

Compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and twelve clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the War Department, be, & he is hereby authorized to employ for the office of the War Department, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; eight clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and no higher or other allowance shall be made to any clerk in the said departments and offices than is authorized by this act: And all acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro-tempore. April 20, 1818.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy Department, be, and he is hereby authorized to employ one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioners of the Navy, be, and they are hereby authorized to employ one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the Attorney General, be allowed to employ one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster General, be, & he is hereby authorized to employ one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand two hundred dollars each; and four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and he is hereby authorized to employ, in the office of the Third Auditor, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred & twenty, six additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand dollars each per annum; and three additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding eight hundred dollars each; and in the office of the Second Comptroller, for the same period, two additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum each; and one additional clerk, at a compensation not exceeding eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* that the compensation allowed by this act to clerks, shall commence from and after the thirty-first day of March last. And it shall be the duty of the Secretaries for the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, of the Commissioners of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, to report to Congress, at the beginning of each year, the names of the clerks they have employed respectively in the preceding year, together with the time each clerk was actually employed during the year, & the sums paid to each; and no higher or other allowance shall be made to any clerk in the said departments and offices than is authorized by this act: And all acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro-tempore. April 20, 1818.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

MAMMOTH. FROM THE (ST. LOUIS) EMIGRANT. Prairie Du Chien, March 1, 1818. Dr. Sam'l Mitchell,

Sir—Believing that the occurrences which happen in this country, will not be uninteresting to you, suffer me to describe to you the emigration of the Buffalo and the recent appearance of a large animal supposed to be the Mammoth.

Do not be too much surprised at the mention of a quadruped so famed for its size, and which has long since been considered extinct. Though the present age is only acquainted with the skeleton of the Mammoth, there is strong ground for believing the present existence of this once formidable and gigantic animal. Various Indian accounts have lately reached us of its having been seen on the Big Prairie, and not far from the head of Redwood River, which empties into River St. Peters. The latest account of it is given us by the Sioux of the land, (as they are termed) a wandering band of the Sioux nation. They describe it as being far superior in size to the Buffalo or any known animal that abounds on the Mississippi or its waters. On seeing this animal the Indians were alarmed and terrified. They conceived it to be the Matchi Manitou or evil spirit. Besides the attention which the appearance of this animal has excited, the minds of the people here have been awakened at the sight of numerous animals, that are collected at, and surround this place.—What has given rise to this great commotion of the animal kingdom in this quarter of our country, will appear difficult to explain.—From some cause or other the animals have been much disturbed; and being either impelled by fright, or the want of subsistence, have wandered from their accustomed abodes, and sought a shelter in this neighborhood. The deer, the panthers and the bears, are now seen around us, in greater plenty than has ever yet been known. The buffalo, which has long since driven off the Indian hunting grounds, & sought security from the savage hunter, by retreating west, has lately crossed the Mississippi high this place, in considerable herds; and are travelling towards the lake frontier.

To account satisfactorily for this extraordinary emigration of animals, and the recent appearance of this supposed mammoth (which the Indian traders say came from the unexplored regions of the Northwest) will be deemed difficult. But I think one probable conjecture is, that earthquakes have been the principal cause. We have felt several light shocks here, and have received accounts of dreadful earthquakes to the west.

FROM THE N. YORK GAZETTE. Prairie Du Chien, 25th Nov. 1817.

Sir—Understanding that you entertain a strong predilection for natural curiosities, I, at the particular request of a friend personally known to you, transmit to you the subjoined relation, which you are at liberty to make use of as you may deem consistent.

Returning late last fall from the Indian Hunting Ground, situate near the mouth of the River St. Peters, I had occasion to go ashore at a particular rock, which forms a cave noticed in the Journal of the late Mr. Carver, with two of my hunters, when our attention was attracted by a noise somewhat resembling the bellowing of a buffalo at a distance. We immediately proceeded in search of the object, and on arriving at the mouth of the cave, encountered a serpent of a most prodigious appearance, probably 15 feet in length, and proportionable in thickness, with four short legs, somewhat resembling the alligator. His head was disproportionately large, with glossy eyes situated towards the back of the head. The back was of a shining black, covered with strong & apparently impenetrable scales. The belly was variegated with different colours. Its tail, on perceiving us, was coiled over the back, except when it beat

the ground, which was always accompanied by the bellowing which first attracted us. It may be enquired why we did not fire on it, which can be easily defined by imagining the indescribable agitation which the menacing attitude of such an extraordinary creature would excite. The whole party stood with their muskets cocked, transfixed with terror, until it quietly glided into the cave. But be assured, sir, that we have not abandoned the idea of obtaining it in the ensuing spring. A party is already formed for the purpose, who are determined to brave every risk to gratify their curiosity respecting this wonderful creature; and should we succeed, you may depend on receiving a minute delineation, as well as a faithful recital of the circumstances attendant on the expedition.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES CRAWFORD. Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, } New York. }

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE VERMONT PILGRIMS. On Saturday afternoon last, (says a Cincinnati paper of April 15th,) these miserable looking men, women, and children, passed through the skirts of this place, and encamped in the woods about a mile from town. The mayor & council, having authentic information of their affliction by the small pox, and of their excessive filthiness, very wisely, by a committee, requested them to pass by at as great a distance from town as convenience would permit.

During the whole of Sunday curiosity led columns of citizens and people from the surrounding country to see them. The road from Cincinnati in the direction of these wayfarers Pilgrims, was almost literally choked with passengers, each with anxious eye, pressing forward for a peep at the seat of filth. Few, however, returned with bowels of compassion for them. The society consists of about 45 persons, including children, of which there is a great number. Their theological reason for thus wandering about the country without a home, and without scarcely any of the necessaries of life, was readily and willingly given; "it is imitating the practice of the ancient patriarchs and good men of old," they say. But the basis of their dirty religion they seemed unwilling to disclose. Perhaps they have been subdued and are treacherously governed by a strong natural inclination to hate every thing bordering upon industry. It may not be. We suspect it.

BORROWED TROUBLE. "The business of life is to go forward: (says Dr. Johnson) He who sees evil in prospect, meets it in his way; but he who catches it by retrospection, turns back to find it. That which is feared, may sometimes be avoided; but that which is regretted to-day, may be regretted tomorrow. We should, to be useful, decidedly condemn the indulgence of brooding over circumstances and events, that though they do not mend; because it unstrings the mind; and that once done, it is sure to be with what rapidity all its peace unravels itself! and how much it loses of the power of judging rightly on the mixed condition of human affairs."

THE POWER OF MUSIC. M. Bonnet, in his History of Music, gives an extraordinary story. An officer being shut up in the Bastille, had permission to take his lute with him, on which he was an excellent performer; but he had scarcely made use of it three or four days, when the mice, issuing from their holes, and the spiders, suspending themselves from the ceiling by their threads, assembled round him to enjoy the melody. His aversion to these creatures, at first, made their visit disagreeable, and induced him to lay aside his lute, but he soon became so used to them that at last they also became a source of amusement to him in his confinement.

TIMES LONG PAST. The clothes of the Roman Emperor, Augustus Caesar, were seldom other than such as the Empress Livia, or his sister Octavia, had spun for him.

Cato rode upon a single horse, without attendance, and his baggage behind him. Aristides, Valerius Publicola, and several other great names, who had the management of the public treasures of republican Greece, and Rome, did not leave enough to bury them when they died.

But these are HEATHEN examples—not to be adduced for imitation now-a-days.

BERNADOTTE. During the siege of Kuddalore, in 1783, the French commander, M. De Bassy, having received a reinforcement of troops from the fleet of M. De Suffren, determined to make a sortie, which was unsuccessful. In the number of the wounded prisoners, which he left in the power of the English, there was a young French sergeant, who by his interesting manner of expressing himself, and by his conduct, drew so strongly the attention of Colonel Wangerheim, who commanded the Hanoverian troops in the service of England, that

the latter caused him to be brought to his tent, where he was treated with much kindness and care, until his exchange.

Some years ago, when Gen. Bernadotte commanded the French army in Hanover, Gen. Wangerheim, accompanied by many officers, went to pay him a visit.—When he was presented to the General, he informed him that he had served in the Indies before Kuddalore. Do you not recollect, pursued he, a wounded sergeant whom you took under your protection during the siege? The General, after some reflection, said yes, I remember that adventure: He was a young man of fine talents: I have never heard from him since: I should be delighted to hear from him. That young sergeant, replied Bernadotte, is the same person who has the honor of entertaining you, who esteems himself happy to acknowledge here publicly all that he owes to you; and who will suffer no occasion to pass by of manifesting to Gen. Wangerheim how grateful he is to you for your kindness.

#### CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

Some months ago a very singular appearance presented itself to several persons at Hartford bridge near Basingstoke, (Eng.) It has not yet, we believe, appeared in any of the papers, and the particulars may amuse our readers. We have it from a friend, to whom it was distinctly related by Mr. Hall, a respectable auctioneer at Reading, one of the parties who saw it.

About noon was distinctly seen by many persons, without any difference among them as to the form of the figures in the clouds, a man on horseback, riding at full speed, pursued by an Eagle, which soon darted upon his head, when he lost hold of the reins, fell backward, and eagle, horse and man were seen no more. The figures were apparently of the natural size.

#### DISTRESSING.

On the 20th of March, (says a London paper) L'Odeon, the principal theatre in Paris, took fire, and in two hours from its being discovered, was totally destroyed. The L'Odeon was situated on an isolated eminence, with spacious avenues leading to it, which, together with the circumstances of a light wind and rain occurring at the time, happily prevented a more extensive devastation. The walls of the Salle de Spectacles successfully resisted the immense heat, and the apartments contiguous to the theatre were preserved.

Five dead bodies were found in the ruins, and several firemen were badly wounded. A thief, with some valuable articles, being discovered and pursued by the guard, threw himself from the upper galleries into the flames.

The old theatre of L'Odeon was burnt down the 18th March, 1799.

#### RANK PRIDE.

A friend to the elder Scaliger, wrote to acquaint him that he should make mention of him in a work that he meant to publish, and wished to know what he should say of him. Were not the answer actually extant, in the printed collection of his letters, it could not be credited. "Endeavor, (said he) to collect your best ideas of what Massinissa, what Xenophon, and what Plato were, and your portrait will bear some, although an imperfect resemblance of me."

#### A RELENTING THIEF.

A few days since, (says the Baltimore Patriot) an old lady of this city had her house robbed of 600 dollars, which was nearly all she had in the world. On the fact being made known through the medium of the papers, which luckily caught the thief's eye, he instantly felt the compunctions of conscience, and so far repented as to return 300 dollars to the old lady, by throwing it into the chamber window.

#### AN AFFECTING DESCRIPTION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Western Country, to the Editor.

"I rejoice that Congress have done something for Gen. St. Clair. On our journey we stopped to warm us. He was then confined to his chamber with illness. His wife exhibited a most striking picture of fallen greatness. She was a tall, majestic figure, 86 years of age (I think she said.) Her features were noble, and her deportment lady like. She is of the Bowdoin family, of Boston. The substantial part of her dress was of the coarse fabric of the country to which were superadded such ornamental articles as were in fashion probably 45 or 50 years ago, and which, like herself, bore visible marks of the hand of time. She conversed with a Frenchman, a fellow passenger with us, in his language, which was familiar to her. Her manners also were French." But time and sorrow had evidently weakened her mind, which, judging from her countenance, was originally vigorous. This mental debility was strikingly exhibited in her confounding important events of distant dates, and almost forgetting that we had an American government. Her latter ideas were obliterated, and those of early youth had assumed their place. Mrs.—was extremely affected with the picture which

I have so imperfectly sketched, and for a long time could not speak of it without tears."

[\* Elliott's Biographical Dictionary informs us, that the ancestors of the Bowdoin family were French refugees, who left their country after the revocation of the edict of Nantz: that they first went to Ireland, and then came to New England, 1688.] Salem Gazette.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

We understand that one of the expedients fallen upon by the Spanish government to enable it to fit out the Russian squadron, is to allow the merchants permission to ship on board two thousand tons of merchandize, at low duties, the receipts of which it was expected, would afford considerable aid. The exact destination is not told to the merchants, but they are given to understand that the force will be so overwhelming, that to whatever point of the ultramarine dominions it is bound, resistance on the part of the Patriots must be vain. The fate of Morillo's expedition, much larger than any Spain can now send out, is not forgotten. The Spanish clergy murmur a good deal. They think that the benediction of heaven on the Hispano-Russian enterprise cannot be secured, unless the heretical character is taken from the ships by a solemn baptism, which ceremony it is thought will take place previous to their putting to sea.

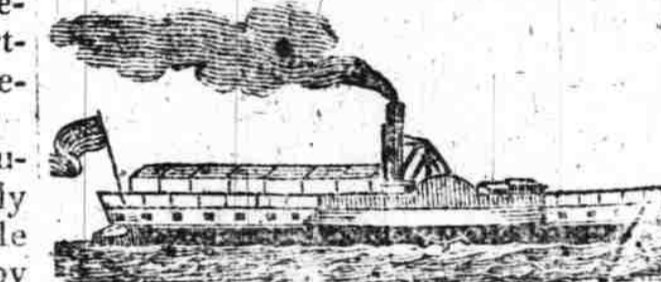
MARCH 27.

The Princess of Wales has commenced a suit against the assignees of the duke of Brunswick, for 15,000*l.* lent by her to her brother. Payment was resisted on the ground that the bonds were not in the hand writing of the late duke.

Bernadotte, King of Sweden, does not live with his wife. His lady is sister to Joseph Bonaparte's wife, and daughter of M. Clerly, a respectable merchant—she resides at Paris.

The Bourbons have followed the example of other countries in recognizing the accession of the present King of Sweden. He is now acknowledged by every civilized power.

#### Steam Boat Notice.



THE anxiety which the owners of the NORFOLK felt to afford every facility and convenience to travellers, induced them to attempt to run the Boat four times a week between Newbern and Elizabeth City; but on trial, they find, that although the thing is possible, it would be attended with uncertainty, and occasional disappointment. They have therefore concluded to alter the run of the NORFOLK as follows:

Leave Newbern every Thursday morning, and arrive at Elizabeth on Friday; leave Elizabeth City every Saturday evening, and arrive at Newbern on Monday morning. STAGES at each end of the line will run to correspond with the arrival of the Boat.

This regulation, it is expected, will prevent any delay or disappointment in future, and travellers are requested to make their arrangements accordingly.

The fare of passengers will be \$15 Children and Servants half price.

There are good accommodations for Horses, which will be carried at the moderate charge of \$7 50 each.

The public may be assured, that every attention will be paid to their comfort and accommodation.

Dani'l W. Crocker.

Newbern, May 9th, 1818.—*tf.*

The Printers of the Evening Post in New-York, the Carolina Observer in Fayetteville, the Courier and Times in Charleston, the Herald in Augusta, and the Museum in Savannah, are requested to insert the above once a week for three weeks, in their respective papers, & transmit their accounts to this office for settlement.

#### NOTICE

THE Subscriber is now authorized by the present owners (who live in New York) to sell that convenient and well situated

PLANTATION, called Chelsea, Lying on Trent River about three Miles from Newbern, containing about 230 acres, whereon is supposed to be 60 acres of cleared Land, which is almost new, & under fence—the remainder, Wood land, is all of a good quality and well timbered with Oak and Pine—I likewise a Lot of ground in Newbern, No. 353 lying between Jones & Coleman streets—any person wishing to purchase the said property, may apply to

NATHAN SMITH. Newbern, May 8th, 1818.—*tf.*