



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

OURS are the plans of fair delightful Peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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By Authority.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list, in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers, and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; and for the expense of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims; the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half continuance, two hundred and one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars: For the expense of firewood, stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, twenty-eight thousand dollars: For all contingent expenses of the library of Congress, and for the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, eight hundred dollars: For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department, including the sum of one thousand dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars: For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department, four thousand two hundred dollars: For printing and distributing the laws of the second session of the tenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars: For special messengers charged with dispatches, two thousand dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first April, one thousand eight hundred and six, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars: For the expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, and for stationary and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand dollars: For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fourteen thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars: For expense of stationary, printing and incidental and contingent expenses of the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars: For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars: For expense of stationary, printing and incidental and contingent expenses of the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars: For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents: For expense of stationary, printing and incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasurer's office, three hundred dollars: For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars and two cents: For expense of stationary, printing and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Register's office, including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the marine records, two thousand eight hundred dollars: For fuel and other contingent and incidental expenses of the Treasury department, four thousand dollars: For defraying the expense of printing and stating the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, one thousand two hundred dollars: For the purchase of books, maps and charts for the use of the Treasury department, four hundred dollars: For compensation to a superintendent employed to secure the buildings and records of the Treasury department, during the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, including the expense of two watchmen, the repairs of two fire engines, buckets, lanterns and other incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand one hundred dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars: For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, one thousand dollars: For compensation to the Accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars:

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars: For compensation to clerks employed in the Pay-Master's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars: For contingent expenses in the said office, two hundred dollars: For compensation to the Purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, and for expense of stationary, store rent and fuel, for the said office, including the sum of five hundred dollars for compensation to clerks in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, five thousand one hundred dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand eight hundred and ten dollars: For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the said office, two thousand dollars: For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars: For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the Post-Master General, Assistant Post-Master General, clerks and persons employed in the Post-Master General's office, including the sum of one thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars, for compensation to clerks in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, sixteen thousand dollars: For expense of fuel, candles, house rent for the messenger, stationary, chests, &c. pertaining to the Post-Master General's office, two thousand five hundred dollars: For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the clerks of the several commissioners of loans, and for allowances to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expense of the several loan offices, fifteen thousand dollars: For compensation to the Surveyor General and his clerks, three thousand two hundred dollars: For compensation to the surveyor of the lands south of the State of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, and for stationary and other contingencies, three thousand two hundred dollars: For compensation to the officers of the Mint, The director, two thousand dollars: The treasurer, twelve hundred dollars: The assayer, fifteen hundred dollars: The chief coiner, fifteen hundred dollars: The melder and refiner, fifteen hundred dollars: The engraver, twelve hundred dollars: One clerk at seven hundred dollars: And two clerks at five hundred dollars each, one thousand dollars: For wages of the persons employed in the different branches of melting, coining, carpenters, mill-wrights and smith's work, including the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, and of six hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant engraver, eight thousand five hundred dollars: For repairs of furnaces, cast-rollers and screws, timber, bar-iron, lead, steel, potash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, three thousand two hundred dollars: For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the territory of Orleans, thirteen thousand dollars: For incidental and contingent expenses of the executive officers of the said territory, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars: For expense of stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars: For expense of stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars: For expense of stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses of the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Louisiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars: For expense of stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses of the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars: For the expense of stationary, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars: For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars: For additional compensation to the clerks in the several departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the general post office, not exceeding for each department, respectively, fifteen per centum in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges for the district of Columbia, to the attorney-general, and to the district judge of the territory of Orleans, fifty-nine thousand four hundred dollars: For the like compensation granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, three thousand four hundred dollars: For compensation granted to the marshals for the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-Jersey, North-Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, East and West Tennessee, and Orleans, including the compensation allowed to the marshals of New-Jersey and North-Carolina, for the three last quarters of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, by the act of the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eight, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offenses 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, nine hundred and sixty dollars: For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, to the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten, ninety-eight thousand dollars: For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakes, ages of channels, bars and shoals, and cert in contingent expenses, seventy-nine thousand and thirty-nine dollars and forty cents: For erecting two light-houses on Long Island sound, one on Watch hill point, and the other on Sands or Watch point, the following sums, that is to say, the sum of two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, balance of a former appropriation for these objects carried to the "surplus fund," and the further sum of five thousand seven hundred dollars, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made for the same objects: For placing buoys and beacons on or near the shoals and rocks in the channel leading in to the harbor of Salem, in the state of Massachusetts, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, sixty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents: For rebuilding two light-houses on Plum Island, in the state of Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars: For defraying the expenses of surveying the public land, within the several territories of the United States, eighteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars: For expense of the boards formed in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, for investigating and adjusting titles and claims to land, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, ten thousand dollars: For the expense of taking the second census of the United States, being a balance of a former appropriation for that object, and carried to the surplus fund, thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-six cents: For the expense of returning the votes of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term commencing on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, one thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars: For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, thirty-three thousand and fifty dollars: For the contingent expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, seventy five thousand dollars: For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars: For the contingent expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars: For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, five thousand dollars: For the expenses of prosecuting claims in relation to captures, six thousand dollars: For defraying the expenses of regulating, laying out, and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, agreeably to an act of Congress, passed the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, the balance of a former appropriation made by the aforesaid act, for that object, having been carried to the surplus fund, sixteen thousand and seventy five dollars and fifteen cents: For defraying the expenses of opening a road from the frontier of Georgia, on the route from Athens to New Orleans, until the same intersects the thirty-first degree of north latitude, agreeably to an act of Congress, passed on the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, the balance of a former appropriation made for that object having been carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred dollars, and a further sum of five thousand dollars in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object: For defraying the expense of opening a road or roads through the territory lately ceded by the Indians to the United States, from the Mississippi to the Ohio, and to the former Indian boundary line, which was established by the treaty of Greenville, agreeably to the last above recited act; the balance of a former appropriation made for that object having been carried to the surplus fund, one thousand eight hundred dollars, and forty-eight cents: For defraying the expense of opening a road from Nashville in the state of Tennessee, to Natchez in the Mississippi territory, agreeably to the aforesaid act of the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, the balance of a former appropriation for that object having been carried to the surplus fund, three thousand dollars: For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United 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 six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by an act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. J. N. MILLEDGE, President of the Senate pro tempore, February 17, 1809—Approved. TH. JEFFERSON.

COMMUNICATION FROM PRESIDENT ADAMS. To the Printers of the Boston Patriot. Quincy, April 10, 1809.

SIRS—I was glad to see in your paper of the 7th of this month, the extract from the Baltimore Federal Republican, for many reasons, which may be explained in due time; one or two may be stated now. 1. I was pleased with the candid acknowledgement, that "Mr. Adams never was a favorite with the leading men of the federal party." The words leading men will require some explanation and some limitations and restrictions, which may hereafter appear. But in general, this is a truth which I have known for twenty years, though it has never been publicly avowed, to my knowledge, till now. 2. I am happy to see what I consider as an acknowledgement, that my unpardonable sin against the federal party, or rather against those leading men was the peace with France in 1800; an event which has given this country eight years of its most splendid prosperity. The writer mentions the mission to France in 1799, as a measure which brought odium & ridicule on my administration. If you will allow me a little room in your PATRIOT, I may hereafter produce proofs to the satisfaction of the public; that this measure was neither odious nor ridiculous. At this time I will only send you a communication from Gen. WASHINGTON, by which it will appear that the subject was not seen by that great ornament of this country in the same light in which this writer sees it.

Mount Vernon, 1st Feb. 1799. DEAR SIR—The letter herewith enclosed, from Mr. Joel Barlow, though of old date, came to my hands only yesterday.—I have conceived it to be my duty to transmit it to you without delay and without a comment, except that it must have been written with a very good or a very bad design—which of the two you can judge better than I. For, from the known abilities of that gentleman, such a letter could not be the result of ignorance in him, nor from implications which are to be found in it, has it been written without the privacy of the French Directory. It is incumbent on me to add; that I have not been in the habit of corresponding with Mr. Barlow. The letter now forwarded is the first I ever received from him: and to him I have never written one. If then you should be of opinion that this is calculated to bring on negotiation upon open, fair and honorable ground, and merits a reply, and will instruct me as to the tenor of it, I shall with pleasure and alacrity obey your orders; more especially if there is reason to believe that it would become a mean, however small, of restoring peace and tranquility to the United States, upon just, honorable & dignified terms, which I am persuaded is the ardent desire of all the friends of this rising Empire. With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient and very humble servant. G. WASHINGTON.

J. ADAMS, President of the U. States. The letter from Mr. BARLOW, enclosed in Gen. Washington's is in these words: Paris, 2d Oct. 1798.

SIR—On hearing of your late nomination as Commander in Chief of American armies, I rejoice at it, not because I believe the war which that nomination contemplates is yet inevitable, and that it will furnish an occasion for a further display of your military talents, but because it may enable you to exert your influence to a greater effect in preventing the war, by becoming more the centre of information than you could in your retirement, that you will be better able to judge of the disposition of both

countries, and to offer such counsels to your government as may tend to remove the obstacles that will oppose themselves to a reconciliation.—Were you now President of the U. States, I should not address you this letter, for not knowing my inclination for the tranquility of a retired life, you might think that I was seeking a place, or had some farther object in view, than the simple one of promoting peace between the two republics.—But I hope, under present circumstances, that you believe my motive to be pure and unmix'd, and that the object of my letter is to call your attention to the true state of facts. Perhaps few men, who cannot pretend to have been in the secrets of either government, are in a better situation than myself to judge of the motives of both; to assign the true causes, and trace out the progress of their unhappy misunderstanding, or to appreciate their present dispositions, pretensions & wishes. I am certain there is none who labors more sincerely for the restoration of harmony, upon terms honorable to the United States and advantageous to the cause of liberty. I will not in this place, go over the history of past transactions. It would be of little use. The object is to seize the malady in its present state and try to arrest its progress. The dispute at this moment may be characterized simply and literally speaking, a misunderstanding. I cannot persuade myself to give it a harsher name, as it applies to either government. It is clear that neither of them has an interest in going to war with the other, and I am equally convinced that neither of them has the inclination; that is, I believe the balance of inclination as well as of interest, on both sides, is in favor of peace. But each government, though sensible of this truth with respect to itself, is ignorant of it, with respect to the other. Each believes the other determined on war, and ascribes all its conduct to a deep rooted hostility.—The least they can do therefore under this impression, is to prepare for an event which they both believe inevitable, while they both wish to avoid it. But by what fatality is it that a calamity so dreadful must be rendered inevitable because it is thought so? Both governments have tongues and both have ears. Why will they not speak? Why will they not listen? The causes that have hitherto prevented them are not difficult to assign. I could easily explain them, as I believe, to the satisfaction of both parties and without throwing so much blame on either government, as each of them at present ascribes to the other.—But I will avoid speaking of any past provocation on either side. The point that I wish to establish in your mind is, that the French Directory is at present sincerely desirous of restoring harmony between this country and the U. States, on terms honorable and advantageous to both parties. I wish to convince you of this, and through you, the American government, because that government being desirous of the same thing, would not fail to take such steps as would lead immediately to the object. In offering to you my proofs of the present disposition on this side, you will permit me to observe, that some of them are from their nature incapable of being detailed, and others improper to be trusted to the casualties of a letter. But I will mention a few that are ostensible, and so far as they go undeniable. First, the Directory has declared that it will receive and treat with our Minister from America, who shall appear to be sent with a sincere intention of treating and terminating existing difficulties. I have no doubt but this was the intention when the last envoys were sent; but from some unfortunate circumstances, the Directory did not believe it. Second, as a preliminary, it has been declared that in the negotiation there shall be no question of loans of money, or apologies for offensive speeches pronounced by the executive on either side. Third, all commissions given to privateers in the West Indies are recalled, and when new commissions are issued, the owners and commanders are to be restricted, under bonds, to the legal object of capture. Fourth, an embargo that was laid on American ships within the republic, in consequence of a report that war had been begun on the part of the United States, was taken off as soon as it was ascertained that such war had not been begun. And a new declaration was at the same time sent to America of the wishes of