

or upon the ship's company, on the high seas, or on tide water, declared piracy, and punishable with death. Landing from a piratical vessel, and committing robbery, declared piracy, and punishable with death. Citizens seizing negroes on foreign shores, for the slave trade, &c. adjudged pirates, and to suffer death. Citizens on board foreign vessels, and any person on board American vessels, being concerned in detaining negroes, &c. not held to labor, &c. or transferring them from vessel to vessel, &c. in the slave trade, declared pirates, and to suffer death.

DOCUMENTS.

1. An act authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage. (Senate. 14th December, 1819.) 15th December, 1819.

Members, delegates, secretary and clerk, may transmit any document, printed by order, during the 16th congress, to any post office.

2. Resolution for the further distribution of the journal of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States. (19th January, 1820.) 25th January, 1820.

Members of congress, president, heads of departments, judges, colleges, &c. to be furnished with copies.

3. Resolution to authorize the publication of part of the secret journal of congress, under the articles of confederation. (House. 21st April, 1820.) 24th April, 1820.

1,000 copies of the secret journal, papers, and documents, heretofore considered confidential, from 1783 to 1789, to be published under the direction of the president.

4. Resolution for the distribution of certain copies of the journal of the convention which formed the constitution. (House. May 8, 1820.) 12th May, 1820.

A copy to be sent to each member of the convention now alive.

DUTIES.

1. An act to remit the duties on a statue of George Washington. (Senate. 24th February, 1820.) 7th March, 1820.

Duties on a statue of George Washington remitted in North Carolina.

2. An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 19th May, 1820.

After the 1st of July, 1820, the tonnage on French vessels to be 18 dollars per ton.

DUTIES, COLLECTION OF.

1. An act to continue in force the act passed on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine,'" and for other purposes. (Senate. 18th April, 1820.) 20th April, 1820.

The act of 20th April, 1818, continued in force until 4th March, 1823. Twenty days from the date of clearance allowed for completing entry, &c. in cases of drawback; but the exporter must comply with every other particular of established regulations.

INDIANS.

1. An act to continue in force for a further time the act entitled, "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes." (House. 4th March, 1820.) 7th March, 1820.

The act of the 2d of March, 1811, establishing trading houses with Indian tribes, continued until 3d March, 1821.

JUDICIARY.

1. An act to alter the terms of the court of the western district of Virginia. (House. 10th February, 1820.) 14th February, 1820.

The sessions of the court to be hereafter holden, at Wythe court house, on the first Mondays of May and October; at Lewisburg, on the second Mondays of May and October; and at Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays of May and October.

2. An act altering the place of holding the circuit and district court in the district of Ohio. (House. 4th March, 1820.) 7th March, 1820.

The circuit court to be held at Columbus on the first, and the district court to be held at the same place on the second Mondays of September and January.

3. An act establishing a circuit court, within and for the district of Maine. (Senate. 30th March, 1820.) 31st March, 1820.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, to be the first circuit. Two courts annually in Maine:—at Portland, on the 8th of May; and at Wiscasset, on the 8th of October. The court may be held by one judge, when the other is unable to attend. The circuit court powers of the district court of Maine are repealed. The circuit court of Maine may decide upon actions originating in the district court, and causes depending in the circuit court of Massachusetts may be transferred.

4. An act to establish a district court in the state of Alabama. (Senate. 21st April, 1820.) 24th April, 1820.

The laws of the United States extended to Alabama, which is to be a district, with a district court, of one judge; four stated sessions annually, at Mobile and Cahawba, beginning at the first on the first Monday of April, 1821. Causes,

&c. in the territorial general court transferred to the district court. Compensation of the judge, 1500 dollars per annum. A district attorney, with 200 dollars per annum, besides fees; and a marshal, with 250 dollars per annum, besides fees.

5. An act to alter the times of the session of the circuit and district courts in the district of Columbia. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 17th May, 1820.

Circuit court to be held, for Washington county, on the first Monday in October, and second Monday in April; and for Alexandria, on the first Mondays in November and May. The district court to be held on the first Mondays of December and June.

6. An act for altering the times for holding the court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 18th May, 1820.

To be held on the first Monday in May and second Monday in October. Appeals and writs of error to be from the district court, when acting as a circuit court, to the supreme court. 200 dollars to the attorney and marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania, and the same to those of the northern district of New York; to commence 20th April, 1819.

An act to continue in force the act, entitled "An act to provide for reports of the decisions of the supreme court," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 19th May, 1820.

8. An act to provide for building an addition to the custom house now erecting in the city of New Orleans, for the use of the district court of the United States for the state of Louisiana. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 20th May, 1820.

To contain rooms suitable for the use of the court. As soon as the building is completed, the present court house and lot to be sold.

LANDS.

1. An act to authorize the president of the United States to appoint a receiver of the public moneys and register of the land office for the district of Lawrence county, in the Arkansas territory. (House. 17th March, 1820.) 25th March, 1820.

The president to appoint a receiver and register for Lawrence county; and persons having claim to pre-emption in the district, to make it known to the register six weeks before issuing patents to soldiers of the late army.

2. An act further to suspend, for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands, for failure in completing the payment thereon. (Senate. 30th March, 1820.) 1st April, 1820.

Forfeiture of lands for non-payment suspended till 31st March 1821. The benefit limited to purchasers within 640 acres.

3. An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands. (Senate. 24th April, 1820.) 26th April, 1820.

Public sales of lands in half-quarter sections, after 1st July, 1820. At private sale, in entire, half, quarter, or half-quarter sections, &c. Fractional sections, less than 160 acres, to be sold entire; with exception where special provision has been made for the sale of land in town lots. No credit on sales of public lands after 1st July, 1820; and complete payment must be made on the day of purchase. Purchasers at private sale must produce a receipt for the money before entry. The highest bidder at public sale failing to pay, the tract is to be again offered, and the failing bidder is rendered incapable of purchasing at such sales. After the 1st of July, 1820, the minimum price of lands to be one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Lands forfeited for non-payment to be offered at public, before private, sale. Public sales to be kept open two weeks. In case of different applications at private sale, preference is to be given to the highest bidder.

4. An act to establish additional land offices in the states of Alabama and Illinois. (Senate. 11th May, 1820.) 15th May, 1820.

Districts and land offices established at Tuscaloosa and Conecuh court house. Part of Shawanetown district to form a separate district, with a land office at Vandavia. Another land office in Illinois, with a land office at Palestine. Registers and receivers to be appointed to these offices, with compensation, &c. as in other cases.

5. An act to revive the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims to land in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie des Chiens, in the territory of Michigan. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 15th May, 1820.

The powers of the commissioners for deciding on claims to lands in the district of Detroit, under the act of the 25th of April, 1812, revived. The commissioners are to examine and decide on claims filed; to employ an agent capable of translating the French language, for ascertaining titles at Green Bay and Prairie des Chiens; to make report to the secretary of the treasury, &c. 500 dollars for each commissioner and agent, with fees to the agent and register.

6. An act for the relief of certain settlers in the state of Illinois, who reside within the Vincennes land district.

(House. 11th May, 1820.) 15th May, 1820.

Persons who would have been entitled to right of pre-emption under the act of 5th February, 1813, had that act been construed as to embrace those within the Vincennes district, &c. are to be entitled to certificates for the excess paid above two dollars per acre, &c.; which certificate is made receivable in payment of debt to the United States for land. And persons who would have been entitled, &c. but who were not purchasers, are allowed until the 1st September, 1820, to prove they would have been entitled; and the register, on being satisfied, is to grant a certificate, upon which every person is allowed to enter a quarter section at the minimum price.

7. An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana. (Senate. 11th May, 1820.) 15th May, 1820.

Claims for lands in the eastern district of Louisiana, described in the report of 20th November, 1816, confirmed. Persons claiming lands west of the Mississippi, founded upon Spanish grants, &c. whose claims have not been heretofore filed, may, from 1st July till 31st December, 1820, deliver notices and evidences of claims; and persons neglecting forfeit their rights. Persons claiming lands under Spanish grants, &c. according to former laws, whose claims have not been confirmed, allowed till 31st December, 1820, to deliver additional written evidence, &c. and the rights of persons neglecting are barred. No claim is to be recommended for more than a league square. The 5th section of the act of 3d March, 1811, concerning land claims in Louisiana, is revived and continued until 11th May, 1821. The registers are to receive 600 dollars additional.

8. An act extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 15th May, 1820.

The time allowed for redemption under the acts of 9th January, 1815, and 5th March, 1816, extended three years; the extension is limited to the 1st June, 1821; and interest must be paid. Quitable and reversionary interests may be redeemed. In case of the death or removal of a collector, &c. the district judge, on petition, is to direct the marshal to make a deed of conveyance for lands sold for the non-payment of direct tax.

9. An act authorising the sale of thirteen sections of land, lying within the land district of Canton, in the state of Ohio. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 15th May, 1820.

Thirteen sections reserved by an act of 3d March, 1807, and subsequently ceded by the Delaware tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale at Wooster, &c.

10. An act to annex certain lands within the territory of Michigan to the district of Detroit. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 17th May, 1820.

Public lands, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaty of Seguina, of 24th September, 1819, attached to the district of Detroit; and lands not reserved or appropriated, to be surveyed and offered for sale.

11. An act for the relief of persons holding confirmed unlocated claims for lands in the state of Illinois. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 20th May, 1820.

Persons holding claims, within the tract reserved by the 3d section of the act of 16th April, 1814, allowed until 1st November, 1820, to register them; and the claims to be received in payment for public lands within the reserved tract, &c.

12. An act to authorise the governor of Illinois to obtain certain abstracts of lands from certain public offices. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 20th May, 1820.

The register at Vincennes to furnish the governor of Illinois with a complete abstract of lands purchased at that office, which lie in Illinois. The expense to be defrayed by that state. The secretary of the treasury to furnish a complete abstract of military bounty lands patented to soldiers of the late army within that state, on application of the governor.

13. An act granting to the state of Ohio the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 23d May, 1820.

The right of pre-emption to one quarter section granted to Ohio, at the minimum price, near the centre of each county, in the purchase under the treaty of St. Mary's of 20th Sept. 1818, for a seat of justice, which must be seated on the lands selected. After deducting the sums paid by the state, the proceeds are to go to the erection of public buildings.

LAWS.

1. An act to authorise the secretary of state to cause the laws of the Michigan territory to be printed and distributed, and for other purposes. (House. 24th April, 1820.) 26th April, 1820.

The laws of Michigan in force, to be printed under the direction of the secretary of state; the expense not to exceed 1250 dollars. Fifteen sets of the laws of the United States to be transmitted to Michigan, to be distributed as the local government may direct.

2. An act to amend the act, entitled, "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for

other purposes. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 17th May, 1820.

Orders, resolutions, and laws, except those of a private nature, to be published in one newspaper in the district of Columbia, and not exceeding three in each state and territory. Treaties to be published in like manner, except Indian treaties, which are to be published in only one paper, in the state to which they relate. The 1st section of act of 20th April, 1818, is repealed; but the repeal is not to prevent the payment of compensation due.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Gibraltar.—An account of the disturbances which took place between the officers of the garrison at Gibraltar, and those of the Guerriere, which ended in a duel, has been published in England and this country. The excitement was so great at Gibraltar, as to induce the governor to prohibit all intercourse between the officers and the frigate. It appears, however, from late accounts from Gibraltar, that this order of the governor had been disregarded, and the whole regiment, we believe the 6th, provoked and irritated at the misfortune of Lieut. Smith, their comrade, who was wounded, met together at their quarters, and it was resolved to challenge all the officers of the Guerriere, under a plea that a defiance of that nature had originated with the Americans; but with a management not very creditable to officers, they selected all their ensigns and the youngest lieutenants to fight, being, as they said, unmarried men; and these youths, for they are all very young, were humbly selected by their senior officers to be shot down by the Americans; and, at the same time, were to claim the privilege of fighting whoever they pleased to select from the frigate; but as the Americans had some how or other acquired a reputation at the pistol, it was resolved in caucus, that the distance should be altered, and they should fire at four paces. These preliminaries being settled with the approbation of the colonel of the regiment, the major, we learn, repaired on board the frigate, and made known the object of his mission to captain Thompson, which he prefaced by saying that the defiance had originated with the American officers; and that this was a compulsory movement on the part of the regiment; and he then read from his paper the *tout ensemble* of arrangements.

Captain Thompson heard the major with much coolness; he denied that hostilities had originated with his officers; on the contrary, he instanced the many attempts made to insult or reflect on American officers, a species of conduct which could not be tolerated; the result had led the governor to interdict all communication between the adverse parties; and, in opposition to which, it appeared, that the officers of the regiment had renewed the defiance, therefore the invitation came from them. With respect to the preliminaries, capt. Thompson did not approve them. To select the young gentlemen of a regiment to support the honor of senior officers, and to give them a right to designate whoever they please from the officers of the frigate, was not in character. As to the senior officers being married men, some of his officers were also married; in short, capt. Thompson observed, this is a challenge from the whole regiment, and sanctioned by the commanding officer, who, it appears, takes no part in the contest. Now, sir, it is a principle with me to share in all the dangers of my officers; and, much as I deprecate this course, still the challenge shall be accepted, and as you have assumed the right to select your opponents, we claim a participation of this privilege—I, therefore, select the colonel of your regiment—and I, sir, said the first lieutenant, select you, major; and thus will the contest be equally divided as to rank. This arrangement, although perfectly fair, the major had no powers to conclude, and he took his leave—but the invitation was not renewed.

We have more than once lamented these disturbances, in consequence of the injury which they do to the public service, and the gradual advancement of hostile feelings between the two nations; but, if we are correctly informed, this combination of a whole regiment to challenge our officers, and on their own terms, cannot be trifled with; they must be met if they will fight; and this determination of capt. Thompson, and all his officers, to take hand in the game with officers of the same rank, is the most likely way to settle these things at once. We wish to see them mutually respecting each other, as brave men should do, and not unnecessarily irritating each other. As to the objection to eight paces, capt. T. assured the British officer that that would make no difference—one pace if they pleased. *N. Adv.*

France.—From all that we can collect, relative to French affairs, we are led to believe that serious disturbances are apprehended. The French ministry, as measures of precaution, are violating the constitution in its most important points; and they are gradually producing a state of things which will lead to the same results as in 1790. Lettres de cachet are revived, and these were the most odious and tyrannical of

that eventful period. It appears that no political object was connected with the assassination of the duke de Berry; it was, therefore, prudent to say little on the subject. The late revolution in Spain will form its example, and its temperance produce some commotion in France, if not in other parts of Europe. Prussia, it is said, is much agitated; Italy is also in some commotion, and Germany much disaffected. We do not think that the continental alliance will continue long. 15.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The disturbances in Scotland wear a serious aspect and must be attended with much confusion and bloodshed. The disaffected of that country will but, we apprehend, be so easily reduced to submission as those of England, or even Ireland, from the greater pertinacity of the Scottish character. Yet the Manchester Herald of the 11th of April, from which we have made some extracts, states that it appeared by advices of the eighth, from Glasgow, that the rioters were dispersed and disheartened. It would seem that great fears were entertained of a general tumult in the manufacturing districts of England. Such apprehensions must unceasingly prevail, as the primary cause of most of these disorders—physical distress—cannot fail to continue. The triumph which the government may, and probably will obtain over the furnished multitude—is, and must be felt as wretched in itself, and likely to be fatal to the public liberties. To wish, that the government, whatever may be its corruptions and vices, should be overturned by such agents, however pitiable their case, is more than we dare, considering the probable consequences to the rights of property, to the security of the respectable middle classes, and to religious and social order. *Radicalism*, involving licentiousness, universal misrule, sanguinary proscription, has no better title in our eyes to the ascendant, than the worst monarchical or oligarchical system.—The appointment of Sir David Baird to the military command in Ireland, argues both alarm and determination in the minds of the British ministry.

Caution should be exercised in receiving the accounts of the Parisian newspapers concerning the affairs of Europe. The French ministerial journals seem to have it as a heart that the Spanish revolution should resemble that of France; and we therefore fear from them of reaction, discontent, and bloody affrays in the interior of Spain, when in fact, we have the best grounds, from more direct information to believe the reverse to be the case. Ferdinand, his former advisers, and even the hierarchy, seem to have surrendered themselves fully to the revolution. Striking evidence of his complete submission, is found in the decree by which he pronounces sentence of banishment from the Spanish territory, against all who refuse to acknowledge the new political constitution. The whole power of the state has in fact, passed into the hands of the liberal or constitutional party; nothing can be more absolute and indiscriminating than the return to the order of things of 1812. We see all the political and military leaders of that era reinstated, and it would be strange if they could not, with an unqualified compliance, and at least ostensible common effort of the court, establish the revolution throughout Spain, a spirit of whatever partial dissatisfaction, or secret resistance may be supposed to exist. The ulterior march of the revolution, in its remote tendencies and effects, constitute a more difficult problem. The selection of a number of South Americans actually in Spain, as members of the cortes, does not savour of a speedy recognition of South American independence. We have no expectation of that event.

The approaching war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, and the highly important diplomatic note of the former power, spoken of in the French newspapers, are not avouched by any authority. We do not consider them as probable. Russia could not make attempts upon the Porte, without kindling a general war in Europe, and inducing combinations against her, which, if they were not dangerous to her power, would at least be sufficient to distract her force, and frustrate her main object. The tranquility which is said to prevail in France is, in our opinion, more likely to continue under the new restrictive laws, than while the charter remained in unqualified force. The intemperance of the Parisian press, infecting and stirring up the provinces; its unceasing excitation of the army; the scope afforded for conspiracies among the restless and desperate factions and adventurers of Paris, were among the great obstacles to the permanence of the present government.

The mass of the French people, good-tempered, industrious, incurious, tractable, wearied of political change, from which experience has taught them to expect nothing but new vexations and oppressions, are disposed to be quiet and submissive. It is lamentable to think how so immense a body, so well fitted and indeed entitled to enjoy repose and happiness, should be constantly made the victims of a set of beings so inconsiderable in number compar-