointment, which at all times and chiefly lately are excessively trifling; it was therefore the constant wishes of my late brother, as well as my own, to hold this appointment for the sake of the honour which it confers and the privileges which it affords. This appointment has now been held in my family for twenty seven years of which I have honourably served sixteen, I think I possess a just claim to the protection of the goverment of the United States. I am naturally most anxious to maintain my character, which would remain liable to a slur, at being dismissed without a just cause assigned, from an appointment, held by me for so many years and being persuaded that this has been obtained through false insinuations. I beg the favor of your representing to the government of the United States my just

claims for being confirmed in my appointment which I fully hope will be duly attended too, trusting in the well known impartial justice which has ever characterised its wise deliberations.

I remain with sentiment of the most perfect esteem

Dear Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

(signed) = Francis de Clamouse Browne

Nº. 47
1822, Janeiro, 19, Boston
Narrativa circunstanciada, em inglês, do apresamento feito pelo cônsul-geral de Portugal e lida em português, ante o vice-cônsul em Boston, à tripulação, anexa ao ofício nº. 5 do encarregado de negócios interino, José Amado Grehon, para o Ministro e Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira, datado de Filadélfia, 23 de Fevereiro de 1822. A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa* 552 (1813 -1823).

Nº. 2º.

The ship Mariana Flora under the command of captain Ventura Anacleto de Britto sailed from Lisbon in July last with troops for Bahia, where after having landed them she received on board a cargo of merchandise for account of different Portuguese merchants with which she sailed on the 29 of October on her return to Lisbon - the ship had a crew of 29 persons and was armed with 10 guns as a protection from hostile cruises, but in order to proceed more securely captain Britto applied for convoy to the commander of the Portuguese charrua S. João Magnanimo then lying in Bahia, bound for Lisbon - the answer of the commander was, that his instructions required him to proceed to Lisbon without delay, and therefore that he could not assume the responsability of convoy, but that captain Britto might proceed to sea with the charrua and keep up with her if he could - In pursuance of this permission captain Britto sailed in company with the charrua, but after some days the latter outsailed him, as his ship was laden too deeply to sail well - After this separation he proceeded duly on his voyage without interruption until the 5th of November, when being in latitude 20º- long 30 or thereabouts, at 9. a.m. the captain of the maintop descried a sail apparently in pursuit of them - A slight squall or shower then passed over, during which the sail could not be seen, but afterwards she was distinctly seen from the deck to be a schooner in full pursuit of the ship - captain Britto being perfectly aware of the extensive depredations which have been committed by pirates and South American privateers upon Portuguese commerce became alarmed and finding that the schooner gained greatly upon him and sailed much faster than the ship, so that he could not avoid being overtaken, he concluded to shorten sail so that she might come up and afford him an opportunity to drive her off before night - he was apprehensive that she might

intend to hang round him during the day in order to attack him at night a vessel of her description having done so on his former voyage; he accordingly took in sail, but did not lay to, his vessel being kept on her course - the schooner continued to approach during which time she hoisted three signals that were soon lowered, which increased captain Britto's suspicious - when she came within reach of his guns, he fired one shot at her from his stern in hope of deterring her from farther pursuit, which not being noticed he twice repeated it - the schooner then hoisted American colours and continued to approach, endeavouring to get along side of the ship, but without having affirmed her colours - captain Britto being more strongly of opinion from the circumstance that she was an enemy, fired at intervals four shots more from his stern guns, but she without seeming to regard them, continued to approach without affirming her colours until she ranged abreast and poured a broad side into the ship - As captain Britto considered this equivalent to an affirmation of her flag, he forthwith hoisted his Portuguese ensign and fired one gun from his stern (which, as the schooner was along side, could not have been directed at her) to affirm it and desisted from further hostilities. The reason why captain Britto did not sooner his national flag was, that as the schooner did not affirm her colours, he thought she was a pirate and he knew that if such were the case, the exhibition of the Portuguese flag would excite her crew to greater efforts to capture him - The movements of the schooner were altogether suspicious, while those of the ship were only defensive - Captain Britto wished to avoid the schooner but finding that he could not sail so fast as to prevent her from overtaking him, he shortened sail and gave every possible demonstration of his desire not to be molested; instead of pursuing the schooner he did not even lay to, but continued on his regular course, which he did not alter excepting so far as was necessary in order to being his guns to bear - during all this time the schooner instead of affirming her colours and lying out to, out of gun shot and sending her boat, as was her duty, if she intended only a friendly examination, endeavoured to run along side with an apparent design of boarding, which captain Britto felt of course very solicitous to prevent; and he considered that he should be without justification if he suffered a suspicious vessel, which had not affirmed her colours to board or come along side of his ship without resistance, especially at a time when the ocean is infected by vessels whose chief object it is to capture Portuguese property - As soon however as the schooner had fired, captain Britto shewed his colours and abstained from further resistance, which he did only from a belief that the schooner was an American, as she had by firing under American colours, done what was tantamount to an affirmance of them, had she not done so, he would have thought it his duty vigourously to have continued his resistance and as his ship was not disabled and his crew were all resolute and faithful, and his stock of ammunition, he felt no apprehension of being vanquished in the conflict.

As soon as the ship ceased firing, by order of the captain of the schooner captain Britto sent his boat, with his chief mate, 5 men and the ships papers - they were detained and captain Britto and the emainder of is crew were taken on board the schooner - he was interrogated as to his motive for firing on the American flag - he answered that he thought the schooner a pirate as she did not affirm her colours. Notwithstanding this explanation, captain Stockton the captain of the schooner (which was now found to be the U.S. schooner Alligator) took possession of the ship, deprived captain Britto of all his letters

and papers and kept all the ships crew on board his own vessel - Captain Britto told him that the ships papers were all correct - he answered that they were in a language that he did not understand and that he should send the ship to America - against such a proceeding captain Britto protested, but in vain - On the next day the crew were sent back to the ship where the seamen were secured by handcuffs on their wrists and fetters on their ancles, and the officers (except the captain) and two boys about 12 years of age were handcuffed - the captain (an infirm gentleman over 60 years of age) was threatened with similar treatment - but the expostulations of his officers prevented it- In this state they were kept until their arrival on the American coast when their services being necessary to navigate the ship their irons were removed - The Alligator put on board a prize crew of 16 persons but furnished them only 14 small bags of bread 2 1/2 casks of water and 1/2 pound of flour - although they were to come upon this almost inaccessible coast at the most inclement season of the year, so that recourse was had for their subsistence to the ships provisions and owing to the great improvidence of the prize crew they were so nearly exhausted that in about twenty days after the capture the suplies were reduced to a shot allowance - Captain Stockton had ample time and opportunity to examine the ships papers and as he had a Portuguese belonging to his schooner he might easily have ascertained their character, if it were possible for him to doubt the fairness of a voyage, where the ship was fully laden and had no room to stow prize goods, should she make a capture - Altho her papers were perfectly clear and the conduct of Captain Britto was explained to captain Stockton, he resolved to send the vessel to the United States - The treatment of captain Britto and his crew on the passage was extremely severe and indefensible, he was turned out of his cabin and made to sleep in the companion way, and he was not allowed to eat at table, with the American officers - his private stores were consumed by the prize crew and he was only occasionally allowed to have a part, being denied access to them himself - he had at the time of the capture an abundant supply of live stock but they were so freely used that for some time he had nothing to eat but one biscuit a day, being unable to masticate salt provisions.

Among the instances of the destination of propety by the prize crew, hempen cable, and a Brazil grass cable were thrown overboard by the prize crew to make room, nine unter casks and seven hen coops were used for fuel, and there was shewn a general indifference to the preservation of the property; when captain Britto remonstrated against this wanton conduct, he was told that timber was plenty in America - During a gale four of the ships were thrown overboard - and her stern boat was lost - this thought it might have been unavoidable at the time, is still a loss incident to the capture - The sufferings of the ships' crew from cold were exceedingly great, for they all are Portuguese and consequently unaccustomed to the severity of this climate, and not anticipating a voyage to America were totally unprepared for it; their shoes were forcibly purchased of them by the prize master for his own men, who, he said were exposed to the weather and needed them more.

The ship arrived at Boston on the 25th December in a snow storm - when His majesty's vice-consul immediately applied for permission to visit her, which was granted by the U.S. District Atorney - he forthwith repaired on board and had a short interview with captain Britto - on the next day, as the crew were all detained prisoners on board, a similar application was made and refused - It has been

understood that the prize master severely reprimanded his officers for allowing the vice-consul to go on board the preceding day and stated that he had rather given $400:- than that the interview should have taken place; it is therefore believed that the first permission was granted, under a supposition, that as the ship was anchored at some distance from town, and the weather was very stormy, that the vice-consul would not avail of it; and the U.S. officers no doubt wished that the crew should be arraigned on a criminal charge without the benefit of any counsel and without a knowledge that there was one to befriend them, perhaps expecting by such a course to drawn some of them into a corroboration of their own misrepresentations.

On the 27 December all the officers and crew were brought before the U.S. District Judge on a charge of piracy and the request of the vice-consul to be permitted to accompany the captain when carried through the streets as a criminal was totally refused - A long examination ensued which lasted until the afternoon of the 28th when they were liberated - but in the meantime the boatswain and seamen had been kept in prison the higher officers and two boys only being allowed to be with the vice-consul on his security.

After this examination it was hoped that persecution would cease - but the men were turned destitute into the streets and the ship and cargo were libelled and their condemnation sought under the very provisions of the law-of the U.S. of 2 March 1819. upon which the crew had been accused and acquitted, and this too after the U.S. Attorney had admitted that the ship was lawfully armed, that she was on a lawful voyage and that her papers were authentic - After some delay the personal baggage of the crew was obtained, but their chests had been mostly, forcibly opened and many articles purloined - this the prize crew had ample opportunity to effect for none of the ships people were allowed to go on board her from the 27th when they were taken out as prisoners until the 31st when their baggage was removed.

Much stress has been laid by the Americans upon the circumstance of a blue vane having been worn by the ship, which they allege was displayed at half mast, as a signal of distress to decoy the Alligator - this the ships crew totally deny - they say it had been constantly carried in the same situation from the time they left Bahia - and that it is usual for Portuguese ships to wear such an one to shew the course of the wind - that it is woun below the main truck, so as not to be entangled and that it is preferred to a vane fixed on a spindle, as it is more secure from lightning - were this not the fact, the firing of shot was an unequivocal proof that she did not intend it as a signal of distress, while all her movements shew that it could not have been designed as a decoy - Had the ship reserved fer fire until the schooner came up there might been some plausibility in the story of the American crew, but very circumstance proves that captain Britto acted only on the defensive and wished to prevent the advances of the schooner -

It is due in justice to say that while the prize master has highly commended the conduct of the ships officers and crew during their passage to the Unied States he has confessed that his own men have been subjected to severe chastisement for their disordely and refractory behaviour - so that the subjects of His Majesty feel no hesitations in submitting to the judgement which may be formed of the credibility of

the respective representations -

M.

No Anno do Nascimento de Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil, oito centos e vinte e dois ao decimo-nono de mez de Janeiro do dito anno, nesta cidade de Boston, estado de Massachusetts comparecerão perante mim Fillipe Marett vice-consul portuguez neste e mais estados annexos ao Districto deste consulado, o capitão Ventura Anacleto de Britto, officiaes, e equipagem de navio portuguez denominado Mariana Flora, de que he proprietario Cypriano Jozé Lopes da praça de Lisboa, para deporem e declararem debaixo de juramento se era verdadeira e exacta a circunstanciada narrativa de ataque, detenção e captura do referido navio Mariana Flora, pela escuna de guerra americana Alligator commandada pelo capitam Stockton assim como o procedimento alleivozo, e iniqua conducta do referido capitam Stockton e mais officiaes e equipagem da sobredita escuna Alligator, mandada formalizar, e transcrever pelo consul geral da nação portugueza nos Estados Unidos d'America, Senhor Joaquim Barrozo Pereira; e sendo lhes por mim lida mesma narrativa, e exposição dos referidos factos, traduzindo-a palavra por palavra de inglez em que fora escrita, para que o sobredito capitam Anacleto de Britto, officiaes, e equipagem do mencionado navio portuguez Mariana Flora, deposessem sobre os factos nella enumerados, e pondo elles hum por hum a sua mão direito sobre os Santos Evangelhos, jurando dizer a verdade segundo as mes consciencias: uniformemente declarado, deposerão, e jurarão ser verdaeira exacta, e fiel, a exposição dos factos expondidos na mesma narrativa; para verdade do que, e para constar aonde necessario for lavra ate anto e termo de juramento segundo as ordens do referido consul geral Senhor Joaquim Barrozo Pereira que assignarão comigo vice-consul, o mesmo capitão Ventura Anacleto de Britto, officiaes, e equipagem do sobredito navio Mariana Flora, e eu Fillipe Marett o escrevi, assignei, e sellei com o sello das Reaes Armas deste consulado no dia mez, e anno est supra declarado.

Fillipe Marett Vice- consul de }
Sua Magestade Fidelissima }

Joze Maria de Britto Sota Piloto
Alexandre Joze contramestre.

Francio Borges carpenteiro
sinal do
Joze + Joaquim, despenseiro
sinal do
Domingo + Rodriguez
sinal do

Ventura Anacleto de Britto
Manoel da Costta Craveiro 1º. piloto
sinal do
João + Verissimo

Francisco Joaquim + de Sousa
sinal do
Manoel + Joze
sinal do

Paulo + Pereira
Joze Fernandes
sinal do
Joze + Gonsalves
Antonio Marqes
Joze de Souza
sinal do
Antonio + Joze
Joze de Barros
sinal do
Manoel + Joze
Joze + Pereira
sinal do
Manoel + Luis
José + Joaquim
sinal do
Jozé + de Silva
sinal do
Jozé + Fernandez
sinal do
Bernardino + Francisco
Alexandre Joze
Joze Maria
sinal do
Salvador + Jozé

Nº. 48
1822, Janeiro, 26, Lisboa
Despacho do cônsul Israel Pemberton Hutchinson, para o Secretário de Estado, John Quincy Adams.
N.A.R.A. General records of the Department of State, Central files, *Despatches from United States consuls in Lisbon, vol. 4 (November 9, 1807 — June 30, 1826), (National Archives microfilm publication, T180, rolo 4).*

Lisbon 26 January 1822

Sir

I had the honor of addressing a letter to you on 20th September, on the subject of Mr. Burton's appointment as consul of the United States for Oporto, since which time he has arrived here. On his arrival I wrote to Mr. Francisco de Clamouse Browne deputy consul for Oporto and now enclose you a copy of his reply. I shall only respeat that his services to the United States and those of his family during our Revolution, are known to every one in this country.

I have had some conversation with Mr. Burton, on the subject of his appointment and recommended his waiting until I heard from you on the subject; particularly as I knew Mr. Brownes friends had spoken to the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, requesting him (the Secretary) to use his influence with me to continue Mr. Browne in office. The Secretary of State has spoken to me and wished to know if I had any orders or instructions on the subject. I informed him that I had written, but, as yet you had not honored me with a reply, he then informed me that as Mr. Burton's patent made

no mention of mine or Mr. Browne's the king would suspend confirming Mr. Burton's until I received a reply from you. I informed him the appointment was perfectly regular and, he replied that as there was little or no trade between Oporto and the United States, there could arise no inconvenience from the delay of a few months. As Mr. Burton has returned to the United States I have thought proper to state what has passed on this subject. Whilst Mr. Burton was here I rendered him every service and assistance in my power and all his commercial affairs were transacted by me.

I am with great respect
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant
Israel Pemberton Hutchinson
Consul United States

To the honourable
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of U.S.A

Nº. 49
1822, Julho, 30, Filadélfia
Ofício nº. 2 do encarregado de negócios interino, Joaquim Barroso Pereira, para o Ministro e Secretário de Estado dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira e cartas anexas assinadas por Theodore Gusfeldt para o ministro plenipotenciário, José Correia da Serra, datadas de S. Bartolomeu, 21 e 26 de Junho de 1822.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington, caixa 551 (1797-1812).*

Nº. 2

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor

Em observancia do que V. Exª. me ordena no officio de 11 de Maio proximo passado, que me foi entregue em 22 do corrente mez, e o qual accompanhava parte do Diario do Governo n 110 com a publicação da circular por V. Exª. dirigida aos ministros de Sua Magestade residentes nas cortes estrangeiras, relativa ao procedimento de Augusto Avogrado encarregado dos negocios que foi da corte da Sardenha; o decreto do mesmo Senhor de 26 d'Abril, mandando observar, em virtude da resolução do Soberano Congresso, huma inteira reciprocidade para com as naçoens estrangeiras, de maneira que seus consules e vice-consules não sejão obrigados a fazer maiores despesas para obterem o regio exequatur, do

que aquellas que fazem os consules portuguezes nos respectivos paizes: cumpre-me informar a V. Exª. que nestes estados se não faz despeza, ou paga emolumento algum, para obter do Presidente o competente exequatur, que hé concedido em forma de proclamação, e referendado pelo Secretario de Estado.

Nada se tinha dito ou publicado nestes estados quanto ao referido procedimento de Augusto Avogrado, e só depois da recepção daquelle officio, he que se publicou primeiro em Boston, por noticias vindas de Gibraltar, hum resumo da mesma circular.

Sendo-me entregue em 19 deste mez huma carta dirigida ao Sr. Jozé Corrêa da Serra, declarando-se no sobrescripto, que era em inglez, ser do serviço; abri-a e o seu conteudo consta das copias anexas e exactas, debaixo de n.1 e 2. cujas cartas foram escriptas em S. Bartholomeu em 21 e 26 de Junho com nome supposto e lettra fingida, como expressamente se declara, promettendo o seo author declarar o seo nome e circunstancias, se as informaçoens que elle dava fossem julgadas dignas de attenção. Os factos praticados naquella ilha são de notoriedade publica, (e ja alguns communicados a V. Exª.) ainda que me consta com toda a certeza, que o ministerio sueco ignorava ou pretendia ignorar aquellas escandalozas transaçoens, e como o major da praça he genro do mesmo governador, tem este tido mais meios de fornecer e vender aos piratas muniçoens de guerra e petrechos navaes, e talvez enganando o seo governo com promessas falsas para poder continuar impunemente tão execrando traffico, a titulo de ser huma transação do governo.

Intimamente convencido da veracidade daquelles factos, julguei dever responder aquelle oculto informante, para saber quem hé, e como elle offerecia fazer, e pedindo me transmittisse toda e qualquer circunstanciada informação dos differentes roubos praticados naquela ilha e tolerados pelo referido governador, que elle quisesse communicarme, remettendo alguns dos despachos falsos para com mais conhecimento de causa ver o que se devia fazer, e qualquer informação que obtenha, não serei remisso em transmetti-lo a V. Exª. supplico porém a V. Exª. me determine quanto antes, se he da sua approvação que continue aquella correspondencia fornecendo-me n'esse cazo as instruçoens e linha de conducta que devo observar.

Deos guarde a V. Exª. por muitos annos. Philadelphia 30 de Julho de 1822.

Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira

"2ª. Via" *Joaquim Barrozo Pereira*

N. 1

Most confidential

Saint Bartholomeus 21st June 1822.

Sir,

Having resided in the colony for the last three years, and an eye witness to the piratical depredations committed on the commerce of the Portuguese nation, as also, that of Spain; by cruizers fitted out of this place; the amount of which is almost beyond belief! And what has astonished me as well as others, that it should have been suffered, when a single sloop of war stationed in this neighbourhood, might have prevented it. The governor of the island, who has not been here more than three years, has accumulated the enormous sum of $180.000 dollars, by the facilities afforded to these piratical vessels! No secrecy, or delicacy whatever have been observed in this business, the cargoes being landed in open day, with officers of the customs placed on board to see that the King was not deprived of his shoes!!! Recently the prize cargoes have been introduced in port by means of false clearances apparently from St. Thomas, St. Martins and St. Eustatia; but in reality manufactured in this place by a scoundrel by the name of Melander! Holding the responsible office of Fiscal. This fellow has made at last $20.000, in forging these documents, and procuring seamen for the privateers!

Some of the clearances I have fortunately procured, and which I could send to your Excellency, to be laid before the Danish minister at Washington, and by him forwarded to the governor general of St. Croix, who could feel it his duty to send a vessel of war to investigate the affair here, to clear up the character of the custom house officers at S. Thomas, which would at once lead to the direction of the most unheard of villany.

To enter into particulars at this moment would be useless and perhaps improper, as you are unacquainted with me. But if Your Excellency should conceive this letter deserving of notice, and your government, or that of Spain, inclined to appoint commissioners to investigate and ascertain the particulars of the captured property brought in here, I freely offer you my service as one, or undertake the whole business myself without demanding remuneration.

The writing of this letter is disguised; nor is the signature my name, as I am fearful of detection, which could endanger my life; indeed it has already been threatened repeatedly, in consequence of expressing my dislike of the measures pursued out of this place as regards privateering.

Should Your Excellency be inclined to notice this communication, please address under cover to the American consul Robert Monroe Morrison esquire of this place. I shall then reply in my own name and proper hand writing, which alone will be sufficient to intitle me to your confidence! I am no Swede, and of course owe no alligiances: as I am conversent in French, perhaps it may be more convenient to you to correspond with me in that linguage.

Vessels are always sailing from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other places, and I should be glad to hear from you as soon as possible. I should have addressed some of your consuls, but did not like to consider in their discretion.
With the highst respect and consideration, I have the honour to be

Your most obedient, and
most humble servant.
Theodore Gusfeldt.

To His Excellency Mr. Correa da Serra. Minister Plenipotenciary from His Majesty the King of Portugal to the United States — Washington.

P. S. You may communicate the substance of this to His Excellency the Minister from Spain.

Nº. 2 26th June -

In a conversation the other day with our officer of the government, he informed me that the powder, common and other munitions of war, belonged to the Swedish government, with which the piratical cruizers have been supplied with; consequently the governor only fulfilled the orders of his sovereignty by selling these articles; and we have at present a lieutenant in the Swedish Navy, supercargo of a ship laden with wine, the property of the government, the proceeds of a cargo of ammunition, who will retail a single bottle, if necessary; and such has been the good fortune of the governor in selling of cargoes of warlike stores etc. that a few days ago, I send a letter from the minister of war, expressing his satisfaction and determination to send out another cargo. How such a conduct accords with the principles of neutrality, and the laws of nations, I do not know, it is however probable, that His Swedish Majesty has been induced to sanction this iniquitous traffic; from a knowledge that the internal peace, and tranquility of both Spain and Portugal occupy for the present, all the attention of those governments, besides the great distance between them are no small consideration.!!!

Estão conforme em tudo. Philadephia 30 d'Abril de 1822[*] .

Joaquim Barroso Pereira

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[*] Nota-se aqui uma discrepância de datas. Deste modo, os documentos teriam sido autenticados por Joaquim Barroso Pereira a 30 de Abril de 1822, antes de terem sido escritos, pois datam respectivamente de 21 e 26 de Junho de 1822. Parece-nos que a data de 30 de Abril está errada, pois, o encarregado de negócios diz ter recebido as missivas em 19 de Julho de 1822.

Nº. 50
1823, Outubro, 13, Nova Iorque
Memória do cônsul geral Eugénio António Lobato.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros. Arquivo Central, *correspondência dos Cônsulados Portugueses nos Estados Unidos da América (1788-1832)*. Caixa 273.

Memória

Os Estados Unidos d'America Septentrional, pelo seu local, deve ser dividido, para o estabelecimento consular portugues, em dois consulados, o primeiro do estado de Nova York para o norte, e o segundo do estado da Pennsylvania para o sul; hum consulado geral não póde escrutinar bem os interesses nacionaes, sendo os vice-consulados ou agentes consulares, servidos por estrangeiros; que só lhe importa os emolumentos, sem fiscalizar, como devem os direitos de Sua Magestade e ás partes; por isso perdia a coroa avultadas sommas todos os annos com o contrabando que se estava fazendo dos portos desta confederação com os dominios portuguezes, e outros extravios, como a fuga de marinheiros e outros portuguezes, na sahida dos navios americanos; a falta d'attenção que os vice-consules, prestavão a estes infelizes, quando se lhes apresentavão para regressarem á sua patria, fez com que estejão aqui naturalizados immensa gente nossa, que hade fazer huma grande falta á marinha e agricultura; alem de não attenderem respectivamente ao estado sanitario destes estados, para darem a devida parte ás authoridades competentes: Em 15 d'Outubro de 1822, que eu acabava d'entrar nesta cidade, fui o primeiro, que participei á Junta da Saude, de Lisboa, o estado sanitario de Baltimore, Nova Orleans e Pensacola, aonde reinava com todo o vigor a febre biliosa e febre amarella, a cujo facto me refiro aos editais da sobredita Junta, de Dezembro de 1822 e Fevereiro de 1823:

Nos officios, que tenho tido a honra, escrever depois que sirvo neste consulado, ao Exmº. Senhor Silvestre Pinheiro, e a V. Exª. tenho mostrado (quanto os meus fracos conhecimentos permittem) a marcha que eu seguia neste consulado, para evitar este mal, a que se punha fim, estando as competentes, authoridades ao facto, e attendessem a tão necessaria precaução:

Sobre a differença que existe, nos direitos que pagão nos portos desta confederação, os generos e vazos portuguezes, o mostrei na conta que dei, em Junho deste anno, á Real Junta do Commercio, o que obtive das diversas repartições deste porto.

Nova York 13 d'Outubro de 1823

Eugenio Antonio Lobatto

Nº. 51
1830, Junho, 5, Georgetown
Ofício nº. 57 do encarregado de negócios de Portugal em Washington, Jacob Frederico Torlade Pereira de Azambuja, para o Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros, visconde de Santarém.
A.N.T.T., Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Arquivo Central, *Correspondência das Legações Portuguesas. Washington (1830-1833)*, caixa 554.

Nº. 57 *Illmº. e Exmº. Senhor*

Tenho a honra de informar a V. Exª. para que se digne fazelo publico a beneficio do commercio dos nossos lavradores do sal; que o Congresso dos Estados Unidos, passou hum Acto, que a 31 do mez passado foi sanccionado pelo Presidente, reduzindo o direito de importação sobre o sal, depois do dia 31 de Dezembro proximo futuro, a quinze cents (120 reis) por bushel de 56 libras, e depois do dia 31 de Dezembro 1831, a dez cents por bushel (80 reis), em lugar do direito de vinte cents (160 reis) por bushel, que ate agora se cobrava, e que por não prejudicar o commercio fica conservado atè o fim deste anno. Esta medida favorece notavelmente hum dos nossos principaes ramos d'exportação.

Deos Guarde a V. Exª. Georgetown, D.C. em 5 de Junho de 1830

Jacob Frederico Torlade Pereira d'Azambuja

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