

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expence of stationery, office rent, & other contingent expences of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expence of stationery, office rent, & other contingent expences of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expence of stationery, office rent, & other contingent expences of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Louisiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expence of stationery, office rent, & other contingent expences of the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expence of stationery, office rent, & other contingent expences of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the several departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the general post office, not exceeding for each department respectively, fifteen per centum, in addition to the sums allowed by the act, intituled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty nine dollars and thirty two cents.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice, and two associate judges for the district of Columbia; to the attorney general, and to the district judge of the territory of Orleans, fifty nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For the like compensation granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation granted to the several marshals for the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, East and West Tennessee, and Orleans, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expence of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, and for defraying the expences of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, 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 expences, sixty eight thousand one hundred and thirty one dollars and four cents.

For erecting a light house on St. Simon's island in Georgia, & placing a buoy or buoys on or near the bar of St. Simon's being the balance of former appropriations carried to the surplus fund, nine thousand and fifty dollars.

For erecting a beacon and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, being an expence incurred under the act of the sixteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety eight, (a former appropriation for the same object having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund) two thousand four hundred and ninety four dollars and eight cents.

For erecting light houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, & at or near the pitch of cape Lookout, in North Carolina; being the amount of an additional appropriation

carried to the surplus fund, fifty five thousand dollars.

For building a light house at Naushawn island, near Tarpaulin cove, in Massachusetts, being a balance of former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars.

For building the light house on North island, at the entrance of Winyaw bay, in South Carolina, being the amount of appropriation carried to the surplus fund, twenty thousand dollars.

For fixing buoys and stakes in and along the channel in Winyaw bay, leading to the harbour of Georgetown, South Carolina, being the amount of appropriation carried to the surplus fund, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For erecting a light house on point Judith Rhode Island, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that purpose, two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expence of surveying the public lands within the several territories of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For repaying the bank of the United States, a sum advanced to the late collector of New Orleans, to enable him to pay drawbacks, one hundred thousand dollars.

For expences of intercourse with foreign nations, forty nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For the contingent expences of intercourse with foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

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

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

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, including the sum of twenty thousand dollars to reimburse the bankers of the United States in London, & others, sums heretofore advanced by them for this object, twenty five thousand dollars.

For expences of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, in relation to captures of American vessels, and defending causes elsewhere, six thousand dollars.

To enable the accounting officers of the treasury formally to pass the accounts of Timothy Pickering, late secretary for the department of state, the sum of seventy eight thousand five hundred and eighty three dollars and eleven cents, being the amount of former appropriations of monies received and expended by him in that department, by the application of surpluses in some articles and appropriations to others, in which the appropriations were deficient.

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.

See. 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.
GEO : CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

February 26 1810.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

BY A LATE ARRIVAL AT
CHARLESTON, March 10.

The ship Savannah of Bath, arrived at Amelia island or Tuesday last, in 42 days from Liverpool—sailed January 22.

The letters and papers by this arrival are from London to the 20th, and from Liverpool to the 22d January; the papers however are not in a regular series—but a few scattering dates having reached us, and the public are indebted for the extracts which we this day furnish, to the politeness of a mercantile house in this city.

The most prominent article of intelligence which this arrival furnishes, is the report contained in all the letters, and papers, that a treaty or convention has been arranged at Paris, between our minister at that court, and the French government.—And although we have nothing official on the subject, we think it derives a degree of

strength from the article under the Paris head, in this day's Courier.

Another change in the ministry was confidently expected, and it was believed that Mr. Canning and Lord Melville, would take a leading part in it.

A dissolution of the present parliament was an event very generally looked for—in which case it was said that Mr. Canning would be supported as a member of the house of commons, to represent the city of Liverpool.

An account of the capture of the island of Bourbon, by the British, on the 21st of September, and the taking of seven ships of war, one of them of 100 tons, and the whole together amounting to 3118 had been received in England.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bassatere (St. Kitts) to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 24, 1810.

"The arrival of the U. States brig Etna, in the West Indies, has given rise to a variety of conjectures, and although the object appeared to be a search for Brown, the ex-collector of Orleans, it was not believed to be real. Our beloved Edward Byam, judge of the vice admiralty court at Antigua (well known for his high regard for Americans) got into a most violent rage, on account of an American vessel of war having the audacity to anchor in British waters—he would not see Capt. Bainbridge, and told Mr. J. Ross, (the American agent) that if the brig did not depart immediately, he would order one of his majesty's brigs to gallant her out. Bainbridge came down here from Antigua, and kicked up a terrible noise. Two of his men ran away—and he (very naturally) undertook to search for them; sent his officers on board all the vessel in the harbor (not omitting his majesty's schooner) who presented his compliments to the different captains, desiring permission to overhaul their vessels for his men, which I believe they all acceded to. Not finding them afloat, he came on shore, and assisted by some men in town, at last discovered them both sleep in a grog shop, tied their hands behind them, and took them on board his brig—the people here put themselves into a terrible rage, and sent word to Admiral Cochran (at Guadalupe) who immediately dispatched two fast sailing brigs in quest of her, with orders to bring her to him, and communicate the same orders to all the vessels of war on this station; we have not yet heard whether either of the brigs have fallen in with her—but have no doubt if they do, it will be the cause of a serious disturbance between the two countries, for I am confident Bainbridge will not surrender without compelled by force.

You have doubtless heard of the capture of Guadalupe, St. Martins and St. Eustatius, by the British, which is all the news we have for you.

LONDON, January 15.

Reports of a very unfortunate nature are in circulation respecting the last accounts from the East Indies. It is stated that the whole army of Madras is in a state of mutiny, and that mutineers have taken possession of Seringapatam and Hydrabad. The king's troops, to the amount of 11,000 men, had been put in motion to suppress them, and reinforcements had been sent from Ceylon and the Cape for the same purpose. Other accounts, however, describe the disturbances as having been by no means so formidable.

We understand that a letter has been received from Prince of Wales island, from an officer of distinction, which states that it had been announced to upwards of 150 officers of the Madras army "their services were no longer necessary," in consequence, as the writer says, of their having declared their determination, not to draw their swords against their brother officers. It is stated in letters from Madras of August the 10th, and Ceylon the 22d, that the king's army, under the command of Col. Hare, had taken the field against the company's troops.

We have heard that an American vessel has been brought into Plymouth by one of his majesty's cruisers, having on board a secret dispatch from Mr. Armstrong at Paris, to the secretary and president of the United States. This dispatch is stated to be of an interesting nature, and to disclose facts of the highest importance to government. On the news of the vessel being brought in, Mr. Pinckney applied to ministers to allow the dispatch in question to be delivered

unopened into his possession. We have not been able to learn whether he succeeded in his application. The vessel in question was bound from Dieppe to America.

January 16.

Bonaparte is lavishing upon the divorced Josephine pensions and palaces. She has had a palace at Paris given her, and another near Brussels, besides Malmaison, Bonaparte has added a million of livres from his privy purse.

In consequence of the French decree, a great number of vessels have, within these three days, arrived at different ports of this kingdom with grain, butter, cheese, and other articles.

The kings and queens whom Bonaparte had assembled at Paris, have taken wing, and are on their return to their respective territories, leaving Bonaparte to make preparations for his intended bride, Jerome and his wife set off on the 1st, and the kings of Wurtemburg and Naples were to follow in a few days. The wits of Paris say that Jerome has magnanimously determined to ape his brother, and that having no hope of issue by his wife, his thinks seriously of repudiating her, and of taking back his first wife.

PROPOSALS

BY
GENERAL W. JOHNSTON L. D.
(of Vincennes, I. T.)
For publishing by subscription
A work, to be entitled
THE INDIANA JUSTICE
AND
CONSTABLES GUIDE.

This work shall embrace a legal dissertation on the rise and progress (under the laws of England) and present respective powers and duty of Justices of the Peace and Constables under the statute laws of Indiana—it shall likewise contain all the necessary forms for their respective offices—and be prefaced with the Constitution of the United States and the ordinance of the Territory.

The utility and essentiality of such an undertaking, and publication, especially in Indiana, cannot indeed be doubted—it is therefore hoped that "what is generally good, will be liberally encouraged."

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be comprised of one volume octavo, of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pages.

2. It shall be printed on good common paper and stitched.

3. It will be put to press as soon as four hundred copies are subscribed for (which amount, it is supposed will barely defray the expenses which must necessarily be incurred for materials, a copist and printing.)

4. It will be delivered to subscribers, in Vincennes at one dollar per copy.

5. The number of copies subscribed for, must be paid upon the subscribers being publicly notified that the work is ready for delivery.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received by the several Post-Masters in the Territory, by other Gentlemen to whom subscription papers may be forwarded and by others who may feel favorably disposed towards the undertaking.

EDITOR.

There is a time for all things.

AND why have ye not made hay whilst the sun shone? those who are indebted to us have been publicly requested to come and pay what they owe, but they have failed to profit by our friendly admonition—the day of grace is past, and our books, &c. are now in the hands of Genl. W. Johnston, for collection.

Peter Jones, & Co.
April 9th, 1810.

Take Notice.
T HAT on the first Monday in May next, between the hours of one and six o'clock in the evening, will be held an election for a new Board of Directors for the Indiana Canal company. The election will be held at the house of James Lemon Esq. at Jeffersonville, in the Indiana Territory—By order of the board.

SAMUEL N. LUCKETT Secy,
Jeffersonville, I. T.
March 15th 1810.