totters to its base. But, Sir, these suggestions are but the fantasies of a wild imagination,—the chimeras of a heated brain. Before the cool and dispassionate judgment of a discerning mind they "dissipate into thin air." That officer in one of the great executive departments of our government, to whom the gentlemen allude, I presume is the postmaster general. That valuable officer is represented as the basest of men, wielding his monstrous enginery of patronage and influence for the wicked purposes of corruption. Base as he is said to be, I am proud to say that for more than ten years past I have had the honor of his acquaintance. I believe him to be as good, as upright and as honest a man as any of those other valuable characters who now, happily for our country, preside over the great executive departments of our government. His character stands superior to the obloquy of the gentleman from Virginia. That gentleman's denunciations cannot overthrow or destroy him while talents and integrity are considered as deserving of public esteem and confidence. He is too firmly fixed in the esteem and affections of the people in the eastern section of the union;—his character is too strongly surrounded by the ramparts of virtue, to be shaken by the artillery of that gentleman. Envy may lift her palid front in vain, the well earned fame of the postmaster general will prove an invulnerable shield against her envenomed shafts, and they will fall harmless at his feet.

I hope the gentleman from Virginia will learn after this that members are not to be diverted from their object by his threats, and that he will cease to amuse this House with such declamation.

(To be continued.)

(A)

A SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the value of the exports of the United States during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1803, accompanying the report of the secretary of the treasury.

THE SEA—2,635,000.			
1. *Fisheries.*			
Dried fish, or cod fishery		1,620,000	
Pickled do. or river fishery (herring, shad salmon, mackarel)		560,000	
Whale (common) oil and bone	280,000		
Spermaceti oil and candles	175,000		
		455,000	
			2,635,000
THE FOREST—4,850,000.			
2. Skins and furs (Indian product)		500,000	
Ginseng (raw product of forest)		100,000	
			630,000
3. *Product of wood.*			
Lumber (boards, staves, shingles, hewn timber, masts, &c.)		2,800,000	
Oak bark and other dyes		225,000	
Naval stores (tar, turpentine, pitch, rosin)		460,000	
Ashes, pot and pearl		735,000	
			4,220,000
AGRICULTURE—32,995,000			
4. *Product of animals—Horned cattle.*			
Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle	1,145,000		
Butter and cheese	585,000		
		1,730,000	
Pork, Pickled bacon, lard (live hogs)		1,890,000	
Horses and mules	460,000		
Sheep	55,000		
		515,000	
			4,135,000
5. *Vegetable food.*			
Wheat flour and biscuit		9,310,000	
Indian corn and meal		2,025,000	
Rice		2,455,000	
All other (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, apples, &c.)		290,000	
			14,080,000
6. Tobacco			6,209,000
7. Cotton			7,920,000
8. *All other agricultural products.*			
Flax seed		465,000	
Hops		90,000	
Wax		60,000	
Various items (poultry, hemp, flax, indigo, mustard)		15,000	
			630,000
MANUFACTURES—1,355,000.			
9. *Manufactures.*			
Of domestic materials			
Soap, tallow, candles, leather, boots, shoes, sadlery	395,000		
Hats	18,000		
Of grain (spirits, beer, starch)	21,000		
Of wood, including furniture & coaches	210,000		
Cordage, canvas, linseed oil	50,000		
Of iron	80,000		
Various items (snuff, wax candles, cards, bricks, &c.)	16,000		
		790,000	
Of foreign materials			
Spirits, of molasses	481,000		
Sugar, refined	18,000		
Chocolate	4,000		
Gun powder	38,000		
Of brass and copper	6,000		
Medicinal	18,000		
		565,000	
			1,355,000
UNCERTAIN—300,000.			
10. Articles not distinguished in returns, either manufactured or agricultural,			300,000
		Total. Dolls.	42,135,000

(B.)

A SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the value of Exports of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1804.

THE SEA—3,420,000.			
1. *Fisheries.*			
Dried fish or cod fishery		2,400,000	
Pickled do. or river fishery (herring, Shad, Salmon, mackarel)		640,000	
Whale (common) oil and bone	310,000		
Spermaceti oil and candles	70,000		
		380,000	
			3,420,000
THE FOREST—4,630,000.			
2. Skins and furs		956,000	
Ginseng		84,000	
			1,040,000
3. *Product of wood.*			
Lumber (boards, staves, shingles, hewn timber, masts, &c.)		2,540,000	
Oak bark and other dyes		88,000	
Naval stores (tar, turpentine, pitch, rosin)		322,000	
Ashes, pot and pearl		640,000	
			3,590,000
AGRICULTURE—30,890,000.			
4. *Product of animals—horned cattle.*			
Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle	1,520,000		
Butter and cheese	490,000		
		2,010,000	
Pork, pickled bacon, lard (live hogs)		1,990,000	
Horses and mules	270,000		
Sheep	30,000		
		300,000	
			4,300,000
5. *Vegetable food.*			
Wheat, flour and biscuit		7,100,000	
Indian corn and meal		2,500,000	
Rice		2,350,000	
All other (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, apples, &c.)		300,000	
			12,250,000
6. Tobacco			6,000,000
7. Cotton, (averaged at 22 cents)			7,000,000
8. *All other agricultural products.*			
Flaxseed		420,000	
Brown sugar		80,000	
Hops		55,000	
Wax		65,000	
Various items (poultry, hemp, flax, indigo, mustard)		70,000	
			690,000
MANUFACTURES—2,100,000.			
9. *Manufactures of domestic materials.*			
Soap and tallow candles	770,000		
Leather boots, shoes, sadlery	2 0 000		
Hats	49,000		
Of grain [spirits, beer, starch]	70,000		
Of wood [including furniture & coaches	300,000		
Cordage, canvas, linseed oil	81,000		
Iron	110,000		
Various items [snuff, essence of bark, cards, bricks, tobacco, lead and turpentine spirits]	60,000		
		1,650,000	
Of foreign materials.			
Spirits of molasses	245,000		
Sugar refined	23,000		
Chocolate	2,000		
Gun powder	150,000		
Brass and copper	9,000		
Medicinal	21,000		
		450,000	
			2,100,000
UNCERTAIN—430,000			
10. Articles not distinguished in returns [either manufactured or agricultural]			430,000
		Total, dols.	41,470,000

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Authorising the discharge of John York, from his imprisonment.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the district of New York, be authorised and directed to discharge John York, late a collector of the direct tax, for the eighty-third collection district, in the state of New-York, from his imprisonment, upon a warrant of distress, issued against him, by the supervisor of said district. *Provided,* that he take before any judge of the United States, or any judge or justice of the peace, of the state of New York, so much of an oath imposed upon persons imprisoned for debt, by the second section of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," as relates to his not having transferred his property, with intent to defraud the United States, and provided that he shall assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which he may own or be entitled to, to some person, for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury: *Provided also,* that any estate, real or personal, which the said John York may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken and sold, in the same manner, as if he had never been imprisoned and discharged, as aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate,
March 2, 1805.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Further providing for the government of the territory of Orleans.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to establish within the territory of Orleans, a government in all respects similar (except as is herein otherwise provided) to that now exercised in the Mississippi territory, and shall, in the recess of the Senate, but to be nominated at their next meeting, for their advice and consent, appoint all the officers necessary therein in conformity with the ordinance of Congress, made on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and that from and after the establishment of the said government, the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans, shall be entitled to, and enjoy all the rights, privileges and advantages secured by the said ordinance, and now enjoyed by the people of the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the said ordinance of Congress, as relates to the organization of a general assembly, and prescribes the powers thereof, shall, from and after the fourth day of July next, be in force in the said territory of Orleans; and in order to carry the same into operation, the governor of the said territory shall cause to be elected twenty five representatives, for which purpose he shall lay off the said territory into convenient election districts, on or before the first Monday of October next, and give due notice thereof throughout the same; and shall appoint the most convenient time and place within each of the said districts, for holding the elections: and shall nominate a proper officer or officers, to preside at and conduct the same, and to return to him the names of the persons who may have been duly elected.—All subsequent elections shall be regulated by the legislature; and the number of representatives shall be determined, and the apportionment made in the manner prescribed by the said ordinance.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the representatives to be chosen as aforesaid, shall be convened by the governor, in the city of Orleans, on the first Monday in November next. And the general assembly shall meet, at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, annually, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day. Neither house, during the session, shall, without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two branches are sitting.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the laws in force in the said territory, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force, until altered, modified or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the second paragraph of the said ordinance, which regulates the descent and distribution of estates; and also the sixth article of compact, which is annexed to, and makes part of said ordinance, are hereby declared not to extend to, but are excluded from all operation within the said territory of Orleans.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary and judges to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be severally allowed the same compensation which is now allowed to the governor, secretary and judges of the territory of Orleans. And all the additional officers authorised by this act, shall respectively receive the same compensations for their services, as are by law established for similar offices in the Mississippi territory, to be paid quarter yearly out of the revenues of import and tonnage, accruing within the said territory of Orleans.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever it shall be ascertained by an actual census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans, taken by proper authority, that the number of free inhabitants included therein shall amount to sixty thousand, they shall thereupon be authorised to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and be admitted into the Union, upon the footing of the original states, in all respects whatever, conformably to the provisions of the third article of the treaty, concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States & the French republic: *Provided,* That the constitution so to be established shall be republican, and not inconsistent with the constitution of the U. States, nor inconsistent with the ordinance of the late Congress, passed the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, so far as the same is made applicable to the territorial government hereby authorised to be established: *Provided however,* That Congress shall be at liberty at any time prior to the admission of the inhabitants of the said territory to the right of a separate state, to alter the boundaries thereof, as they may judge proper—*Except only,* That no alteration shall be made, which shall procrastinate the period for the admission of the inhabitants thereof, to the rights of a state government, according to the provision of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of an act, entitled "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," as is repugnant with this act, shall, from and after the first Monday of November next, be repealed. And the residue of the said act shall continue in full force until repealed, any thing in the sixteenth section of the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
March 2, 1805—Approved.
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

In addition to "An act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds, received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions contained in the first section of "An act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds, received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, are hereby extended to all those persons in the service of the U. States, who, in consequence of their disability by known wounds, received in actual service, during the revolutionary war, resigned their commissions, or took discharges; or who, after incurring their disability, were taken captive by the enemy, and remained either in captivity, or on parole, until the close of the war; or who, in consequence of known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, have at any period since, become, and continued disabled, in such manner as to render them unable to procure a subsistence by manual labor. *Provided,* that every person of the several descriptions herein mentioned, applying for a pension, shall in all other respects, conform to the requirements of the act, to which this an addition.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3d, 1805—Approved:
TH: JEFFERSON.

FOR SALE.

ON the 3d of April next, A. M. By virtue of a deed of trust dated 30th day of November 1804—will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all the right and title of Wm. M'Dono in a two story Brick House (nearly finished) and Lot, situated near the war office, in sq. no. 168, in the city of Washington, and nearly opposite the house occupied by Gabriel Duval, Esq For the terms and further particulars enquire of

THOS. W. PAIRO.

At the store at the 7 buildings.
March 11—tA1p

TRIAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

It is the intention of the EDITOR of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, to publish in a volume the proceedings on this interesting trial at full length, with as little delay as circumstances will admit.

The extent of the work cannot at present be ascertained with any precision. It will, however, probably exceed 500 pages octavo.

It shall be published in boards, at a price not exceeding 50 cents for an hundred pages.

Gentlemen desirous of securing copies are requested to leave their names with the Editor—*and the printers of newspapers will confer a favor by inserting this advertisement a few times.*