

ing ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the mint of the United States, shall be debased, or made worse, as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise, with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall, at any time, be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint, every such officer or person who shall commit any, or either, of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, nevertheless, That all such acts, and parts of acts, shall be, and remain in full force for the punishment of all offences committed before the passing of this act.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states of jurisdiction, under the laws of the several states, over offences made punishable by this act.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, March 3d, 1825.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.  
MR. MONROE'S CLAIMS.

As we have not room for the whole of Mr. Monroe's communication on the subject of his claims upon the government, we shall state briefly the nature of these claims, as far as we can discover it from this document. When he was minister in France, he was recalled in 1796 by President Washington, on the ground that the French government complained of the treaty between this country and Great Britain, he did not show sufficient zeal in justifying that treaty. He received his letters of recall Dec. 6, 1796, but did not have his audience until Jan. 1, 1797, and in consequence of the dangers of a winter voyage, did not leave France until the 20th of April following. On settling their account, he was allowed pay only to Dec. 6, but subsequently, in 1817, he received a further allowance for the interval to Jan. 1, but considers himself entitled to a still further allowance of his salary to the period of his leaving France. He makes a claim also on the ground that an inadequate allowance was made in his account for contingent expenses. He was frequently called on during this mission, to afford aid to American citizens. He afforded relief to Thomas Paine. He obtained his discharge from prison, took him to his house, and supplied him for a year and a half with every necessary. He also advanced money for the relief of Madame Lafayette.—These last advances have been repaid by the government, but for those made to Thomas Paine, he never presented any claim, and he does not now desire any indemnity.

In his second mission, which began in 1803, he says that the instances in which he thought that justice had been withheld from him were more numerous. The first is, that on his special mission to France, no outfit was allowed him at the time of his appointment, nor until after his return on the settlement of his accounts in 1810. He says that the difference between the allowance on one and other period cannot fairly be estimated by the mere interest of the money for the term during which it was withheld. He admits that the motive for not allowing the outfit, at the time of his appointment, was patriotic and just.—Economy was, no doubt, a much higher virtue in the estimation of the administration, than it was at a later period.—Another claim, is for a sum of money which he was obliged to pay in consequence of having engaged his passage, to proceed on this mission, in a ship which sailed before his instructions were ready. Another claim is founded on a deduction of \$2000 made from his account for contingent expenses—an account which had been regulated by the amount which had previously been allowed to Mr. King for like terms. Another claim is founded on the increase of his expenses for the last two years and four months of his residence in England, beyond what they would have been, if he had the opportunity of regulating his affairs on the footing of permanent residence. These appear to be all the claims which he presents, with the exception of interest on whatever shall be allowed, from the time when it ought to have been paid. The amount of the several claims is not specified. The statement is accompanied with remarks, which are extended to a very great length. He enters in the course of these remarks into a particular explanation of his disbursements of the finance fund, and of his communication with Col. Lane, but we do not perceive that he rests on these transactions any claim against the government for money.

From the National Journal.

The following *general order* of Commodore Rodgers, will, we have no doubt, have a salutary effect. Our Navy has suffered much, and lost some of the brightest ornaments, and the country has been deprived of some of the best and bravest men in the service, by a practice that may, without loss of honor, be entirely dispensed with. If our officers fall in battle, and while we mourn their loss, we tell of their deeds of valor, and speak proudly of their honorable death. But how is it when they fall, not in the defence of their country—not by the hands of an enemy, but in the contest where an American arm is raised to shed American blood—where two who have braved the battle and tempest—and who have, side by side, and under the same flag, sustained each other in the hour of danger—when they meet, and one falls by the hands of the other, what are our feelings then?

GENERAL ORDERS.

United States Ship North-Carolina, }  
off Cape Henry, 12th Jan. 1825. }

Sir: The dissensions and bickerings which have unfortunately existed in the Navy, and particularly among the junior officers, for several years past, originating, as it is supposed, in the predominance of habits, which have insidiously crept into the service, by the most improper and unjustifiable relaxation of discipline, seems at length to require particular notice.

The prevalence and frequency of fighting and quarrelling among some of the younger officers, and the detestable practice by them and others of fighting duels, defaming each other, and assuming to themselves the right of making the conduct of their equals and superiors topics of conversation and indecorous animadversion, at tavern tables, in stage-coaches, steam-boats, and other places, have been carried to such an extent for some time past, as to require a resort to measures the best calculated to produce immediate reform, and to save the character of the service, as well as their own, from impending ruin and disgrace.

I have, in consequence, to require of all officers who are now, or shall, hereafter be, placed under my command, to respect and obey themselves, and to use the utmost vigilance and attention in enforcing in others, their subordinators, due respect and obedience to the laws and regulations made and provided for the government and conduct of all officers and others belonging to the Navy of the United States, as I am determined, from this date not to permit the slightest violation of such laws and regulations, with which I may become acquainted, to pass unnoticed.

Should disputes unfortunately happen between the officers of this or any other ship of the squadron which I have been appointed to command, they are not on any account to assume to themselves the right of settling such disputes, in any other manner, than by an appeal to the captain of the ship to which they belong or to myself, if necessary. And I would have it further to be understood, that for a violation of this order, by any officer, I shall not fail to put the laws in force against him to their utmost extent.

JOHN ROGERS,

Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, and Commanding Officer of the U. S. Navy.

CHEAS. W. MORGAN, Esq.  
Capt. of the U. S. Ship North-Carolina.

**Discipline of the Navy.**—Every one will applaud the disposition shown in the General Order of the senior officer of the Navy, to put an end to the practice of duelling, among the boys, at least, who belong to the Navy. It is high time that the temper which is disposed to break out into brawls, should be made to bend to duty; and that those who cannot be made obedient to that principle, should be put out of the way of future violations of it, by dismissal from the service. The same measure, or a more severe one, we hope, will be dealt to him who wantonly provokes anger, as to him who resents insult. As for the elder officers, we apprehend that those who are disposed to risk their lives upon the issue of a chance-directed bullet, will hardly be deterred from it by the dread of violating a General Order. We hope for the Order, however, all the effect which it is possible for it to have. It is the first, we believe, which has ever been issued in the Navy, to the same effect, and is an experiment, the motives of which are entitled to great respect. It devolves on the commander himself a considerable accession of duty and responsibility, the voluntary assumption of which gives additional merit to the action.

In recommending this Order to general respect, we shall be pardoned, we hope, for doubting whether the worthy veteran has not expressed himself in language more strongly than he intended, when he speaks in general terms, of "the most improper and unjustifiable relaxation of discipline" in the Navy. We have no question, ourselves, but he meant to apply it only to the particular instances to which his order applies. We have been under an impression that the general discipline of the Navy was in a state of progressive improvement, though ten years of peace may have tended to lessen the distance between the superior and subordinate officers, which a state of war exacts and imposes. The Commodore appears to think that rigid discipline is the best promoter of harmony in an embodied military force; and we do not know but what he is in the right.

National Intelligencer.

We learn that the same Court of Inquiry, which is to be instituted at the request of Com. POKINS, to inquire into the conduct of that officer, with regard to the transportation of specie, &c. will also be instructed to inquire into his conduct in the affair of Exarado. We have not heard who are to compose the Court, or when it is to convene.—Nat. Int.

The Hon. Mr. STANLEY, one of the three members of the British Parliament who arrived in this country last season, sailed from N. York for England a few days since, in one of the Liverpool packets. These gentlemen (says the New York Statesman) have, we believe, travelled over nearly the whole extent of the United States and Canada, and have, at all times, exhibited the temper, feelings, and modest deportment, of gentlemen of cultivated minds, anxious to acquire accurate information of our country, its resources, and institutions, and of the manners and customs of the people, and they have, on all occasions, received the friendly and polite attentions of our citizens, with a correspondent spirit.—Id.

The delegation of Indians, led by Col. MENARD, who visited Washington for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of their friends from the East to the West of the Mississippi, left here on the 21st inst. having secured the acquiescence of the Government in their plan, and the adoption of measures to carry it into effect. An assemblage of Indians of the East of the Mississippi, and who reside in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c. is authorized to take place at Wapahkennetta, in Ohio, where they are to be met by Governor CASS, of Detroit, as Commissioner.

In connection with this general plan of removal and union, the Shawonee, formerly of Cape Gerardeau, have made arrangements to have lands assigned them West of the boundary of Missouri, in exchange for those once owned by them at Cape Gerardeau; and this tract has been assigned to Gen. CLARKE, of St. Louis. The just claims of those Indians, for improvements abandoned by them at Cape Gerardeau, and for injuries committed by the whites, are also directed to be settled.

We learn that if the meeting, which is to take place at Wapahkennetta, results as the Indians themselves wish it may, that the removal of from ten to fifteen tribes, and remnants of tribes, will be effected by it.—Nat. Jour.

From the Richmond Compiler.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

Science marches on with most astonishing rapidity, and brings along with it new comforts and powers to man. Dr. HARE has invented a Calorimeter, a new Galvanic instrument, which imparts a very powerful magnetic virtue to needles, and inflames iron wire. His Deflagrator is still more powerful. A wire of platinum, the most infusible of all metals, is made to flow like water, and iron wire burns explosively. Dr. HARE estimates the light of the combustion as equal to that of 1600 candles condensed into one.—Mr. COFF of Georgetown melts iron by the force of steam. The apparatus is cheap, (about \$1000,) and very portable. It promises to be of great use in air furnaces.—In the transportation of vessels and carriages, the progress of improvement is rapid beyond all calculations. New forms are every day given to steam machinery, requiring less space, capital and fuel; and steam boats are of course, continually improving.—In France, a company has been established to move boats by the exhaustion of the air-pump.—The loco-motive powers of steam begin to be extended in a remarkable manner from water to land. Dr. BUCHANAN of Ky is said to have invented a steam carriage, which moves at the rate of 4 miles an hour. In England, the application of steam machinery to rail roads has opened a new and incalculable career of improvement. It is already ascertained that by the loco-motive machine 50 tons of goods may be conveyed by a ten horse power engine, on a level road at the rate of 6 miles an hour; and carriages for the conveyance of passengers at the rate of 12 or 14 miles. Rail roads thus assisted have some decided advantages over canals. They may take a short run—and thus save so much expense. They do not require that "dead level" which canals do—as an engine will work goods over an elevation of one eighth of an inch to the yard." If the ascent or descent be rapid, it is said that recourse may be successfully had to permanent engines and inclined planes.

These engines are beginning to be introduced into England. One is working on the Melton railway near Sonderland. Two acts of Parliament have also passed, viz. the Stockton and Durlington act, and the Moreton act. "On these lines which exceed 30 miles each, it is intended to adopt the loco-motive engine, and they will both be very soon ready for the conveyance of goods."—The London Courier, from which most of these facts are extracted, dwells upon the importance of the improvement, expresses a hope that Parliament will not permit the jealousies of the Canal companies to interfere with the new applications that are making for the rail-road companies.—It declares that it is impossible to arrest career of knowledge and improvement—and adds that "the American Government has possessed itself, through its Minister (Mr. Rush) of the improved mode of constructing and making rail-roads,

and there can be no doubt of their immediate adoption throughout that country."

The system is already strongly advocated in Pennsylvania—and companies seem to be forming to carry it into execution. Mr. BELLIAU, engineer at or near Pittsburg, makes an estimate of the comparative expense and advantage of a canal and an iron rail-way to connect the navigable waters of the Susquehanna and Pittsburg—he concludes that the quantity of goods that can be transported on the road in a given time is eight times as great as that on the canal—and that to make the canal, 250 miles in length, including about 350 locks with the necessary tunnels, aqueducts, &c. would cost about \$30,000 per mile—or, in all, about \$7,500,000—while the road would cost only \$10,000 per mile—and thus 1000 miles of road might be completed for nearly the same sum as the canal itself would cost.

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A work has been lately published at London and Paris, entitled "*Last days of Napoleon, by Dr. Antommarchi,*" which appears to have caused great excitement, particularly in the latter capital, where every copy of the book was purchased on the day its publication was announced. Dr. A. it will be recollected, attended Napoleon in his last illness, and was subsequently examined by the British Privy Council on the nature of the disorder of which his illustrious patient died. The following extract from the above work, appears in the London Examiner of the 13th February, and cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers:—

*Last Moments of Napoleon.*—5th May, 1825.—The patient passed a night of extreme agitation. The clock struck half past five, and Napoleon was still delirious, speaking with difficulty, and uttering words broken and inarticulate: among others, we heard the words, "Head—Army;"—and those were the last he pronounced; for they had no sooner passed his lips than he lost the power of speech. Violent pains in the abdomen—last stage of dispassionate body cold and convulsed, covered with clammy perspiration—trismus. The pulsations were scarcely felt in the carotid and axillary arteries. I thought the vital spark had fled, but by degrees the pulse rallied, the oppression decreased, deep sighs escaped from his breast. Napoleon was still alive. And now occurred one of the most affecting perhaps of all the scenes that had taken place during the Emperor's long agony.—Madame Bertrand, who would not quit the bedside of the august patient notwithstanding her own sufferings, sent first for her daughter Hortense, and afterwards for her three sons; to show them their benefactor for the last time. No words can express the emotion of those poor children on witnessing this spectacle of death. They had not seen Napoleon for about fifty days, and their eyes full of tears; sought with terror upon his face, now pale and disfigured, the expression of greatness and goodness which they were accustomed to find in it. As if by common accord, they rushed to the bedside, seized the Emperor's hands, kissed them, and sobbing aloud, covered them with tears. Young Napoleon Bertrand could no longer bear this heart-rending scene—overcome by his emotion, he fell back and fainted. We were obliged to tear those youthful mourners in the midst of their grief from the Emperor's bedside, and to take them into the garden. Ten o'clock, A. M. pulse animated. I was following with anxiety its beatings, endeavoring to ascertain whether the vital principle was extinct, when I saw Noverraz enter the room, pale, his hair in disorder, and in the utmost agitation. The poor fellow, weakened by 48 days' sufferings of an acute hepatitis, accompanied by synocha, was scarcely beginning to be convalescent; but having heard of the dangerous state in which the Emperor was, he had caused himself to be brought down, and entered the apartment bathed in tears, to see once more a master he had served so many years. I endeavored to prevail upon him to withdraw, but his emotion increased as I spoke to him: he fancied that the Emperor was threatened, and was calling him to his assistance, and he would not leave him, but would fight and die for him. He was quite light-headed. I flattered his zeal, succeeded in calming him, and returned to the patient.—Eleven, A. M. Borborygmi; swelling and tension of the abdomen—icy coldness of the lower extremities, and in a short time of the whole body—eye fixed—lips closed and contracted—violent agitation of the nostrils—most complete adynamia—pulse extremely weak and intermittent, varying from 102 to 108, 110 and 112 pulsations per minute—beating slow, intermittent and stertorous—spasmodic contraction of the epigastric region and of the stomach—deep sighs—pituitous mucus; convulsive movements, which ended by a loud and dismal shriek. I placed a blister on the chest and one on each thigh; applied two large sinapisms on the soles of the feet, and fomentations of the abdomen, with a bottle filled with hot water: I also endeavored to refresh the Emperor's lips and mouth by constantly moistening them with a mixture of common water, orange-flower-water and sugar; but the passage was spasmodically closed; nothing was swallowed; all was in vain. It was 11 minutes before 6 o'clock—Napoleon was unable to breathe his last! A slight froth covered his lips—he was no more! Such is the end of all human glory!

**FOR SALE,**  
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, 16 years of age, an excellent nurse and house servant. Enquire of  
W. M. G. TAYLOR.  
April 2, 1825.—67 2w.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Copartnership between the subscribers being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having demands against them, will present them for payment to JAMES E. BETTNER; and all persons indebted to them are hereby required to settle their accounts previous to the first day of June next, as all accounts due that day will be indiscriminately placed to suit.  
JAMES E. BETTNER,  
STEPHEN B. FORBES.  
Newbern, March 1st, 1825.

**James E. Bettner,**  
CONTINUES to transact business at his Store on Pollok-street, and offers for sale, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.  
March 5th—'68.

**J. B. ASSELMAN,**  
Dentist,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabit-ants of this place, and has taken the house on Metal-street, opposite John Jones, Esq. His practice embraces all operations on the Teeth and Gums; and the insertion of natural or artificial, from one to a full set. He is desirous of calling the attention of parents to the Teeth of their children; the beauty and durability of the second set, depend much upon the timely extraction of accipient Teeth, and attention to the regular growth of the permanent ones.  
Newbern, March 26th, 1825.

**New Goods.**  
THOMAS W. MACHIN has just received by the schr. Amity and offers for sale, on accommodating terms, at his Store near the Court House, the following articles, viz:—Silver Patent Lever Watches, Silver Tumblers, of elegant patterns, Silver half-pint Cups, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Thiabols, Pencil Cases of a superior quality, Crayon Pencils, Silver Spectacles, Patent Flat, and common Watch Cases, Lafayette Watch Chains, Watch Bands, Violin Strings, Children's Toys, Knives, Soda Powders, and a few bottled Saratoga and Balltown Spring Water.  
March 26th, 1825.—'66

**BOOKS.**  
Just received & for sale at S. Hall's Book store, FIVE THOUSAND RECEIPTS, in all the useful and domestic arts. By Collin Mackenzie.  
AMERICAN FAMILY PHYSICIAN; detailing important means of preserving health, from infancy to old age: The offices that Women should perform to each other at births, and the diseases peculiar to the sex. By Tho's. Ewell, M. D. of Virginia.  
PRIOR'S LIFE OF BURKE.  
STANHOPE'S GREECE.  
HALL'S HISTORY OF COLOMBIA.  
BENEDICT'S HIST. OF ALL RELIGIONS.  
WOLF'S MISSIONARY JOURNAL TO THE ISLANDS.  
SOUTHNEY'S BOOK OF THE CHURCH.  
RAWLE ON THE CONSTITUTION.  
LIONEL LINCOLN.  
MEMOIRS OF LAFAYETTE.  
JOHN BULL IN AMERICA.  
PHILLIDOR ON CHESS.  
THEODORIC—a Domestic Tale and other poems. By Thomas Campbell.  
THE HUMAN HEART.  
SMYTH ON THE APOCALYPSE.  
Also, the 81st Number of the Edinburgh Review.  
Newbern, March 26, 1825.—'66.

**100 Labourers Wanted.**  
THE Directors of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, want to hire, immediately, 100 Labourers, to work in the Canal. All those who have hands to spare, will please to apply to Moses Jarvis, who will give every requisite information. The labour is not greater than that on a plantation, and the hands will be treated well in every respect. The hands shall have laid off for them a reasonable task, and be paid for all extra work.  
JAMES MANNEY,  
Pres. C. Company.  
Beaufort March 15, 1825.—'65 1f.

**Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.**  
ALEXANDER, has just received from N. York, (at his Store nearly opposite the Bank of Newbern,) the following articles, which he will sell low for Cash:—  
Men's and Boys' HATS, (latest fashions,) Gentlemen's & Ladies' BOOTS & SHOES of various kinds and qualities,  
Boys' and Children's do. do.  
Men's, Youth's & Boy's Dancing Morocco PUMPS, of various qualities,  
Children's fine Fancy and Chinchilla Fur CAPS,  
SPANGLERS, first quality, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8,  
VARNISH for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c.  
Liquid and Paste BLACKING,  
Shoe BRUSHES, Shoe LASTS,  
Morocco LINING SKINS,  
Men's & Boy's coarse Negro SHOES, &c.  
January 8th, 1825.