(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To reduce the expenses attending the administration of justice in the district of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the service of any writ, warrant, attachment, summons, or order of court, the marshal for the district of Columbia, shall be entitled to receive the fee of fifty cents only, for each person on whom served; and for the taking any bond required by law, a fee of fifty cents only; and for such services as are not enumerated in this, or some other act of Congress, he shall receive the like fees and compensation, if they be performed in the county of Alexandria, as by the laws of Virginia, in force on the first Monday of December, in the year eighteen hundred, were allowed to the sheriff of a county, for the like services; and if they be performed in the county of Washington, the like fees and compensation, as by the laws of Maryland, in force on the day last mentioned, were allowed to sheriff of a county, in Maryland, for the like services.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the clerk of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, shall be entitled to receive for his services, the same fees only, as by the laws of Virginia, in force on the day last mentioned, were allowed to the clerk of the district court in that state, for the like services; in chancery proceedings, the same fees only, as were allowed by the said laws to the clerk of the high court of chancery, in the said state, for like services; and for such services as were not, by the said laws, to be performed by the clerk of either of the said courts in Virginia, he shall receive such fees only, as were allowed by the said laws, to the clerk of a county court in the said state, for the like services.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted,* That the clerk of the said circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Washington, shall be entitled to receive the same fees only, for his services, as by the laws of Maryland, in force on the said first Monday of December, in the year eighteen hundred, were allowed to the clerk of the general court of Maryland, for the like services; and for his services in chancery proceedings, the same fees only, as by the said laws, were allowed to the register of the court of chancery of Maryland, for the like services; and for such services as were not, by the said laws, to be performed by the said clerk of the said general court, or by the said register, he shall be allowed such fees and compensation only, as by the said laws, were allowed to a clerk of a county court in Maryland, for the like services; *Provided,* That nothing in this act, shall prevent the said marshal and clerk from receiving their daily compensation, for attending court, as heretofore.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That such of the said fees as by the laws aforesaid, are chargeable in tobacco, shall be paid in money at the rate of one dollar and seventy five cents for one hundred pounds of tobacco. And it shall be the duty of the said marshal, and the said clerk, of the said circuit court, respectively, to make a table of their respective fees, in dollars and cents, according to this act; and to keep a copy thereof, at all times, exposed to public view, in their respective offices; and all fees and costs shall be taxed, and fee bills for collection, stated in money only.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in suits at common law, in the said circuit court, the taxable fee to an attorney, shall be five dollars only; and in suits in chancery, the taxable fee to a solicitor, shall be ten dollars only: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall extend to the official services of the attorney of the United States, for the district of Columbia.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all *temporary* statutes of the states of Virginia and Maryland, which by the first section of the act concerning the district of Columbia, passed on the twenty seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, were adopted for the said district, shall not expire within the said district, by virtue of any limitation in said statutes contained; but shall remain in force as at the time of their adoption, unless other provision has been or shall be made by Congress, respecting the same.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all laws, and parts of laws, contrary to, or inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force, from and after the passing thereof.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Oliver Pollock.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorised to liquidate and settle the account of Oliver Pollock, formerly commercial agent for the United States at New-Orleans, and that they allow him for his expences of detention at the Havanna; for the sum paid Thomas Patterson, as his hostage; for gun powder furnished; for commission on the sum paid for gun powder, and for commission on the sum of seventy four thousand and eighty seven dollars, at the rate of two and one half per cent. with interest until paid, and that the same be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* The said Pollock shall, upon the receipt of the sums directed to be paid by this act, execute in consideration thereof, a discharge to the United States of all demands whatsoever, and lodge the same with the Register of the Treasury.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH, *President of the Senate, pro-tempore.*

March 3. 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Allowing an additional compensation to the judges of the Mississippi, Indiana, Michigan and Louisiana territories.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That each of the judges of the Mississippi, Indiana, Michigan and Louisiana territories, appointed under the authority of the United States, be entitled to the annual sum of twelve hundred dollars, in lieu of his present compensation, to commence on the first day of January, last.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3. 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the settlement of the accounts between the United States and William Eaton.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers be, and are hereby are authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the accounts subsisting between the United States and William Eaton, late consul at Tunis, upon just and equitable principles, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH.
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Stephen Sayre.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and are hereby authorized to settle the account of Stephen Sayre, as secretary of legation to the American commission at the court of Berlin, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven and that they allow him not exceeding four months pay at the rate of one thousand pounds sterling per annum, and the compensation usually made for returning home, with interest on the whole sum until paid. Provided the said Sayre shall upon the receipt of the sum directed to be paid by this act execute in consideration thereof a discharge to the United States of all demands whatsoever and lodge the same with the Register of the Treasury.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH.
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

JOHN OTT,

DRUGGIST, CHYMIST and APOTHECARY, has received by late arrivals a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chymical Preparations, and every article useful in Pharmacy, such as have met the approbation of eminent practitioners. Genuine patent medicines of every description, shop furniture, paints, dye stuffs, spices and perfumery; all of which he will dispose of on as low terms as the quality and original cost of the article will admit of. Physicians' and family recipes put up with the utmost care and attention, and all orders from city, town or country put up with accuracy and dispatch.

In addition to the above, he has just received a supply of

PRESERVES, CONFECTIONS, FRUIT, &c. viz

Preserved Limes, Pine Apple, Oranges, Strawberries, Citron, Quinces, Peaches, Lemon Peel,

Currant Jelly, Green Gage Marmalade, Lemon, Hoarhound, Cream and Mint Candy, Noyau Cordial, Syrup of Currant and Raspberry Vinegar, Rose and Orange Flower Water, Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Malaga Grapes, Olives, Capers and Anchovies—London Mustard Cayenne Pepper, Refined Sweet Oil, Macouba Snuff, Havanna segars, Improved shining Liquid Blacking for Shoes and Boots, &c. &c.

George town, Dec. 29—2awzw&wtf

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of goods, wares, and merchandize, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1806.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 24, 1807.

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 first day of October, 1806, and amounting to 101,536,963 dollars. The goods, wares and merchandise of domestic growth, or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at,

	Dollars.
	41,253,727
And those of foreign growth or manufacture at,	60,283,236
	101,536.963

The exports from Savannah which may be estimated at 2,250,000 dollars, and consist almost altogether of domestic produce, not being included in this statement, the total amount of exports for that year, may be estimated at near 104 millions of dollars, of which about forty three millions and a half consisted of articles of domestic growth or manufacture.

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

	Dollars.
1st. Articles, on the importation of which no duty had been collected, they being free of duty by the laws of the United States, and amounting to,	2,383,910
2d. Articles liable to duty, and which were, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback,	49,334,739
3d. Articles liable to duty, but which were not, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback,	8,564,587
	60,283,236

The duties collected on the importation of the articles of the third class, and which not being paid by consumers within the United States, are derived directly from the carrying trade, amount to 1,297,535 dollars, 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 arranged under the following heads, viz.

		Dollars.
Produce of the Sea,		3,116,000
Forest,		4,861,000
Agriculture,	30,125,000	
Add for Savannah,	2,250,000	
		32,375,000
Manufactures,		2,707,000
Uncertain,		445,000
		43 504,000

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

The honorable the Speaker
Of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS

The produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st October, 1805, and ending the 30th of September, 1806.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		QUANTITY OR VALUE.
Fish, Dried or smoked	quintals	537,457
Pickled,	barrels	64,615
Do.	kegs	10 155
Oil, Spermaceti,	gallons	42,785
Whale & other fish	do.	826,233
Whalebone	pounds	50,594
Spermaceti candles	do.	294.789
Wood, Staves & headings	M.	44,624
Shingles	do.	82,146
Hoops and poles	do.	6,239
Boards, plank, and scantling	M. feet	85,948
Hewn timber	tons	25,878
Lumber of all kinds	dollars	68,531
Masts and spars	do.	15,760
Oak bark and other dye	do.	41.971
All manufactures of wood	do.	214 870
Naval stores, Tar	barrels	62,723
Pitch	do.	7,948
Rosin	do.	7,486
Turpentine	do.	74,731
Ashes, Pot	tons	4.616
Pearl	do.	1,512
Skins and furs	dollars	840.347
Ginseng	pounds	448,394
Beef	barrels	117,419
Pork	do.	36,277
Hams and bacon	pounds	1,547,018
Tallow	do.	53.757
Butter	do.	1,898,690
Cheese	do.	683,163
Lard	do.	1,542,500
Hides	number	1,819
Horned cattle	do.	7,107
Horses	do.	5.193
Mules	do.	1,341
Sheep	do.	6.344
Hogs	do.	1,747
Poultry	dozens	2,931
Wheat	bushels	86,784
Indian corn	do.	1,064,263
Rye	do.	614
Oats	do.	69,993
Barley	do.	156
Buckwheat	do.	25
Beans	do.	21,660
Peas	do.	100,647
Potatoes	do.	52,855
Apples	do.	2,500
Flour	barrels	782,724
Meal, Rye	do.	18,090
Indian	do.	108,342
Buckwheat	do.	124
Bran and shorts	bushels	472
Ship stuff	cwt.	267
Biscuit or ship bread	barrels	88,086
Do.	kegs	38,229
Rice	tierces	102,627
Indigo	pounds	100.697
Cotton, Sea Island	do.	6.096 082
Other	do.	29,561.383
Tobacco	hhds.	83,186
Flaxseed	bushels	352,280
Flax	pounds	5 532
Hops	do.	946.827
Mustard	do.	2.612
Wax	do.	346.974
Household furniture	dollars	172,900
Coaches and other carriages	do.	30,293
Hats	do.	105,051
Saddlery	do.	18,237
Beer, porter & cider, In casks	gallons	136.586
In bottles	dozens	9,331
Boots	pairs	8.958
Shoes, Silk	do.	4 911
Leather	do.	126,918
Candles, Tallow	pounds	1,987.544
Wax	do.	2,271
Soap	do.	2,117,250
Starch	do.	2,143
Hair powder	do.	9.359
Snuff	do.	39,005
Tobacco manufactured	do.	342,728
Leather	do.	388,223
Maple & other brown sugar	do.	209,286
Bricks	M.	1,060
Spirits from grain	gallons	43,016
Bark essence	do.	49
Linseed oil	do.	20,967
Spirits of turpentine	do.	29,514
Canvass and sail cloth	pieces	100
Cables and cordage	cwt	6,359
Cards, Wool & cotton	dozens	3,999
Playing	packs	171
Iron, Pig	tons	79
Bar	do.	307
Nails	pounds	218,805
Castings	dollars	47,014
All manufactures of iron or iron and steel	do.	29,700
Spirits from molasses	gallons	1,259,360
Sugar refined	pounds,	301,292
Chocolate	do.	8,886
Gunpowder	do.	139,703
Copper or brass and copper manufactured	dollars	25,340
Medicinal drugs	do.	53,074
Merchandise & other articles not enumerated, Manufactured	do.	256,322
Raw produce	do.	139,110
Total value of the foregoing statement	Dolls.	41,253,727

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.

[TRANSLATION.]

City of Carracas, July 25, 1806.

The Captain General, with the advice and approbation of the Auditor of war, (a judge appointed to hear the first appeal in military affairs) condemned the companions of the TRAITOR Francis Miranda, to the following punishments, viz.

To be Hanged.

James Gardner, Gustavus Adolphus Benguett, Charles Johnson, Miles Hall, John Fers, Francis Ferguson, Thomas Donahue, Thomas Billip, Daniel Kemper, Paul Francis George, a Portuguese.

All the above were commissioned officers under Miranda, & above 25 years of age.

Transportation to the Forts at Baco Chica (at the entrance of the harbor of Carthagena,) for 8 years hard labor.

Benjamin Nicholson, Samuel Price, Robert Stevenson, William Long, Henry King, William Praix, George Furguson, Joaquim Hoyt, Abraham Head, William Burnside, William Coante Wight, Daniel Newbury, Samuel Techer, Henry Sperry, Pompey Grand, Benjamin Davis.

Transportation to Omoa, for 10 years.

John O. Sullivan, David Herclete, Henry Ingersel, John Birch, Robert Saunders, John Etssell, Paul Mangu, Jeremiah Powell, John Sherman, Daniel Mackey, John Hays, John Elliot, Thomas Gill, John Moore, Bradley Negus.

Transportation to Porto Rico for 10 years.

Moses Smith, James Grant, Matthew Buchanan, David Winton, Joseph Bernet, John Vancel, Frederick Riesers, Finias Raymen, Eden Burhugman, John Scott, Stephen Bantis, Alexander Behanen, William Lippincott.

Boys—Confined at Bocachica, until the determination of the King:—

——— Reng, Joseph Hedelie, Joseph Smith.

The foregoing judgments have been regularly executed.

New-York, Feb. 28.

Captain Davis, of the Manchester Packet, arrived in town last evening with the January mail, having left the packet at Gravesend Bay. She sailed from Falmouth on the 13th ult. and left Bermuda 12 days since.

The Editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 11th of January, six days later than those by the ship Oliver Elsworth. The complexion of these papers are much more lively than our last—the gloomy state of the French army, and the brilliant prospects of their opponents, gave new life to the enemies of the powerful Napoleon.

It will be seen by the subsequent extracts, that the French head quarters were at Warsaw, and that nothing had prevented offensive and decisive operations in that quarter, but the extremely distressed situation of the French army.

It also appears that the Russian army were profiting by the distresses of their enemy—their strength and hopes were daily increasing.

These papers contain two very important state papers. One is the proclamation of the king of Prussia, stating the reasons of his refusing to ratify the armistice. The other is a note of Talleyrand [prince of Benevento,] presented to the Prussian pleuipotentiaries on signing the armistice.

The king of Prussia states that previous to the conclusion of the armistice, a basis of peace had actually been agreed upon, but from which the continued successes of the French led Bonaparte to depart; and on account of his growing demands, no hopes of peace could be entertained. As to the armistice, his majesty states that it was impossible for him to comply with the conditions of it, as the Russians were advancing not only to his aid, but to defend their own frontiers, which the French armies menaced.

On the 9th Jan. the American ship Diana, Noble, arrived at Falmouth in 7 days from Rochefort. It was currently reported when he sailed, that the Russians had been defeated by the French in a battle that had taken place on the banks of the Vistula; but the time was not mentioned, nor any circumstances to enable us to decide whether the report is entitled to any credit.

The re-capture of Buenos Ayres was generally discredited.

The West India fleet sailed from Falmouth the 6th under convoy.

An order of council was to appear in the London Gazette of the 10th Jan. and is in substance, (says the Morning Chronicle) that "that no neutral ships be permitted to trade from any port under the control, or in the possession of the enemy. The neutral trade direct from neutral nations to the enemy's ports still permitted; but the neutral trade from port to port is prohibited."

On the above order, the Morning Herald observes—"This measure will speedily decide the question, whether France, who has no commercial marine of her own, can dispense with the carrying trade, as pursued by neutrals, but which this measure goes completely to extinguish. She will now, in return for her menaced blockade, be hermetically sealed up, without an opportunity of exporting her produce to any part of the globe. The direct trade from America is permitted, but, under this salutary regulation, the Americans will not be allowed to carry on the trade between France, Spain, Italy, Holland, &c"

A copy of the treaty with G. Britain has come out in the packet; and a London paper states, that a duplicate was going by the Enterprize direct for New York.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Sir Harford Jones has brought the latest accounts to government from the Russian head quarters. He had a full opportunity of seeing them with his own eyes, and we have his authority to say, that he never saw an army in a higher state of discipline, or more eager to meet the enemy *a l'arme blanche.* The two columns of the Russians, under Generals Benningsen and Buxhovden, amount to 150,000 men, which must have joined by the 9th.

January 3.

The mails from Denmark bring news to the 30th ult. All accounts agree in this, that the French army are in a most direful state by dyssentery and other infectious disorders, produced by the severity of the weather and the want of proper food—nearly the whole of the army being disabled.

The Danes, apprehensive of French attempts to violate their neutrality, and force them into measures inconsistent with their interests, are making preparations to vindicate their rights, and have equipped several ships of the line for the protection of their coast and trade.

SLESWICK, DEC. 30.

We learn that Napoleon arrived at Warsaw on the 19th inst. where prince Murat was confined to his bed.

Skirmishes daily take place between the Russian and French out-posts.

Five hospitals have been erected at Warsaw. Kosciusko, who left Paris the 13th, was expected at Warsaw, to put himself at the head of the Polish confederation.

Gen. Benningsen with 73,000 men, retreating before the French to Narew, destroyed all the provisions, and took with him all the Poles who were able to serve in the army.

TONNINGEN, DEC. 30.

All accounts agree that the French army are much reduced by sickness and scarcity. The empress Josephine and the queen of Holland have fled from the contagion.

General Benningsen, with 80,000 men, is near Warsaw, harrasing the French, whose misery and distress give them no stomack for fighting. In truth, we are assured, that the affairs of Napoleon are desperate.

PRESBURG, DEC. 30.

We learn that the Russians, 50,000 strong, are posted at Moldavia and Wallachia, as friends and allies of the Sublime Porte; that they have advanced as far as Widden and united with 40,00 Servians, commanded by Czorni George.

Accounts from Berlin of the 16th state that the hospitals there and at Magdeburg, are full of sick & wounded French; who arrive nightly by waggons full. Con-