necessary, I would cut off all intercourse with that nation—which would effectually starve her West India islands, and compel her to come to just terms or abandon her colonies to distress and ruin. These measures I am willing to take and support in succession, as the occasion may require; and in doing so I shall act under a conscientious and perfect conviction that they are for the good of the nation; that they are necessary to vindicate th injured rights and insulted honor of my country,—and that country, will, I am confident, in this justify my conduct.

(Debate to be continued)

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1805.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 8, 1806.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of goods, wares and merchandise, exported from the United States during one year prior to the 1st day of Oct. 1805, and amounting to 95,566,021 dollars. The goods, wares and merchandise of domestic growth, or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at Dolls. 42,387,002
And those of foreign growth, or manufacture, at 53,179,019

95,566,021

Those foreign goods may be divided into three classes, viz.

1st. Articles, on the importation of which no duty had been collected, they being free of duty by the laws of the U. S. Amounting to *Dolls.* 1,641,725

2d. Articles liable to duty, & which were, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback - - 42,119,498

3d. Articles liable to duty, but which were not, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback - - 9,417,796

53,179,019

The duties collected on the importation of the articles of the 3d class, and which not being paid by consumers within the U. S. are derived directly from the carrying trade, amount to dollars 1,551,618, exclusively of the additional duties, which constitute the Mediterranean fund.

It appears by the additional statement (A) that the articles of domestic growth, or manufacture, exported during the period aforesaid, may be averaged under the following heads, viz.

Produce of the Sea,	*Dolls.*	2,884,000
Forest		5,261,000
Agriculture		31,562,000
Manufactures		2,525,000
Uncertain		155,000
		42,387,000

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT of EXPORTS
The produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st October, 1804, and ending the 30th September, 1805.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Quantity or value.
Fish, dried or smoked	*quintals*	514,549
Pickled	*barrels*	56,770
Do. -	*kegs*	7,207
Oil, spermaceti	*gallons*	72,624
Whale and other fish	*do*	626,089
Whalebone	*pounds*	21,335
Spermaceti candles	*do*	180,535
Wood, staves & headings -	*M*	42,062
Shingles	*do*	74,854
Hoops and poles	*do*	5,523
Boards, plank, and scantling	*m. feet*	94,939
Hewn timber	*tons*	18,063
Lumber of all kinds	*dollars*	53,380
Masts and spars	*do*	25,546
Oak bark and other dye -	*do*	61,512
All manufactures of	*do*	223,142
Naval stores, tar	*barrels*	72,745
Pitch	*do*	13,977
Rosin	*do*	9,657
Turpentine	*do*	95,640
Ashes, pot	*tons*	3,557
Pearl	*do*	1,575
Skins and furs	*dollars*	967,534
Ginseng	*pounds*	370,932
Beef - -	*barrels*	115,532
Pork - -	*do*	57,925
Hams and bacon	*pounds*	903,924
Tallow - -	*do*	13,681
Butter - -	*do*	1,656,724
Cheese - -	*do*	843,005
Lard - -	*do*	1,308,287
Hides - -	*number*	5,692
Horned cattle -	*do*	5,832
Horses - -	*do*	4,046
Mules -	*do*	481
Sheep - -	*do*	6,091
Hogs - -	*do*	2,808
Poultry - -	*dozens*	3,302
Wheat - -	*bushels*	18,041
Indian corn	*do*	861,501
Rye	*do*	1,474
Oats - -	*do*	55,400
Barley - -	*do*	7,185
Buckwheat -	*do*	90
Beans -	*do*	22,700
Peas -	*do*	56,986
Potatoes -	*do*	62,995
Apples - -	*barrels*	5,654
Flour - -	*do*	777,513
Meal, rye	*barrels*	23,455
Indian - -	*do*	116,131
Buckwheat	*do*	98
Bran and shorts	*bushels*	104
Ship stuff	*cwt.*	1,301
Biscuit or Shipbread	*barrels*	90,737
Ditto -	*kegs*	23,962
Rice - - -	*tierces*	56,830
Indigo - -	*pounds*	97,184
Cotton, sea island	*do*	8,787,659
Other -	*do*	29,602,428
Tobacco - -	*hhds.*	71,252
Flaxseed - -	*bushels*	179,788
Flax - -	*pounds*	340
Hops - - -	*do*	134,606
Mustard -	*do*	6,540
Wax - - -	*do*	248,394
Household furniture	*dollars*	141,008
Coaches & other carriages	*do*	20,279
Hats - -	*do*	95,098
Saddlery -	*do*	23,516
Beer, porter and cider, in casks	*gallons*	80,225
In bottles	*dozens*	7,070
Boots - -	*pairs*	10,128
Shoes, silk	*do*	1,120
Leather	*do*	101,382
Candles, tallow	*pounds*	981,446
Wax - -	*do*	3,091
Soap, - -	*do*	1,815,775
Starch	*do*	4,990
Hair powder	*do*	1,326
Snuff	*do*	23,531
Tobacco manufactured -	*do*	404,929
Leather	*do*	203,231
Lead	*do*	8,000
Maple & other brown sugar	*do*	251,827
Bricks	*m.*	1,043
Spirits from grain	*gallons*	67,092
Linseed oil	*do*	9,690
Spirits of turpentine	*do*	26,247
Canvas and sail cloth	*pieces*	100
Cables and cordage	*cwt.*	3,010
Cards, wool & cotton	*number*	1,338
Iron, pig	*tons*	365
Bar	*do*	927
Nails	*pounds*	278,051
Castings	*dollars*	25,821
All manufactures of iron or iron and steel	*do*	40,559
Spirits from molasses	*gallons*	929,658
Sugar refined	*pounds*	138,618
Chocolate	*do*	5,008
Gun powder	*do*	349,300
Copper or brass, and copper manufactured	*dollars*	12,977
Medicinal drugs	*do*	15,644
Merchandise and other articles not enumerated, Manufactured	*do*	225,410
Raw produce	*do*	155,415
Total value of the foregoing statement	*dollars*	42,387,002

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1 2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2 contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres. No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. Those lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan 24 wtf.

Runaways for Sale.

WILL be sold on the 28th day of April next for their jail fees, at the jail in Washington county one negro man named JACK, about 37 years old, five feet 9 inches high, of a black complexion he has a natural gap in his teeth, he says he was sold about two years since to a Mr. Kunell (a trader in negroes) from the estate of gen. Bradley, in Sussex county Virginia—ALSO,

A negro man who calls himself BILLY EVANS, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, considerably marked on his back with the whip he says he was born free in Northumberland county, Virginia, where he was raised, and apprenticed to the shoe making business—had on when committed, a blue cloth coat, black hat, swansdown vest, and nankeen pantaloons—It is conjectured that he belongs to a Mr Shadrach Carter, Amherst county, Virginia.

The sale will commence precisely at 11 o'clock

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal of the district of Columbia.

March 19—wtds.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON THURSDAY 22d May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will positively be sold or rented to the highest bidder, if fair, if not the next fair day, the land I live on, containing with lands contiguous between 5 and 600 acres, very level, and improveable. On it will be found every necessary house. It abounds with good water convenient to the dwelling and in every field. Great abundance and variety of fruit trees; some rich branch meadow ground and plenty wood and rail timber. The purchaser to pay 2000 dollars on the 1st January next when possession will be given, and for the balance a credit of 5 or 7 years will be allowed on his giving bond with good personal security on interest, and a lien on the land payable in equal annual proportions till the whole be paid. If not sold, to the tenant it will be rented for a term not less than 5 or 7 years under certain restrictions. A more particular description of the above property may be seen at the office of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, and Alexandria Daily advertiser of last year. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

GEO. LEE.

Charles county, April 16—wtds

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

The President of the United States has nominated, and the Senate unanimously advised and consented thereto, JAMES MUNROE, now Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of London, and WILLIAM PINCKNEY, of Maryland, to be Commissioners Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary for settling all matters of difference between the United States and the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland relative to wrongs committed between the parties on the high seas or other waters, and for establishing the principles of navigation and commerce between them.

The two Houses of Congress brought their sittings to a close on Monday night at about eleven oclock, when an adjournment took place to the first Monday in December. The sitting of Monday was continued from ten o'clock in the morning until eleven in the evening with only the intermission of one hour. Too much business was transacted to enable us to give a detail of it in this paper. The most important measures adopted were.

The passage of a bill for continuing until the end of the next session the Mediterranean fund, *disconnected* from the repeal of the salt tax, the Senate having adhered to their disagreement to the last object of the bill.

The passage of the naval peace establishment bill.

The passage of a bill for the temporary relief of Hamet Caramalli, allowing him 2,400 dollars.

The passage of the bill for the payment of *all* the witnesses summoned on the trial of Judge Chase—the House of Representatives having receded from their amendment.

The indefinite postponement of the report of the committee of enquiry on the official conduct of Gideon Granger, Post Master General.

But that business, which excited most attention, mingled with, perhaps, becoming warmth, was the presentation by Mr. Quincy of two memorials, one from Samuel G. Ogden, the other from William Smith, of the city of New York.

The memorials are very long, and give a minute detail of the circumstances alleged to have attended the expedition of Miranda; acknowledge the participation of the memorialists in the enterprize; and declare it to have been their impression that the expedition was countenanced by the implied sanction of the President and Secretary of state. The memorialists further complain of the unjust and illegal proceedings of the circuit court of New York. The memorials are couched in language uncommonly acrimonious, and ascribe to the public agents unworthy and impure motives.

After the reading of these memorials an interesting debate ensued, whose length forbids its insertion in this day's paper. We shall only, at present, attempt a brief sketch, reserving its full detail for a future paper.

Mr. Lyon reprobated the style and contents of the petition, and moved that the petitioners should have leave to withdraw their petition.

Mr. Williams, of New York, inveighed in terms of strong indignation, against the nature and tendency of the attempt. He pronounced it unprecedented, while a prosecution was *coram judice*, for the accused to come forward, and attempt to wrest their case from a legal tribunal; declared his total disbelief of the charges criminating the executive, and spoke with the greatest emphasis of the enormity of the effort of men thus situated to disseminate suspicion with regard to the motives of the executive government, and said it was ridiculous to imagine that any legislative enquiry could be made on the very last day of the session.

Mr. Quincy rose to explain. He said he deemed it his duty to present the memorials, disclaimed all intention to cast a censure on the administration; but he thought, considering the facts alledged by the memorialists, it was proper to make an enquiry; and added that from circumstances known to gentlemen on the floor, the executive had been advised of the fitting out of the Leander time enough to have prevented her sailing.

Mr. Quincy was followed by Messrs. Smilie, and Rhea of Tennessee, who delivered opinions nearly the same with those of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Jackson then rose, and pronounced the memorials a tissue of falsehoods and calumnies basely intended to defame the government, and denied that the executive had possessed the information stated by Mr. Quincy.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Mumford, Masters, and Bidwell, Mr. Early offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the charges contained in the memorials of S. G. Ogden & William Smith are, in the opinion of this House, unsupported by any evidence which in the least degree criminates the executive government of this country—that the said memorials appear to have been presented at a time and under circumstances insidiously calculated to excite unjust suspicions in the minds of the good people of this nation against the existing administration of the general government—and that it would be highly improper in this House to take any step which might influence or prejudice a cause now depending in a legal tribunal of the U. S.—therefore, Resolved, that said memorials be by the Clerk of this House returned to those from whom they came.

Mr. Clark required the previous question, which was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follows: "shall the main question be now put"—Yeas 74—Nays 15.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the several members of the resolution as divided by dashes—

On agreeing to the
1st member, the Yeas were 75—Nays 8.
2d ——— Yeas 70—Nays 13.
3d ——— Yeas 84—No Nays.
last ——— Yeas 71—Nays 14.

We shall not refrain from expressing our satisfaction at the completely abortive issue of this miserable attempt, viewed either relatively to time or substance, to impair the confidence of the people in the purity of the motives and the fairness of the conduct of the Executive, and particularly of the President and Secretary of State. The object was undoubtedly to sow suspicion, to scatter misrepresentation, to cast a cloud over the fair fame of men whose names and services have become identified with republican principles. But the poison has been met by its antidote, and the blow menaced at them has recoiled with double, with overwhelming force on the heads of its authors. The attempt has extorted from the Representatives of the people a vote of confidence, almost unparralled in the annals of legislative bodies—a vote of *seventy* to *thirteen*.

A LIST OF ACTS passed at the first session of the NINTH CONGRESS.

1. An act making an additional appropriation for the naval service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

2. An act supplementary to the "act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States, by virtue of the convention of the thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French republic."

3. An act to provide for light-houses in Long Island sound, and to declare Roxbury, in the state of Massachusetts, to be a port of delivery.

4. An act making an additional appropriation to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the naval service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

5. An act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expences attending the intercourse between the U. States and foreign nations.

6. An act making a further appropriation for the support of the library.

7. An act for the relief of the governor, secretary, and judges, of the late territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio.

8. An act to repeal, in part, the fourth section of an act, intituled "An act to authorise a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Galliopolis, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

9. An act authorising the sale of a tract of land in the town of Cincinnati, and state of Ohio.

10. An act to suspend commercial intercourse between the United States, and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo.

11. An act extending the powers of the surveyor general to the territory of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

12. An act for altering the time for holding the circuit court in the district of North Carolina, and for abolishing the July term of the Kentucky district court.

13. An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Pennsylvania, intituled "An act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned."

14. An act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts.

15. An act declaring the town of Jersey, in the state of New-Jersey, to be a port of delivery, and for erecting a light house on Wood island, or Fletcher's Neck, in the state of Massachusetts.

16. An act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.

17. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of George town, and for other purposes.

18. An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of South Carolina, passed on the 21st day of December, in the year 1804, so far as the same relates to authorising the city council of Charleston, to impose and collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports.

19. An act for the relief of Peter Landais.

20. An act relating to bonds given by marshals.

21. An inrolled resolve expressive of the sense entertained by Congress, of the disinterested and benevolent attentions manifested by his Danish majesty's consul residing at Tripoly, to captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew, during their captivity in Tripoli.

22. An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States.

23. An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war.

24. An act to regulate and fix the compensations of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

25. An act directing the secretary of the treasury, to cause the coast of N. Carolina, between cape Hatteras and cape Fear, to be surveyed.

26. An act regulating the currency of foreign coins in the United States.

27. An act to authorise the secretary of war to issue land warrants, and for other purposes.

28. An act for the relief of Gilbert C. Russell.

29. An act to suspend the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio, and the Indiana territory.

30. An act authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States.

31. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

32. An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize.

33. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the U. States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

34. An act supplementary to the act, intituled "An act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the territorial courts."

35. An act supplementary to the act for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States, on the government of France.

36. An act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same.

37. An act to repeal so much of any act or acts as authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for lands of the United States and for other purposes relative to the public debt.

38. An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

39. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain indian treaties.

40. An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

41. An act for erecting certain light-houses in the state of Massachusets; for building a beacon or pier at Bridgeport, in the state of Connecticut, and for fixing buoys in Pamptico sound, in the state of North Carolina.

42. An act making a further appropriation towards completing the south wing of the capitol, at the city of Washington.

43. An act further to alter and establish certain post-roads, and for other purposes.

44. An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and for other purposes.

45. An act to provide for the adjustment of titles of lands in the town of Detroit and territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

46. An act making provision for the compensation of witnesses who attended the trial of the impeachment of Samuel Chase.

47. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans and the district of Louisiana."

48. An act for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States, and for building gun-boats.

49. An act to amend in the cases therein mentioned, the "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

50. An act in addition to an act, intituled "An act regulating the grants of land and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee."

51. An act regulating the claims to land in the Indiana territory, and state of Ohio.

52. An act in addition to an act supplementary to an act providing for a naval peace establishment.

By a Portland print, received yesterday, it appears that 100 towns give a majority to Mr. Sullivan of 161, which last year gave Mr. Strong a majority of 1831. As Mr. Strong had last year only a majority of about 1,000, it is very probable that Mr. Sullivan is elected governor of Massachusetts.

By AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To regulate and fix the compensation of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives herein after mentioned, shall be, and hereby are entitled to receive, in lieu of their compensations fixed by law, the following sums, that is to say: The secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives two thousand dollars, each, their principal clerks one thousand three hundred dollars, each, and each of their engrossing clerks one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the serjeant at arms of the Senate, who also performs the duty of a doorkeeper, the serjeant at arms, & the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, shall be, and they are hereby entitled to receive, nine hundred and fifty dollars, per annum each; and that the assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, and the assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall be, and they are hereby entitled to receive nine hundred dollars, per annum, each.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any appropriation which shall be made by the Senate, or House of Re-