Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Van Horne, Wynns.—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Bonde, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Goddard, Griswold, Hastings, Hemphill, Henderson, Huger, Hunt, Lowndes, Mattoon, L. R. Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, J. C. Smith, Stanley, Stratton, Tenney, Thatcher, Van Rensselaer, L. Williams—25.

DISCRIMINATING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to discriminating and countervailing duties, and to the act of the British Parliament on that subject,

REPORT—

That a duty of six cents per ton is by law imposed on all American ships entering any of the ports of the United States, from a foreign port, and on any ship or vessel, not of the United States, fifty cents per ton; and that an additional duty of ten per cent on the duties payable on goods, wares, or merchandize imported in American bottoms, has invariably been imposed on such goods, wares, and merchandize, when imported in foreign ships or vessels.

That those discriminating duties have tended greatly to encrease the navigation of the United States, have given to the ship owners an advantage over foreigners in the carriage to the United States of salt, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, blankets, and other coarse woollens, coarse linens, hemp, earthenware, and other bulky articles, and have enabled them to be almost exclusively the carriers of all the fine articles of importation necessary to the consumption of the country.—This policy, combined with the advantages resulting from the late war in Europe, had increased the American tonnage to an amount (it is believed) not inferior to that of any nation in Europe, except Great Britain.

The effects of these discriminating duties did not escape the observation of those foreign nations with whom we have had the greatest commercial intercourse.

By the fifteenth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, dated London, 19th November, 1794—*The British government has reserved the right of countervailing those discriminating duties—and the United States bound themselves not to impose any new or additional duty on the tonnage of British ships or vessels, or to increase the then subsisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any article in British or American ships.*

It is believed by your committee, that the parliament of Great Britain, by a statute passed the fourth of July, 1797, (in the exercise of that reserved right) have exceeded the fair intent and meaning of the treaty of amity, &c. &c.—and thereby have secured to the ship owners of that nation the exclusive carriage to Great Britain (in time of peace) of some of our most important objects of exportation.

They have selected fish-oil and tobacco (articles of great bulk) as objects on which the highest countervailing duties have been imposed. The countervailing duty on fish oil being 36s. 3 12—20d. sterling per ton of 252 gallons, and upon tobacco 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs.

In consequence of which a British ship of 250 tons, carrying 250 ton of oil to Great Britain from the United States, will pay £453 15s. sterling less duty thereon than the same oil would pay if imported into Great Britain in an American ship—the whole freight on such quantity of oil would have been, prior to the late war, only £625 sterling—the nett freight to an American ship (after deducting the countervailing duty of £453 15s.) would of course be only £171 5s. sterling.

By the same operation, a British ship of 250 tons, carrying 400 hhds. of tobacco of 1200 lbs. each, to Great Britain from the United States, would pay £360 sterling less duty than would be payable on the same quantity of tobacco imported in an American ship—the whole freight at 35s sterling per. hhd. would only amount to £700 sterling, which (after deducting the countervailing duty of £360) would leave to the American a nett freight of only £344 1s. sterling.

Rice, when imported into Great Britain in an American ship, is charged with a duty of 6 pence 8-10d. sterling per hundred weight more than when imported in a British ship; this extra duty amounts on a tierce of rice to about [illegible] 9d. sterling; the freight of a tierce of rice may be estimated at 12s. sterling. No person will give 15s. 9d. freight in an American, when he can have the same carried for 12s. in a British ship.

Pot and pearl ashes pay a countervailing duty of 2 14—15d. the hundred weight. A cask of ashes contains about 300 weight: the extra duty on that by an American ship will be 9d. per barrel—the freight of such barrel is presumed to be 5s. or 5s. 6d. sterling in times of peace; a difference of 9d. sterling per barrel will effectually give the carriage to British ships, of all the ashes exported from the United States to Great Britain.

The Committee take leave to refer the House to a table of duties imposed by Great Britain on goods imported in American and British ships, which was printed the last session of Congress, and is herewith exhibited (No. 3.) On recurring thereto, an important countervail in the articles of wood of all kinds, a small one in tar, turpentine, pitch, and other articles, will be discovered.

The committee take leave to state, that the Parliament of Great-Britain, by a statute, bearing date the seventh of May, 1802, has imposed the following new and additional duties on articles the produce and manufactures of the United States, to wit:—

Ashes, pot and pearl,	1s. 6d.	the cwt.
Ginseng,	6s.	the 100 lbs.
Indigo, (American,)	14s.	the 100 lbs.
Bar iron,	13s.	the ton.
Pig iron,	4s. 6d.	the ton,
Pitch,	3s. 8d.	the last, of 12
Tar,	2s. 11d.	barrels,
Rosin,	4d.	the cwt.
Rice,	8d.	the cwt.
Tobacco,	3s.	the 100 lbs
Turpentine,	2s.	the ton,
Bees wax,	5s. 9d.	the cwt.
Cotton, (American,)	7s. 10d.	the 100 lbs.

The countervailing duty of ten per cent. being also levied on all those new duties, (except that on tobacco) adds farther to the injury already sustained by American ships carrying such articles, and secures to British ships the exclusive carriage of the following articles, in addition to the objects already mentioned, to wit:—Indigo, iron, ginseng, bees wax, and the important and bulky article of cotton. Prior to the passing of the British statute of May last, American cotton and indigo, were free of duty on importation into Great-Britain, the countervailing duty on indigo will, (in consequence of the duty above stated) be 1s. 2 4-10d. per 100 lbs.—that on cotton nine pence 4-10 the 100 lbs. The freight of 100 lbs. of cotton may be estimated, in times of peace, at about 8s. 4d. sterling; the difference of nine pence on 8s. 4d. will give a decided preference to British over American ships.

Thus, then, it appears that Great Britain, by her countervailing act, has secured effectually the carrying *(for her own wants and her foreign Commerce.)* of our fish-oil, tobacco, pot and pearl ashes rice, indigo, and cotton, and having the carriage of those bulky articles, the minor objects, (except naval stores) not being sufficiently important to form entire cargoes, will also be carried in British ships.

The committee take leave further to state—That by the same statute of Great-Britain, of the seventh of May last, a duty of half per cent. is imposed on all goods, wares, and merchandize (of the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain) on their exportation to any port in Europe, or within the Streights of Gibraltar, and of one per cent. on similar goods, when exported to any place, not being in Europe, or within the Streights of Gibraltar; thus subjecting the United States to a duty on exports double that which is paid by the nations of Europe. This discrimination your committee believe to be in contradiction to the spirit of the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain.

By the statute of Great Britain, passed the fourth of July 1797, a duty of tonnage was imposed on American ships entering her ports, of 2s. sterling per ton, which is admitted as a fair countervail of the discriminating duty of 44 cents per ton on their ships entering the ports of the United States.

From the preceding view of the subject, it appears to your committee, that American vessels will be preferred to British for the carrying of all the fine manufactures of Great Britain; but that the decided advantages that British ships *now have* over American, in the carriage of all the bulky and important articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States, necessary for the consumption or foreign commerce of Great Britain, will enable their owners to enter into an advantageous competition with the Americans in the carrying from Great Britain to the United States, of British salt and of all the coarse and bulky articles of the produce or manufacture of Great Britain.—*For instance:*

SALT, is charged with only two cents per bushel more when imported in a foreign ship, than when imported in an American; this small extra duty has never prevented its importation in British ships.

EARTHENWARE—a crate thereof will cost about five pounds sterling. The usual peace freight of such a crate is presumed to be about 20s. or 25s. sterling; the extra duty thereon, being only 1s. 6d. sterling, would be paid by the owner of a British ship rather than not obtain the freight.

BLANKETS—a bale of ten peices will cost about £40 sterling, the usual peace freight about 35s. sterling; the extra duty payable if imported in a British ship will be 10s. sterling.

WOOL HATS, Oznaburgs, sail canvass, kerseys, negro cottons, flannel, baze, half thicks, and in truth, all woolen cloths under 2s. sterling per yard; beer, porter, and a variety of other bulky articles, pay an extra duty, so small when compared with the freight of such goods, that the owners of British ships, when assured of a full return freight from the United States to Great Britain, will find it their interest to agree to pay the extra duty payable on such goods when imported into the United States in foreign ships or vessels.

France also has taken measures to meet the operation of our discriminating duties. In the second year of the French Republic, *a decree (relative to the act of navigation of that nation)* was passed, by which a duty, of tonnage of 50 sols per ton was imposed on foreign vessels entering the ports of France, and of six sols per ton on French vessels.

In the third year of the French Republic, a law was passed, imposing a duty of 18 livres 15 sols per quintal on tobacco imported in French vessels, and of 25 livres on tobacco imported into the ports of France in foreign vessels; which duty has since been increased to 30 livres per quintal, when imported in foreign ships, and to 20 livres when in French ships; making a difference of 120 livres or 22 dollars and 90 cents per hhd. of 1200 lbs. against the importation of tobacco into France in American vessels. This discriminating duty amounts in fact, to the prohibiting of the importation of tobacco in American vessels, into France.

Your committee further state, that by a late law, France has imposed a discriminating duty of 50 per cent. on the duties payable on sugar, coffee, cocoa and other West India goods, when imported in French ships, on similar goods when imported in foreign ships into her ports.

The Committee take leave to exhibit herewith, (No. 1.) statements of exports, imports and tonnage, as they relate to France, Great Britain, and the U. States. And a statement, (No. 2) shewing the exports from the United States, to the European ports of Great Britain and France, of the following articles, to wit:—

Pot and pearl ashes, ginseng, iron, pitch, rosin, rice, tobacco, tar, fish-oil, turpentine, bees-wax, and cotton, and the total value of exports to those nations, for the year 1802.

Sweden and Denmark have laws imposing discriminating duties highly favorable to their carrying trade. Spain also, by its navigation laws, gives important advantages to its own shipping over those of foreign nations, trading to her ports. Holland also, has her discriminating duties, which in their consequences, are injurious to the commercial interest of the United States.

Two modes have presented themselves to your committee, to obviate the disadvantages resulting to the carrying trade of the United States, from the countervailing and discriminating duties already recited. The one to increase our discriminating duties, so as to meet the injuries now experienced from the operation of those and the countervailing duties of other nations. The other to relinquish our discriminating duties, (so far as they relate to goods, wares, and merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the nation, to which the ship by whom the same are imported, may belong,) in favor of such foreign nation, as will agree to abolish such of their discriminating or countervailing duties, as are in their operation injurious to the interest of the United States.

The first mode would, in its consequences, lead to a commercial warfare between the United States and foreign nations. Admit for instance, that the United States should increase her discriminating duties—will not foreign nations also increase theirs in every instance, and at every time the United States shall pursue their plan of increase. If so, your committee, are at a loss to perceive what benefit could arise to the interest of the United States from such a system.

The second mode appears to your committee, more consistent with the true interest, as well as with the peaceful disposition of the United States.—They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the several acts, imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty of tonnage, between foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States, in foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States, ought to be repealed; so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ships or vessels may belong—such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation, whenever the President shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished.

A few hundred weight of Baltimore manufactured loaf Sugar, and a parcel of Seine Twine, of a very superior quality, just received and for sale by

STEUART & BEALL.

N. B. They have on hand, French, Peach, and Apple Brandy, Whiskey, Tar and Flour by the barrel, a large supply of Salt and Plaister of Paris and shad.

Jan. 17, 1803. eptm

WASHINGTON CITY

MONDAY, January 17, 1803.

BY THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the first Article of the Terms and Conditions declared by the President of the United States on seventeenth day of October, 1791, for regulating the Materials and manner of of Buildings and Improvements on the Lots in the City of Washington, it is provided "that the outer and party walls of all Houses in the said City, shall be built of Brick or Stone;" and by the third Article of the same Terms and Conditions it is declared, that the wall of no house shall be higher than 40 feet to the roof in any part of the City, nor shall any be lower than 35 feet on any of the Avenues: *And whereas* the above recited Articles were found to impede the settlement in the City of Mechanics and others, whose circumstances did not admit of erecting houses authorized by the said regulations, for which cause the operation of the said Articles has been suspended by several Acts of the President of the United States from the fifth day of June, 1796, to the first day of January, 1803, and the beneficial effects arising from such suspension having been experienced; it is deemed proper to revive the same, with the exception hereafter mentioned. WHEREFORE I, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, do declare, that the first and third Articles above recited shall be, and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of January, 1804, and that all houses which shall be erected in the said City of Washington, previous to the said first day of January, 1804; conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid shall be considered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden house covering more than 320 square feet, or higher than twelve feet from the sill to the eve shall be erected—nor shall such house be placed within 24 feet of any brick or stone house.

Given under my hand this 15th January, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON.

[By Authority.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES;
*AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.*

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the Naval Service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expences of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid sum shall be paid, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same object; and secondly, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATH'L. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
APPROVED, Jan. 14th, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Hyde.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the proper accounting officers liquidate and settle the account of Charles Hyde, for his services as judge advocate to the army, from the second day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, to the fifteenth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, both inclusive; and that he be allowed such pay and emoluments for said services, in addition to his pay, in the line, as were, at that time allowed by law to officers acting in that capacity.

NATH'L. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
APPROVED, Jan. 14th, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Providing for lighting the Avenues and Streets.

SECT. 1. *BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington,* That the Mayor be authorised to cause to be placed on the most public avenues and streets, lamps, to supply them with oil, and to employ persons to attend to the lighting and keeping them in order.

SECT. 2. *And be it enacted,* That a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the above purpose.

JAMES BARRY,
President of the First Chamber of the City Council of Washington.
DANL. CARROLL, of Dudr.
President of the Second Chamber of the City Council of Washington.
APPROVED, Jan. 12th, 1803.
ROBERT BRENT,
Mayor of the City of Washington.
True Copy,
Test.
THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscribers will expose to Public Sale, on Friday the fourth day February next, on the premises, all that tract or parcel of land called Harrison's Security, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing 419 1-2 acres, whereon Mr. William Davidson lately resided. This land lies on West river, and has thereon an excellent dwelling-house and all necessary out houses, and three small dwelling-houses now occupied by tenants. The farm is very highly improved, and the soil well adapted for the growth of Indian corn and wheat. The situation is remarkable for its convenience to fish, oysters, and wild fowl of every kind.

The terms of sale of the above tract of land are, that the purchaser shall pay one fourth part of the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, giving bond with approved security to pay one third of the balance in three months, one other third in six months, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale, with interest from the said day of sale.

The subscribers will also expose to public sale, on Wednesday the ninth day of February next, at Mr. Rhodes's tavern, in the City of Washington, sundry lots or parcels of ground in the said city, in the following squares, to wit, parts of squares No. 212, 213, 214, 215, 220, 222, 248, 251, 252, 281, 282, 283, 285, 287, 316, 340, 341, 342, 367, 368, 372, 373, being in the whole 113 lots. The lots or parcels of ground offered for sale in the above squares have been subdivided into convenient building lots, and the whole of them lie to the north-east of the president's square, and some of them bind on the said square.

The terms of sale of the above lots or parcels of ground are, good negotiable notes, with approved endorsers, one third of the purchase money payable in sixty days, one other third in ninety days, and the residue in one hundred and twenty days from the day of sale, with legal interest from the said day of sale.

The whole of the aforegoing property having been mortgaged by William Davidson to William Campbell, (which has since been assigned to Thomas Snowden) is offered for sale for the purpose of raising the sum for which it was mortgaged, with interest.

Upon payment of the whole purchase money the subscribers are authorised to execute deeds for the property sold.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, } Trustees.
TH HARRIS, Jun. }

Jan 17, 1803.

Fifty Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber some time in June 1800, a negro woman named Rynar about 25 or 30 years old, about five feet high, dark complexion, speaks good English, and is very artful. Rynar is a very good cook, and sows with her needle equal to most women—Rynar was raised by Mr Debut and sold from that estate to Mr Robertson, and he sold her to Mr. Rev. Sothern, who sold her to me—It is likely she has fears on her back, as she has been severely whipped, has a husband who is known by the name of free Joe or Joe Wood—He very often works in the city of Washington, and it is likly Rynar is near that place. Rynar has a sister very like herself who was set free and lives with Mr. Addison near Grub town—Rynar is sometimes in the neighborhood of Mr. Samuel Molton's in Charles county who has her brother. The above reward will be paid to any person that will lodge said negro in any jail and give information to Mr. J. B. Dent of Charles county, or Mr Joseph Turner of Port Tobacco who will give information thereof to me by a letter directed to Messrs. Haile and Sims Union Courthouse South Carolina, and the money paid as soon as I can get her and take her out of jail.

JOHN S. SIMS.

P. S. Mr. J. B. Dent has power to Sell her for me.

Jan. 17 1803. 3t

POST-OFFICE,
Washington, January 15th, 1803.

THE Postmaster having often, but in vain, solicited those with whom accounts of Postage have been kept, to be punctual in payment, is compelled by duty to give notice, that after the publication hereof, no futher credit for postage will be given to any person or persons whomsoever, except those who have called at the office regularly once a quarter and made payment as required.—The losses which have been sustained by giving credit and the trouble, expence, and inconvenience of keeping, copying, and presenting for payment a great number of accounts, without the smallest profit or advantage to the Office, might be assigned as a sufficient reason for discontinuing the practice, even if payments were made in all cases on the first application, but as a considerable sum, which the Post Master has been obliged to pay to the Government, yet remains due to him from various persons, it cannot reasonably be EXPECTED, that he will involve himself further.

P. S. Deposits in advance, or satisfactory arrangements with the Letter carrier may, perhaps, be conveniently made by most of the Inhabitants.