For compensation to the clerks employed in the general post office, being the amount appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks, four thousand two hundred and five dollars.

For deficiency in appropriation for clerk hire for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, nine hundred and thirty five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expences of the general post office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several commissioners of loans, and for allowance to certain commissioners of loans in lieu of clerk hire, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of sundry commissioners of loans, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of lands south of Tenaessee, and his clerks, and for the contingent expenses of his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages to persons in the different operations of the mint, including the sum of six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of iron and machinery, rents and other contingent expenses of the mint, two thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of copper to coin into cents, fifteen thousand dollars.

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

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

judges and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of 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 stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses incurred by printing the laws of said territory, one thousand one hundred and seventy six dollars and twenty five cents.

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 the course of settlement, at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, sixty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the attorney general of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For the compensation of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, seven thousand eight 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 the jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences 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, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For making the road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, three hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio, by virtue of the seventh section of an act, passed on the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "an act to enable the people of the territory north west of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes."

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, stakeages of channels, bars and shoals, including the purchase and transportion of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, ninety seven thousand four hundred and sixty four dollars.

To place the amount heretofore appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying the cost of the United States, which was carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, twenty nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and fifty seven cents.

For defraying the expenses of ascertaining and adjusting land titles in Louisiana, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several territories of the United States, including the expense of surveys of private claims in Louisiana; for ascertaining the boundaries of the state of Ohio; surveying the township lines in the Creek purchase, and of the salaries of two principal deputies in the state of Louisiana, one hundred and sixty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing certificates of registry and other documents for vessels, five thousand seven hundred and fifty 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.

For the salaries, allowance and contingent expenses of ministers to foreign nations, and of secretaries of legation, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

For the expenses necessary during the present year for carrying into effect the fourth, sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of peace concluded with his Britannic majesty at Ghent, on the twenty fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners appointed under those articles, twenty three thousand three hundred and thirty two dollars.

For the salaries of the agents of claims on accounts of captures, at London, Paris and Copenhagen, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

For replacing the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated and carried to the surplus fund in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, for objects in relation to the intercourse with the Barbary states, twenty five thousand dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of last year for the intercourse with foreign nations arising from the difference in the exchange in transmitting the money to Europe, and in the drafts of ministers and agents thereupon, and to meet similar expenses the present year, fifty thousand dollars.

To replace the sum of two thousand dollars, being part of an appropriation of five thousand dollars appropriatied by an act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, to discharge claims on account of depredations committed by the Osage Indians and since carried to the surplus fund, two thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty seven thousand dollars.

For the relief of distressed American seamen for the present year, and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid & 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.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 16, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NEW YORK, April 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have received London papers to the middle of March, by the arrival at Boston of the ship Galen from Liverpool. They are filled almost exclusively with discussions on the property tax, army estimates, and the agricultural distresses of the country, arising from the low price of produce and the heavy taxes which affect the farmers. On a motion, in the House of Commons, to reduce the standing army to 10,000 men, there appeared for it 130, against 202; majority for ministesrs 72.

A most numerous meeting of the bankers and merchants of the city of London was held on the 6th of March, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to repeal the income tax. The Lord Mayor presided; and a number of spirited resolutions were passed, one of which accuses Parliament of being guilty of bad faith in continuing the property tax in time of peace, when they have stood pledged for years to repeal it on the cessation of war.

The Congo Steam Boat sailed from Plymouth (Eng.) the 5th of March for Africa.

London, March 7.

LOSS OF THE LIVERPOOL FRIGATE.

With extreme sorrow we announce the loss of the Liverpool frigate, in the Downs. The Liverpool was one of the new frigates of the first class, built to match the large American frigates. It is not much above a twelvemonth since she was launched.

London, March 14.

A communication was made to Parliament of the intended marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales with the Prince of Saxe Coburgh

Falmouth, March 4.

Put back the Indian Chief, with the loss of fore and main top mast, and her mainmast sprung.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, bill to regulate the intercourse with the Island of St. Helena, and also another to provide for the safe custody of Napoleon Bonaparte, were brought up, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time this day, (Thursday.)

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

On the motion of Mr. Robinson, the American Convention Bill was committed.

The right hon. gentleman in the committee moved a resolution, placing the duties on American produce imported into G. Britain in American ships, upon the same footing as if bro't over in British vessels. He took the opportunity of stating, that in the discussions connected with this subject, the American commissioners displayed the utmost spirit of conciliation and fairness.

The report of the committee was ordered to be received to-morrow.

They are in much want of corn bread in the South of France: 10,000 quarters of red Leicestershire wheat have been shipped in the Humber, for Marseilles, within the last fortnight.

"Paris, March 14.

"The fermentation which still unhappily prevails, and the menacing attitude of Lyons and several of the contiguous departments, have excited just apprehensions in the Ministers of the Allied Powers. Since I wrote to you last, M. de Polignac was deputed to the Duke of Wellington, whom he met on the Elysee Bourbon, with M. Fagan, Ambassador of the King of the Low Countries, and intimated the intention of the Court to operate a change in the Ministry in favor of the Ultra Royalists. The Duke gave no conclusive reply, but in conjunction with M. Pozzo di Borgho made shortly after an energetic representation to the King himself. M. Pozzo di Borgho's was, I understand, verbal; his Grace, I have every reason to believe, conveyed his sentiments by letter."

New York, April 26.

By the sloop Commerce, from Falmouth, we have received Jamaica papers to the 23d of March. Forty six American and British prisoners from Santa-Martha and Carthagena, arrived at Kingston on the 23d of March in the British ship Drake.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Galen, Captain Tracy, 43 days from London, and 33 from the Isle of Wight, bringing our files down to the 16th ult. The following items embrace their principal interests, as regarding the present political affairs of Europe:

A long debate took place in Parliament on the 12th of March, on the Duke of Bedford's motion on the State of the Nation. His Grace drew an animated picture of the distresses under which the country labored, and strongly objected to a large military force in time of peace. His motion for a committee of inquiry, was however, negatived by 140 to 71.

The *income tax* was most strenuously opposed.

Lord Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in a bill for the *better securing* the person of Bonaparte. It was thought he was already pretty safely lodged.

The war being now at an end, the legitimate Governments of the Continent have time to look after their domestic affairs and particular the public press. The trial of the Editor of the *Rhenish Mercury* commenced at Coblentz on the 17th last, before the Correctional Tribunal. The defendant objected to the competence of the Court. The Court deferred giving judgment upon this plea until the 23d. This cause has excited great interest.

London, March 15.

Report states, that the expences of the establishment at St. Helena, with the collateral charges of sea-guards, transports, provisions and other necessaay appendages, do not amount, altogether, to much less than 300,000 pounds sterling a year.

It is rumored in the Brussells papers that the Emperor of Russia has obtained from the King of Prussia, the cession of all the country situated between the Meuse and the Rhine, containing a population of nearly 2,000,000, which the Emperor, it is said means to give as a wedding gift, to his sister, who is to marry the Prince of Orange.

The French Budget presents a total expenditure of nearly 826,000,000 of francs, for the current year; and a total receipt of 827,000,000.

Our Paris papers state, that the trial of Admiral *Linois* and Col. *Boyer* had closed. Linois was unanimously acquitted, and immediately set at liberty; Boyer unanimously found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death.

Colonel Boyer was found guilty of insubordination towards his chief, Admiral Linois, inasmuch as he was author or instigator of the revolution which placed Guadaloupe under the dominion of the usurper.

Government, it is said, have instructed our ambassador at Paris, to abstain from all official interference in the proceedings of the French Tribunal, relative to Sir R. Wilson, and his imprudent companions.

Count R. Dillon has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, in the French service.

Gen. Bailard, detained at the Abbeye, has been set at liberty.

The famous Mehee, has been shot at Morbrison, by the gens d'armes, who were ordered to arrest him: but were resisted with such violence, as to render such an alternative necessary.

The French Chamber of Deputies have decided one important point in the Election Law; that all the Chamber shall be renewed, and not by one-fifth.—Married men or batchelors of 30 are eligible as members.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, APRIL 30.

Washington City, April 26, 1816.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

By a resolution of a meeting of Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, held on the 16th March last, it was made our duty to ascertain whether the gentlemen recommended at that meeting to the people of the United States as proper persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, from the 4th of March next, were willing to accept those offices, if elected. We have performed that duty, and request you to publish the enclosed correspondence on that subject.

With sentiments of respect, your obedient servants,

S. SMITH,
RD. M. JOHNSON.

Washington City, March 17, 1816.

SIR,

On the 16th instant you were recommended to the people of the United States by a general meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of President of the United States for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth of March next; and by a Resolution of the Meeting, it was made our duty to ascertain whether you are willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) S. SMITH, Chairman.
Rd. M. Johnson, Sec'ry.

Washington, March 22, 1816.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honor to receive your letter informing me, that I had been recommended to the people of the United States, by a general meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of President of the United States, for the term of 4 years, to commence on the 4th of March next, and that it was made your duty, by a Resoluion of the Meeting, to ascertain whether I was willing to serve in that office, if elected.

Deeply penetrated by this distinguished mark of confidence, emanating from such a source, I can only say, that, should the suffrages of my fellow citizens call me to that trust, I should feel a duty to enter on it, with the fullest sense of the obligations it would impose, and with a reliance, that a faithful zeal, in endeavoring to fulfil them, will recommend me to the indulgence, of which I shall stand so much in need.

I have the honor to be,
With great consideration,
Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Gen. S. Smith,
Col. R M. Johnson.

City of Washington, March 18, 1816.

SIR,

On the 16th inst. you were recommended to the people of the U. States, by a general meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, to commence on the 4th of March next; and by a Resolution of the Meeting it was made our duty to ascertain whether your Excellency is willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honour to be, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) S. SMITH, Chairman.
Rd. M. Johnson, Sec'ry.

His Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, April 6, 1816.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 18th of March, I pray leave to inform you of my acceptance of the nomination with which the Republican members of Congress have been pleased to honor me. Permit me to add a declaration of my high sense of the confidence and regard manifested by them in designating me as a candidate for the office of Vice President, and to assure you, gentlemen, of my greatest respect and esteem.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Hon. Samuel Smith,
Hon. Richard M. Johnson.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

THE SUN.

A spot of considerable magnitude has appeared on the disk of the Sun for the last two days, which has given rise to many conjectures.

The public will pardon the following very hasty remarks, as only a few minutes were afforded to prepare them.

In the first place, we say, the spot is not a transit of Venus or Mercury, for neither of them, at present, is in the same part of the heavens with the Sun, and a transit of those planets is always effected in 6 or 8 hours; nor can it be a Comet, for its velocity, for the most part, is superior to those planets.

The spot is situated nearly north of the Sun's centre, about one and a half digits, or 12*m*. 16*s*. from the north limb. It appears stationary as observations were accurately taken, and no apparent change discovered after about five hours.

Through a telescope it appears somewhat like a spider, having parts extending from the main body, and its magnitude cannot be less than two minutes, as it is very visable to the naked eye.

It is more than probable that this spot is in the surface of the sun in which case its surface would prove to be about 36 times that of the earth.

If this conjecture be true by the sun's revolution about its axis, it will be seen gradually to advance to the circumference of the sun, and disappear in about 8 or 10 days.

It is probable that this spot is a comet fallen into the sun. The apparent shape of the spot, helps to confirm this conjecture, as it is of an eliptical form, somewhat pointed at one end, which is the shape into which globular bodies are thrown when fallen obliquely upon a plane.

This idea is not altogether new, for Sir Isaac Newton computes that a Comet in 1680 approached towards the sun's surface, within less than a sixth part of the sun's diameter; and by moving with an immense velocity in that nearness, he concludes that it must have been retarded by the resistance of the sun's atmosphere, and consequently must approach nearer and nearer after every revolution, till at last it falls into the sun.

Galileo who made the first discovery of spots in the sun, observed one in 1612, which was so large as to be plainly visible to the naked eye.

Should a comet travel immediately to or from the sun, it might in that case appear stationary. But this we have no reason to expect.

Nothing further can be said, until further observations be obtained.

DANIEL M'CLURE,
Nautical and Mathematical Academy.
Tuesday Evening, April 30.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

SOLAR SPOT.

There is now a very large spot on the Sun, visible to the naked eye; when viewed through a small Spy-glass (which magnifies 15 times) it appears in shape like a Bee, the black part, or nucleus, representing the body, and the lighter shaded parts, or umbra resembling the wings expanded. The length of the nucleus appears to be about equal to a twenty fifth part of the sun's diameter, which would make it 35,320 miles; the umbra is doubtless of much greater extent. It has advanced about two-thirds across the disk from the eastern side and seems to have passed rather above the centre.

It will, probably, be visible three or four days longer, and will gradually move to the western side, and then disappear behind the body of the Sun. Should it continue, it will be seen again, (after being invisible for 13 or 14 days,) when the Sun's Revolution on its Axis, will bring it round to the Eastern side and it will again travel across the disk. Solar spots of so large a size, have been very rarely seen; Dr. Herschell saw one in 1779, which he estimated at 50,000 miles in diameter. The present one is including the umbra, probably, quite as large.

COUNTERFEITING.

EASTON, (Penn.) April 26.

Some very important cases were determined by the Court of Oyer and Terminer holden at Easton last week. The Commonwealth against John Sidle, for uttering and passing a counterfeit note, of fifty dollars, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of the city of Philadelphia, came before the Court on Tuesday, and after a fair and impartial trial, the defendant was found Guilty. On the Monday following, his honor Judge Porter sentenced him to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth against Rudolph Trach, Arthur Kelly, John Miller, and John Sidle, on a charge of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the citizens of this Commonwealth by uttering, publishing, and passing counterfeit notes as true and genuine, next engaged the attention of the Court. On Thursday morning the trial commenced, and on the night of the Saturday following, the Jury bro't in a verdict of Guilty. On Monday last, the Court sentenced them as follows:

Rudolph Trach to pay a fine of one thousand dollars to the Commonwealth, and to be confined and kept at hard labor in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia for 5 years.

John Miller to pay a fine of $20, and to be committed to the same prison for 5 years.

Arthur Kelly to pay a fine of $20, and to be imprisoned in the same prison for 4 years.

John Sidle to pay a fine of $50, and undergo an imprisonment, in the same prison, of 5 years: which added to his former sentence will make a term of 10 years and $100 fine.

Although we feel some commiseration for these unhappy men, we have

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