

lions; the exportations then exceeded the importations 75 millions.

We have just seen that in 1789, the importations being more considerable than in 1788, the exportations exceeded only 12 millions.

In 1810, the exportations amounted to 376 millions; the importations were 384 millions, from which must be taken 48 millions of specie in gold and silver. The importations, reduced to 336 millions, left 40 millions in favor of the exports.

In 1811, our exportations amounted to 328 millions—our importations, exclusive of 146 millions in specie, to 293 millions. The exportations exceeded the importations 30 millions.

In 1812, the sum of exportations amounted to 383 millions; that of the importations to 357, exclusive of 93 millions specie. The exportations exceeded 126 millions. In the same year, the exportation of the products of our soil exceeded the greatest sums which they had produced at any former period. The importations, on the contrary, were always on a decline—they are less this day than prior to 1809.

The balance of the commerce, which in 1788, the epoch the most favorable, was but 75 millions over our importations, is this day 126.

The importations in specie during the three years preceding the revolution, after a deduction from the exportations, were 65,000,000; those of the last three years, are 110,000,000.

In the ancient sum of our exportations, was comprised a value of 168 millions, proceeding in part from the products of our colonies, which we placed at the disposal of foreigners. It appears that this revenue is this day replaced by an equivalent from the products of our continental soil, as well as from our industry; but in considering our colonies as integral parts of the kingdom in 1789, we did not include in the exportations the 93 millions which we gave them at that epoch in products of our European soil: it is, then, in reality, but the 75 millions that form the difference of these two sums, which we had to give over to other states, as a compensation only for what we formerly furnished them in colonial produce.

In the sum of the actual importations, I find the whole value of the colonial produce, which we now obtain from foreigners, and which was formerly furnished us by our colonies. It seems, then, that the importations should, instead of diminishing, have augmented at least to the value of those products. We admitted 232 millions, and emitted to foreigners 168 millions; there remained then for us 64 millions.

If we recur to our ancient situation with the countries which have since been united to France, we will find that these states received from us the amount of 146 millions, and that we received from them only to the amount of 70 millions.

It appears then, that in our ancient balances, there were 76 millions in favor of the exports; and their union, in forming a relation with part of our internal commerce, should seem in considering only their relations with France, to have considerably reduced our present exports and the balance in favor of those exportations, which have, on the contrary, been ameliorated each year.

If the exact calculations had not already proved how much the products of our soil have increased, we should find that proof by drawing a comparison of the results of our external commerce at different periods. We import a great deal less raw materials, and export a greater quantity of manufactured articles.

In endeavoring to find the causes of the increase of our continental commerce, we behold an admin-

istration, watchful and enlightened, incessantly occupied in superintending the situation of our various branches of industry; in regulating the tariffs of the duties of imports and exports, and observing a system of custom, which, in effect, guards our frontiers, and tends to preserve the high standing of our manufactories; whilst it maintains that primary importance afforded by the consumption of an empire with a population of 42 millions of inhabitants; and is, besides, enabled to supply foreign markets.

The laws being mild, plain, and uniform, prevent altercation, and render the transaction of business sure and easy; commerce finds every where the same liberty and protection; the roads are good; and the numerous canals tend greatly to facilitate the transportation of goods. From Spain to Holland and Hamburg, from Rome to Brest, the largest carriages travel freely; Amsterdam and Marseilles have communication with each other by the canals of St. Quentin and of the Centre. The navigation of our large rivers has been brought to perfection.

England has, by her orders in council, denationalized all flags. There being no neutrals, there can therefore, be no regular maritime communications; this epoch should be a critical one—England had no doubt calculated thereon; but the vigilance, the ability, the energy of our government, knew well how to turn it to a period of amelioration; and it is since the year 1806, that our industry has progressed most.

If America, or any other power, could cause the acknowledgment of the independence of her flag, and the principle consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht, that the flag covers the merchandize, our ports should be open to such neutrals, and our commerce would become more extensive. But it will attain the highest prosperity under a government like ours; possessing all the wealth of our soil and all the activity of our manufactories, we shall enjoy, within ourselves, that peace which is the wish of the world; a peace honorable and sure.

It is to the territorial situation of our country, of which I have just spoken, that we are indebted for the present state of our finances; we enjoy the best mintage system in Europe; no paper money in circulation; and a debt reduced to what it should be to answer the purposes of the capitalists. It is such a situation, gentlemen, which enables us to face at once a maritime and two continental wars; to have constantly under arms, 900,000 men; to maintain 100,000 seamen; to have one hundred ships of the line, and as many frigates either afloat or on the stocks; and to expend annually from 120 to 150 millions upon public works.

[Chapter IV. relates exclusively to public works.]

CHAP. V.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERIOR.

The divers *cultes* (religious orders) have received testimonies of protection. Draughts upon the imperial treasury have been granted to the rectors of parishes beyond the Alps, whose income was inadequate to their functions.

The decree of the 7th November, 1811, empowers the commonalty to pay the number of vicars necessary for their legal income; and also to treat with respect and afford assistance to the aged rectors, whose infirmities have disabled them from fulfilling alone the functions allotted to them.

Episcopal palaces and seminaries have been purchased.

The Concordat signed at Fontainebleau has terminated the dissensions of the church. The government have been greatly satisfied at the attachment evinced by the bishops and the clergy.

The aged principals of the church of France

known under the name of Liberty of the Gallican Church, unite in conciliating the rights of the throne, with those of the pontiffs; which rights are to be the basis of tuition in all the schools of the empire.

The conduct of the ministers of the other religions has been exemplary.

Every thing is prepared for the definitive organization of the reformed religious sects, and the lutherans in the north. Their pastors have received provisional treatment.

Each year the courts and the tribunals acquire new rights, and take the rank which supreme magistrative bodies should hold in all well constituted states.

The number of civil processes have sensibly diminished; their trials and decisions are more prompt—the discussions are less intricate and embarrassing; it is one of the blessings of our new civil code. Hence each one knows his rights, and, therefore, knows best when and how to exercise them.

Government having received many complaints relative to the exorbitant charges of the attorneys and justices of the peace, the emperor has given orders to the grand judge to adopt measures to reduce such charges.

The number of criminal cases are reduced to less than civil ones. In 1801, the population was 34 millions of individuals: that year produced 8500 criminal cases, in which there were implicated 12,400 persons. In 1811, a population of 42 millions offered but 6000 criminal cases, in which were implicated 8600 persons. In 1801, 8000 were sentenced; in 1811, 5500; in 1810, there were 882 sentenced to death; in 1811, only 392. This reduction progressed gradually each year; and if it were necessary to give further proof of the influence of our laws and of our prosperity, in the maintenance of public tranquillity, we would observe, that this gradual reduction has chiefly occurred in those countries which have been united to the empire, and that crimes become still fewer as the incorporation of those states become older.

The administration of the different departments and commonalties, as well as of the humane institutions, is well organized; and concurs zealously with the government in ameliorating the difficulties which unavoidably occur.

The revenues of the commonalties and cities comprising Paris, amount to 128,000,000. The tolls produce 65,300,000; the additional centimes, and divers collections, 42,700,000; the revenues arising from manors, 20,000,000—total 128,000,000.

The commonalties have, besides, property which are not included in the municipal receipts.

The municipal (treasury) chests are kept with care, and are held as accountable as all others of similar descriptions.

Eight hundred and fifty towns have each upwards of 10,000 francs [18 cents ea.] of revenue; the greater part of their budget for 1813, is already agreed for.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Rules and Regulations,

FOR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

### DUTIES OF ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

These will be divided under the following heads, viz:

Distribution of orders:

Details of service:

Instruction of the troops in the manual exercise, and the evolutions and arrangement of them when brought into action: and

Direction of the military correspondence:

### 1. DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS.

The general orders of the day having been received from the commanding general, the adjutant general or his assistant will carry them to the office of distribution, where they will be registered in a book kept for that purpose, whence, at an hour, which shall have been previously assigned, they will be transcribed by the aids-de-camp of general officers, by majors of brigade, by the adjutants of all separate corps less than brigades, by a deputy or assistant deputy quarter master general, by an hospital surgeon, or an hospital surgeon's mate, detailed for that duty by the senior surgeon, and some commissioned officer from each corps of engineers; and when so transcribed, they will be carried without delay to the corps to which these officers respectively belong, and there be promulgated, under the officers commanding the corps, and become to them a rule of conduct.

### 2. DETAILS OF SERVICE.

These shall be made agreeably to the prescribed rules, and the usage of war.

All corps will furnish according to their strength—the longest off duty, the first on duty. When it may be found practicable, the troops are to act by companies, battalions or regiments.

Return detachments will be excused from duty more than two days.

Seniority of corps with respect to troops, and priority of rank with respect to officers, will entitle to precedence for command; subject to deviations under the orders of the commanding general.

In details the following gradation will govern:

1. Reconnoitring parties and corps of observation.
2. Foraging before the enemy.
3. Detachments and out posts.
4. Guards of trenches.
5. Van guards in approaching an enemy.
6. Rear guard in retiring from an enemy.
7. General courts martial.
8. Guard of the general commanding in chief.
9. Camp or garrison guards.
10. Other guards mounted from the grand parade.
11. Guards of general officers and the staff according to rank.
12. Pickets.
13. General fatigues.
14. Police.

In the routine of duty the law of detail will always give it to the officer longest off duty, and when two have been credited with the same grade of service on the same day, reference to the former tour on the roster will determine the detail.

Should a tour of service of higher grade occur to an officer, while on any subordinate duty, he shall be relieved, and the tour on which he is, be passed to his credit.

If an officer's tour for general court martial, picket or fatigue occur, while he is on any other duty, from the grand parade, he shall not be relieved, but stand for the next tour.

### 3. INSTRUCTION OF THE TROOPS.

This shall be governed by circumstances as to time, place and frequency of which the commanding general will judge. The mode of infantry discipline, adopted by regulation of the war department, will be observed.

### 4. MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Reports of services performed, and demands for courts of enquiry or courts martial, shall be made to the adjutant general. All returns intended to exhibit the strength of corps, made agreeably to the 9th article of war, and accounting for the absent non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, reports of the hospital and of the quarter-masters de-