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ANCHOR TAVERN And Oyster House.

G. PITT cannot omit returning his unfeigned thanks, to his friends in the District, and the community at large for that distinguished and generous support he has received since he opened the above tavern, and assures them every exertion shall be used to render the travellers transient abode comfortable, and the citizens of the district agreeable.

Notwithstanding the severe and inclement season, he has been, and shall be during the season, supplied with oysters in the shells for although the expence of procuring them is considerable, and their conveyance troublesome; yet the satisfaction he feels in obliging his friends renders every obstacle a pleasure.

His liquors are of the first quality—his oysters as good as can be procured—his rooms warm, and himself devoted to their service.

George Town, Feb. 13—3t

REPORT,

Of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, respecting the Island of Nantucket.

[*Concluded.*]

Boston, 25th September, 1803.

SIR,

In pursuance of our appointment communicated in your letters of the 25th July last, the undersigned have visited the Island of Nantucket, and having made the necessary survey of the harbor, bar and shoals contiguous to it; beg leave to submit to your consideration the following Report.

That the harbor of Nantucket, situated on the north side, is a safe, capacious, and covenenient port having a sufficient depth of water, for all the purposes of the commerce of the island. On the eastern side, there is a large gulf, which extends in that direction six miles, and varies in breadth from one half to two miles; into this gulph the tide flows four feet, at the ebb, the water on passing by Brant Point where the passage is narrowest, acquires an increased degree of velocity and runs at the rate of 2-1-2 miles in an hour, from thence it spreads and passes over a wide extent of shoals to the sea. At Brant Point where the current is most rapid, the channel is twenty-six feet deep, from this point it gradually shoals in proportion as the rapidity of the current diminishes by the spreading of the water, till it reaches the bar, where the force which the water acquires in its passage by Brant Point is spent.

The entrance to this harbor is obstructed by a bar, or range of sand banks, which extends from the eastern shore, in a western direction, across the mouth of the harbor, to the shoals which surround Tuckanuc island, and join the western extremity of Nantucket. On this bar there is at low tide but four feet of water, except on that part which lies in the direction of the channel, marked on the chart which accompanies this with a dotted line, at that place there are three sand banks lying parallel to each other, measuring from the edge of the outer, to the edge of the inner bank, eleven hundred and twenty two feet, on which the water varies in depth, from five to six feet, and between the banks, from 6 1-2 to seven, and without this part of the bar, the water suddenly deepens to 2 1-2 fathoms.

We are of opinion that it is very practicable to remove the obstruction to the entrance of this harbor, by opening a passage to the channel through this part of the bar, which is obviously the most proper place, as a greater depth of water can be obtained here with the same labor, than at any other part of the bar. By digging across these banks to the depth of 2 1-2 and three feet, a channel may be procured, eight feet deep at low water, and as the common tides flow here four feet, there will be twelve feet at high water. This is the greatest depth that can be had, without removing the bed of the channel that lies within the bar to a great distance. The expense of forming a channel one hundred and fifty feet wide, which will be sufficient, and of the depth above mentioned, conformable to the annexed estimate, amounts to 16,045, say, sixteen thousand and forty five dollars. But we have no hesitation to offer our opinion, that this work only would prove but a temporary removal of the difficulty, for such is the nature of the sand, and such the exposed situation of the place, unless some power is formed and applied to keep the passage open, the bar would in a short time be replaced.

Judging from the effect produced by the current at Brants Point, we are of opinion that the plan which promises the most successfully to effect this purpose, is to contract the passage of the water from the harbour, as near to the bar as is practicable, by this mean to increase the current, and give it a direction, through that part of it where it is proposed to dig the channel, to accomplish this plan, it will be necessary to build two piers, of the form and in the situation they are marked out on the chart, where we have found on examination at the depth of two and three feet below the sand, a bottom of clay, which affords a very proper foundation for such an erection. Should the current after passing the end of the Piers, take a course different from the one intended, (and it is possible it may) it will become necessary to increase the length of the Pier on the side it may turn. The plan of the piers forwarded with this, is in our opinion the cheapest and perhaps the best calculated to resist the storms to which they would be exposed, they are constructed by driving piles into the sand and clay, and raised two feet above high water mark, to admit the sea to break over them, and closed on every side so as to prevent the water from entering, and afterwards filled up with sand. The expense of building the piers, the cost of materials and necessary machines, amounts agreeable to the annexed estimate, to 38,075 dollars, say thirty eight thousand and seventy five dollars, which added to the sum estimated for removing the bar, will make the sum fifty four thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, to complete the whole work.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS,
LEMUEL COX.

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying his Report, respecting the levying new, and more specific duties, on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States; prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, *January* 23d, 1804.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report, prepared in obedience to to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 21st of February, 1803.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of February, 1803,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS—

That the articles in the annexed statement are susceptible of being taxed in proportion to quantity instead of value.

That the great variations in prices, arising from the various places where the articles are purchased, from fluctuations at the same places, and from the different modes of purchasing, render it difficult to state with precision, in conformity with the resolution, what specific duty, instead of that now laid, would neither increase nor diminish the revenue; but that from the best materials which have been obtained, the duties, which, in the annexed table, are stated as equal to those now laid, appear equivalent to the present duties *ad valorem* computed on the highest market value.

And that the alterations in the rate of duty, which will be found in the last column of the statement, have been suggested by some of the collectors.

Although not embraced by the resolution of the House, it is respectfully suggested, that a small difference in the rate of duties respectively laid on the importion of the several manufactures of hemp and flax, cotton, silk, wool, paper, leather and hard ware, for the purpose of ascertaining with precision the amount consumed in the United States of each class, would hereafter enable the legislature, without risk to the revenue, to introduce from time to time such modifications as might appear most favorable to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, 23d January, 1804.

STATEMENT

OF ARTICLES, ON THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH NEW SPECIFIC DUTIES MAY BE LAID.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	Specific duty equal to duty now paid.		Alterations in specific duty proposed by several collectors.	
		DOLLS.	CTS.	DOLLS.	CTS.
FISH.					
Cod, dried,	Cwt.	37	1-2		
Salmon, pickled,	barrel.	75		1	
Mackarel, do.		45			
Shad, do.		37	1-2		75
Herring, do.		28			50
FRUIT.					
Almonds, soft shelled,	lb.	2	1-2		
——— hard do.		2			
Currants,		2			
Prunes and Plumbs,		2			2
Figs,		1	1-2		
Raisins, muscadel,		1	1 2		
Do. in boxes and jars,		1	1 2		
Do. in casks,		1			1 1-2
Pine Apples,	100	60			
Cocoa Nuts,		60		1	
Lemons,		18			
Oranges,		18			50
Limes,		8			20
GLASS.					
Black quart bottles,	Grace.	60			75
Window, English,					
Not above 8 by 10,	100s. f.	1	60		
——— 10 by 12,		1	75	1	75
Above,		2	25		
Do. German,					
Not above 8 by 10,		1			
——— 10 by 12,		1	20	1	25
Above,		1	50		
GUN-POWDER.					
First quality,	Cwt.	8	25		
Second do.		2	75	3	
IRON.					
Old,			25		25
Bar,			60		75
Hoop and Slit,			90	1	
Sheet,		1	20	1	25
PAINTS.					
White lead in oil,		2			
Do. dry,		1	90	2	
Red lead in oil,		1	50		
Do. dry,		1	35	1	50
Yellow Ochre in oil,		1	50		
Do. dry,			60	1	
Spanish Brown in oil,			80		
Do. dry,			20		50
PEWTER.					
Plates and Dishes,	lb.		3 1-2		5
Quick Silver,			5 1-2		10
SPICES.					
Cassia,			3		6
Cinnamon,			20		20
Cloves,			20		20
Mace,		1	25	1	25
Nutmegs,			50		50
Tallow,			1		1 1-2
NANKEENS.					
Short,	piece.		9		10
Long,			14		15
Blue,			15		
Russian Sheeting,		2			
Do. Duck,		1	80	2	
Ravens do.		1	20	1	50
UMBRELLAS.					
Silk, East India,			35		50
Do. other,			50		75
Cotton,			25		30
(A) NAILS.					
From 3d to 8d.	lb.		2		3
Under 3d.			2	15 p. c. ad val.	
(B) Segars,	thousand,		30	2	
(C) Seines,	lb.	unascertained.			4
(D) Shoes.					
Kid and Morocco,	pair,		15		25
(E) WINE.					
Sicily,	gallon,		23		30
(F) Saddles and Saddlery,		12 1-2 p. ct.		15 per cent. ad valor.	

(A) Spikes and nails now pay a duty of 2*d* per pound, which is therefore much lower, in proportion to the value on nails of a small, than on those of a large size: the alteration proposed in the last column would equalize the duty.

(B) Segars now pay, under the name of tobacco, a duty of 6*d* per pound, which is less than 5 per cent. on the value.

(C) Seines now pay an ad valorem duty of 12 1-2 per cent. twine pays 4 dollars per cwt. it is proposed to lay a similar duty on seines.

(D) Kid and Morocco shoes now pay the same duty as leather shoes, viz. 15 cents per pair; it is proposed to lay on them a duty equal to that laid on silk shoes, viz. 25 cents a pair.

(E) Sicily wine being non-enumerated, now pays 23 cents per gallon; it is proposed to lay on it a duty of 30 cents as on Lisbon wine, to which it is said to be at least equal in quality.

(F) All manufactures of leather now pay 15 per cent. ad valorem, saddles and parts of saddles excepted, which pay only 12 1-2 per cent.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, January 13.

Debate on Mr. Rodney's motion for the extinguishment of the Balances reported to be due by several states.

(Continued.)

Mr. SOUTHARD. I rise Mr. Chairman, to give a reason for the vote I shall soon be called upon to give. Every member of this House, who has preceded me on this question, has drawn conclusions, and founded this opinions in favor of the state he represents, arising from the partial and circumscribed knowledge he has of the subject under consideration.

Gentlemen appear to have formed their judgement, of the justice of the report of the commissioners, from what they themselves have seen or heard, of the sufferings of the respective states from whence they came, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain.

Were I, Mr. Chairman, to take the same ground, and point out to you, by taking a view of the sufferings of the state I have the honor to represent, the supplies she furnished, and the services rendered, it would appear that she would not yield to any other state in the union.

But I acknowledge my information is too limited, to form my opinion from this source. I consider the commissioners who settled the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and who reported those balances, as having been men of talents, knowledge, and integrity; mutually chosen by all the parties concerned, and that each state by their agent furnished them with the evidences of their respective claims, and therefore, as standing on higher ground, than any member on this floor, and possessed of more information on this subject, than this House collectively.

It was well observed by the gentleman from Delaware, who introduced this resolution into the House, that those balances were occasioned by, or grew out of the war.

It was a common danger, sir, that pressed these states into the union, for their mutual defence against a powerful enemy. The old Congress under these circumstances, entered into a confederation, and resolved, that to defray the expense of the war, on final settlement, each state should bear their just proportion of the expence of the war, according to the principles therein prescribed.

In pursuance of this object, commissioners were appointed, and several laws have been passed by Congress, for the purpose of carrying those resolves into effect.

I consider Mr. Chairman, the settlement just from the subsequent acts of the national legislature. The report of the commissioners was accepted by the parties concerned, and the balances due the creditor states funded—But they went further, the state of New-York, actually paid about 250,000 dollars in part of the debt due from her.—The legislature of Pennsylvania made proprovision for the payment of the whole sum due from that state. North Carolinia, another debtor state, and who is now so much opposed, if I am rightly informed when she ceded to the United States a part of her territory, now the state of Tennessee, bound the citizens of that district, to pay their proportion of this debt—This, however, I am not certain of, I have it only from information; If I am wrong, the gentlemen from that state will correct me.

I adduce these facts to shew in what light congress viewed this subject at the time when the commissioners made their report. I presume the national legislature at that time, though less in number, were as competent to judge of the justice of the settlement as this House now is, though more numerous.

But gentlemen in favor of extinguishing the balances, say, the debtor states will not pay, and if they would, there is no way pointed out for them to do it. If they will turn to the act of Congress, passed February 15th, 1799, they will there find there is a way provided by law for these balances to be paid.

I am opposed to the resolution to extinguish, because it tends to weaken and destroy the confidence of the citizens of the United States in their government, for, sir, the hand that would blot out the balances due from the debtor