majesty, and as far as possible made good.

"Given at Breslaw the 3d of December, 1806.

"Count VON GOTZEN,

"Major and Flugel Adjutant to his majesty the King."

IMPERIAL UKASE.

Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, &c &c. &c.

Our manifesto of the 30th of August declared the situation of our affairs with the French government.

At that period of our hostile situation, Prussia still formed a barrier between us and the French, who tyrannized over various parts of Germany. But soon after, the fire of war blazed out in Prussia also; after various disasters, and important losses on her part, our own dominions on the frontiers are now threatened by the flame.

To the Russians, accustomed to love the glory of their country, and to sacrifice every thing to it, it is unnecessary to explain how unavoidable these events have made the present war.

Honor unsheathed our sword for the protection of our allies; how much more justly must it be drawn for the defence of our own safety! Before these events could approach our frontiers, we took, at an early period, every measure to be ready to meet them. Having in good time, ordered our army to move beyond the frontier, we have now commissioned our general, field-marshal Kamenskoy, to command it, and to act against the enemy with all the forces entrusted to him.

We are assured, that all our faithful subjects will join us in fervent prayers to the Almighty, who directs the fate of states, and the issue of battles, that he may take our righteous cause under his all powerful protection, that his victorious strength and blessing may direct the Russian armies employed for repelling the general foe of Europe.

We are confident, that our faithful subjects of the government on the frontier will, in the present circumstances particularly, redouble the proofs of their attachment and their zeal for the common good; and that, unshaken by fear or delusive promises, they will tread with firmness the same path in which, under the protection of the laws, and of a mild government, they have hitherto enjoyed tranquility and undisputed property, and shared in the universal prosperity of the whole empire.

Lastly, we are confident, that all the children of the land, relying on the help of God, on the valor of troops, and on the known experience of their leader will spare no sacrifice, no efforts which patriotism and the safety of our country may demand.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1806.

Patent Fire and Water Proof CEMENT.

AMONG the various discoveries which have of late been made in the United States, we know of none more deserving of public notice than the following by *LEWIS DE NIROTH.* Such a desideratum in the architecture of buildings has been long wanting. Many attempts have been made to compose or manufacture a chemical composition similar to that used by the ancient Egyptians; but we have heard of none which approximates nearer to that which is generally called the Egyptian cement, and which has put at defiance the ravages of time for several thousand years, than that which the Patentee here describes.

A composition equal in durability to free stone for covering roofs, floors, and plaistering walls of houses—

Rendering cellars that are marshy and damp water proof.

Chimney pieces.

Fire hearths and cisterns.

Steps to front and back doors of houses.

Cement pavement entire for front and rear of houses, arches, and works under water, statues, images, &c. plaister out side of houses.

The materials of this cement does not much exceed the price of common plaistering.

A specimen of the composition may be viewed at Stelle's hotel, Capitol Hill, and also at the Union tavern, George-town.

Through mistake we inserted the (N. B.) to Mr. Niroth's advertisement, which was directed by him to be omitted.

March 6—w3t

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away some weeks ago, from the subscriber's farm, in Montgomery county, state of Maryland, an apprentice boy named Chambers Speeden, about fourteen years old, fair complexion, light blue eyes, and has little hesitation in his speech. It is supposed that he is in Frederick county. All persons are cautioned against harboring him. Whoever will secure the said boy, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WM. THORNTON.

March 5—3t

LOST THIS DAY,

BETWEEN the Navy Yard and Capitol Hill, a new Morocco purse, containing bank notes to the amount of ninety one dollars fifty cents, of the following description. Two bills of twenty dollars, five of ten, one of one dollar, and one of fifty cents. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to Mr. Steele, near the Capitol, shall be generously rewarded.

March 5—3t

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Making appropriation for finishing the South Wing of the Capitol, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to appropriations already made, the following sums of money shall be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

For finishing the south wing of the capitol, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For furnishing the same for the accommodation of the House of Representatives, seventeen thousand dollars.

For making a new roof and other repairs to the north wing of the capitol, twenty five thousand dollars.

For opening and repairing avenues and roads within the Territory of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements on the President's house, and the lot of ground on which the same stands, fifteen thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums of money hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH.
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies not exceeding thirty thousand men.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept of any company or companies, of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, not exceeding thirty thousand men, who shall be clothed and furnished with horses at their own expense, and armed and equipped at the expense of the United States, after they shall be called into service, except such of them as may choose to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several states and territories to which such companies shall, respectively, belong: *Provided,* That where any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division of militia, already organized, shall tender their voluntary service to the United States, such company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender, and any vacancy thereafter occurring shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the state, or territory, wherein the said company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division shall have been originally raised.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President of the United States shall judge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same, and shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, and when called into actual service, and whilst remaining therein, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind, bounty and clothing excepted, with the regular troops of the United States: *Provided,* That in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private, in any company, who may thus offer themselves, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive, in money, a sum equal to the cost of the clothing of a non-commissioned officer, or private, (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to organize the companies so tendering their services as aforesaid into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades, and divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; but until called into actual service, such companies shall be bound to do regular militia duty as is required by law in like manner as before the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall have been furnished at his own expense, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President of the United States may direct, shall be allowed and paid to such volunteer for each and every such damage, or loss.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted* That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying any expense incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

February 24, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Repealing the acts laying duties on salt, and continuing in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the act, entitled "An act laying an additional duty on salt imported into the United States and for other purposes," passed the eighth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be and the same hereby is repealed, and that from and after the thirty-first day of December next so much of any act as lays a duty on imported salt, be and the same hereby is repealed, and from and after the day last aforesaid, salt shall be imported into the United States free of duty: *Provided,* That for the recovery and receipt of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the days aforesaid respectively remain outstanding, and for the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures, and the remission thereof, which shall have been incurred before and on the said days respectively the provisions of the aforesaid act shall remain in full force and virtue.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of January next, so much of any act as allows a bounty on exported salt provisions and pickled fish, in lieu of drawback of the duties on the salt employed in curing the same, and so much of any act as makes allowance to the owners and crews of fishing vessels, in lieu of drawback of the duties paid on the salt used by the same, shall be, and the same hereby is repealed: *Provided,* That the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue for the payment of the bounties or allowances incurred or payable on the first day of January, next.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act, passed on the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," as is contained in the first section of the said act, be, and the same hereby is continued in force until the first day of January next, and no longer: *Provided, however,* that the additional duty laid by the said section shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandise liable to pay the same as shall have been imported previous to that day.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH, *President of the Senate, pro-tempore.*

March 3, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

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

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

For compenſation granted by law to the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, their officers and attendants, eſtimated for a ſeſſion of four months and a half continuance, two hundred and one thouſand, four hundred and twenty five dollars:

For the expence of firewood, ſtationery, printing, and all other contingent expenſes of the two Houſes of Congreſs, twenty four thouſand, two hundred dollars:

For all contingent expenſes of the library, and librarian's allowance for the year one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, eight hundred dollars:

For compenſation to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, thirty thouſand dollars:

For compenſation to the ſecretary of ſtate, clerks and perſons employed in that department, thirteen thouſand dollars:

For the incidental and contingent expenſes of the ſaid department four thouſand two hundred dollars;

For printing and diſtributing copies of the laws of the ſecond ſeſſion of the ninth Congreſs, and printing the laws in news-papers, eight thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For ſpecial meſſengers charged with diſpatches, two thouſand dollars:

For compenſation to the ſecretary of the treaſury, clerks and perſons employed in his office, ſixteen thouſand, ſeven hundred dollars:

For the expenſe of tranſlating foreign languages, allowance to the perſon employed in receiving and tranſmitting paſſports and ſea letters, ſtationery 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:

For expenſe of ſtationery, printing and incidental and contingent expenſes of the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars:

For compenſation to the auditor of the treaſury, the clerks and perſons in his office, twelve thouſand two hundred dollars:

For expenſe of ſtationery printing, and incidental and contingent expenſes 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 expenſe of ſtationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenſes in the treaſurer's office, three hundred dollars:

For compenſation to the regiſter of the the treaſury, clerks, and perſons employed in his office, fixteen thouſand and fifty-two dollars and two cents:

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

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

For fuel and other contingent expenſes of the treaſury department four thouſand dollars:

For defraying the expenſes incident to the ſtating and printing of the public accounts for the year one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, one thouſand two 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 ſeven, including the expenſe of two watchmen, and for the repair of two fire engines, buckets, lantherns, and other incidental expences, one thouſand, one hundred dollars:

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

For the expenſe of fuel, ſtationery, printing, and other contingent expenſes of the office of the ſecretary of war one thouſand dollars:

For compenſation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and perſons employed in his office, ten thouſand, nine hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenſes in the offices 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 dollar:

For compenſation to the purveyor of public ſupplies, clerks and perſons employed in his office, and for expenſe of ſtationery, 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 eight hundred and ten dollars:

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses 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, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars:

For contingent expences in the office of the accountant of the navy, five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the post-master general, to the assistant post-master general, and clerks and persons employed in the post-master general's office, fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars:

For expense of fuel, candles, house rent for the messenger, stationery, chests, &c. exclusive of expences for prosecution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and other expenses incident to the department, these being paid for by the post-master general out of the funds of the office, two thousand five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the clerks of the several commissioners of loans, and for an allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorised expenses of the several loan offices, fifteen thousand dollars:

For compensation to the surveyor general, and for that of the clerks employed by him, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, stationery 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 dollars:

And two clerks at five hundred dollars:

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

For the repairs of furnaces, costs of rollers and screws, timber, bar-iron, lead, steel, pot-ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the territory of Orleans, thirteen thousand dollars:

For incidental and contingent expences of the executive officers of the said territory, and for express hire and compensation of an Indian interpreter, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Mississippi territory, five thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expences in 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 expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

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

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expences of the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

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

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expences of 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, 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, intituled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads; and for other purposes," thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty nine 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; to the attorney general, and to the judge of the district of Orleans, fifty nine thousand four hundred dollars:

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

For compensation 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 expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, and likewise for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for 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, from the 5th of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, 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 expenses, eighty three thousand, nine hundred and sixty one dollars and eight cents:

For erecting a light house on St. Simon's island, in Georgia, the former appropriation of seven thousand dollars for that object having been carried to the surplus fund, nineteen thousand dollars: