

and afterwards restored to the Dey of Algiers.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 27, 1816.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT supplementary to an act making alterations in the treasury and War Departments passed the eighth day of May, 1792.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the U. S. by and with the consent of the Senate an additional accountant of the department of war, whose duty it shall be to adjust and settle all the accounts in that department existing in the conclusion of the late war and are now unsettled. In the execution of this duty he shall conform to the regulations which govern the accountant of the war department and shall receive the compensation for his services and be entitled to the same privileges of franking.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses of clerks to be employed under his direction and for the payment of his salary the sum of 8,807 dollars is hereby appropriated of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for one year from the passing thereof and to the next session of Congress thereafter and no longer.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 29, 1816.—APPROVED.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas Farrer, William Young, William Moseley and William Leech.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the claims of Thos. Farrer, Wm. Young, Wm. Moseley and Wm. Leech, affilium marshals, appointed to take the census and accounts of the manufactures in South Carolina in the year 1810, and to allow them in settlement thereof such compensation as may be adequate to the services which they performed in the capacity aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Thos. Farrer Wm. Young Wm. Moseley and Wm. Leech out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 27, 1816.—APPROVED.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT providing an additional compensation to the district judge of the northern district of New York.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to the district judge of the northern district of New York, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of 1,500 dollars for a compensation for his services in holding the courts of the U. S. in the northern district of said state.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 27, 1816.—APPROVED.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of John Crosby & John Crosby junior.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the navy department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of John Crosby and John Crosby jr. on account of the debt due by the state of their store house goods and wharf in the town of Hambden in the state of Massachusetts and to allow them in the settlement thereof the value of the said property destroyed as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof when so ascertained shall be paid to the said John Crosby and

John Crosby jr. out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 26, 1816.—APPROVED.
JAMES MADISON.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

The following is a summary of extracts from the latest French and English papers.

The trial of sir Robert Wilson and others, was to come on, on the 22d of April. M^r Hyde de Neuville, ambassador to America had not left Paris on the 12th April. The duke of Wellington left Paris on the 11th April, for Cambray, but would shortly return. The empress of Austria was severely indisposed at Verona on the 29th March. General Drouet had been tried by a council of war and acquitted of the charge of having attacked France and the lawful government with an armed force, 3 to 4, upon which the king's council demanded that he should not be set at liberty.

LONDON, April 12.

Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday last have arrived in due course. Disaffection seems to prevail very strongly at Lyons.

PARIS, April 7.

A decree has acquitted general Drouet; the duke of Angouleme has solicited the pardon of genl. Debelle; the king has commuted the punishment of col. Boyer, and that of Travot; the guilty have all the latitude immaginable to defend themselves; the judges even testify an interest for the accused.

NAPLES, March 24.

A report was spread yesterday that the English squadron had landed troops in the Abruzzo, and that they were to occupy the places and fortresses of these two provinces. This news has much embarrassed commerce.—Government have not yet published any thing about it, but it is observed that the Austrian envoy has frequent conferences with the English envoy.

Talleyrand has it is stated, selected and obtained permission from the Austrian government to take up his residence in Vienna. Murat & Thibaudeau, two devoted adherents to the family of Napoleon, also reside in the Austrian states; where the ex-queens of Naples and Holland, have in like manner found an asylum.

Both houses of parliament adjourned yesterday—the Lords to the 26th, and the commons to the 24th.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 20.

No intelligence has been received by the executive since our last, respecting the reported hostility of the Florida Indians.—Our frontier settlers are prepared to repel any attack, though little apprehension is entertained by them of one being made.

Our information from private sources is to the following effect.—Six hundred Seminoles were embodied ten miles below fort Gaines, who had made to col. Clinch (through the friendly Indians) proposals for establishing peace, but the commander of our troops was suspicious of treachery, and on his guard. The two soldiers who had been carried off

by the Indians had not been liberated, and their fate was uncertain. The Big Warrior and his son had gone from fort Gaines to the Seminoles who were embodied, to dissuade them against hostility. Nearly all the United States troops lately at fort Hawkins are on their march to the interior of the Creek nation, and two hundred are proceeding from Charleston to the same quarter.

THE PROPHET.

[Our readers will recollect that at the late treaty held with the Indians near Detroit by gens. Harrison, M^r Arthur, and Mr. Graham, the Prophet with some of his chiefs though present until the treaty was nearly ready for signing, withdrew over the river, and notwithstanding they were notified that the treaty was ready for them to sign, did not return. They have not signed it to this day, and have remained at Malden ever since]

‘Four days past’ (says a correspondent of the editor of the Albany Argus in a letter dated, Detroit April 27, 1816) ‘the Prophet sent over 3 chiefs with an interpreter to ask leave of the governor of this territory, to make him a visit—accordingly 105 men came over.—The Prophet wanted to hold a council; the governor met them—after a long & uninteresting speech, they named their object which was to obtain permission to come over to the American side and form a village; and they had the audacity to name the River Raifin as the place—they seem to be well aware that by not signing the treaty they had waved the stipulations in their favour contained in the treaty of Ghent.

“After hearing them for 2 days the gov. told the prophet, that he had known his character for 15 years past; that although he pretended to receive his instructions from the Great Spirit, he had that moment been telling a direct lie in assigning the reason for not coming over and signing the treaty; that he had no confidence in his words and of course should not grant his request; but if he chose to go to his own nation and send all those of his party to their nation and set down and be peaceable—on that & no other condition would he allow them to come on the American side for he did not consider them as a party to the treaty of peace—and asked the prophet why his British father, whom he had so faithfully served did not give him a place to build a village on? In fact the governor’s reply was up to the mark and whoever have seen a living animal disfected can better conceive of writhings and torture of mind they suffered on hearing the denial of their request, than I communicate on paper. The impolicy of suffering such a banditti to form a savage focus in the vicinity of their British allies needs no comment.

Extract from an officer of the U. States’ army to the editors of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Fort Gaines, Chatahouchee River Creek nation, May 5.

“On our arrival here & until a few days since, we were induced to believe the Indians were pretty friendly but things have changed & we expect an attack every moment. The little Prince and all the chiefs

of the friendly party have been below endeavouring to make friends of the hostile party but without effect; the night before last a chief of the Seminoles made his appearance at the council house with 200 warriors and dissolved their meeting firing and threatening to put the friendly chiefs to death if they did not leave them immediately; some of the friendly chiefs passed here to day on their way home. Four days since some of our waggons that were returning to Fort Hawkins were stopped by a small party of Indians, only 2 miles from our camp and were about to be plundered of their horses and no doubt scalped when one of them made his escape to camp and gave us the information. I immediately volunteered with 30 brave men of the 4th regiment and rescued them, and proceeded 40 miles with them thro’ some hostile towns without further molestation; but during my absence the same party was guilty of the most daring outrages I ever heard of: while 2 men belonging to my company, were attending 30 cattle belonging to us, within half a mile of camp, about 2 o’clock at noon they were driven off along with 2 public horses; we sent a small party in pursuit but without coming up with them; they took the road on to St. Mark’s crossing Flint river about 20 miles from its mouth. I have no doubt but that is a small party of Seminoles or Queen’s party. I regret the loss of the 2 poor fellows as I have no doubt they are scalped before this, it being unusual for the Indians to keep prisoners. To day we heard of 250 of the lower warriors being about 40 miles from here; so that you may expect to hear of some scalping in this quarter very soon: our force is very considerable not 300 effective men. I have the command of a fine company and 3 good field pieces two 6 pounders and a 4 and I hope you will hear a good account of us, should we be attacked.

Extract of a letter dated Barbadoes, April 29.

“On the 13th inst. an insurrection of the negroes took place in St. Phillip’s Christ Church, St. Georges, & St. John’s Parishes. At the instance it had an alarming appearance, as the plan since developed was nothing less than an extermination of the whites. It has thank God been nearly quelled at least the danger is considered as over. Upwards of 1500 blacks have been shot and executed. Since the 13th I have been on actual service in St. Phillip’s and Constant Bay. Such a scene of desolation no one ever expected in this Island. Most of our friends in those Parishes have lost every thing and merely escaped, with their lives. We had a smart action with the Insurgents at the Six Cross Roads; a body of 700 well armed made a stand & stood our fire for near an hour; we have lost only about 7 killed.—The principal chiefs are taken.”

Extract of a letter from an American officer attached to the Mediterranean squadron, dated

MARSEILLES, APRIL 7.

“A British squadron, consisting of 6 ships of the line, 2 frigates 3 sloops of war, and 3 bomb vessels, sailed from Port Mahon, on the 21st ultimo under the com-