Pitch of Cape Look Out, in North Carolina, being the amount of an additional appropriation carried to the surplus fund, twenty thousand dollars:

For building a light house on the south point of Cumberland Island, in Georgia, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, four thousand dollars:

For erecting a light house on the south point Sapelo Island, in Georgia, and for placing certain buoys & beacons on Dobay bar and Beach point, being the balances of former appropriations carried to the surplus fund, six thousand seven hundred and eighty nine dollars and six cents:

For erecting a light house on Point Judith, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, one hundred and sixty eight dollars and sixty seven cents:

For erecting two lights on Lake Erie, viz: on or near Bird Island, and on or near Presque Isle, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that purpose, four thousand dollars:

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several territories of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars:

For paying for the printing of new ships registers, including the cost of paper, the balance of a former appropriation of one thousand one hundred and forty dollars for this object, having been heretofore carried to the surplus fund, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For discharging the expense of the third enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and that of taking an account of their manufactures, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars:

For expences of intercourse with foreign nations, forty seven thousand dollars:

For expences of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars:

For the contingent expences of government, the balance of former appropriations for that object having been carried to the surplus fund, twenty thousand dollars:

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

For expense of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, in relation to captures of American vessels, and defending causes elsewhere, four thousand dollars:

For compensation allowed George W. Erving as agent in receiving and paying awards of the board of commissioners, under the seventh article of the British treaty, estimated at two and a half per cent. on the amount of such awards as were actually received by him, twenty two thousand, three hundred and ninety two dollars and sixty seven cents:

For payment of the claim of Patrick Donnan, late surveyor of the county of Hardy, in Virginia, being his compensation under the act of Congress, passed May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred, "to enlarge the powers of the surveyors of the revenue," for valuing, recording and adding to the tax lists sundry tracts of land and dwelling houses omitted by the assessors, there not being a sufficient balance due for direct tax from Virginia for satisfying this claim, seven hundred and twenty eight dollars and eighty five cents:

For payment of expenditures made by James Simmons, late collector of Charleston, from January first, one thousand seven hundred ninetynine, to December, thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and five, for the Navy Department, as admitted on settlement of his account at the Treasury, nine thousand three hundred and seventy nine dollars and three cents:

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.

For the payment of a balance due the estate of the late Major General Anthony Wayne, in conformity with the act passed at the present session, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs of the late Major General Anthony Wayne," five thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and thirty four cents:

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.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 20, 1811.
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

ORLEANS TERRITORY.

The following message was, on the 13th February, read in the Territorial Legislature.

New Orlerns, February 13.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

In conformity to your request, I transmitted to Mr. Jefferson, late President of the U. States, under cover of a letter bearing date on the first of February, 1810, your resolutions entered into on the 19th day of the month preceding, expressive of a high sense of his "long faithful and important public services," and of a grateful recollection of his "interference in the case of the Batture."—A copy of my letter and of one from Mr. Jefferson in reply, which was received during your late recess, I now have the honor to lay before you. The perusal of Mr. Jefferson's letter will be the more pleasing, since it furnishes a concise but satisfactory view of the just considerations which produced his interposition, in the particular case alluded to by the Legislature.

By the preservation of the Batture, gentlemen, as a public common is not only an object of public utility but of national justice; nor do I doubt, but that such finally will be the disposition made of it by the Congress of the United States, who manifest in all their acts a devotion to the general interest of the nation.

WM. C. C CLAIBORNE.

New Orleans, Feb. 12, 1811.

(COPY.)

New Orleans, Feb 1st, 1810.

SIR,

In conformity with the request of the Legislative Council, and House of Representatives of the territory of Orleans, I have the honor to transmit you certain resolutions, expressive of their high sense, "of your long, faithful and important public services; and of their grateful recollection of your interference in the case of the Batture, the preservation of which as a public common is considered to be no less an object of public utility than of national justice.

The Legislative Council, and House of Representatives further requested me to convey to you their best wishes, "for a continuance, of your life, health and happiness," to which I beg leave to add those also of

Your faithful friend,
(Signed)
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

MR. THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Monticello, Virginia.

(COPY.)

Monticello, May 3, 1810.

SIR,

Your favor of February first but lately came to my hand. It brings me new proofs, in the resolutions it enclosed, of the indulgence with which the Legislature of Orleans has been pleased to view my conduct, in the various duties assigned to me by our common country.—The times in which we have lived have called for all the services which any of its citizens could render, and if mine have met approbation, they are rewarded.

The interposition, noticed by the legislature of Orleans, was an act of duty of the office I then occupied. Charged with the care of the general interests of the nation, and among these with the preservation of their lands from intrusion, I exercised on their behalf a right given by nature to all men, individual or associated, that of rescuing their own property wrongfully taken. In cases of forcibly entry on individual possession, special provisions both of the common and civil law have restrained the right of rescue by private force, and substituted the aid of the civil power; but no law has restrained the right of the nation itself, from removing by its own arm, intruders on its possessions. On the contrary, a statute, recently passed, had required that such removals should be diligently made. The batture of New Orleans, being a part of the bed contained between the two banks of the river; a naked shoal indeed at low water, but covered through the whole season of its regular full tides, and then forming the ground of the port and harbor for the upper navigation, over which vessels ride of necessity, when moored to the bank, I deemed it public property in which all had a common use. The removal too of the force, which had possessed itself of it, was the more urgent from the interruption it might give to the commerce and other lawful uses of the inhabitants of the city and of the western waters generally.

If this aid from the public authority was particularly interesting to the territory of Orleans, it certainly adds new satisfaction to my consciousness of having done what was right.

I ask the favour of you to convey to the legislature of Orleans my gratitude for the interest they are so kind to express in my future happiness; and I pray the governor of the universe, that he may always have them & our country in his holy keeping.

(Signed) THOS. JEFFERSON.

His Excellency Governor Claiborne.

The following letter, from the Secretary of the Navy, was elicited by a call on that Department from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, for information. The subject of the letter is very interesting to the people of those parts of the United States whose soil is congenial to the Culture of Hemp. It attracted the attention of Congress at their late session, and a resolution was adopted early in the session directing the committee of Commerce and Manufactures specially to enquire into the propriety of encouraging the cultivation of hemp by protecting impost duties, or by prohibiting its importation. A general report on the subject of encouraging American manufactures, &c. was made early in February, but not acted on by the House. The letter from the Secretary of the Navy was laid before the House by the Chairman of the committee on the 21st Feb. and referred to the committee of the whole to whom the report of the same committee had been referred.——[*Nat. Intel*]

Navy Department, 21 *Jan.* 1811.

SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 17th inst.

As to the expediency of encouraging the culture of hemp, by protecting impost duties—or by prohibiting the importation of that article into the United States and its territories, it is not, I presume, expected of me, to make any observations—as these are subjects appertaining peculiarly to the Treasury Department—and no doubt the Secretary of the Treasury can afford all the information necessary to enable you to form a satisfactory opinion upon them.

Without venturing an opinion upon the expediency of either of these provisions, I will submit for your consideration the following observations relatively to the culture and dressing of hemp, &c.

In the essays first made by our countrymen in the culture of hemp and in dressing it for market, the disadvantages of inexperience were sensibly felt. Many errors, added to the dissuasives of previous habit, discouraged its culture. Doubts too, whether the climate or soil of our country was adapted to the raising of hemp, were entertained. But very few indeed indulged the expectation that we should ever be able to make hemp equal to that of Russia.—Hence, for many years, the culture of this important article progressed slowly—our countrymen however, stimulated by their characteristic enterprize and by hopes of ultimate success, persevered in repeated experiments; and have at length acquired that practical information, which has corrected many of their first errors, and now enables them to raise hemp in such quantity and of such quality as to compensate them amply for their trouble. Still however they have not yet acquired that extensive information upon the subject which would assure them all the advantages arising from the culture of this valuable article.

In preparing the hemp for breaking, the pernicious practice of what is commonly called "dew rotting" still prevails to a great extent—a practice tedious in its process—partial and unequal in its effects upon the fibre—and destructive of considerable quantities of hemp by the unavoidable exposure of it to the winds, which blow it about and entangle it. Hemp thus prepared is in some places strong, in others weak, and has moreover a dark color—all which materially affect its value.

In hemp there is a viscous gummy substance by which the fibres of the bark are bound together and to the body of the plant; and all that is necessary to prepare it for breaking is to dissolve this substance. The experience of other nations has long since decided, that this dissolution can best be effected by immersing or steeping the plant in pure clear running water, which, in a much shorter period of time than any other system heretofore practiced, produces this dissolution over all parts of the plant equally—makes it equally strong in all places—renders it more flexible—gives it a lively bright color—and, what is an object of vast importance, especially as respects durability under water, it will receive and retain a greater portion of tar—than when prepared by "dew rotting." It may be here further remarked, that the more clear and pure the stream of water, the brighter will be the color of the hemp.

"Dew rotting" requires many weeks of constant attention. But practical men affirm, that, in a *pure warm stream* of water, the process of dissolution will frequently be completed in five or six days.

In Russia, three weeks are allowed for steeping where the water is not very cold; but if cold, as in rivers and springs, five, and sometimes six weeks are found to be necessary. To ascertain whether the hemp be sufficiently steeped, a head is taken out of the pound, dried and beat, and if the husk comes off, the hemp is considered as having been sufficiently steeped. It is then taken out of the pound and suspended upon sticks placed horizontally for the purpose of drying; after remaining in the open air in this situation about a fortnight, it is removed and put into a kiln, where it is suffered to remain 24 hours. It is then ready for breaking, which operation is performed by means of a hand mill; after this is done, the husk is beaten off by striking the heads obliquely with iron and wooden instruments of the shape of a large two edged knife; finally it is drawn through a wooden comb with one row of wide wooden teeth, for the purpose of unravelling and cleaning it.

As to the climate and soil best adapted to the culture of hemp, it may be observed that it is raised both in the frigid and torrid zone, and that any soil if not wet may be made to yield hemp—although the richer the soil the better, and a flat country is, for this purpose, to be preferred. On the waters of the Ohio, Mississippi, Susquehanna, Potomac, James River, and other parts of the United Staes, there is an abundance of land peculiarly adapted to the culture of hemp.

As to the certainty and profit of a crop of hemp, it is believed that no crop is more certain, when sown in ground adapted to it, and to the grower it yields a profit superior to most articles and exceeded but by few—an acre of ground well ploughed, harrowed and manured, will yield a thousand pounds of clean hemp worth, when properly cured and dressed, from 100 to $150—sometimes $200. The labor and necessary buildings required, in the sowing, preserving and preparing for market a crop of hemp, are inconsiderable when compared with some other articles and especially tobacco—while the profit is greater and the injury done to the soil much less.

From a disposition to encourage the culture of hemp, cordage made of American hemp has been brought into use in our navy—For standing and running rigging and indeed for most other purposes, excepting cables, it is found to answer very well even when made of "dew rotted" hemp. Of the "water rotted" hemp we have not yet been able to procure a sufficient quantity to justify our excluding the use of Russia hemp, especially for cables—American "water rotted" hemp is no doubt equal in all respects to the best Russia hemp: indeed I rather incline to think it superior—Upon this point however the samples herewith sent will enable you to form an opinion.

No. 1, is a sample of American "water rotted" hemp grown on Blannerhassett's island.

No. 2, is a sample of Russia hemp, delivered to me by a ropemaker as the *best* kind of Russia: in this however I incline to think there must be some mistake, though it is certainly good hemp.

No. 3, is a sample of American "dew rotted" hemp, grown in Bottetout county, Virginia.

Upon examining these samples, you will I believe find the opinion which I have ventured to express with respect to the mode of dressing hemp confirmed in a great measure. The great difference between "water rotted" and "dew rotted" hemp, will be obvious to you from such examination.

American "dew rotted" hemp, being of a dark color, frequently neither broke nor scutched as it ought to be, and brought to market without being properly embaled, does not, in such cases, command a good price in our markets. These are the causes, and this the effect. The growers of hemp ought not, however, to be discouraged by this circumstance. They should remember, that in removing the cause the effect will cease; and they may be assured that, if their hemp is properly prepared, it will always command a price equal to the hemp of Russia, probably superior. For my own part, as Secretary of the Navy, I can only say, that in such I should feel it to be my duty to give a decided preference to hemp of our own growth.

The quantity of hemp raised in our country increases every year, and no doubt exists, that in a very short period of time enough will be raised to supply every public and private demand for all the purposes to which it is applicable.

The desiderata to be obtained appear to me to be, to persuade our countrymen to relinquish the prevailing pernicious practice of "dew rotting," and to adopt that practice which the experience of other nations has approved, namely, the steeping in water: this done, they will soon find their advantage in the change; and thus a new and powerful impulse will be given to the culture of this valuable article.

Should you think it expedient to offer any inducements to produce this change in the manner of dressing our hemp, whence would flow such happy effects, permit me to observe, that the only one which at this time occurs to me, as coming within the range of my official duties to execute, would be an annual appropriation by Congress, of a sum of money enabling me to contract for a supply of American hemp and canvas for the use of our navy. Should this plan be approved, the appropriations should be made in time to admit of contracts being formed prior to the commencement of the season for cropping; and the first appropriation should be made distinct from other appropriations, or it might be added to the estimates for the current year in the first instance—this would involve an appropriation in the first year exceeding the amount required in that year for the expenses of the navy, but it would be a provision for the ensuing year, and the amount might be deducted from the estimates of the ensuing year.—The propriety of this provision will readily occur to you, when I state the fact, that it would not be possible at this time to contract for these articles deliverable in time to be used within the year; they could not be delivered till after the crops of this year shall have been gathered and prepared for market. In the contracts which might thus be made, it would become my duty, in execution of the object of Congress, to stipulate that the hemp should be steeped in water instead of being exposed to dews; and, upon good security being given, a portion not exceeding one fourth or one-third of the amount of each contract might be advanced. These contracts being judiciously distributed in different parts of the country, and what would be just, a higher price being given than "dew rotted" hemp would command, it would not be unreasonable to expect that a spirit of emulation, always useful to public improvements, would be excited, and powerfully assist in exploding present errors and in producing the change in the dressing of hemp, which, in my opinion, would essentially promote individual and national prosperity.

Some few of our countrymen do, at this time, I am told, entertain apprehensions that our markets will be overstocked with American hemp, and that the price will be greatly diminished. This admitted, they have it in their power to prevent the importation of all foreign hemp, by making theirs in all respects equal to foreign hemp. This indeed, in a national view, would be an important point gained. But when it is considered to what a variety of purposes hemp is applicable; that we are at this time greatly dependent upon foreign countries for hemp, for canvas and linens of various kinds made of hemp; that there exists a spirit of patriotism and of preserving industry ready to be exerted, when fit opportunities shall present, to shake off this dependence; that if more hemp should be raised than will be required for cordage, factories of canvas and linens will necessarily be established; such apprehensions lose their force, and yield to reflections and anticipations of the most agreeable nature.

A comprehensive view of this subject leads us to cherish the expectation that the United States will, at no very distant period, become exporters of hemp, as they now are of every other description of naval stores and of cotton; and that the individuals who raise it will, like those who raise other naval stores and cotton, experience all the beneficial effects resulting therefrom.

These observations are submitted to you, sir, with all the diffidence which the novelty of the subject naturally excites—and with the hope that they may be useful in aiding your deliberations upon the highly interesting question now under your consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully yours,
PAUL HAMILTON.

Honorable Thomas Newton,
Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

BOSTON, MARCH 21.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Hannibal we have received London papers to 29*th January*, and Lloyd's list to 25th. The king, not fully restored to health, was in a prosperous state; had taken several walks on the terrace at Windsor, attended with benefit, particularly his sight. The Regency bill had not been got thro' with; but as the important points were settled it was expected the bill would immediately pass, and be accepted by the Heir Apparent. Accordingly the Prince had taken the sacrament, and was preparing to clothe himself with regal powers.—Large reinforcements were embarking for Lisbon. On American affairs the papers are either silent or uninteresting.

Mr. Pinkney had received fresh despatches from our government; but nothing relative to their contents or effect is mentioned. There is a discordance of opinion with respect to the measures intended to be pursued by the Regent.

The "Times" says, there will be no material change in the administration since the restriction of powers and limitation of time will operate to shew that no general or extensive plans will be deemed judicious or practicable.

New Cabinet—The London Courier of the evening of January 25th says, "Lord Grey and Grenville had an interview with the Prince of Wales on Monday for the express purpose of receiving H. R. H. commands relative to a New Ministry. Lords Grey & Grenville will be first Lord of the Treasury and Foreign Secretary: Mr. Tierney Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Moira Lord Lt. of Ireland, not commander in chief, Mr. Sheridan, Treasurer of the Navy,"

King's Health—"January 26—his majesty goes on in a satisfactory manner."

The Regency Bill finally passed the House of Commons 23d January, and was read a first time in the House of Lords; on the 24th read a second time in the H. of Lords, and committed for the 3d reading on the 25th,