

For the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, twelve thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand dollars.

For completing Digest of Commercial Regulations of Foreign Countries, under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, five thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-four cents.

For completing the Custom House at New Bedford, and enclosing the lot, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For the erection of a Custom House at New York, in addition to former appropriations, three hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the public ware-house at Baltimore, seventeen thousand dollars.

For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars and twenty-three cents.

For paying certain inhabitants of West Florida, now citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi the claims passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, one thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-one cents.

For the payment of certain certificates, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, thirty-seven thousand four hundred fifty-five dollars and seventy-six cents.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, being a balance due to William Browne, on that account, two thousand and ten dollars and six cents.

For clerk hire and other expenses in relation to the Northeastern Boundary Agency, being a balance due to William Browne on that account, two thousand seven hundred thirty-two dollars and twenty cents; these two last appropriations to be carried to the credit of said Browne, on account of contingencies of foreign intercourse.

For arrearages for the services of astronomer, assistants, and incidental expenses incurred in making astronomical observations during the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, under the act of the fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, "to provide for the taking of certain observations, preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio: Provided, the compensation to the principal astronomer and assistants shall not exceed that granted, under the appropriation for the same service, of eighteen hundred and thirty-three, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars.

For compensation to James H. Relie, for his services as messenger, in conveying the final report of the Commissioners for the adjustment of Private Land Claims, five hundred dollars.

For the payment of claims of Lieutenant Colonel W. Lawrence and others, being part of an appropriation made by the act of the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, for these objects, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and again carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, three hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For the expense of medals and swords to Colonel Croghan and others, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For the expense of bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For the survey of the coast of the United States, eighty thousand dollars.

For the Governor, Judges, Secretary, District Attorney, and Marshal, and contingent expenses, of the Wisconsin Territory, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, and to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses of said territory, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For the public buildings and library of said territory, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For enlarging and repairing the custom-house, and purchasing additional land therefor, at Bath, in the State of Maine, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of public buildings at Staten Island, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of a survey of lots in the town of Galena, Illinois, to be made by the Surveyor General of Missouri and Illinois, under an act of Congress approved the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For a custom-house in Boston, in addition to a former appropriation, two hundred thousand dollars.

For a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Marshall, five hundred dollars.

For payment (or preparing, printing, and binding the documents ordered to be printed by Gales & Seaton, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object, in the act of May the fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand six hundred and six dollars; and the eight volumes of the second series of the said publication shall be distributed in the same manner as were the volumes of the first series, by the joint resolution of the 10th of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duties of the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War and Navy Departments, and of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to lay before Congress, in lieu of the statement now required by law, during the first week in each annual session of Congress, a statement of the expenditures made by them respectively from the contingent funds of their respective departments and offices; that of the Secretary of State to include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as are settled upon the certificate of the President; said statements to be abstracts of the accounts with the names of all persons to whom payments have been made and the amount paid to each.

**JAMES K. POLK,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**M. VAN BUREN,**  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 9, 1836.

**ANDREW JACKSON.**

**Indian Affairs.**

From the Columbus Herald May 10.

**INDIAN MURDERS.**

It becomes our painful duty, to announce the death, by violence, of Maj. William B. Flournoy, formerly of putnam County, Georgia.

He left his plantation last Wednesday morning, buoyant with health, with the prospect of many days ahead, but before meridian, a treacherous and savage hand deprived him of life, and left him to rot in his gore.

He was on his way to Fort Mitchell, to complain of Indian depredations, and was brutally murdered and scalped by some of the Creeks, a few miles below that place.

Thus suddenly has a noble, high minded, and generous individual, been cut off in the spring time of life, and the very prime of manhood.

Deeply do we sympathize with an only brother, who is left to mourn his cruel fate.

The body of Maj. Flournoy was brought to Columbus, and decently interred, last Saturday.

A Mr. Hobbs has also been murdered while asleep, by the same treacherous foe. A young man who was lying in bed with Mr. H. made his escape by immediately raising a plank of the floor, and creeping under the house.

More than a hundred individuals, including whites and negroes, have fled to Georgia for safety; others are coming in, and war seems inevitable. These individuals, including Rev. J. E. Dawson, Rev. E. Glenn, Dr. Richardson, Col. A. B. Dawson, Mr. Pitts, Dr. Bantle, Col. Richardson, and many others, have left behind them several hundred acres of land in a high state of cultivation—to become a desolation and a waste.

With these melancholy facts before him, will the Editor of the Montgomery Advertiser continue to cry out "peace! peace!" Will he continue to assert, even upon the authority of "the superintending Agent of the Government," that the Creeks were ever more timble and peaceable than at present? Will that Agent continue to circulate such reports, and thus prevent that relief and protection from the Government, which the people of Alabama have a right to expect?—We trust the Government will no longer listen to the prejudiced reports of such individuals, but hasten at once to the relief of the innocent and the injured Gen. Abercrombie was despatched about a week or two since, to visit the Governor of Alabama, and make known the perilous situation of the defenceless settlers. He went, and begged for protection—but in vain. Rev. J. E. Dawson left here last Saturday on the same mission; we wish him more success.

N. B.—The settlers have nearly all come in—several murdered on the road yesterday.

The following is a copy of a letter from Col. Crowell, to his Excellency C. C. Clay:

COPY

Fort Mitchell, Ala. May 9, 1836.

Sir—I arrived at home yesterday, and found the neighbors considerably alarmed about Indian depredations; and in order to satisfy myself of the intentions of the Indians, I despatched a messenger after some of the principal chiefs to come and see me, for the purpose of ascertaining from them what their people intended. The Chiefs have not come, but sent me word that their young men were bent upon war, and had assembled in the swamp near the Federal road, with the view of attacking any troops that might march into the nation.

I have satisfied myself that they contemplate mischief, and without military aid, the settlers must be driven from their homes with a great loss of property, if not their lives.—I have thought it my duty to give you this information that you may call into immediate service a sufficient force to put these Indians down, and protect the lives and property of the settlers.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obt. serv't,  
**JOHN CROWELL.**

N. B. Four persons have been killed in the last few days and many negroes taken off.

J. C.

From the Southern Patriot of May 14.

**DISTRESSING AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.**

Col. White, Delegate in Congress for Florida, arrived here last night from Augusta, having seen and conversed with the passengers who arrived at a late hour the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war.—Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection!!!

The state of that frontier is most disastrous. There are not 500 effective men between the Creek and Seminole lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing on Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced upon it. General Scott is in "summer quarters."

Col. White has sent an express to Gen. Scott, and made an appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia to send mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save middle Florida from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war. We hope the Governor will act with his known promptitude and energy.

From the Southern Patriot of May 14.

**FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.**

**RETURN OF MORE VOLUNTEERS.**

The steam paco *John Stoney*, Capt. Curry, arrived at this port last evening from St. Augustine, with a number of Volunteers a list of which will be found under our marine head.

The John Stoney brought a copy of the St. Augustine Herald, of the 12th inst. from which we have made some extracts, and from which it will be perceived that the Savages had renewed their depredations in every part of the country, by dividing themselves into small bands. The tracks of Indians had been seen within five miles of St. Augustine and that inhabitants of that place were apprehensive of an attack from them.

We regret to have to state that a duel was fought in St. Augustine last Sunday morning, between Lieutenant Simons and Lieut. Pillans, an officer in Capt. Frapp's command, and both of this city, in which Lieut. Simons received his antagonist's ball, and expired within two days after.

From the St. Augustine Herald, May 12.

When the Indians were at Mr. Dupont's house on Saturday night last, they informed his negroes that they wanted them to go with them to cultivate their corn, and by signs they said they had their corn already about two feet high.—They said that they had followed the mounted men that had gone from St. Augustine last week, all the way to the Cowford, and had seen them cross the River and were then on their return.

The Indians also said that they were acquainted with the number of vessels that were in the harbor, and that they intended soon to be in the city. They said that they used to be afraid of the white men, but that now they were afraid of them no longer.

Now we do not really believe that they will attempt to come into the city, yet they do possess a most extraordinary assurance. This cannot be denied, and it is therefore proper to weigh well the position we occupy. At any rate, it is very mortifying that the inhabitants, should be compelled to take refuge into this city, and abandon their planting interests, whilst a few Indians, insignificant in number should be able to plant corn and provide food for the coming campaign.

More Indian murder and depredations.

Mr. Abraham Dupont, who resides at Matanzas, about 25 miles south of this city, arrived on Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, having travelled on foot all night with his two little sons, whence he was obliged to flee for safety. Mr. Dupont states that about 10 o'clock on Sunday night he was alarmed by some of his negroes who told him that the Indians were at the negro houses. Mr. Joseph Long, who had come over from the opposite side of the river for the purpose of hunting cattle the next day, lodged at Mr. Dupont's house, was roused, and also his children. Mr. Long, on waking up, proposed going to the stable to get his horse and jumped out of the window and proceeded towards the stable, when he was shot down about forty yards from the house. Mr. Dupont had four guns loaded in his house, three of which he fired in the direction of the place where Mr. Long was shot, which had the effect of making the Indians retire farther off, when they commenced firing at the house and yelling. He was thus enabled to come out of his house by the back door, and fearing his retreat to his boats was cut off, he fled across his field through the thickets, to the public road. Mr. Dupont met one of his negroes, from whom he procured a blanket, and wrapped round one of his children, who had been forced to come away without his clothes.

The Indians had ransacked Mr. Dupont's house, and loaded ten horses with plunder, one of which the negro brought off with him when he made his escape. They distributed Mr. Dupont's guns among the negroes, and told them to kill every white man they saw. They had previously visited Gen. Hernandez's plantation and secured three negroes escaped to town, as also all of Mr. Dupont's.

On Sunday morning upon the receipt of the above information, Gen. Scott sent Capt. Dimick's Company of U. S. Artillery, mounted accompanied by 10 volunteer in pursuit of them. After marching until sunset, they came upon a party of Indians, 7 to 10 in number, who were driving off a large body of cattle. The volunteers were in advance and charge upon them, and fired, wounding two

of them. The Indians returned the fire and killed Mr. Dupont's horse under him, and wounded Capt. Dimick's. The remainder of the Indians fled into the Hammock near by, and were pursued by the troops who poured in a heavy fire.—One of the regulars was killed and four wounded—two of them severely—night coming on they were compelled to retire to the open woods, where they encamped and remained a few hours; but as there was no water for the horses or men, they retired to St. Joseph's.

The whole number might have been taken had daylight lasted. Capt. Dimick reports 4 Indians killed and probably as many wounded. The man who was killed they buried, and on returning to the ground next day, they found him dug up and scalped. They were well supplied with ammunition, and had considerable plunder with them.

A silver spoon, with the initials, R. D. J. was taken from the packs of one of them. They had tobacco, fishing lines, and a great number of small articles, with them.

**THE JOURNAL:**  
CAMDEN, MAY 21, 1836.

**FRENCH INDEMNITY.**

Our readers have been heretofore informed that this vexed question had been brought to an amicable termination, and that the indemnity would be, or had been paid. It affords us pleasure to lay before them the following Message of the President, announcing to Congress the fact that the four first instalments due under the Treaty of July 1831, were paid to the agent of the United States in Paris.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1836

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the four instalments under our treaty with France have been paid to the agent of the United States. In communicating this satisfactory termination of the controversy with France, I feel assured that both Houses of Congress will unite with me in desiring and believing that the anticipations of a restoration of the ancient cordial relations between the two countries, expressed in my former message on this subject, will be speedily realized. No proper exertion of mine shall be wanted to efface the remembrance of those misconceptions that have temporarily interrupted the accustomed intercourse between them.

(Signed)  
**ANDREW JACKSON.**

**GEN. SCOTT, AND THE VOLUNTEERS.**

We find in the *Globe* of the 12th instant, a long letter from Gen. Scott, under date of "Picoté, 30th April," giving some account, of the movements of the troops from Tampa Bay, and of their march from thence to Volusia, together with his views of what it will be necessary to have done to put an end to the war. We make the following short extract from this letter, as being in our opinion very explicit, or very ambiguous, we leave our readers to judge which.

"To end this war, I am now persuaded that not less than 3000 regular troops are indispensable; 2,500 foot, and about 600 horse: the country to be secured and occupied, requires that number. I have no particular desire to conduct the operations of the new forces. That is a duty which I shall neither solicit nor decline.

"Of the 3000 good troops (not volunteers) five hundred will be necessary to garrison five posts for the deposit of supplies, &c.

The General certainly does not intend to say that volunteers are not good troops, at least we hope he does not mean to reflect on those, who in this instance have made so many sacrifices at the call of their country.

If the campaign has not succeeded, and it has not, surely the Volunteers were not to blame.—General Scott, in this letter speaks of "extraordinary delays." If there was any "extraordinary delays," they occurred rather on his part, than on the part of the Volunteers. Never, we believe, never was there the same number of troops gathered together on so short notice, on such an occasion, with such alacrity, and dependant entirely for their support for sometime after their organization, on their own resources, and the contributions of the public. The charge of "extraordinary delays" comes with a bad grace from General Scott.

The Fayetteville *Observer*, in noticing our correction of an error into which it had fallen, with respect to the election of a member of Congress from this District, two years ago, says:

"We would feel under obligations to the Columbia papers, the Times or the Telescope, if they would give us the facts of the case, in regard to the time when Governor Hayne received the official notice of the vacancy, when he ordered the election, when he gave the member elect his credentials, and the cause of the delay, if any, in transmitting them to him."

We sincerely hope the Columbia papers alluded to will comply with this request, and "give us the facts of the case," that is the very thing we wanted at the time, and which we should be pleased now to get at. The Editor desires to know "the cause of the delay, if any, in transmitting" the credentials of the member elect. We think the Editor might have left out the words we have italicized, because it implies a doubt whether there was delay or not; it implies a doubt of a fact which no one we believe at all acquainted with the circumstances ever doubted. But whether this delay was justifiable or not is another thing; in other words, whether "the cause of the delay" was of such a character as to clear Gov. HAYNE of blame is perhaps to some a matter of doubt, for ourselves, we have never had any doubts on the subject.

But that there was delay, we think the following extract of a letter from Col. MANNING, to a friend in this District, is sufficient to prove.

"CLARENDON, June 19, 1834.

"On the day before yesterday I received my Commission as Representative to Congress. I deem it too late for me, therefore to go on to Washington this Session. I am unable to conjecture any cause for the delays of the Governor; first, with regard to the late period of issuing the writ

of election, and secondly, with regard to the delay, in sending my proper credentials, which is required by law and usage from the hands of the Executive."

**SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.**

We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. WHITE, for a copy of the April number of this interesting work. Like its predecessors, it is composed entirely of original matter, and of such character too, as must be sure meet the approbation of every reader of taste. The number before us contains a very interesting editorial article, designed to prove that MALLZEL'S chess player is not a pure machine, but that its movements are regulated by mind; and we think the Editor has succeeded in his design; no one we imagine can doubt but he has fallen on the true explanation of the mystery which heretofore surrounded the Automaton chess player.

The entire contents of the Messenger are such as are calculated to sustain the high character it has won for itself, and the Editorial Department is conducted with superior ability. We think it is improving in this respect.

THE LADY'S BOOK for May has reached us, and is got up in its usual handsome style, and the enterprising publisher, Mr. L. A. GOREY, promises still further to improve it by the addition of new embellishments, to commence with the July number. We are pleased to find the Book receiving a steady and increasing patronage.

At a meeting of the Camden Orphan Society, held on the 19th instant, Messrs HOLBROOK, M. D. was elected Teacher.

**INDIAN AFFAIRS.**

Under this head, in another column, will be found the most important intelligence which has reached us, from the Indian Territory; as well in Florida as Alabama. The Creeks, it will be perceived are in open hostility, and are carrying on the work of murder and devastation in accordance with their savage character, made more bold, daring and fearless, by the utter failure of the Campaign against the Seminoles. These latter too, have recommenced the work of destruction with increased vigor.

The members of Capt. JOHN CHESSNUT'S Company of Kershaw Volunteers are requested to meet at the Court House in Camden, on Tuesday the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, on business of importance.

**COMMUNICATION.**

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**

Such of the friends, and constituents of the late Col. RICHARD I. MANNING, as may be desirous of making an expression of the esteem in which he was held—and of the loss they have sustained in his death, are requested to meet at the Court House in Camden, on Saturday the 4th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**

A meeting of the Citizens of Camden, and Kershaw District, was held at the Court House on Wednesday the 18th instant, at which Doctor E. H. ANDERSON was called to the Chair, and E. W. BOSNEY appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated to be "for the purpose of making arrangements to receive and entertain our patriotic Volunteers, on their return to their homes, the following resolutions were offered by H. Levy, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is with heartfelt joy and congratulation, we greet Capt. CHESSNUT'S patriotic corps on their return in safety to the bosom of their families, friends, and an approving community; and express to them our admiration for the patriotism that induced them so promptly to obey the call of their country against the wily and murderous savages of Florida.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of Col. James Chessnut, Gen. James W. Cantey, H. Levy, Esq., Col. John Boykin, Capt. Thomas Lang, John M. Desaussure, Abraham D. Jones, C. J. Shannon, C. Mathison and L. L. Whitaker, Esq. be appointed to tender to them and their fellow Volunteers a Public Dinner, to be given in Camden, on the 4th of July next; and that the said Committee, on their acceptance of the same, be authorized to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal.

E. H. ANDERSON, Chairman.  
E. W. BOSNEY, Secretary.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

**DEATH OF COL. MANNING.**

At meeting of the citizens of Chesterfield District, held in the Town of Cheraw, May 11, 1836: for the purpose of expressing their respect for the memory of the late Col. MANNING, their Representative in Congress.

Doctor M. McLean was called to the Chair, and Brown Bryan appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following Preamble and Resolutions was submitted by Dr. Thomas E. Fewe, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, When in the dispensation of Providence, the family or neighborhood is deprived by death, of its support or ornament, it is next, in a private or social manner to express their sorrow.

So, when the Lord removes from our midst a Public Benefactor, a Statesman, a Patriot—who occupies a large sphere of usefulness and influence, it is becoming in those, who know and appreciate the value of his life, to express publicly, their sense of the loss to the country; their sympathy with his personal friends and their condolence with his family. Such a man was the Hon. RICHARD I. MANNING, our late estimable Representative in Congress; and such a loss was his death.

Therefore, Resolved, That the death of Col. MANNING is considered by this meeting, a public calamity, and that we will never cease to cherish a grateful remembrance of his distinguished public services; which, though always unobtrusive, have ever been promptly and heroically rendered in times of greatest need, and with a devotion to his country which will live in our hearts and glorify in our country's history.

2d. Resolved, That as a private gentleman, we honored him for his social and generous sensibilities and affections. We revered him for his inflexible integrity of principle, we admired him for his truth, candor and simplicity of character, and we loved him for all that he was.

3d. Resolved, That in common with his bereaved family, his friends and the public; we feel that we are called on to mourn his sudden and early departure from the earth, and in testimony of our deep and abiding sorrow, we will wear crepe on our left arms for the space of thirty days.

On motion of Richard Phelan, Esq.

Resolved, That the family of the late Col. MANNING be furnished with a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions, and that the same be published in the Cheraw Gazette and Camden Journal.

Adopted.  
BROWN BRYAN, Secretary.