As the duties, which constitute the Mediterranean fund, have not been noticed in these statements, it will be sufficient to observe that the annual amount of that fund, calculated on the average of the same three years, would be — 877,000

Of which the portion arising from importations from Great Britain, may be computed at dolls. 780,000

And that from importations from all other countries, at — 97,000

877,000

II. Duties collected on articles re-exported.

These, which may be considered as the revenue derived from the carrying trade, consist of three items, viz.

1st. The three and a half per cent. retained on all drawbacks, have amounted, during the three years 1802, 1803, and 1804, to the following sums, viz.

In 1802, . . .	180,088
In 1803, . . .	138,732
In 1804, . . .	188,163
	506,983

Making, on the average of those years, an amount of near 170,000

2dly. Ten per cent. on the duty upon such goods, imported in foreign vessels, as are re-exported, estimated at 10,000

3dly. The duties paid on such articles as are for various causes re-exported, without being entitled to drawback, cannot be ascertained with precision, particularly as relates to merchandise paying duties ad valorem.

By an estimate, however, which is considered as nearly correct, it appears that the annual value of all other articles, thus exported, amounts for the 3 years above mentioned, to near 650,000 dollars, the duties on the importation of which did not fall short of 130,000

The annual amount of merchandise, paying duties ad valorem, which was re-exported during the same years, amounts by the collectors' returns to 9,772,000 dollars. The annual value of the same species of merchandise, on which the drawback was allowed, during the three calendar years, 1802, 1803 and 1804, amounted precisely to 4,411,000 dollars, but on account of the differences between the exportations of the last quarters of the years 1801 and 1804, may, for the three years, commencing on the 1st of October, 1801, and ending on the 30th of September, 1804, be estimated at 4,760,000 dollars, leaving still a difference of more than five millions of dollars between the total amount exported, as valued in the collectors' returns, and the true value of the amount on which the drawback was allowed. Supposing the value in the collectors' returns to have been over-rated 12 per cent. there would still remain an amount of near four millions of dollars exported, without the drawback having been allowed, and the duties on which may be estimated at 540,000

670,000

850,000

Making altogether eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for duties not paid by consumers, within the United States, but derived directly from the carrying trade. Measures were taken last year to obtain more correct data on that subject, the result of which will appear in the annual report of exports for the year ending on the 30th September, 1805.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 28th, 1806.

For Sale.

The subscriber has from 5 to 600 bushels of the first quality of James river coal to sell, which if not sold by private sale, will be offered at public sale, on Saturday the 15th inst. All sums above 20 dollars 90 days, by giving negotiable notes at the bank of Columbia, in the city.

JOSEPH HUDDLESON.

March 5—

Fresh Garden Seeds, &c.

THEOPHILUS HOLT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has received from London per ship Mars to Baltimore, and for sale, a very extensive assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, garden tools grass seeds, bird seed. Split peas and flour of mustard by the pound.

He also has for sale a variety of bulbous flower roots, fruit trees, flowering shrubs, Lombardy poplars, &c. &c.

The customary allowance made to Gardeners and those who purchase to sell again.

Washington City, Dec. 13—2awtf

P. S. An assortment of the garden seeds are for sale at Dr. OTT's George Town.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the [illegible] ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in jail shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,
January 29—wtf

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from the Rev. George Ralph, to Samuel Tyler, deceased, and Mary Pottinger, will be sold at Public sale for cash, on Tuesday the first day of April next, at Mr. Chapalier's tavern, Charlotte Hall Academy in St. Mary's county, a tract or parcel of land, called HULSTON, situate, lying, and being in the vicinity of said academy in St. Mary's county aforesaid, containing about 150 acres also 6 negroes, consisting of three valuable men, a woman and two likely boys.

MARY POTTINGER, Survivor of Samuel Tyler.

Prince George's county, March 3—wst

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned Lots of ground are offered for sale, either separately or by squares, on liberal terms either for cash or on credit—they are all free from mortgage or incumbrance, and are subject to no litigation or contest, as the titles are derived by immediate conveyances from the chancellor of Maryland and the commissioners of Washington, to Messrs Henry Pratt, Thomas Willing Francis, John Miller, jun. John Ashley & Jacob Baker, trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Square No. 54 Lot no 9—sq 72 Lots no 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 15 18—sq 84 Lot no 1—sq 85 Lots no 20 21 22—sq 103 Lots no 7 8—sq 145 Lots no 1 2 7 8—sq 146 Lots no 1 2 3—sq 147 Lot no 4—sq 163 Lots no 5 6 7 12 13 14—sq 258 Lots no 6 7 10 11 12 15 16—sq 293 Lots no 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13 18—sq 349 Lots no 1 2 8—sq 376 Lots 10 16 17 18—sq 207 Lots no 3 4 7 8 9 17 18—sq 487 Lots no 5 6 7 10—sq 488 Lots 8 9 12—sq 489 Lots 5 6 9 sq 491 Lots 10 11 12 16 19 20 24—sq 493 Lots no 7 8—sq 494 Lots no 8 9 10—sq 531 Lots 3 4 8 11 12 13 14—sq 533 Lots no 13 15 16 17—sq 584 Lots no 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24—sq 588 whole square East of 590 whole square.—sq 635 Lots no 1 2 3 5 6 9 19—sq 638 Lots no 1 2 3—sq 633 Lot no 1—sq 640 Lots no 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—sq 641 whole square—sq 622 Lots no 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 19—East of 643 Lot no 2—south of 643 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 28—sq 644 Lots no 1 5 7 west of 645 whole square—sq 878 Lots no 16 17 18 19 20—sq 973 Lots no 4 5 6 7 8 20 21—sq 995 Lots 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18—south of 1019 Lots no 1 2 4—sq 1020 Lots no 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38—sq 1021 Lot no 1—sq 1022 Lot no 2—sq 1023 Lots no 4 5 7 8 9 10—sq 1024 Lots no 1 2 3 7—sq 1045 Lots no 9 10 12—sq 1046 Lots no 2 14 15—sq 1047 Lots no 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19 20—sq 1048 Lots no 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23.

Persons disposed to purchase are desired to apply to the subscriber at Mrs. Frost's near the capitol.

JAMES GREENLEAF, Agent and attorney to the trustees of the Aggregate Fund.

Feb 24—w6t

A HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on Tuesday the 25th of March next at Mr. King's tavern near the premises, on a credit of 90 days, a two story BRICK HOUSE, with two rooms and a passage on each floor, a cellar and dry well therein. This house is situated on Lot No. 10 in square 728, on East Capitol street. Negotiable notes with approved indorsers payable at the Bank of Columbia, or Washington Branch Bank, will be required of the purchaser and when paid a good title will be made by

SAMUEL TYLER, Executor of Samuel Tyler, deceased.

March 3—w3t

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. SMITH,

ON perusing the Intelligencer of the 28th ult. I read with considerable satisfaction a publication headed "Relations with Great-Britain," taken from the Enquirer, in which it appears this sensible and apparently well disposed writer has not been correctly informed of some particular facts on which he, in a great degree, founds his plan. Contrasting the special circumstances of the country and the conduct of the government at different periods, may be very useful in the present crisis. I agree with him, that there is a great similarity between the circumstances of the U. S. with respect to her foreign relations at the first session of the third Congress, and the present time; but I design to show that there are also very striking shades of difference. I will first, however, shew, that this intelligent writer is not correctly informed of the measures pursued at the first session of the Congress which met on the 2d of December, 1793.

In an early period of that session, Mr. Madison submitted seven resolutions to the House of Representatives, containing such commercial regulations and restrictions, as were calculated to place the commerce of the U. S. in a permanent manner, and on a more independent and respectable footing with relation to foreign nations. No particular nation was named in Mr. Madison's resolutions; but though they were calculated to apply equally to all nations, yet from the extraordinary claims of Britain, they would have affected her interests more than those of any other nation. The resolutions were referred to the committee of the whole House.

The intrinsic importance of the resolutions, and the great degree of talents and commercial information displayed in the ample and lengthy discussion which they received in the committee of the whole house, very much engaged the attention of the citizens of the U. S. but though they were so fully discussed, and nearly all agreed to in the committee, yet they were not reported to the House; they are, therefore, not found on the journals. They were not formed into a bill, and could not, consequently, be sent to the Senate, or be negatived by the casting vote of the Vice-President, as has been asserted by the writer. As he has only mentioned this measure of that session, and has been mistaken in his statement of it, it may be proper to state the measures of that session more fully. The above is necessarily stated from memory: the following shall be chiefly taken from the records.

It is necessary to observe, that when the third Congress met, the principal grounds of complaint against Britain were the capturing our ships employed in carrying the property of the subjects of France, and her interdicting supplies to that nation, in pursuance of the instructions of the 8th of June, 1793. On the 6th of Nov. following, and not a month before the session of Congress commenced, new orders were given, which extended the aggressions to such a degree as threatened the ruin of our commerce, and alarmed and agitated the whole U. S. These aggressions were not known when Mr. Madison's resolutions were submitted to the House, and therefore they were not calculated to meet that object.

On the 26th of March an embargo for 30 days was agreed to by the House. It passed the Senate the next day, and was promptly put in execution by the President. On the 27th Mr. Dayton offered to the House a resolution for sequestrating the debts due to the subjects of G. Britain. This resolution was also referred to the committee of the whole; but after a short discussion the subject was dropped. On the 5th of April, the late Mr. Clark, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution for a limited and provisional non-intercourse with Britain, which was agreed to, and a bill ordered, which, on the 25th of April, passed the House by a majority of 58 to 34 votes; and it was without delay transmitted to the Senate.

While this bill was depending before the Senate, the President laid before that House the nomination of Mr. Jay, as envoy extraordinary to the court of London. Information had been received a short time before, that Britain had, on the 8th day of January, favourably revised her orders of the 6th Nov. on which the President determined to send an envoy, but delayed it until this bill should come to its last stage. It was believed that the nomination of the envoy prevented the bill being passed by a large majority of the Senate; but though the bill did not become a law, it was an ample expression of the public sentiment.

On the 18th of April a resolution passed both Houses, and was approved by the President, to extend the embargo till the 25th of May. These are all the measures known to have passed during that session on our relations with Britain.

If the sensible writer on *Relations with Britain* had possessed full and correct information of the measures of government during that period, doubtless he would not have taken it as the standard of Federal policy, as he has done in the beginning of his third paragraph, where he says, "*let us then revert to the policy of the federal administration while yet in its bud.*" If by administration, executive measures only are intended, it will not apply to the case further than that the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointing an envoy, and giving instructions for negociation; prescribing rules for regulating or restraining commerce with foreign nations and the Indian tribes, declaring war, and prescribing every rule relating to it, belongs to Congress, and consequently to the legislative and not to the executive administration of the government. And it must be admitted that the Congress, which met on the 2d of December, 1793, viz. the third Congress, was not a federal administration, agreeably to the modern acceptation of that term.

I have proposed to shew that there were strong shades of difference between the circumstances of the U. S. at that period and the present. At that period numerous tribes of savages, several of them formerly unknown to us, desolated our frontier settlements to a great extent, and had two years before, not only defeated, but almost annihilated our army. Another army, to proceed into the Indian country, had to be raised and supported at an extraordinary expence, besides the expence of a defensive protection of the extensive frontiers. Our captives, who had long lain in chains, subject to the most severe oppression in Algiers, were to be redeemed, and our commerce in the Mediterranean either be protected, or else wholly deserted. Notwithstanding an excise, a tax the most repugnant to the feelings of the citizens, of any that can be named, and the most expensive and difficult to collect, was then levied; the revenue comparatively was very small, and numerous claims were against it that have been since extinguished. The British were possessed of our western posts, which became the great rendezvous of the savage tribes, and from whence they were openly supplied with not only food and clothing, but with arms and ammunition, and otherwise encouraged, not only to attack our armies, but to desolate our frontiers. At that period, too, our magazines and arsenals were very scantily supplied, and no fortification had been made at our ports and harbors. Add to this, that our government was almost in its infancy. It had not acquired confidence with foreign nations, nor sufficient respect at home. To monarchists, it appeared a heap of confusion,—to European republics, it appeared an Utopian novelty,—and at home it was only considered as a government of experiment. The tonnage of shipping, the property of citizens of the U. S. was vastly inferior at that period to what it is now: and our commercial capital was not then sufficient to procure freights equal to our tonnage.

It is time however to take a view of the circumstances of the U. S. at present. The Indian tribes not only within the territory, but in the vicinity of the territories of the U. S. are now not only peaceable but friendly, and the western posts are completely in our possession. Our population since that time has encreased perhaps fifty per cent. and our settlements are greatly extended and prosperous. Our captives not only from Algiers, but from Tripoli, are redeemed, our commerce in the Mediterranean is free and prosperous, and our flag respected by all the powers bordering on that sea. Our revenue is double the neat amount it was at that period, and fewer claims exist against it; our land having come fairly into the market produces a solid, permanent, and encreasing fund. Numerous debts are discharged, and the funded debt, both domestic and foreign, which originated from the revolutionary war, is much reduced, and sufficient funds for its final extinguishment are in operation, and all the internal taxes are repealed.

Large sums have been expended in fortifying our ports and harbors, and our magazines of arms and ammunition are comparatively well supplied. Though we have no line of battle ships, we have a respectable fleet of frigates, and smaller craft, which have been so well conducted as to do honor to the national flag. Our government is respected abroad, and enjoys the confidence of the citizens at home. The credit of our finances is established beyond a surmise of doubt, and our commercial capital has encreased beyond the encrease of our tonnage of shipping.

This statement, though hastily drawn and ill digested, is believed by the writer to be a true description of the strong shades of difference between the circumstances in which the U. S. were involved during the first session of the third Congress and the present.

It is proper to observe, that though the circumstances and resources of the U. S. were very different in the time the third Congress met, from what they are at present. Yet the objects to be obtained, and the party with which we have to contend, and the aggressions of which we complain, are the same; and it must be admitted that the U. S. are in a much better situation now to conduct the contest with advantage than they were at that period. At that period the resolutions submitted to the House by Mr. Madison, and which though, not on the Journals of Congress, have left a lasting impression on the minds of the people of the U. S. not being calculated to meet aggressions not known when they were proposed, were laid aside. Mr. Dayton's resolution for sequestration was also dropped, not because it was wrong in itself, but because it was prematurely brought forward. The embargo passed with shut doors, was approved of by all the branches of the government, it is believed unanimously. But it was only the provisional non-intercourse bill that passed through all the usual forms of a law in both Houses till the third reading, when it was negatived by one vote in the Senate.

Various resolutions have been submitted at the present session of Congress. On a superficial examination of the resolutions offered in both Houses, viz. Mr. Smith's in the Senate, Mr. Nicholson's, Mr. Clay's, and Mr. Crowninshield's, in the House of Representatives, various features of Mr. Madison's resolutions may be discerned; but it is only in the resolution submitted by Mr. Gregg that the features of the Bill rejected by one vote in the Senate in 1793 can be discerned. This I only state as a fact without giving any opinion on the case.

The aggressions of Britain carried to excess in consequence of the orders of the 6th of Nov. were not known here till a considerable time after the third Congress were in session; but the new principles of aggression and perversion of the law of nations were known to the members of the present Congress before they met, and the attention of Congress called to them by the President's message at the opening of the session. In the first paragraph of *Relations with Great Britain*, the writer says, "*our policy, it may be confidently predicted, will be widely dissimilar, and the redress obtained infinitely more valuable,*" &c. No part of this prediction is yet fulfilled, unless that a variety of resolutions on that subject have been referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, but no doubt, for good reasons, not yet discussed in that committee. The results of such discussion as has taken place in the Senate, and the opinions privately expressed by many of the members, that Congress ought to do nothing further this session with relation to Britain than to recommend to the President to negociate, do not promise fair for the accomplishment of this writer's prediction. There is still, however, ground to expect that Congress by some energetic expression of the public will, may strengthen the President's hands in order to render negociation more effectual. During the first session of the third Congress, the citizens were well disposed to make reprisals by sea and land, and submitted without complaint to the privations occasioned by the embargo, & shewed a willingness to submit to the privations consequent on a non-intercourse with Britain. An embargo now would be inexpedient; but there can be no doubt but the citizens will support any energetic measure and submit to any privation that Congress may think expedient. If a comparison is to be made between the wisdom and energy of a federal and republican administration it ought to be made between the fifth Congress and the present, and that cannot be done until the present Congress, or at least the present session is over.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

Our readers will perceive, by our Journal of Congressional proceedings, that the great national question at issue with Great Britain has at length seriously engaged the attention of the House of Representatives.

On Wednesday the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, when Mr. Gregg's resolution for a non-importation of British goods was taken into consideration. As we shall give this debate, at as early a period as possible, and very much in detail, we shall at present but briefly notice its character.

It was opened by Mr. Gregg, the mover of the resolution, who took a rapid view of the outrages, insults and oppressions of Britain, which appeared to him to be parts of a system deliberately planned, and which would probably be perseveringly adhered to, unless the government of the U. S. should make a decided and spirited stand against them. A non-importation of her goods, a measure altogether pacific, appeared to him the best instrument of recalling her to a sense of her true interest.

Mr. J. Clay followed. He allowed, in their fullest extent, the outrages & injustice of Britain; but he feared that the contemplated measure, so far from inflicting any serious injury on her, would react more injuriously on ourselves, and that it could not for any length of time be adhered to. He declared himself in favor of measures, which though apparently less energetic, would, by forming a part of a permanent and practicable system, prove more efficacious.

Mr. Crowningshield took the same ground with Mr. Gregg. He said the outraged honor and violated interests of the country demanded efficient measures, not of a warlike character, but such as would convince Britain that much as we valued her friendship, we would no longer submit to the degradations accumulated upon us. He was for peace. He believed the present measure eminently calculated to maintain it. Not that he was afraid of war from the effects it would produce. For in war we should be more than a match for Britain. We should make more captures, her provinces would fall, and the debts of her subjects would be at our mercy.

Mr. J. Randolph rose in reply about 2 o'clock, and continued on the floor till 5 o'clock. He pronounced the resolution a war measure, pushed forward by a spirit of mercantile avarice, calculated in its effects at once to expose the U. S. in her most vulnerable point, on the ocean; to aid the gigantic strides of Bonaparte, by making France mistress of the ocean; to translate her from the ground on which it became her to stand, & to carry her into maritime contests; & to endanger her liberties and the constitution.

ON THURSDAY, the debate was again resumed at noon, by Mr. *N. Williams*, who spoke in favor of the resolution.

He was followed by *Mr. Masters* on the opposite side.