

and eight hundred and eight to the fourth of March one thousand eight hundred and nine, ninety-eight thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakes, of channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expenses including repairs and raising Newport light-houses, eighty five thousand dollars.

For erecting light-houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and at or near the pitch of cape Look-out in North Carolina, a former appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for that object, having been carried to the surplus fund, twenty thousand dollars.

For erecting a light-house on the south point of Cumberland island, in the state of Georgia, a former appropriation of four thousand dollars for that object, having been carried to the surplus fund, four thousand dollars.

For erecting a light-house on cape Hatteras, and beacon on Shell-castle island, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for those objects, one thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-four cents.

For erecting the following light-houses, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for them respectively, that is to say, for erecting a light-house on New-point Comfort in Virginia, one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty cents,

For erecting light-houses on Long island and sounds, one thousand dollars.

For erecting a light-house on Wood island or Fletcher's neck, one hundred dollars.

For erecting a double light-house at or near Chatham harbor, on the back of cape Cod, two thousand dollars.

For placing buoys and beacons, in or near the rocks and shoals in the channel leading into the harbor of Salem in Massachusetts, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the boards formed in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, for investigating and adjusting titles and claims to land, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, thirty-three thousand, three hundred dollars.

For carrying on the surveys of the public lands in the several territories, twenty-one thousand, one hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For the contingent expenses of government, the balance of former appropriations for that object having been carried to the surplus fund, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, thirty-three thousand and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of intercourse with Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of prosecuting claims in relation to captures, twelve thousand, five hundred dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, four thousand dollars.

sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by an act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of representatives.
GEORGE CLINTON.
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

February 10, 1808.
APPROVED,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

GREAT FIRE AT JAMACIA.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, dated May 24.

You who know so well how to pity the unfortunate sufferers by fire, you who have experienced the distresses entailed upon those who have had fire for their master, can lend a tear, while I picture to you the

distresses of the last night. I had lain down about 10, and was in a sound sleep, when, about 11 the captain called me, and said the town was on fire, (he had not been in bed.) I jumped up and beheld a horrid sight. Then about six or eight houses were burning; there was no wind and I was in hopes it would end there. I dressed myself and went ashore: there we met whites, mulattoes, and negroes, all crying and making the most awful lamentations, without attempting to put out the fire. The workhouse negroes were there, who brought water on their heads in pails and buckets, but no line was formed, and no regularity used; every white inhabitant was a soldier, and had a musket or a sword, to make the negroes work, for work themselves they will not, they think they were not made to work, but to have negroes to work for them even on the greatest emergency. They had there three engines, one was useless, one very bad, and one tolerably good; no attention having been paid to keep them in order. When I came to the scene of action, there were about twelve houses burning, in each of which there was either rum, brandy, or gin in casks, and in some there was powder, the explosion of which, together with the smell of the liquor, the lash of the whip on the negroes, the noise of all ordering, the screaming of the half naked women and children, the heat of the fire, added to that of an intensely hot night, formed a scene which can be imagined but not described. I wished to assist, but found that impossible. The town, at the commencement of the fire, covered in length about half a mile, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and containing from 200 to 250 houses, large and small; conceive that you see those houses most of which are of two stories, and built of wood in regular order, and of these at least 150 on fire at one time, and at the same time not less than 100 puncheons of liquors burning; in no direction could the eye be turned, but distress presented. The shrieks and cries were sufficient to pierce the heart of any one not callous to all kind of feeling. At half past 5 o'clock I returned on board—then its fury was nearly spent, as in the direction of the wind there were no more houses to which it could communicate. The apathy of the people was such, that brands of fire lodged upon many houses and for want of proper exertion in the owners they were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants (the principal characters) had been on board a sloop of war in the harbor to *second breakfast and dinner*, after which there was a ball. There were only six ladies and a number of gentlemen; the former went on shore early in the evening; the latter remained, and some who were on board dancing and singing in a few hours were deprived of all their earthly property. Several informed me they were totally ruined. This little place, which prior to the conflagration, bore an agreeable appearance, now presents nothing but an heap of rubbish. The inhabitants generally, have no shelter, and many of them have taken shelter on board the ships in the harbor until temporary buildings are erected for their accommodation. There is no timber here, and I do not know from whence they can derive supplies. A subscription is about to be proposed for the benefit of the sufferers; as I have formerly suffered by a similar calamity my might is ready.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter dated

Post-office, New-York, Aug 20.

I am enabled to state to you the following very important news, received by the arrival of the ship Isabella, from Liverpool, at Boston, London dates to the eighth of July; they state that Russia has declared war against France, that Sweden and Denmark, have made a joint treaty with England. Bonaparte had written to the king of Prussia, advising him to abdicate his throne, in consequence of which he immediately set out for St. Petersburg. Indeed there is strong grounds to believe that a coalition is forming in the North of Europe, to attempt to throw off the Iron Yoke of despotism—there had been an alarming insurrection in France, some accounts of which are received by this arrival. The Boston papers received by this day's mail does not mention the arrival—the news is taken from papers received by a mercantile house in this city,

FROM NATCHEZ, 10th Aug, 1808.

Indian Hostilities.

We are concerned to state, that there has been a serious disturbance on the Amite, by a party of Choctaw Indians. The entire particulars are too lengthy and unimportant for our paper. The Indians came into the settlement, plundered and burnt a house, and fired several guns at the proprietor. A party of men collected, pursued and overtook, and engaged the Indians, but after an action of about fifteen minutes, the whites were compelled to retreat, having one man wounded. The Indians are supposed to have lost 4 or 5 killed. Whether this is a lawless act of the savages or an offering of protection, by our magnanimous ally Napoleon the Great, we cannot undertake to say.

The governor we learn has taken the most prompt and efficacious measures to protect our frontiers, and we hope the offenders may be brought to justice without involving us in savage warfare.

* "Magnananimous ally," this is merely editorial witticism. We know of no such ally as "Napoleon."

AUGUST 17.

A company of United States troops under the command of captain Swan, have marched to the Amite, to protect the frontier from any hostile attack. The Indians may feel disposed to make.

We learn that in the late action between the Indians and whites, on the Amite, the Indians lost one killed, and one badly wounded. They swear they will have revenge for their murdered brother—but we hope the march of our troops will prevent any further bloodshed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.

The report mentioned yesterday of an American deserter having been taken by one of our officers within the Spanish territory, is confirmed by an official communication to governor Grand Pre, stating that a man by the name of Armstrong had been taken away from the house of Mr. Guidry in West Florida, by force, by the commanding officer of one of our Gun Boats aided by a detachment of marines. Two Spanish officers (Hickey and Fulton) demanded the release of Armstrong, but the commander of the gun boat refused to give up without orders from his commodore.

The Louisiana Gazette of yesterday says— "We are informed from a source that deserves credit, that a sergeant and a commander of United States' troops, ascending the river from this city some short time ago, went on shore in the Spanish territory, captured two American deserters, and carried them up to Fort Adams."

WASHINGTON CITY, July 25.

Our city has been honored for a few days past with the presence of a CHINESE Mandarin and Merchant, with his secretary. His object in visiting this place is to obtain an exemption from the restrictions of the embargo, so far as to be permitted to charter a vessel for China, to carry back his property, collected in this country to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars. There are we hear, various circumstances of a very peculiar nature connected with this request. One of these, as characteristic of national modes of thinking, is worth stating. The Mandarin's father being ninety years old, his death may be daily looked for. According to the usages of the disciples of Confucius, of which he is one, his remains in case of his death, cannot be entered in the absence of his son, in less than seven years. This necessarily renders his son very anxious to return.

Their physiognomy, dress and manners are very peculiar and interesting. Their dress and external characters correspond exactly with the representations of the statuary and painter; the leading characteristics of their countenance and manners are gravity, benevolence and mildness.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I will apply to the next court of Common Pleas, for the county of Knox, on the last Monday in November next, for a ferry on the Wabash, where the road running from Hazleton's to Shawney town crosses the same.

JOHN RAYBURN.

Sept. 8th, 1808.

HISTORY OF MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

OLIVER & MUNROE, intend putting immediately to press, the *History of Miranda's late attempt to revolutionize South America*. In a series of letters by a gentleman who was an officer in the enterprise, to his friend in the U. States.

The manuscript has been inspected by several gentlemen of taste and literary eminence who pronounce it a highly valuable and interesting work. The merit of it alone, would entitle it to the patronage of the public; but when it is remembered, that Miranda is now in England, making preparations for going again to South America, and that Col. Burr is now on his passage there, it cannot fail to excite particular attention—it is thus noticed by a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to the Editor of the North Star.

"A young gentleman whom I knew five years ago as an officer in the navy of the U. States, and which he left honorably, has lately returned from Miranda's expedition, into which he had been seduced by falsehood and has shown me a history of that enterprise in detail from the day of leaving New-York until its dissolution.

The unstudied simplicity of the narrative carries conviction of its truth. I have advised its publication: so have other gentlemen of more deserving weight of character than myself. It has so much of incident that it will engage the curious reader; so much of extravagance as to seize on the adventurous; so much of disaster as to fix on sensibility, and carries proof of such depraved hypocrisy in the leader as to interest every lover of truth. Because I wish every tub to stand on its own bottom, I wish this exposure should go to the public. "Render unto Caesar, the things which are Caesar's."

Printers through the union are desired to insert the above in their respective papers.

NOTICE,

THAT at the next court of Common Pleas, to be held for the county of Clark, in the Indiana Territory, on the first Monday in November next, I shall apply to said court for a ferry to be established across the river Ohio, from my land in said county, being fractional sections No. 4, & 5, in Town No. 6 S. of Range No. 3 E.

Frederick Guiger.

September 1st, 1808.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, INDIANA TERRITORY.

Hugh Gilbreath

vs

Sally Nighton his wife,

On petition for a Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the said Sally Nighton that an application will be made to the Circuit Court on the last Monday of October next at Cahokia in the said Territory by the said Hugh Gilbreath for a divorce agreeably to a libel filed in my office, and a law in such case made & provided.

H. HURST C. G. C.

NOTICE.

The following Horse was brought in by the Delaware Indians, and delivered up to the Governor,

A white horse, spotted with yellow spots, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 14 years old, not branded, marked with the collar, the owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Joseph Barron, Interpreter.

August 22d, 1808.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office.

A complete revision of the Laws of the INDIANA TERRITORY.

And also, the Acts passed at the Session of 1807.

Price 8 Dollars and 50 Cents.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

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