AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

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 expences of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationary for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expences of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, becons, buoys and public piers; for defraying the expences of surveying the public lands in the territories of Indiana and Missisippi; for the unexpended balances of former appropriations, defraying the expences of the second census, and the purchase and erection of wharves and stores under the quarantine law; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated; that is to say,

For compensations 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, one hundred and ninety thousand, nine hundred and sixty five dollars.

For the expence of firewood, stationary, printing, and all other contingent expences of the two houses of congress, including the sum of three thousand dollars appropriated by the act of the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For defraying the expences incidental to the dismantling the late library room of congress, and fitting it up for the accommodation of the house of representatives at the ensuing session, seven hundred dollars.

For expences of removal of the library, all other contingent expences of the same, and librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and five, nine hundred dollars.

For the expence of labeling, lettering, and numbering five thousand seven hundred volumes of laws and journals of the old congress, directed by the act of the present session for the disposal of certain copies of the laws of the United States to be disposited in the library, five hundred and seventy 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, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expences in the said department, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the eighth congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For printing the laws, and other contingent expences of the government of the Indiana territory, in consequence of the union with it of that of the territory of Louisiana, three 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 those engaged on the business belonging to the late office of the commissioner of the revenue, thirteen thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For expences of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, stationary, and printing, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand, nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents.

For expence of stationary, printing and incidental and contingent expences in 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 dollars and ninety-three cents.

For expence of stationary, printing and incidental and contingent expences in the office of the auditor of the treasury, 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 expence of stationary, printing, and incidental and contingent expences 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.

For expence of stationary and printing in the register's office, (including books for the public stock and for the arrangement of the marine papers,) two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks employed for the purpose of making drafts of the several surveys of land in the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, and in keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several land offices, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expences of the treasury department, four thousand dollars.

For defraying the expences incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchasing books, maps, and charts, for the use of the treasury department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to a superintendant employed to secure the buildings and records of the treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five, including the expence of two watchmen, and for the repair of two fire engines, buckets, lanthorns; and other incidental expences, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For the erection of a fire proof brick building for the preservation of the records of the treasury; the cellars in which they have hitherto been kept, being found from their dampness improper for that use, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expences of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expences 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 expences in the office of the accountant of the war department one thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the paymaster's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars.

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clearks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of twelve hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for expence of stationary, store rent and fuel for the said office, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

For expence of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expences in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expences 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 a sum of four thousand, five hundred and ninety-five dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For expence of fuel, candles, house rent for the messenger, stationary chests, &c. exclusive of expences of prosecution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and other expences incident to the department, these being paid for by the post-master general out of the funds of the office, two thousand 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 an allowance to certain loan officers in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorised expences of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expence of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans of the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the removal of the offices of the treasury department, in the year one thousand eight hundred, to the permament seat of government, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general, and the clerks employed by him, and for expence of stationary and other contingencies of the surveyor general's office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, stationary, and other contingencies, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers of the mint:

The director, two thousand dollars.

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars:

And two, at five hundred dollars each.

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting, coining carpenter's, mill-wright's and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die-forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar-iron, lead, steel, pot-ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, secretary, and legislative council of the territory of Orleans, nineteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expences of the legislative council, and of the secretary of the said territory, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Missisippi territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of stationary, office rent, and other contingent expences in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expences of stationary, office rent, and other contingent expences in the 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, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks of 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 sums allowed by the act, intitled "An act to regulate, and fix the compensation of clerks, eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice, and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney general, fifty five thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the like compensation granted to the several district attornies of the United States, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the marshals of the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, Ohio, east and west, Tennessee, and Orleans, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For defraying the expences of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of juriors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and likewise for defraying the expences of prosecution for ofiences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars.

For the payment of an annuity granted to the children of the late col. John Harding, and major Alexander Trueman, by an act of congress passed the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, ninety-eight thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expences, one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and nine dollars and thirty-six cents.

For fixing buoys in Long-Island sound, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, three thousand dollars.

For erecting beacons in the harbor of New-York, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, six thousand dollars.

For erectiag beacons and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, being an expence incured under the act of the sixteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight (the balance of a former appropriation for the same object, having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund,) two thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For reviving so much of unexpended balances of appropriations, granted by an act passed the sixth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and which have been carried to the surplus fund, to wit:

For erecting public piers in the river Delaware, five thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars seventy-nine cents.

For erecting certain light-houses and fixing buoys in Long-Island sound, nine thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents.

And for building a light-house on Cumberland South-Point, four thousand dollars.

For completing the light-house at the mouth of the Missisippi, and the light-house at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated to those objects by the act of the twenty-sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, twenty-thousand dollars.

Towards completing the surveys of the public land in the state of Ohio, and in the Indiana and Missisippi territories, forty thousand 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, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars.

For defraying certain expences heretofore incurred in the war and navy departments, and which, in due course of settlement in those departments, have been adjusted, and cannot be discharged out of any existing appropriation, twenty thousand dollars.

For the expence of taking the second census of the inhabitants of the United States, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fourteen thousaud one hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For the expence of wharves and stores for quarantine of ships and vessels, being the balance of a former appropriation, carried to the credit of the surplus fund, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars, and one cent.

For the expence of returning the votes for president and vice-president of the United States for the term commencing the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and five, one thousand six hundred and twenty four dollars.

For defraying the contingent expences of government (the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the same object, being carried to the credit of the surplus fund) twenty thousand dollars.

For expences of intercourse with foreign nations, fifty-seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For the expences of the intercourse between the United States and the Barbary powers, including the compensation of the consuls at Algiers, Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, sixty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingent expences of intercourse with the Barbary powers, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, five thousand dollars:

For the salaries of the agents at Paris and Madrid, for prosecuting claims in relation to captures, four thousand dollars:

For payment of demands for French vessels and property captured, pursuant to the convention between the United States and the French republic, the balance of a former appropriation for the same object, by the act of the third of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, having been carried to the surplus fund, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Sect. 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 the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON, *President of the senate, pro tempore.*

March 1, 1805—Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act making an appropriation for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America, and his Britannic majesty."

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representiatves of the United States of America in congress assembled,* That the secretary of the treasury be authorised to cause the last payment due under the convention of the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the United States of America, and his Britannic majesty, to be made in Great-Britain: *Provided,* that the same may be effected without any risk to the United States.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the senate, pro tempore.

March 3d, 1805.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the plantation of Mr. John Browne, in the neighborhood of Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, and state of Maryland, on Saturday, the 16th ult. Negro ISAAC, *the property of the subscriber, living in the neighborhood of Queen's town, in said county. Isaac is a remarkably short, lusty fellow, very black, with thick lips, and down look; about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age; is thought to have gone to Baltimore, where he has been several times. The cloathing taken with him are chiefly linen, of country manufacture.—The subscriber will give twenty dollars for taking up and bringing home said runaway, if found in the county; thirty dollars, if out of the county, and in the state of Maryland, if secured in jail so that the owner may get him again; and the above reward, if apprehended and secured as aforesaid out of the state of Maryland.*

ELEANOR TILGHMAN.

July 5. eo6t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Hagers-town, Washington county, and state of Maryland, on Monday, the 27th May last, a Negro Man named PATRICK; about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; slim and straight made; small feet and hands; the fourth finger on his right hand crooked. Had on and took with him, a red under-jacket, one fine shirt, supposed to be stolen, the name being cut out; a new hempen linen shirt and trousers, one pair of nankeen do. corduroy pantaloons, a red handkerchief, a pair of half boots, and a new pair of fine shoes; wore silver ear-bobs—His cloathing was tied up in a blue and white cotton handkerchief. Whoever secures said fellow in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

SIMON KIESACKER.

July 8. eo3t||

For Sale,

TWO NEGRO GIRLS, between 16 and 17 years of age; also, a NEGRO BOY 17 years old, who bears a good character. For further particulars enquire at the office of the Federal Gazette.

March 18. 2aw

LEXINGTON, (Kent.) June 18.

Books are now opened in this place, by Messrs. John Jordan jun. Alexander Parker, and John Bradford, commissioners for receiving subscriptions of shares, for opening a canal at the Falls of Ohio. The liberal spirits evinced by the citizens of Lexington for the public good, it is hoped will be as conspicuous on this as on former occasions.

The party of discovery, under the command of Captains Lewis and Clarke, left the mouth of the Missouri on the 19th day of May, 1804. An express with dispatches from their winter quarters, which left them the 14th of April, has returned to St. Louis. By this express, letters were received from captain Clarke to his correspondent in Kentucky. A gentleman from Jefferson county has obligingly favored the editor of the Kentucky Gazette with the following account, which he obtained from one of the men who returned with the express, and from letters from some of the party.—They fortified themselves in November last, on the banks of the Missouri, 1609 miles from the mouth, by actual measurement, in lat. 47, 21, North; called then Fort Madane, after a nation of Indians who reside in the neighborhood, and who have been very friendly to them. On their passage up, they were delighted with the beautiful appearance of the country for about 200 leagues or to the mouth of the river La Plate, which comes in from the south; after which, to their winter quaters, it is discribed not to be so fertile. The person who brought the dispatches, speaks of the opening made by the river, being about one mile wide with high cliffs on each side. The bed of the river occupies about a fourth part of it, the remainder of the bottom entirely composed of coarse sand, covered with cotton wood. This bottom is continually giving away either on one side or the other, and gaining on the oposite side. The cliffs in some places are covered with red cedar, which, with the cotton and a few small black ash trees, is the only timber described to be in that country.—From the height, there is not a tree or twig to be seen as far as the sight can extend, or as they have explored. Out from the river the land goes off perfectly level, with but few exceptions; and their plains covered with grass. They passed the mouths of a number of streams, the most of which had names given by the French. One they have named Floyd's river, to perpetuate the name of a young man of their party, named Charles Floyd, who died much regretted on the 20th August. They represent the Indians to have been friendly, with but a few exceptions. The Soux are the most numerous, are organized in bands bearing different names, move about from place to place, from the banks of the river out to the plains, in pursuit of game and plunder, having no fixed place of residence, and in a continual state of warfare. These were the most troublesome Indians to the party of discovery, as they expressed a jealousy, least they should supply their enemies higher up with arms, &c. The higher up they went, the more friendly they found the savages, and the better armed. They have a more regular trade with the North-West Company, and the Hudson Bay Company; which supplies come to them by the way of Lake Winnepeck. The Mandanes cultivate corn, which is of a small kind, from whom the party was supplied during the winter, and their hunters kept them in abundance of meat.

Buffaloes are said to be in great numbers, and of large size. Two descriptions of deer are described; those resembling the common kind of this country, being larger, and the tails 18 inches long, and the hair much longer on their bodies; the other kind having a black tail. Elks and goats are numerous. The grouse or praire hen are in plenty; and before the closing of the river in the fall, water-fowls in abundance. Fish scarce, and those principally of the cat kind. Some of the white bear-skins had been brought to the fort by visiting Indians from higher up; but the party had seen none of those animals. The Indians keep horses, which are used entirely for the chase, and in war.

From such information as they have received of the country above there, it is about 600 miles to the great falls, which are made by a ledge of mountains, called Rocky Mountain, in which it is presumed the Missouri terminates. At their winter quarters the river is nearly a quarter of a mile wide; is equally as muddy as at its mouth, and has continued its rapidity with very little alteration, as high as they have gone, though it has become considerably more shallow, so that they will not be able to take their large barge any higher. From what information they have obtained of the