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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To regulate and fix the compensation of clerks and to authorise the laying out certain public roads; and for other purpo es.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretaries of state, treasury, war, and navy departments, shall be and they are hereby authorised to apportion the compensations for clerks in their respective departments, in such manner as the services to be performed shall in their judgment require; *Provided*, That the whole amount of ordinary compensations for clerks in the said departments respectively shall not exceed the following sums annually that is to say:

For the department of state, seven thousand one thousand and fifty dollars:

For the treasury department, forty four thousand two hundred and twenty seven dollars and twenty eight cents, that is to say: in the office of the secretary of the treasury, ten thousand two hundred and eighty nine dollars and eighty one cents: in the office of comptroller of the treasury; nine thousand and sixty seven dollars; in the office of the auditor, eight thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars; in the office of the treasurer of the United States two thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars, forty five cents; and in the office of the register of the treasury, thirteen thousand two hundred and forty two dollars and two cents:

For the department of war, sixteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars, that is to say; in the office of the secretary, six thousand three hundred and forty dollars; in the office of the accountant of the war department, eight thousand five hundred dollars; and in the office of the purveyor or public supplies, one thousand seven hundred dollars:

For the department of the navy, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars, that is to say; in the office of the secretary, four thousand nine hundred dollars; and in the office of the accountant of the navy department, eight thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the post master general of the United States, shall be, and hereby is authorised to appoint such number of clerks in his office, as he shall judge proper, and to apportion their compensations in such manner as the the services to be rendered by each, shall in his judgment require: *Provided*, That the whole amount of ordinary compensations for clerks in the said office, shall not exceed the sum of nine thousand three hundred and forty five dollars annually.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the director of the mint be, and he is hereby authorised to allow to one of the clerks employed in his office, seven hundred dollars per annum; the said director is hereby authorised to expend the further sum of one thousand dollars annually, in clerk hire, in such manner as his discretion shall dictate. And the surveyor general is hereby allowed to expend twelve hundred dollars annually, for clerk hire.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the commissioners of loans, in the states of Massachusetts and New-York respectively, not exceeding five clerks, at the rate of five hundred dollars each per annum: to the commissioner of loans in Connecticut, not exceeding two clerks, at the rate of four hundred dollars each per annum: to the commissioner of loans in Pennsylvania not exceeding six clerks, at the rate of five hundred dollars each, annually: to the commissioners of loans in Virginia and South Carolina, respectively, not exceeding two clerks, at the rate of five hundred dollars each, annually: the aggregate of compensation for clerks employed by either of said commissioners, to be apportioned among them at his discretion. And there shall be annually allowed in lieu of clerk hire, to the commissioner of loans in the state of New-Hampshire, three hundred and fifty dollars; to the commissioner of loans in the state of Rhode Island, four hundred dollars: to the commissioner of loans in the state of New-Jersey, three hundred dollars: and to the commissioner of loans in the state of Maryland, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensations allowed by this act to clerks, shall commence with the year one thousand eight hundred and seven; and it shall be the duty of the secretaries for the departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the post master general surveyor general, and of the commissioners of loans in the several states, to report to Congress, at the beginning of each year, the names of the clerks they have employed respectively, in the preceding year, and the sum given to each: and whether the business for clerks increases or diminishes in their respective departments, that Congress may be enabled to make further arrangements by law, respecting clerk hire.—And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury particularly to report, whether the business in the loan office of Pennsylvania, shall from year to year, continue to require the additional sum of two thousand dollars allowed by this act for clerk hire, in consequence of the removal of the treasury office from Philadelphia, in eighteen hundred, to the permanent seat of government; and likewise, he shall report the necessity, if such shall continue of employing clerks on the business belonging to the office of the late commissioners of the revenue.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter, in case of the removal of any public office, by reason of sickness which may prevail in the town or city where such office is located, a particular account of the cost of such removal shall be laid before Congress, that they may be enabled to judge of the proper sum to be allowed for the same.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be opened a road from the frontier of Georgia on the route from Athens to New Orleans, 'till the same intersects the 31st degree of North latitude: *Provided*, he shall not expend more than six thousand four hundred dollars in opening the same; and to cause to be opened a road or roads through the territory lately ceded by the Indians to the United States, from the river Missisippi to the Ohio, and to the former Indian boundary line which was established by the treaty of Grenville: *Provided*, He shall not expend in opening the same, more than six thousand dollars. And to cause to be opened a road from Nashville in the state of Tennessee, to Natchez in the Missisippi territory: *Provided*, He shall not expend more than six thousand dollars in opening the same.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That to defray the expense authorised by this act beyond the appropriation for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred & six; there is hereby appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty eight thousand dollars, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And that the act entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks," which passed on the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, shall from and after the first day of January next be, and the same is hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 21, 1806.—APPROVED—
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the punishment of counterfeiting the current coin of the United States, and for other p rposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist, in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any gold or silver coins, which have been, or which hereafter shall be coined at the mint of the United States, or who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause, or procure, to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any foreign gold or silver coins, which by law now are or hereafter shall be, made current or be in actual use and circulation as money within the United States; or who shall utter as true any false, forged, or counterfeited coins of gold or silver as aforesaid, for the payment of money with intention to defraud any person or persons, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited; any such person so offending, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted according to the due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years; or shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall import or bring from any foreign place into the United States, any false, forged, or counterfeit gold or silver coins, which are by law made current or in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, with the intent to utter, or make payment with the same, knowing the same to be falsely made; forged, counterfeited; or who shall utter as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coins of gold or silver as aforesaid, for the payment of money, with intention to defraud any persan or persons, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted according to the due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and kept at hard labor for a period not less than two years, nor more than eight years; or shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding four thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall fraudulently and for gain's sake, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins, which have been, or which shall hereafter be coined at the mint of the United States: or any foreign gold or silver coins, which are by law made current or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. *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.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Reprsentatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro tempore
April 21, 1806.—APPROVED—
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

In addition to act, entituled "An act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishing; and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Unitsd States of America, in Congress Assembled, That the second and fourth sections of "An act providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to keep in actual service, in time of peace, so many of the frigates and other public armed vessels of the United States, as in his judgment the nature of the service may require and to cause the residue thereof to be laid up in ordinary in convenient ports.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the public armed vessels of the United States, in actual service in time of peace, shall be officered and manned as the President of the United States shall direct; provided that the officers shall not exceed the following numbers and grades, that is to say, thirteen captains, nine masters commandant, seventy-two lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty midshipmen: but the said officers shall receive no more than half their monthly pay, during the time when they shall not be under orders for actual service; and provided farther, that the whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, shall not exceed nine hundred and twenty-five; but the President may appoint, for the vessels in actual service, so many surgeons, surgeons mates sailing masters, chaplains, pursers, boatswains, gunners, sail-makers, and carpenters, as may in his opinion be necessary and proper.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 21, 1806.—
APPROVED—
TH: JEFFERSON.

From the Boston Chronicle.

FEDERAL INSURGENCY.

The late outrage of the British on our coast, in killing one of our citizens, in the harbour of N. York, must rouse all those feelings of resestment which gave energy to our country during our revolution.—While we contemplate the horrid transactions with indignation towards Britain, we cannot but view with equal detestation, the insurgent conduct of a few federalists in N. York, in exciting a spirit of disaffection towards the government of the U. S. Such are the men who encourage the English in their deeds of depredation and outrage. These are the men, who are chargeable with all the imposition on our commerce, the impressment of our Seamen, and violation of our rights. They are constantly proclaiming to Britain, that all the rich men, the wise men, the powerful men, the righteous men, are all in opposition to the present Administration. These declarations give confidence to the British, and under sanction of such an extensive patronage in the heart of our country, they treat our commerce with every species of Insult and Outrage.

These Traitors to their country have now the insolence to call on the citizens to oppose the government because they have not had their petitition particularly granted, and because the government have not thought fit to commence hostilities to gratify them in their visionary projects of an American navy. The federalists are clamorous for a navy; not for the purpose of defending ourselves against the British, but only for the purpose of rendering the present administration unpopular. They know that a navy cannot be built and supported by an impost alone; but that a heavy Land-tax; and excessive excises, must be the source for the purpose. The impost could not be augmented to meet the exigencies of the country, and nothing could be resorted to, after we had once begun our naval operation, but direct taxes npon the Yeomanry; They know that a navy is of no service for our commercial defence; for Mr. *Adams* was obliged to desist from pursuing his first plan in attempting to raise one, by ordering what little navy we then had, to be principally disposed of. The federalists tried a navy under Mr. Adams, and were baffled in their enterprise; Aware of its baneful tendency, in increasing taxes, and rendering the government odious and expensive, they are endeavouring to make the republicans adopt the same plan, which led to their ruin. We are willing to allow that some good republicans are in favor of a navy: but their designs and the federalists are quite opposite, both in theory and practice.

The federalists are not in earnest, in their opposition to Britain, let her depredations be what they may. This is observable, ever since the meeting of congress; for, when any resolution were debating of an energetic nature, as it related to our commerial intercourse, the federal papers were crying out in abhorrance of every war-measure. They depicted in dollorous terms the distressing consequences of commencing hostilities against Britain, and the inefficacy of every commercial regulation to check and controul her intemperate conduct towards us. They urged a Negociation with Britain, by the appointment of a minister extraordinary, as the most probable and salutary measure to obtain a redress of our grievannces. While congress were pursuing a more energetic system, they were clamorous against them; but, since the president has so far complied with ther request, as to send a minister for the purpose of negeciatiug. they have come forward with a spirit of the most outrageous insurgency, and denounce the whole administration, for not commencing hostilities, by ships of war, and fortitifying their harbours!

Such a constant course of opposition to the government, shows that this federal clamour is nothing less than the voice of faction. Like the enemies of the revolution, they are always finding fault, and for no other purpose than to create division and excite jealousies. They give encouragement for the enemy to pursue their depredations; and, under pretence of an uncommon zeal for the interest and protection of commerce, they are destroying all that national vigor which might be brought into operation by union and perseverance. They are traitors to their country in the garb of falacious federalism. They are enemies to the U. States, and friends to Britain. They rejoice in all her successes: They sung '*Rule Brittania*,' even when her ships of war were capturing our property, and her commanders were impressing our seamen!

How can these New-York insugents talk about the inattention of government in protecting their harbour against the British, when some of them, but a few months ago, were courting that nothing to impose on us, by drinking Toasts on board the Leander, fraught with sentiments of disrespect and abuse to our own government? How can such insurgents expect that the British will cease their insult, when every federal newspaper is filled with apologies for their conduct, and every festive circle abounds with volunteers in praise of the invincibility of her navy! If federalists join in chorus to the tune of *Rule Brittania*, can they find fault if the British take them at their word, and even entered our harbors to carry into effect their national omnipotence! The fact is, the federalists are answerable for all the depredation on our commerce. They have courted our disasters, and ought to be held *responsible* for our misfortunes.

MIRANDA.

The reports concerning Miranda have been so various and contradictory, that truth is scarcely perceptible in the midst of these confused accounts. From a source which we conceive authentic, we shall attempt to state such facts for the public information as may be considered correct.

It is well known that Miranda proceeded from Jacquemel to the little island of Aruba, situated a small distance to leeward of Curracoa. He left it about the 15th of April with the Leander and his two schooners (the Bee and Bacchus); and was attempting a landing near the province of Caro, where his little squadron fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of fourteen, the other of twelve guns, fitted out at La Guira, by the government of Carracas. The Leander after endeavouring to engage the stoutest, suddenly withdrew from the combat, crowded sail and escaped. The schooners left to their own fate, and after a trifling resistance struck their colours to the smallest of the privateers. Two young Spaniards who were on board of one of the schooners, anticipating their inevitable fate, threw themselves overboard and were drowned. The remainder of the crew were carried into Porto Cavello, where they were committed to jail. Some of the leading men, young Smith, among them, were immediately ordered up to Carracas.

The schrs. were entirely laden with ammunition of all kinds, and a considerable number of proclamations in the Spanish language, from Miranda's press, conceived in terms calculated for the object of inflaming the minds of the Spanish colonists. The fate of these unfortunate adventurers cannot be doubted. The Spanish government, viewing them in no other light than pirates most of them will be led to the block or the gallows.

Viewing this expedition as having thus terminated in the defeat and ruin of its authors, it were much to be wished that no suspicions had been excited against our government, on the ground of their encouraging or winking at it. To avert the serious consequence which are impending it is to be hoped, that in the approaching judicial investigation of this subject, a just, clear and explicit refutation will be given to the imputations which have been publicly made; otherwise it is to be feared, that our national character will receive a stain which no time can erase.

It is confidently stated, that unless this question is satitfactorily explained, both Spain and France will demand from our government some millions as an indemnity for the violence committed on the authority and rights of the former: nor does it require great sagacity to predict with what a chearful avidity such a demand would be advanced. *Phil. Gaz.*

A gentleman in Dublin lately drowned himself, from an apprehension that he should want the necessaries of life, in his old age. In order to accomplish his purpose, and make himself heavier, he put *six hundred guineas* into his pockets.