

West Tennessee, and of the several territories of the U. States, 3,200 dollars.

For defraying the expences of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the U. States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, 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, 160 dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the U. States, ninety eight thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakes of channels, bars & shoals, including repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, 69,100 dollars & 28 cents.

For the following objects, being the balances of former appropriations, for the same purposes carried to the surplus fund, viz:

For erecting light houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout in North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For building a light house on the south point of the Cumberland island in Georgia, four thousand dollars.

For building a light house on the south point of Sapelo island in Georgia, & placing buoys and beacons on Doboy bar & Beach Point, 4,494 dollars and 81 cents.

For placing buoys and beacons at or near the entrance of Beverly harbor in Massachusetts, 350 dollars.

For erecting two lights on like Erie, viz: on or near Bird island, & on or near Presque Isle, four thousand dollars.

For placing two buoys and buoys at or near the entrance of the harbor of New Haven in Connecticut, 100 dollars.

For placing buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Edgartown, in Massachusetts, 1,443 dollars and 43 cents.

For placing buoys at or near the main bar and New Inlet bar off Cape Fear in North Carolina, two thousand dollars.

For erecting a beacon on a point of land near New Inlet in North Carolina, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For completing and fitting up of all the light houses with Winslow Lewis's improvements, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, forty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several territories of the U. States, 60,000 dollars.

For the support and safe keeping of prisoners of war, 400,000 dollars.

For the contingent expences of government, twenty thousand dollars.

For the expense of printing 1000 copies of the digest of manufactures, pursuant to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 9th of July 1813, 1,250 dollars.

For the support of sick and disabled seamen, in addition to the funds already appropriated by law, 20,000 dollars.

For the salaries, allowances and contingent expences of ministers to foreign nations, & of secretaries of legation, 89,400 dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the U. States and foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

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

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, 30,000 dollars.

For expenses of agents at Paris and Copenhagen in relation to prize captures & captures of American vessels, 4,000 dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the U. 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 600,000 dollars reserved for the debt of the U. States, & out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
E. GERRY,

Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

March 24, 1814 — APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late a purser of the Hornet.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the navy be, & he is hereby authorised and required to adjust and settle the accounts of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late a purser of the U. States sloop of war Hornet, upon principles of equity and justice, and to make him such allowances as under the circumstances of his case shall appear reasonable.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

March 31, 1814. — APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of George Wilkington.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That George Wilkington, who is now confined in the district of New York, at the suit of the U. States, on judgment obtained on a bond conditioned for the observance of the embargo acts, be, and the same is hereby discharged from his confinement.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

March 31, 1814. — APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

By Wednesday's Mail.

BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.  
Copy of a letter from Lieut. Nicolson to the secretary of the navy.

SAVANNAH, May 1st, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor of informing you of my arrival here in late his Britannic majesty's brig Epervier, of eighteen 32 pound carriages, capt. Wales, captured by the sloop Peacock, on Friday morning the 29th off Cape Carnaveral, after an action of 45 minutes, in which time she was much cut up in hull, spars, rigging and sails, with upwards of five feet water in her hold, having the advantage of the weather gage.

She has lost 8 killed and 15 wounded, among the latter her first lieut. who has lost his arm. I am happy to say the Peacock received no material injury—her foreyard and 2 men slightly wounded—she received not one shot in her hull.—The brig had upwards of 200,000 dollars on board.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN B. NICOLSON.  
The hon. Wm. Jones.

Copy of a letter from com. Chauncey, to the secretary of the navy.

United States ship, General Pike,  
Sackett's Harbor, May 1, 1814.

SIR—I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that the U. S. ship 'Superior,' was launched this morning, without accident.

The superior is an uncommon beautiful well built ship, something larger than the President, and could mount 64 guns, if it was that advisable to put as many upon her. This ship has been built in the short space of 80 days, and when it is taken into view, two brigs of 500 tons each have also been built, rigged and completely fitted for service since the 1st of February, it will be acknowledged that the mechanics employed on this station have done their duty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.  
The hon. Wm. Jones.

NEW YORK, May 7.

Extract of a letter from a much esteemed friend, dated New London, May 4, to the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

"A flag has just come up here from the commandant of the blockading squadron of this port, for the purpose of landing some passengers from a Swedish vessel, six days from Halifax, which was bound in here but was ordered not to enter any port in the U. States. The passengers state, that the commandant off this port has received late orders from Bermuda not to let any neutral enter any port of the U. States, as every port was ordered to be under blockade. They further state, that late advices via Bermuda, say, that an armistice has taken place between all the powers of Europe, & that a congress is now sitting in France for the purpose of effecting that object.

A letter from com. Chauncey to the se-

cretary of the navy, dated Sackett's Harbor, April 27, states—that three boats from the enemy had been discovered by our guard boats, who fired on them; the enemy did not return the fire, but rowed away and made their escape—the six barrels of powder were found the next day, in the water near where they were fired on, with which it was believed they intended to destroy our large ship now building.

Essex Frigate.

An arrival at New York from the south seas, brings the following account.

The Essex had taken up to the 10th January, 22 sail, ships & brigs; she had cruising in company with her, two ships of 22 guns each, and two brigs of 16 guns each; had hauled up the remainder of the prizes in a small creek (not stated where) and dismantled them; had taken possession of 3 small islands in the vicinity of the creek, and fortified it with 100 pieces of cannon. With this fortification, together with the Essex, and the armed ships and brigs in company, capt. Porter felt himself secure & safe from any attack that might be made from any quarter. The officers and crew of the Essex were in good health—men, ammunition and provisions plenty—she was not in want of any thing. She had not met with any British cruisers since her arrival in the South seas, and had not been molested by any body; in fact, she had the sole command of those seas.

PORTRUSH, May 2.

The new and elegant United States ship Wasp, of 20 guns, capt. Warrington, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday the 1st inst. on a cruise.

From the New York Gazette, May 6.

The crew of the frigate Macedonian failed yesterday for Albany, on their way to the lakes.

BURLINGTON, April 22.

Gens. Chandler, Winder & Winchester, are exchanged the two latter officers passed thro' this town on Tuesday last.

From Sackett's Harbor.

Extract of a letter, dated 'Sackett's Harbor, April 26, 1814.'

"As this is the spot, to which the eyes of the whole nation is at present fixed, you will, I presume, expect to hear what is going on; in doing which I feel much pleasure, as I am able to say what must please every true American. Our naval force consists of five fine vessels in commission last year; also two fine brigs, now nearly rigged, to mount 26 long 32's each. A ship that will be launched about the first of May to mount 70 guns, 32's and 24's besides several well armed schooners, that will answer for either batteries or transports; the whole composing a force I believe amply sufficient to enable our gallant Chauncey, not only to chase the knight, but also to drub him.

"From Kingston, distant about 30 miles from here, we learn that they have built two large vessels, the last of which was launched three days since, so that they will soon be able to come upon the lake. This information was received here the evening before last, by our lookout schooner by the Lady of the Lake, the commander of which, Lieut. Gregor, in his report to the commodore, says that he entered the harbor of Kingston, within a mile of their fleet, & after having reconnoitered, gave them a gun. This produced a general alarm in the town; they beat to quarters on board the fleet, and the whole military force (which consists of about 3000) turned out, expecting an attack from our fleet. He then wore ship, and stood out of the Harbor.

"We have for several days past expected an attack here, in consequence of having learned that the enemy had embarked 2000 men; but find since that he had a spy among us (who by the by, came very near being taken) This fellow informed that our fleet, which they supposed had gone to the head of the lake, was still in the Harbor; they then disembarked, and gave up the project—& well for them, for had they ventured, they would most assuredly have been cut up, as the harbor is not only well fortified, but strongly garrisoned."—Press.

RETALIATION.

No friend to humanity can fail to rejoice at the mutual relaxation of those retaliatory measures, which had commenced their

operation on the part of the American and British governments. It ought, however, to be recollect, that this subsequent proceeding cannot lessen the infamy of those individuals who have traitorously and villainously interfered to aid the prisoners in escaping. The same black and damning stain will fasten on their characters, & the same fit punishment await their crimes, if detection shall designate them. *Bos. Put.*

PARIS, February 27.

The colors recently taken by the emperor from the allied armies, were this day presented to the empress queen and regent, in great state, by his excellency the minister of war; who addressed her majesty in the following words:

"Madam—" New orders from the emperor call me before your majesty, to lay at your feet new trophies taken from the enemy of France.

"At the time when the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel in the plains of Tours and Poitiers, the capitol was adorned with the spoils of a nation only; now, madam, that no lesser dangers than those with which France was then threatened, have brought forth more important results, and which were attended with more difficulty to obtain, your august spouse tends you the homage of these colors taken from the three great powers of Europe.

"Since an infatuated blindness has raised against us so many nations, those even which France had placed in a state of independence, & for which she made such great sacrifices, may it not be said that these colors have been conquered from the whole of Europe?—When our enemies, listening to no other council but revenge, in spite of the ordinary rules of war, determined upon penetrating into this empire, leaving behind them the vast circuit of strong places which encompass them on all sides; when they attempted by a daring measure, to render themselves masters of the capital, without providing the means of effecting their retreat, amidst a population exasperated at their conduct, how is it, that acquainted as they are with the genius, talents and character of the emperor, they were not deterred from this gigantic enterprise? In a few days they have learnt the error of their calculations.

"The bold & rapid operations which have just defeated their designs, have impressed the mind of every one with the glorious recollection of the memorable campaign of Italy in the year 5, and of those that have followed it.

"It is against the best (elite) of the troops coaledated against us, at the battles of Montmireal and Vanchamp, and the engagement at Montereau, that the ten colors which I present to your majesty on the part of the emperor have been taken.

"The pledges of French valor are for us the prelude of now and still greater successes, should the obstinacy of the enemy prolong the war. This noble hope is in the heart of all Frenchmen. You participate it madam; you, who, ever confident in the genius of your august consort, in the efforts and love of the nation, have continued to display, in all the circumstances of this war, a steadiness of soul and virtues worthy of the admiration of Europe and of posterity."

*Her Majesty answered:*

"M. the duke of Feltre, minister of war, I behold with a lively emotion, these trophies which you present to me by order of the emperor, my august consort."

"They are in my eye the pledges of the safety of the country. Let them flock round their monarch and their father!—Their courage, led by his genius, shall have soon completed the deliverance of his territory."

"Of these ten colors there is one Austrian, four Prussian, and five Russian: they were brought to Paris by baron de Montmart, officer of ordnance of his majesty the emperor.

"His majesty king Joseph, reviewed this day the troops belonging to the garrison of Paris, the imperial guard, and chasseurs of the national guard. There were upwards of 20,000 men of infantry and cavalry.—This magnificent review attracted an immense crowd of spectators.

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS VARIETY, NEATLY AND  
ACCURATELY EXECUTED AT  
THIS OFFICE.