

carried to the surplus fund, twenty thousand dollars.

For building a light house on the south point of Cumberland island, in Georgia, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, 4000 dollars.

For erecting a light house on the south point of Sapelo island in Georgia, and for placing certain buoys and beacons on Doubay bar and Beach point, being the balance of former appropriations carried to the surplus fund, 6789 dollars and 6 cents.

For erecting a light house on Point Judith being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, 168 dollars and 67 cents.

For erecting two lights on Lake Erie, viz, on or near Bird island, & on or near Presque Isle, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that purpose, 4000 dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several territories of the United States, 100,000 dollars.

For paying for the printing of new ship's registers, including the cost of paper, the balance of a former appropriation of 1,140 dollars for this object having been heretofore carried to the surplus fund, 1,500 dollars.

For discharging the expense of the third enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and that of taking an account of their manufactures, 150,000 dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, forty seven thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand 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 the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain in relation to captures of American vessels, & defending causes elsewhere, 4000 dollars.

For compensation allowed to George W. Erving as agent in receiving and paying awards of the board of commissioners, under the seventh article of the British treaty, estimated at two and a half per cent. on the amount of such awards as were actually received by him, 22,392 dollars & 67 cents.

For payment of the claim of Patrick Donnon, late surveyor of the county of Hardy, in Virginia, being his compensation under the act of congress, passed May 13th 1800, to enlarge the powers of the surveyors of the revenue, for valuing, recording and adding to the tax lists sundry tracts of land and dwelling houses omitted by the assessors, there not being a sufficient balance due for direct tax from Virginia for satisfying this claim, 728 dollars & 85 cents.

For payment of expenditures made by James Simmons, late collector of Charleston from January 1st 1799, to December 31st 1805, for the navy department, as admitted on settlement of his account at the treasury, 9,379 dollars and 3 cents.

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, 4000 dollars.

For the payment of a balance due the estate of the late major general Anthony Wayne, in conformity with the act passed at the present session, entitled 'An act for the relief of the heirs of the late major general Wayne,' 5,870 dollars & 34 cents.

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.

GEO: CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate

February 20, 1811—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making an additional appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed

American seamen in foreign countries, during the year 1810, the further sum of 76000 dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same hereby is appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

January 7, 1811—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to fix the compensation of the additional assistant post master general.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional assistant post master general, authorized by the act 'regulating the post office establishment,' shall receive an annual salary of 1600 dollars, payable quarterly at the treasury of the United States, to be computed from the time at which he may have entered upon the execution of the duties of his office.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

January 17, 1811—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of George Armroyd and Company.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the customs for the port of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, be, and he it hereby directed to allow George Armroyd and Company the drawback of duties on certain merchandize, exported from the port of Philadelphia by them, in the month of October, 1809, which merchandize so exported, was imported into the district of Wilmington aforesaid on the tenth of July, 1807, in the schooner Christianstadt, and thence shipped coastwise to the port of Philadelphia, in the sloop Caroline and Anne: *Provided nevertheless*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to compel the collector of Wilmington to grant the allowance of the drawback of duties aforementioned, until he shall receive from the collector of the port of Philadelphia, satisfactory proof that the merchandize was shipped according to the forms of the laws, in such cases made and provided: and also satisfactory proof from the said George Armroyd and Company, that the merchandize has been landed in some foreign port or place.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

December 19, 1810—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of the heirs of the late Major General Anthony Wayne.

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 they are hereby authorized to re-examine and settle the accounts of the late major general Anthony Wayne, and place to the credit thereof the three several sums stated by his executor in his memorial to congress, dated the 7th of January, 1811, to have been disbursed by the deceased for expenses necessarily incurred in the official discharge of his duty; and three other sums stated in the said memorial, for services rendered by the said deceased to the United States.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

January 21, 1811—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Richard Terwin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims and Joseph Wilton, of the Mississippi territory.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard Terwin be, and he is hereby authorized to produce to the register of the land office, and the receiver of public monies, for the district east of Pearl river in the Mississippi territory, evidence of his having in-

habited and cultivated a tract of land in said territory, prior to the thirtieth day of March, 1798: and in case such evidence shall be produced, the said register and receiver are required to grant to the said Richard Terwin a donation certificate for such tract of land, not exceeding 640 acres.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That William Coleman be, and he is hereby authorized to produce to the said register and receiver, evidence of his right to a donation of a tract of land, on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and in case he shall produce satisfactory evidence to the said register and receiver, that he was entitled to a donation of such tract, according to the provisions of the 2d section of an act, entitled '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,' and the acts supplementary thereto, it shall then be lawful for the said William Coleman to locate a quantity of land equal to that to which he was entitled under the above mentioned provisions, on any lands of the United States, which shall have been offered at public sale, in the said district, and that shall then remain unsold; and it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to issue a donation certificate to the said William Coleman, for the land so located by him.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Edwin Lewis be entitled to the right of pre-emption in five acres of land, situate within the boundaries of a tract of land, whereon he resides, which five acres were heretofore used for an encampment, for the troops of the United States, to soon as the same shall cease to be used for that purpose; the said five acres to be paid for at the same price, on the same terms and conditions, as are provided for lands granted by right of pre-emption in the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That Samuel Mims be, and he is hereby confirmed in his title to a tract of land, containing 584 acres, granted by the British government of West Florida, to William Clark, so as not to deprive the heirs of said Clark, or any other person or persons, of their legal remedy, if any they have, for the recovery of said land from said Mims, his heirs or assigns.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Joseph Wilton be, and he is hereby authorized to enter with the register of the land office his certificate of pre-emption right, granted to him by the board of commissioners, for the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for the quantity of 480 acres of land, lying on the Tombigbee river in said territory; and that payment be made therefor, at the same price and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law, for other lands granted in right of pre-emption in said territory.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1811—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

From late London Papers.

A Dublin and a Waterford mail arrived this morning, by which we have received Irish papers up to Sunday last. Notwithstanding the late arrests of the Irish delegates, the meetings for electing others have not subsided. These meetings are not confined to the lower class of the community, nor even to men of property. The members of parliament—the high sheriffs—the mayors and corporations in their official robes—the members of the grand jury, and all the protestant gentry at the assizes have united together in asserting their legitimate rights. 'On Sunday,' says the Dublin Evening Post of the 17th, 'a meeting of the Catholics of the county was held in the town of Galway. This meeting was more numerous, and in every point of view more important than any within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Resolutions were unanimously passed vindicating the subjects right to petition—that invaluable privilege in which all are concerned. The resolutions also express a fixed determination to seek the immediate and total repeal of the penal laws affecting our Catholic countrymen, and for this purpose gentlemen were appointed to manage the petition. The meeting was attended by all the protestant gentry at the assizes—by the members of parliament and by the high sheriff, who with his officers headed the Catholics, in number above four thousand, in procession through the town to

the town hall, where the resolutions alluded to were read, considered and passed unanimously. We had written so far when a further account of this interesting and important meeting reached our office, but we have only time to add, that amongst those present were the members of the grand jury—the mayor and corporation in their regalia, and many other persons of the first distinction and consequence. The Catholics of Kilkenny meet this day. The Catholics of Sligo are to meet next week. The Catholics of Kerry are also to assemble in a few days. The meetings will be general over our insulted, oppressed, yet still spirited lands. We auger well from this appearance of unanimity in Ireland. It was the union of the dissenters in this country which lately defeated the daring attempts of their enemies to infringe their religious liberties.

The same cause must produce a similar effect, if the Catholics of Ireland continue to oppose to their aggressors a united, manly and dignified deportment; and unceasing importunity for the restoration of their rights conferred upon them by nature, and by nature's God. The plot set up by the government of Ireland, that it is unlawful to appoint delegates to meet and prepare petitions, while at the same moment they do not deny that petitioning is the people's right, appears so futile and absurd, that we are surprised any human being could ever have entertained it for a single moment. The united voice of a nation, collected in one single representation, must surely be more acceptable to a government, occupied with so many important concerns as that of Great Britain, than if the complaints of that nation were conveyed to the throne in many thousand distinct petitions. If the delegates of the Catholics should agitate any other topics at their meetings, than those immediately connected with petitioning, they ought then to attract the notice of the executive, because they would be assuming legislative powers, contrary to the express and understood law of the land. But when the appointment of delegates is for no other purpose than to meet and prepare petitions, and nothing at their meetings has the least appearance of an attempt to legislate, we consider all interference with them as contrary to law, & an infringement of their natural rights.

London Statesman.

Our readers will observe that the political state of Ireland has assumed quite a new and very interesting aspect. There will be found reason to exult in the dignified position which the Catholic committee of Dublin took, on finding that a proclamation putting in force the 'Convention act,' in order to deprive the people of their legal right to petition for a redress of their grievances.

Since, however, it appears that the strong and illegal hand of the government has arrested five gentlemen, leading characters of the Catholic body, in Dublin, for exercising the above right; with this, however we have to contrast the meetings in the counties of Galway and Kerry, long subsequent to the proclamation, and in open defiance of the authority of government. To the legal and manly conduct of their Protestant and Presbyterian brethren do the Catholics of those counties owe their triumph over those despicable minions of British oppression and injustice. The present state of Ireland differs from any former period in her deplorable history, viz. a protestant magistracy, appointed by government aiding the Catholics to act in direct contradiction of the orders and will of that government. To do away any imputation against the magistrates as violating the laws of the country, it will be necessary to remark, that a proclamation such as that of which we speak is no law; on the contrary it is an open violation of a clause in the convention act, which secures (or ought to secure) to the people the right 'of legally assembling to petition for a redress of grievances.' The large amount of rank, fortune and talent which oppose the vicious lord lieutenant & council of Ireland, will, in our opinion, either bring the latter to a sense of their duty and interest, or lead to the distressing alternative of a civil war. The latter it would appear was not only contemplated by the British minister, but actually expected, as a law lately passed the imperial parliament to exchange the Irish for the English militia, which went into operation; and no doubt by this time is entirely effected.

It has been uniformly our opinion of late that the accumulated taxes in Ireland which must now fall on the rich, would induce them to adopt measures hostile to the gov-