



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and the pay of the seamen, four hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars;

For provisions, two hundred and twenty seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty cents;

For medicine, instruments, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairs of vessels, store rent, and other contingent expenses, four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and two cents;

For the pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, eighty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars, and sixty cents;

For clothing for the same, sixteen thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents;

For military stores for the same, one thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For medicine, medical services, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For Quartermaster's and Barrack Master's stores, officers' travelling expenses, armourest, and carpenters bills, fuel, premium for engraving, music, and other contingent expenses, eight thousand and four hundred and nineteen dollars;

For the expense of navy yards, docks, and other improvements, the pay of superintendants, store keepers, clerks and labourers, sixty thousand dollars;

For completing the marine barracks at the city of Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums herein specifically appropriated, and amounting altogether to the sum of one million two hundred and forty thousand dollars, shall be paid, first, out of the monies accruing at the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and five, from the duties laid by 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," provided that the sum to be paid from the proceeds of the said duties shall not exceed five hundred and ninety thousand dollars; secondly, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the support of the navy, and finally out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON

President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 25, 1855.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

From the (London) Sunday Review.

The late Lord Chedworth, who died at Ipswich on Sunday last, was a very eccentric character. During his late illness, which was of three months' continuance, he was invisible to all his friends. He is said to have died worth 500,000l. of which immense sum he has bequeathed 180,000l. in legacies to various persons. He has appointed Mr. Wilson, of the Lord Chancellor's Office, in London, to be one of his executors, and has left him 20,000l. and his wife 15,000l. Mr. Penrice, surgeon, of Yarmouth, is the other executor, and also residuary legatee. To Mr. Penrice he has left 20,000l. and 5000l. to his son. As residuary legatee it is impossible to say what Mr. Penrice will get, perhaps not less than 200,000l. Amongst other legacies are the fol-

lowing: viz.—3000l. to the Hon. C. J. Fox; 16,000l. to Mr. Taylor, late of the Norwich Theatre; 4900l. to a daughter of the late Charles Bunnicler; 15,000l. to an infant daughter of Mrs. Edgar, (late Miss Selby, at the Griffin, Ipswich); 300l. to the Revd. Mr. Layton, of Ipswich, and the same sum to his sister; 1300l. each to Miss Edmead and Miss Key, late of the Norwich Theatre. His Lordship has also left handsome legacies to Mr. Powell and Mr. Seymour, formerly of the same Theatre; besides legacies of 4000l. 5000l. and 6000l. to many persons of Ipswich, &c. His excellent and valuable Library he has left between Mr. Penrice, and Mr. Green.

Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, November 15—22.  
LAW CASE.

Newton V. Gould.—This was an action for a libel. The plaintiff is the vendor of the Restorative Tooth Powder; and the defendant was charged with printing and publishing a gross and scandalous libel, with intent to prejudice the sale. The libel ascribed to this Tooth Powder the most unheard of qualities—that it was invented 1000 years before the flood; that Noah used it to turn the Elephant's teeth from Green to White—that the Egyptian's cleaned the teeth and gums of their mummies with it—that an old lady of 90 could masticate a double flint decanter after using it; and a thousand other ridiculous qualities, too nonsensical to mention; but, after a long investigation, it appearing that the libel was little more than a parody upon his own advertisement, the jury gave him—One Shilling damages!

From the civilization of man, in the creation of population is to be expected on the face of the globe. A late calculation of the surface of our globe, conceives that the means of subsistence can exceed the utmost efforts of population. The western part of Europe, and the eastern parts of Asia, he considers as the only peopled countries. Nine tenths of the whole, he affirms, is yet unfurrowed by the plough. Of the nine millions of square miles on the surface of the globe, four millions are assigned to the lands. If a tenth be assigned to the plough, three millions and an half remain for future purposes. And if forty acres will suffice for a family of five persons, three hundred millions of men may be added to the human inhabitants of the globe. A late Swedish geographer gives the following population of the earth; To Portugal 3 millions; to Sweden 3; to Denmark 2 1/2; to Prussia 8; to Spain 11; to Germany independent of Austria and Prussia, 11; to England 13; to Italy 16; to Austria 25; to France 33; to the empire of Russia 35; but to European Turkey only 10 millions. He gives, therefore, to all Europe 180 millions; to Asia 240 millions; to Africa 120 millions; to North America 25 millions, & to South America 15 millions; to Polynesia 20 millions reckoning the whole population of the globe at 800 millions.

We understand that advices have been received from Holland, which state that the menaced prohibition between that country and Great Britain, will not take place, but that it will be suffered to proceed, on the merchants paying a certain per centage for the permission.

The price of Porter will this day (Nov. 15.) be raised to 6d. the Pot, the Brewers having determined to advance that necessary article 11 shillings in the barrel to the retail dealer. In consequence of this exorbitant increase, the owners of all public houses within the bills of mortality have apprized their customers, that from this day, they would be under the necessity of adding one penny per quart to the former price of that beverage.

Porter.—The quantity of this once wholesome beverage now annually consumed in the city of London alone, is computed at 40,000,000 of gallons, or, 160,000,000 of quarts; the advance of a penny a pot upon which, would make an additional profit to the brewer of the enormous sum of 666,666l. 13s. and 4d.

The French papers notice the gracious manner in which Mr. Monroe, the American Minister to our Court, was received at the Thuilleries. The object of Mr. Monroe's journey to France is said to be, as we had already supposed, the settlement of the differences between America and Spain; and, if we are to judge from the language of the French writers, no apprehension is to be entertained of any rupture between those two States, as it would throw America into the arms of Great Britain. Spain will probably, be forced by Bonaparte to give up Florida to the United States.

Bread upon the Continent, at least in France and Germany, was lately 75 per cent. cheaper than in England. On the 24th ult. a loaf of bread weighing 4lb. sold at Paris for 14 sous, or five pence farthing; and at Hamburg, on the 2d instant, bread was only two pence per pound. These prices evince the abundance of corn; and the cheapness of bread is, we are assured, still lower in Russia and Sweden.

The astronomer, De la Lande, has calculated, that more rain has fallen within these last five months than the twenty seven preceding; to this he ascribes the fyers which afflict several countries. To console us, however, he promises a very healthy, dry, but at the same time, a very cold winter.

In the unfortunate Spanish frigate, La Mercedes, were embarked a Spanish gentleman, his lady, four daughters, and five sons. He was returning to Old Spain with his lovely family, the daughters remarkably beautiful (especially the eldest) with all his large fortune, the gradual savings of twenty five years industry! A little while before the action commenced, this gentleman with a son (a lad) went on board the Rear-Admiral's ship by his order. Alas! horrid to relate, in a few minutes he became the dreadful suitor of his wife, his daughters, and four of his sons, enrap in sulphurous flames, sinking into the abyss of waters, with all his treasure! This unhappy victim of calamity (so vast as not to be found in the sad records of human woe) arrived at Plymouth, with the unit of his comforts, in capt. Moore's cabin, who unceasingly administered all in his power to his alleviation.

Sir George Rumbold's arrival in London.

It will agreeably surprise our readers to learn that Sir George Rumbold, our late minister at Hamburg, arrived in town yesterday. In a former paper we stated, that this respectable minister was carried directly to Paris, under an escort of *gens d'armes*, and confined in the Temple. Upon his arrest in the dead of night at his country seat in the vicinity of Hamburg, the first care of the banditti was to seize his person and papers. That object being obtained, they proceeded to plunder the house of every valuable article which it contained. Not many minutes were allowed to Sir George to prepare for his departure, nor any hint given of his ultimate destination. As a great indulgence, he was allowed to pick up a few shirts. These, with the cloaths upon their backs, were all that were allowed to be carried away by the Baronet, and the servant whom they permitted to accompany him. Thus surprised, and thus provided for a long journey, Sir George and his servant were hurried into a strong, inconvenient, and uneasy carriage, in which they were locked up, and travelled day and night, escorted by a body of fifty horsemen. The fatigues of such a journey might be considered as too great for the most robust constitution; but they were not all that Sir George Rumbold had to bear. He was treated on the way by his guard with every species of insult and rudeness. His dress and his person were made the subjects of low and vulgar ridicule. His bat particularly attracted their attention. They said it was *Anglaise en militaire*, and accordingly vented their rage upon it. They cut it off Sir George's head, and cut it in pieces. In this situation, the Baronet tied his night-cap upon his head, with his handkerchief over it, and, with his head bound up like a sick or wounded man, arrived, after a most painful and fatiguing journey, at Paris. The guard had orders from the Minister of Police, to carry him to the Temple, and to that abode of misery and death, he and his servant were directly conveyed. The apartment destined for their reception was a miserable, cold, gloomy room, wretchedly furnished, and with scarcely a spark of fire. Upon their entrance into the room, one of the keepers came up, and, addressing himself to Sir George, said, "Monsieur Anglois, I am ordered to provide you and your man with a fowl and a bottle of wine for supper." Sir George made no answer; and the keeper proceeded to spread a dirty, coarse table cloth, which he laid out, with one plate, a spoon, a fork and a little salt. In a short time after, he introduced a small dish and cover, containing a fowl, a bottle of wine, and some bread. Sir George, indignant at such treatment, asked, with warmth, "Keeper, am I not allowed a knife to cut with? to which the other, pulling a knife from his side coat pocket, answered, surlily, "Yes, sir; but I must be present while you are using it, as I am ordered to keep out of your way all sorts of weapons of destruction." Sir George then sat down, and having partaken of this wretched fare, he arose from table, and his servant was permitted to sit down in his place, and endeavor to appease his hunger with the fragments. As a great indulgence, however, they were allowed a second bottle of wine.—After their repast the keeper took the knife away, and informed Sir George, that when he chose to retire to rest a bed room would be ready for him. The worthy Baronet being exhausted with fatigue, this proposal was soon accepted. It was an adjoining room; the bed was of hard flock, with a dirty pair of sheets and blankets. The accommodation provided for the servant, was, if possible, still worse; in these miserable apartments, and living upon such miserable fare, Sir George remained until the ensuing evening, when he was waited upon by an officer of the police, who informed him, that there was no charge against him personally: that the French government were satisfied with the possession of his papers, which they were resolved to keep, and that he must leave Paris at a late hour that evening.—Sir George, upon receiving this communication, requested leave to purchase a hat, which was granted, and the hat was accordingly brought to him. This was all the preparation which he thought necessary to make, for his new journey, or would probably have been granted to him. At the hour appointed, an officer entered the apartment, and informed him, that every thing was ready for his departure. He was then conducted to the Temple gate, where he found a carriage waiting for the reception of himself and servant, and an escort attending. When he was put

into the carriage he earnestly requested to be informed to what place they proposed to carry him; but even this favor was refused, and he was told it would be time enough for him to know that upon his arrival at the first stage. Thus did he leave Paris in the most painful uncertainty, and from the known ferocious temper of the Corsican, with the most melancholy foreboding, having every reason to presume he was going to be incarcerated in some provincial prison or solitary dungeon. Upon his arrival, however, at the second stage, his fears were somewhat allayed, and he was informed his destination was Boulogne, where he might embark for England. Not being able to procure a vessel at that place he was sent to Cherbourg, at which place he arrived on Friday last, the 17th, and was immediately put on board a French cutter with a flag of truce, which stood over for England. The cutter had not proceeded far from the French coast, when his majesty's frigate, the Niobe, of 38 guns, captain M. H. Scott, one of the squadron on the Jersey station, fell in with her. The frigate immediately came along side, and captain Scott being informed by the commander of the cutter, that he was proceeding to England to land Sir George Rumbold, the British minister accredited to Hamburg, captain Scott took the worthy baronet and his servant on board, and carried them to Portsmouth. The flag of truce returned to Cherbourg.—Sir George was landed at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, at Portsmouth, where he took a post chaise and four, and set out for London. Upon his way he stopped at Richmond, which he reached at 10 o'clock. There he visited two of his sons, and after taking some refreshment, he proceeded with them to town, where they arrived at about half past one at lady Rumbold's Bryanstone-street. Sir George did not suffer many minutes to elapse, before he sat down, and wrote a letter to lord Harrowby, to acquaint his lordship with his unexpected arrival. The letter was sent to his lordship's house in Grosvenor-square, but his lordship being at Bath, and the servant not aware of the importance of the communication, it was not sent to the office in Downing-street until 12 o'clock yesterday. At the time the letter arrived, Mr. Hammond, the under secretary of state, was in the office transacting business, and being authorised to open the official letters of the department, during the absence of lord Harrowby, he of course opened that of Sir George Rumbold. Upon the perusal of its contents, he immediately dispatched Mr. Scott, the messenger, to lord Harrowby, at Bath. He also sent off expresses to all the other ministers in London and its vicinity. Lord Melville was at Wimbledon, and he detained the messenger until he had written more than twelve letters to several persons high in office, which the messenger was charged to carry to town, and transmit to the parties. At one o'clock Sir George Rumbold went to the secretary of state's office, where he had a long conference with Mr. Hammond, and at four he returned to Bryanstone-street, and, we are informed, left town at eight o'clock last night, on a visit to lord Harrowby.

PHILADELPHIA February 1.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUILDING.

From my youth, I have (with my contemporaries in age) been active at Fires. These accidents have strongly impressed on my mind the vast consequence of care in building.

Parapet or Fire Walls, separating the Roofs of Houses are highly important.

To remove entirely the constant objection, THEY LEAK. THEY LEAK, has employed some of my leisure hours. I now believe I have invented, and by the assistance of an ingenious Carpenter, Mr. Benjamin Letman, of Germantown, completed a Model, (section of a Roof) which without pointing will secure from leaking at Fire Walls, Gable-ends, Chimneys and Dormer Windows. The expense is inconsiderable. It may be done with Tin, Copper or Lead, and if faithfully executed will last for ages, and not interfere with putting on fresh Lath & Shin-gles.

The Model is respectfully submitted to the inspection of such as are concerned in Building.

As my view is Improvement, I shall attend to the objections and Improvements pointed out by ingenious men, and hereafter present them to the public with such thoughts as occur to me, under the impression that additional security (by a more general introduction of Parapet Walls) will eventually arise from the observations of discerning men.

THOMAS ARMAT.

WILKESBARRE, (Penn.) Jan. 26.

Fatal Dice.—A man in Northampton county, was lately taken by a constable and his assistant, on a warrant from a justice, for breaking down the read directors from a sign-post. As they were conducting him along the bank of the Delaware, the prisoner saw an air hole in the ice, about 15 feet below him, and springing from his keepers, plunged himself into the water, from whence, it is probable, he will never be taken. Rash man! who dare, uncalled, thus boldly venture to the presence of his Maker,

TO THE HUMANE.

It is with real concern that the visitors of the poor feel themselves impelled to state, that the funds obtained for the relief of the poor, (although the most rigid economy has been observed in the disbursement of them) are wholly exhausted, and there remain many persons in a state of wretchedness and want so deplorable, that unless timely relief is afforded they must perish. In consequence of the extreme severity of the season and the high price of fuel, the number of poor daily increases; and among them are to be found many meritorious persons, whose industry and good conduct have heretofore secured them from want. They now call aloud upon you for the exercise of your humanity. The visitors not conceiving it necessary to state facts in detail, or make further comments, feel it to be their duty to propose to their fellow citizens a second subscription; and for that purpose they request the solicitors in the several wards to proceed to make their collections as speedily as possible.

- GEORGE DECKER,
JACOB FITE,
JOHN NORRIS,
JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES MOSHER,
GEORGE P. KEEPERS,
BALTZER SHAEFFER,
JACOB MYERS,
GEORGE ACKERMAN,
JAMES BAKER,
FREDERICK SHAEFFER,
GEORGE HUSSEY,
THOMAS M'ELDERRY,
JOHN KELSO,
JOHN BANKSON,
OWEN DORSEY,
PETER LITTLE.
AND W. BUCHANAN, } Purchasers of
WILLIAM JESSOP, } provisions.

The following are the names of the solicitors in the several wards:

- First Ward.
Solomon Etting, Andrew Snyder,
Geo. F. Warfield, John Mitchell.
Second Ward.
Walter Simpson, John Norris,
Emanuel Kant, Robert Ferguson.
Third Ward.
William Lorman, John Scott,
Andrew Clepper, Thomas Poultney.
Fourth Ward.
Thomas Kell, John Hillen,
William Cole, David Armour.
Fifth Ward.
James Hindman, Joseph Sirett,
Joshua Dorsey, Daniel Howland.
Sixth Ward.
William Carman, Dr. Wm. Stewart,
Peter Bond, John Wilson.
Seventh Ward.
Jno. Munnikhuyzen, William Mundel,
Caleb Smith, John Smith.
Eighth Ward.
Thorndick Chase, John Snyder.
For the Western Precincts.
Daniel Lymot, Alexr. Robinson,
George Warner.
For the Eastern Precincts.
Thomas M' Elderry, John Kelso.

Above seven thousand dollars have already been collected for the benefit of the poor, and placed in the hands of the treasurer: a part of this sum is, we learn, to be appropriated to the relief of indigent persons in the debtors apartment. The generous contribution of our citizens does them infinite credit, and there is no doubt but the distribution will be made in such a manner as shall best comport with the object of the donors. [Aurora]

It is said, that there is no ship in the Spanish royal navy called "La Madre de todos los Santos." If one of that name has been captured, it must have been an armed merchantman, of which there are many in the Spanish American trade, especially in that carried on with Lima and Vera Cruz. The term Frigate (Fragata) is applied, as the word Ship in English, to all three ranked vessels. [Phil. Gaz.]