WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

On Monday the two Chambers of the CITY COUNCIL of Washington convened under the Supplementary Act of the last session of Congress. Both Chambers having formed quorums:

The FIRST CHAMBER elected by ballot, *Samuel Harrison Smith*, President, and *John Gardiner* Secretary.

The SECOND CHAMBER elected *Nicholas King* President, and *Thomas Herty*, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Mayor and several committees appointed; when the two Chambers adjourned to Friday next at 5 o'clock P. M. A joint resolution having previously passed, fixing Tuesday and Friday at 5 o'clock P. M. as the stated times of meeting, subsequent to Friday.

MARRIED on *Sunday Evening*, the 10th inst. by the Reverend MR. MC. CORMICK, MR. WILLIAM KEAN to the *agreeable* MISS JULIA DOCKER, BOTH of *this city*.

Disposed as certain editors are to cavil at every act of the government, it was believed that in charity to commodore MORRIS, they would not in any manner have recalled the attention of the public to the late proceedings against him. Unable however to repress their impotent malice even in this case, they have with their accustomed illiberality, attributed it to a spirit of political intollerance—They have thus expected to avail themselves of the delusions of party to save the reputation of their friend, & to cast an odium upon the administration. It is not our purpose to add to the sufferings of Commodore Morris. We shall content ourselves in observing the misrepresentations of ignorance and impudence.

Com. Morris left the United States in April, 1802—and received his order of recall in the month of Sep. 1803—during all which time he was only about 14 days in sight of Tripoli.

The order of recall found him not on the enemy's coast, but in the harbour of Malaga.

As he was superseded and ordered home under circumstances so reproachful to him, it was the opinion of every military gentleman, and it was no doubt the expectation of the government, that he would have lost no time in demanding a court of enquiry upon his conduct. This we are authorised to state he did not do in any manner or form whatever. In the estimation of every military gentleman the not demanding an enquiry into his conduct cannot but be considered as a tacit admission of his consciousness that it would not bear an investigation—and the not doing it, would have justified the dismissing him as unworthy of a commission in the Navy of the United States. But it seems the President deemed it expedient, to obtain previously the fullest information upon the subject, and to afford to commodore Morris an opportunity of explaining and defending his conduct. For this purpose a court of enquiry was ordered which he attended in person, aided by counsel brought with him from New York—And thus his conduct was fairly submitted to the solemn examination and opinion of his brother officers, who must necessarily have had a fellow feeling for him and who must have known that they themselves might hereafter be judged by the same rule by which they were judging him. Upon their report the President acted, and to observe consistency, the opposition prints ought also to have ascribed to them a vindictive spirit of political intolerance.

Certain exceptions have been taken to the form of proceeding against commodore Morris—They say that he ought to have been tried not by a court of enquiry, but by a court martial—that the court ought to have consisted, not of two captains and one lieutenant, but of three captains—and that a judge advocate ought not to have been and never was before appointed in a court of enquiry.

With respect to the first exception, every person in any degree conversant in the proceedings of naval courts martial and courts of enquiry, well knows, that as no specific allegations had been exhibited by any officer against commodore Morris, Government could not consistently with its own dignity, or with the act of Congress, become informer, and order a court martial—The only regular proceeding warranted by the laws of this nation, and by the precedents of the British government, was the court of enquiry, as instituted in this case. In Great Britain, courts of enquiry are not the creatures of law, but merely of custom—In this country they are expressly authorised by an act of Congress passed 23d of April 1800, and consistently with the provisions of this statute, a Court Martial could not have been ordered. If the Editors who have expressed so much astonishment, that this Court of Enquiry consisted of two Captains and one Lieutenant, had taken the trouble to read the act of Congress, they would have found that a Court of Enquiry upon the conduct of an officer of the Navy, must consist of three commissioned officers—and a Lieutenant being a commissioned officer, is of course a legal and competent member—and after this intimation and reference to the statute, they will now find that in venturing to pronounce it a species of Court till this time unheard of, they have betrayed nothing but their ignorance of the laws of their country—Equal ignorance and equal impudence have they shewn in taking exception to a judge advocate officiating in a Court of Enquiry. The act of Congress, so far from not allowing a Judge Advocate to act, expressly declares him to be an essential member and even prescribes his duties.

The legality of making a Lieutenant a member of this court being ascertained, the only question that occurs is, was it expedient or right to appoint him in preference to a Captain. The only Captains in the United States at the time, not members of the court, were Nicholson, Murray, Rodgers, & James Barron. The two last were witnesses against Commodore Morris, and therefore, ought not to have been his judges—Murray and Morris having been considered as in a state of rancourous hostility to each other, it was no doubt conceived that Murray would not be considered a proper judge, and Nicholson being a relation of Murray was perhaps on that account deemed not sufficiently dispassionate—In tenderness then to Commodore Morris, instead of either of them a Lieutenant of respectable standing in the navy was appointed, who had never been heard to express an unfavorable opinion of Commodore Morris.

Equal ignorance of the subject do these Editors shew, in stating as a reason why Commodore Morris ought to have been tried by a Court Martial viz. That "in such case he would have been tried by none but Captains" By referring to the 35th article of the statute for the better government of the Navy, it will be found that a Lieutenant may be appointed a member of a Court Martial called upon any officer in the service.

As whatever evinces the general and growing prosperity of our country must be cause of felicitation to our citizens of all political descriptions, at the same time that it demonstrates the excellence of our political institutions, we have taken considerable pains in forming a comparative view of the exports of the last and the antecedent year; with a subjoined statement of the gradual rise of our exports for the last seven years.

This view is interesting in a variety of aspects.

1. It will establish the unprecedented growth of our exports, and the correspondent wealth of the country.

2. It will shew that our exports have advanced in a ratio vastly beyond the increase of our numbers.

3. It will mark the relative decline of one, and the relative augmentation of another staple production.

4. It will shew that many articles, which have been heretofore the subjects of importation are now those of exportation.

5. It will foster a useful spirit of enterprise among our farmers and planters to attend to the cultivation of new articles.

6. And it will enable us to ascertain, what articles are most permanently in demand, and command good prices.

TABLE I. *Being a Comparative view of the Exports of the successive years 1802 and 1803.*

		For year ending Oct. 1, 1802.	For year ending Oct. 1, 1803.	Increase the last year.	Decrease the last year.
Ashes, pot	tons	3,398	3,270	281	
——pearl,	ditto,	1,785	2,194		
Apples,	barrels,	5.825	9,593	3,768	
Beer, ale and porter, in casks,	gallons,	60,595	41,110		19 485
——bottles,	dozens,	5,499	648		4,851
Beef,	barrels,	61,520	77,934	16,414	
Biscuit, or ship bread,	do.	94.872	108,272	13,400	
Ditto,	kegs,	36,167	38,085	1,918	
Buckwheat,	bushels,	1,999	74		1,925
Barley,	do.	485	2,745	2,260	
Bran and shorts,	do.	616	1.221	605	
Beans,	do.	13,314	41 677	28,363	
Butter,	pounds,	2,361,576	2,489 954	128,378	
Boots,	pairs,	5,298	1,701		3.597
Bricks,	numbers,	1,546,375	736,000		810,375
Bark, essence	gallons,	75	1.336	1,261	
Corn, Indian	bushels,	1,633 283	2,079,608	346,325	
Cheese,	pounds,	1,332,224	1.278,721		53,503
Coffee,	do.	36.501,998	10 294,693		
Cocoa,	do.	3,878.526	367,177		
Chocolate,	do.	20.117	12,414		
Cotton,	do.	27,501 075	41,205,623	13,704,548	
Coals,	bushels,	13 422	1,886		
Candles, wax	pounds,	6 483	1,705		
——Spermacetti,	do.	135,637	236,738	101,101	
——Tallow,	do,	1,077,988	1,260,997	183,009	
Canvas, or sail cloth	pieces,	20	6		14
Cables and cordage,	cwt.	10.875	4,854		6 021
Cards, wool and cotton,	dozens,	1,090	298		792
——Playing,	do.	3,410	8,994		
Copper and brass manufactured,	dolls.	107,030	12 403		86,627
Coaches, and other carriages,	do.	23.285	9 893		13,392
Flour,	barrels,	1,156 248	1,311,853	155.605	
Fish, dried, or smoked,	quintals,	440,954	461,870	20,9 6	
——pickled,	barrels,	75 819	76 831	1,012	
——ditto,	kegs,	13 229	11,565		1.764
Furniture, houshould	dollars,	92.343	53 776		38,567
Flaxseed,	bushels,	155.358	311,459	156,101	
Flax,	pounds,	7,482	2,829		4.653
Gunpowder,	do.	212,918	67.367		145,551
Ginseng,	do.	201,910	384,979	183 069	
Hats,	dollars,	31,163	27,158		4,005
Hams and bacon,	pounds,	1,588,267	1,686,546	98,279	
Hairpowder,	do.	12.542	298		12,244
Hops,	do.	60,866	915 473	844,607	
Hemp,	cwt.	4,310	303		4,007
Hides, raw	number,	953	4 814	3,361	
Horned cattle,	do.	9,039	7.563		1,476
Horses,	do.	6,067	5.569		498
Hogs,	do.	5.5?1	6,859	1,333	
Iron, pig	tons,	935	877	342	
——bar,	do.	100	177	77	
——castings,	dollars,	21,106	5 923		15,183
——manufactured and steel	do.	317 825	41 412		276,413
Indigo,	pounds,	493,220	21 203		472 217
Lard,	do.	1,958,400	2,052,302	93,902	
Leather,	do.	123,215	95,923		27 292
Lead,	do.	241 978	61,918		180,060
Meal, Rye	bushels,	33 292	bbls. 28.273		
——Indian	do.	266,816	do. 133 606		
——Buckwheat	do.	3 260	do. 229		
——Oat	do.	——	——		
Mustard,	pounds,	2,012	1.585		427
Molasses,	gallons,	56,959	38,552		
Mules,	number,	1,003	344		
Medicinal drugs,	dolls.	15,037	69,900		
Merchandise, and all articles not enumerated,	do.	14,906,081	5,351,524		
Nails,	pounds,		216,718		
Oil, Linseed	gallons,	9.099	3,816		5,286
——Spermacetti	do.	28,470	46,984	18 514	
——Whale and other fish,	do.	379,976	550 535	170.559	
Oats,	bushels,	70,778	84,497	13,719	
Pease,	do.	90 825	48 650		42,175
Pork,	barrels,	78.239	96,602	18.363	
Pitch,	do.	3,091	4.808	1,717	
Potatoes,	bushels,	80,798	79,217		1,581
Poultry,	dozens,	6 683	7,694	1 011	
Rice,	tierces,	79.822	81,838	2 016	
Rye,	bushels,	2 492	50.753	48,261	
Rozin,	barrels,	3.189	5,861	2,672	
Spirits, foreign	gallons,	507 256	299.182		
——domestic from for. produce,	do.	747 939	802,965	55,026	
——domestic from dom. prod.	do.	58.533	18,126		40,407
Shoes and slippers,	pairs,	59.432	26,911		32,521
Skins and furs,	dollars,	316,030	532,367	216,337	
Saddlery,	do.	14,130	7,574		6,556
Silk, raw	pounds,	——	——		
Starch,	do.	7,735	7,166		569
Soap,	do.	1.789.302	1,475 886		313,416
Sugar, brown and other clayed,	do.	61,061 820	23,223 849		
——refined,	do.	118 468	99,633		18,835
Sheep,	number,	12,157	13,677	1,520	
Ship stuff,	cwt.	1,121	2,642	1,521	
Salt,	bushels,	42,832	35.543		
Snuff,	pounds,	43,161	17,918		25,143
Spices. pepper,	do.	5.422,144	2,291 430		
——pimento,	do.	52,724	335,906		
——all other,	dollars,	120 031	132 264		
Tobacco manufactured,	pounds,	233 591	152 415		81,176
——unmanufactured,	hogsheads,	77 721	86,291	8 570	
Tallow,	pounds,	32.863	59 217	26,354	
Tar,	barrels,	37 497	78.989	41,492	
Turpentine,	do.	38 764	61 178	22.414	
——Spirits,	gallons,	8,990	11,336	2,346	
Tea, Bohea	pounds,	389.263	1,853 035		
——Souchong	do.	613 312	531,885		
——Hyson,	do.	613 583	95,208		
——other green,	do.	278.380	666,364		
Wheat,	bushels,	280 281	686 415	406,134	
Whalebone,	pounds,	80 334	69 802		10.532
Wax,	do.	223.912	197,148		25,764
Wines, Madeira	gallons,	35.911	22 832		
——all other	do.	1.248,315	269 940		
——bottled	dozens,	42.883	14 245		
Wood, staves and heading	number,	29.808.430	35,290		29.773,140
——Shingles,	do.	82 110,413	78 926		82 031,487
——Hoops and poles,	do.	2 831 800	3.501		3,828,299
——Boards, plank, &c.	feet,	80.877,657	79.225,000		1,652,657
——Timber,	tons,	10.222	20.172	9,950	
——all other and lumber,	dollars,	102 751	67 102		35,649
——Oak bark, and other dye,	do.	100 601	225.732	125,131	
——all manufactures of	do.	164,837	145,500		19,337

N. B. It will be observed that the increase or diminution is only stated in the principal articles of *domestic* production.