

receive & dispatch foreign mails, a sum not exceeding 25 dollars per quarter year for the service; and he may augment the commission of those post masters who receive the mail regularly between the hours of nine o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, from 20 to 33½ per cent on 150 dollars received in each quarter.

He may also allow to each post master one cent for each free letter delivered out of his office, & one cent for each free letter originally received by him & forwarded by mail.

He may also allow to each post master 10 cents for every monthly register of the arrival and departure of the mail, returned to the general post office. The post master general may also allow to the post masters, respectively, a commission of 33½ per cent. on the amount of postages which they shall collect on newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; but no allowance for distribution, or for free letters shall be made to any post master who shall collect postages to the amount of 5000 dollars in one quarter.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of April next, and thereupon all other acts and clauses thereof providing compensation or allowance to any post master or post masters, shall cease to have effect, and are hereby repealed; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, or repeal, the provisions of the 40th section of the act regulating the post office establishment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the post master general be authorized to have the mail carried in any steam boat, or other vessel, which shall be used as a packet, in any of the waters of the U. States, on such terms and conditions, as shall be considered expedient; Provided, That he do not pay more than three cents for each letter, and each packet, and more than one half cent for each newspaper conveyed in such mail.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every master or manager of any steam boat, packet, or other vessel, which shall pass from one port or place to another port or place in the U. S. where a post office is established, to deliver within three hours after his arrival, in the day time, and within two hours after the next sun rise if the arrival be in the night, all letters and packets addressed to, or destined for such port or place, to the post master there, for which he shall be entitled to receive of such post master two cents for every letter or packet so delivered, unless the same shall be carried or conveyed under a contract with the post master general; and if any master or manager of a steam boat, or other vessel, shall fail to deliver any letter or packet, which shall have been brought by him, or shall have been in his care, or within his power, he shall incur a penalty of 30 dollars for every such failure.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person employed on board any steam boat, or other vessel employed as a packet, shall deliver every letter, and packet of letters, intrusted to such person, to the master or manager of such steam boat, or other vessel; and before the said vessel shall touch at any other place; and for every failure, or neglect so to deliver, a penalty of ten dollars shall be incurred for each letter and packet.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JONH GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 14, 1815.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of the heirs of James Hynum.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the heirs of James Hynum of the Mississippi territory, shall be entitled to a donation of 226 acres of land, according to the provisions of an act of congress, passed the 3d day of March, in the year 1803, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land and providing for the disposal of the lands of the U. States, south of the state of Tennessee," to be located, surveyed, and granted, in the manner prescribed in the said recited act; and to be subject to the dower of the widow of the said James Hynum, as fully and completely as if the title to the said land had been vested in the said James Hynum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all sums of money paid by Margaret Hynum widow of the said James Hynum, since the

death of the said J. Hynum, as a part of the price of the said land in contemplation of a purchase thereof, shall be refunded to the said Margaret; and the receiver of public monies in the land district, west of Pearl river, is hereby directed to pay the same to the said Margaret, out of any public monies now in his hands, or which may hereafter come to his hands.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JONH GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1815.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making further provision for completing the public buildings at West Point, for the accommodation of the military academy.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of 20,000 dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for completing buildings, & for providing an apparatus, a library, and all necessary implements, and for such contingent expenses as may be necessary and proper, in the judgment of the president of the U. States, for the better support and accommodation of the military academy at West Point.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JONH GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1815.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

By the cartel ship *Maria Christiana*, from Plymouth, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received the following intelligence:

On board the *Maria Christiana*,
June 3, 1815.

"To the Editors of the *Merc. Advertiser*.
GENTLEMEN,—With a request that you will publish it in your next paper, I inclose you an account of the distressing affair at Dartmoor prison, on the 6th April.

"When we quitted that prison the 19th April, we left there 5,200 American prisoners, and 57 officers and one woman on parole, all in daily expectation of cartels from London, being informed by Mr. Bealey on the 13th that he had taken up a sufficient number of shipping to transport the whole of them home as soon as they could be got ready; that two ships had sailed from the Thames; and that eight others had dropped down from Gravesend to receive them from Dartmoor. I am, gentlemen, with respect, &c.

JOHN MEIGGS."

The agent of Dartmoor prison, J. G. Shortland, on the 4th April, absented himself from the depot for nearly two days, contrary to the instructions of the transport board. During his absence the contractor attempted to enforce on each prisoner one pound of refuse seabread, instead of the usual allowance of bread. However they waited until about 6 P. M. on that day, when 150 or 200 of the prisoners forced their way into the market square. The deputy agent immediately complied, and ordered the usual allowance to be served, and we thought the affair ended; but on the 6th, about the same hour, some untimely boys, for want of better employment were picking the wall of the inner prison yard;—when, to the astonishment of nearly the whole of the prisoners, the above agent Shortland, had by his orders alarmed the garrison. The prisoners then collected with astonishment, not knowing what was the matter, at such unexpected alarm; while thousands stood gazing and enquiring the reason of so sudden a change, the above Shortland had taken the troops under this charge, and had them drawn up to commence a fire on the prisoners. Unluckily the market square gates, were forced, not with an intention to oppose the military, or Shortland's designs. On seeing this, he commenced a fire on those that stood nearest to them. However, the prisoners made the best of their way to their prisons without making the least resistance, to escape the continual and blanking fire that was then kept up from the troops on the surrounding walls and square of the prisons.

There was one killed and several wounded when within the prison doors.

The result is as follows; 7 men killed,

39 dangerously wounded, six of whom had their limbs amputated; and 20 slightly wounded.

On the 8th a coroner's inquest was held on the bodies deceased, and on the 9th they gave in their verdict, justifiable homicide.

The following list was carefully collected and revised by H. Kenney and myself from amongst the prisoners and the acquaintances of those who fell on that day; and I have made it my duty since my imprisonment to collect the names of the deaths, and of those that entered the British service during the late war, with all their places of abode, and the vessels they originally belonged to. Of the former I have the date of their deaths, they are at your service for the perusal of the public.

I am, gentlemen, with respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MEIGGS.

[The list shall be given in our next.]

We have been favored with the loan of a file of Bermuda papers to the 4th ult. received via Savannah.

In the paper of the 3d we observe a correspondence between his excellency the governor of those islands, and Mr. Ward, the editor of the *Royal Gazette*, which closes on the part of the governor by withdrawing from that paper its title of *Royal Gazette*, and from Mr. Ward the office of his majesty's printer in those islands. His excellency appears to have been determined in this course by the pertinacious adherence of Mr. Ward to a false statement published in his paper of the circumstances attending the capture of the United States frigate *President*; which statement was first corrected by him, at the instance of the Governor, but afterwards reasserted and adhered to.

"His Excellency deeming it to be equally inconsistent with the honor of the British nation, and the character of the British press to admit of a publication being honored with the support of His Majesty's name, or its editor with the commission of his Majesty's Printer, that prefers the wanton perseverance in error to the honorable retraction of a mis-statement."

Charleston Courier.

NOTICE.

TO all to whom it may concern, where—as I intend setting out for Philadelphia about the 15th day of August next, all those who are indebted to me by bond, note or book account, are earnestly requested to call and pay their accounts between this and that time—I flatter myself from the indulgence I have given on my old accounts, that they will be attended to without fail, and your compliance will much oblige your friend and humble servant,

Wilson Lagow.

June 28th, 1815.

44-7t.

BUSSERON.

THIS town was first named and published, "Indiana," the proprietors for the sake of peripatetic have changed it to

BUSSERON.

The town is laid out in squares, with twelve lots in a square. In the centre is a square reserved for county buildings. The streets are sixty feet wide, and the alleys sixteen, running at right angles with the cardinal points of the compass.

BUSSERON, is situated on the north end of the beautiful prairie of the same name—twenty miles north of Vincennes, two from the thicker settlement, one from Bufler creek and three from the Wabash—the town stands on a rising ground, possessing a delightful prospect of the plain or prairie for nearly ten miles. By digging wells from eighteen to twenty five feet, water of the best kind can readily be had in any part of the town. The soil of the prairie and country is scarce equalled by any on the western waters—nor is there any new country where farms are made with so little labour.

There is a fine settlement around this place, and crowds of emigrants daily arriving—there is two saw and two grist mills within from two to five miles.—The town is about a proper distance from the river to be healthy, and for beauty and convenience it is scarce equalled by any town in the territory. There is every prospect of this place being the seat of justice of a new county, and from the many advantages it possesses it may be expected to grow up with a degree of rapidity hitherto unknown in the history of villages. Industrious me-

chanics, and a few stores and taverns, are much wanted here.

Now is the time for adventurers to make fortunes. There is no doubt the same chance now offers to make fortunes in the purchase of town lots, that has been offered ten years ago in almost all the towns in the western country.—Lots will be sold at private sale by the subscriber—a credit of one and two years will be given.

DAVID PORTER,

Agent for the proprietors.

Bufleron, June 21, 1815. 44-17c

United States Apothecary General's Office.
ALBANY, March 31, 1815.

SURGEONS and mates or other officers attached to the United States or State's service, or all other persons holding hospital supplies of any description whatever, belonging to the United States army, are hereby requested to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my assistants on the following stations, viz.—Burlington, Vt. Williamsville & Brownsville, N. Y. Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S. C. and New Orleans. Each article of medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicines & store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding, and equipments not immediately wanted, must be forthwith returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories; receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor from further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories will be paid by the quarter master's department, such account being previously certified by myself or either of my assistants.

FRANCIS LEBARON,

U. States Apothecary General.

April 19, 44-6t.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED



from the subscriber about the 15th of April last, a dark brown mare, about 15½ hands

high, a star in her forehead, one hind foot white, branded on the right shoulder M B about 8 years old, a natural trotter—the above reward will be paid to any person who will take up said mare or give such information that she can be had, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.

Mitebel Brouiller.

Vincennes, June 30, 1815.

APPLICATION will be made by the subscriber to the Circuit court of the county of Knox, at their next November term, for a ferry to be established at the rapids of White river.

William Harris.

May 30, 1815. 40-13c

Any person wishing to engage in the business of keeping a public house, can obtain as good a stand at the above mentioned place as any in the territory. W. H.

Take Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle off their respective balances on or before the first day of September next, and all persons having demands against him are desired to call and receive their dues.

He also wishes to sell all his houses and lots in Vincennes, and some valuable tracts of land in the county.—Also a number of horses.

L. Bazadone.

June 20, 1815 43-3c

NOTICE.

THE board of Commissioners, appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act providing for the indemnification of certain claims of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby give notice, that they request from the claimants under the said act, that a written statement, specifying the amount of the respective pretensions of each claimant, the quantity of acres claimed, and the nature and evidence and chain of each title, be forthwith transmitted to the board.

Thomas Swann.

F. S. Key.

John Law.

Feb. 22, 1815.

43-1m.