

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the third session of the Eleventh Congress.

- 1. An act to authorize the transportation of certain documents free of postage.
2. An act to fix the compensation of the additional assistant post-master-general.
3. An act for the relief of George Aimroyd and Co.
4. An act providing for the final adjustment of claims to land, and for the sale of the public lands in the territory of Orleans and Louisiana.
5. An act to continue 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.'
6. An act making an additional appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, during the year 1810.
7. An act providing for the removal of the land office established at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, & Canton in the state of Ohio, and to authorize the register and receiver of public monies to superintend the public sales of land in the district east of Pearl river.
8. An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes.
9. An act relating to the Bank of Patowmack.
10. An act to change the name of Lewis Grant to that of Lewis Grant Davidson.
11. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1811.
12. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1811.
13. An act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1811.
14. An act to incorporate the bank of Alexandria.
15. An act to incorporate the Bank of Washington.
16. An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Farmers Bank of Alexandria.
17. An act for the relief of the heirs of the late maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne.
18. An act to incorporate the Union Bank of Georgetown.
19. An act making compensation to John Eugene Leitendorfer, for the services rendered the United States in the war with Tripoli.
20. An act authorizing the discharge of Nathaniel F. Foidick, from his imprisonment.
21. An act for the relief of Wm. Mills.
22. An act to enable the George-town Patowmack bridge Company to levy money for the objects of incorporation.
23. An act making a further distribution of such laws of the U. States as respect the public lands.
24. An act providing for the sale of a tract of land lying in the state of Tennessee and a tract in the Indiana Territory.
25. An act for the relief of Peter Audrian.
26. An act establishing navy hospitals.
27. An act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.
28. An act in addition to the act, entitled, 'An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls,' and for the further protection of American seamen.
29. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, 'An act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and for other purposes.'
30. An act to authorize the Secretary of War, to ascertain and settle, by the appointment of commissioners, the exterior line of the public land at West-Point with the adjoining proprietor.
31. An act to erect a light-house on Boon-Island, in the state of Massachusetts, to place buoys off Cape-Fear river, and to erect a beacon at New-Inlet, in the state of North-Carolina, and to place buoys at the entrance of the harbour of Edgar-town, and to erect a column of stone on Cape-Elizabeth, and to complete the beacons and buoys at the entrance of Beverly harbour in the state of Massachusetts.
32. An act to establish the district of Mumphey-magog, Ofwegatchie, and of the White Mountains.
33. An act authorizing a loan of money for a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.
34. An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Georgia, passed the 12th of Dec. 1804, establishing the fees of the harbour master and head officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's.

- 35. An act to annex a part of the state of New-Jersey, to the collection district of New-York; to remove the office of collector of Niagara to Lewis-town; to make Cape Vincent a port of delivery, and out of the districts of Miami and Mississippi to make two new districts, to be called the districts of Sandusky and Teche, and for other purposes.
36. An act for the relief of John Mataramara.
37. An act to extend the time for completing the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States.
38. An act concerning invalid pensioners.
39. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, concluded at Fort Clark, on the tenth day of November, 1808, and for other purposes.
40. An act for allowing a reasonable compensation to the persons who have taken a amount of the federal manufacturing establishments and manufactures within the United States.
41. An act making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbours of the U. States.
42. An act for the relief of Richard Terwin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims and Joseph Wilson, of the Mississippi Territory.
43. An act to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.
44. An act to extend the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory.
45. An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.
46. An act to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes.
47. An act to provide for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose and approved February 16, 1811.

THE MINT.

A letter was received by Congress from the Secretary of the Treasury on the 2d of March, transmitting an account of the operations of the mint for the past year. From this report it appears that the following amount of each description was coined at the mint during the year 1810.

Table with 2 columns: Coin Type and Value. Includes Gold Coins (476,555 dolls.), Silver Coins (1,276,624), Dimes (6,2), Dollars (638,773 50), Copper Coins (16,140 dolls.), and Cents and half cents, value (16,140 dolls.).

A letter was also received from the secretary at war enclosing an account of the expenses of the National Armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, together with a return of the arms made and repaired at each during the year 1810. [At Harper's ferry arms manufactured in 1810 were 8600; repaired 606; expenses, including expense of additional buildings, dolls. 155,090 19. At Springfield, Massachusetts, arms manufactured 10,301; repaired 1406; expenses dolls. 122,744 8.]

NON-IMPORTATION.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled, 'An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes.'

Be it enacted &c. That no vessel owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which shall have departed from a British port, prior to the 2d of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and no merchandise, owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, imported in such vessel, shall be liable to seizure or forfeiture, on account of any infraction of the assumed infraction of the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case Great-Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the President of the United States shall declare the fact by proclamation; and such proclamation shall be admitted as evidence, and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation or modification in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the 4th section of the act to which this act is a supplement. And the restrictions imposed, or which may be imposed, by virtue of the said act, shall from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the proclamation aforesaid shall have been issued, the several provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eighteenth sections of the

act, entitled, 'An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,' shall have full force and be immediately carried into effect against Great-Britain, her colonies and dependencies; Provided however, That any vessel or merchandise which may in pursuance thereof be seized, prior to the fact being ascertained, whether Great-Britain shall, on or before the 2d of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above-mentioned, shall nevertheless be restored on application of the parties on their giving bond with approved sureties to the United States; in a sum equal to the value thereof, to abide the decision of the proper court of the United States thereon; and any such bond shall be considered as satisfied if Great-Britain shall on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above-mentioned: Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect ships or vessels or the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the U. S. which had cleared out for the Cape of Good Hope, or for any port beyond the same prior to the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

From the Federal Republican. VICTORIES IN MEXICO.

A correspondent, put in possession of the most recent information from Mexico, by an arrival at Havanna, has enabled us to gratify our readers with extracts of letters, and copies of official despatches.

TRANSLATIONS For the Federal Republican.

VERA CRUZ, FEB. 12. Sunday (Jan. 27) an American brig and schoer, entered with provisions supposed to be necessary, but this government immediately dismissed them, and gave them but half an hour to remain in port, because it is known, that their coming here was not influenced by the desire of succouring us, and it was therefore presumed that the confusion of this kingdom would allow of their entering into clandestine negotiations, similar to those they carried on in St. Domingo, to the injury of all civilized nations. Other expeditions, it appears, are ready in the United States, for this port, but they will not have the pleasure of entering the bay.

EXTRACT OF LETTERS.

HAVANA, FEB. 2, 1811. Yesterday evening arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, a schooner in 14 days, bound to Corunna. The captain says, that the insurgents, to the number of 100,000 men, defeated six leagues from Guadalupe, and the action was very obstinate, that there was had to the bayonet, but that our troops defeated and dispersed the rebels, who lost many of their men and 80 pieces of cannon.

Enclosed I send you some printed papers from Mexico, received to day by a vessel arrived from Vera Cruz, in 13 days, which will inform you of the state of things in New-Spain, which must afford satisfaction to every good Spaniard. The more particular details which may arrive of the victory of Galeja, I shall send you, but must acquaint you beforehand, that although in the Gazette of the 23d, it is not said that our troops have entered Guadalupe, that fact is known from private letters, of which we are in possession from thence.

From the Gazette Extraordinary of Mexico, January 23, 1811.

The troops which compose the army of brigadier don Felix Calega, have been crowned with glory, in the brilliant action fought on the 17th, in the plains of Calderon. Those valiant chiefs, officers and soldiers, have assured themselves immortal renown by their love for our sovereignty, and by the constancy and repeated brave actions, in which they have sustained the triumph of our holy religion and the just cause of our common country.

The following communication which his excellency the Vice-Roy has just received, proves that no praise can be greater than the merit of such valiant citizens.

Sir, It is now 4 o'clock in the afternoon when I have succeeded in placing myself in the enemy's camp, which was almost impregnable, like all the others it chules, and garrisoned with 100,000 men, and more than 80 pieces of artillery of every caliber, the most of them the best in America, all of which have fallen into my hands.

The obliquity, boldness and constancy of those fascinated men, could be only compared to the well known valour of the troops I have the honour to command. After an action of 6 hours, sustained with inflexible valour, I led them the third time to the attack of a battery of more than 60 cannon, well situated & well served. I took it without firing a shot, our troops sustaining with much calmness the violent fire of the enemy, which they continued until they found themselves surrounded on all sides, and pressed in their escape by our cavalry.

The enemy suffered some loss, among the wounded is to be numbered the general of cavalry, Don Miguel Emparan, in an action well sustained; with many other circumstances, an account of which I have not time to collect, but which I shall transmit to your excellency as soon as my various engagements will permit, recommending to you the names who have distinguished themselves.

I consumed in the action almost all my ammunition, but that taken from the enemy has again fully supplied me.

God preserve you many years.

FELIX CALEGA, Camp at the bridge of Calderon, a league and a half, from Zapotelenjo, January 17, 1811. To his Excellency the Vice-Roy Don Francisco Xavier Venegas.

From the Gazette Extraordinary of Mexico, January 17, 1811.

Divine Providence, which protects the valour and enthusiasm with which the troops of the kingdom have strove to tranquillize the insurgents, by reducing them to order and peace, and by exterminating by force of arms, the banditti, who have so iniquitously seduced them, is clearly perceived in the repeated triumphs which have ensued over the rebels, as is manifested by the following communication which the government has just received from brigadier don Josef de la Cruz.

Sir, The enemy presented themselves before me in an advantageous position, and in great force. I attacked and routed them, in great numbers from them 25 to 30 pieces of cannon, all their ammunition and leaving the field strewn with their dead. I write you back, as I am following the pursuit of the fugitive rabble. The royal battalion of marines under the command of the naval lieutenant Pedro Negroto, covered itself with glory. The first battalion of Toluca, under its major, has done the same, and I want words to express the valour of the dragoons under the command of the brave lieutenant don Francisco Rodriguez. I send my adjutant don Juan Guardacamaro to Valladolid, that he may come and collect all the artillery whatever has been left on the field, because I cannot delay. I shall communicate to your excellency the details as soon as I can.

God preserve you many years.

JOSEF DE LA CRUZ, Field of battle, of Puerto de Uraperito, 14th Jan. 1811, 12 o'clock in the day. To his Excellency Don Francisco Venegas. P. S. The action lasted from an hour and an half.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6.

CAPTURE OF THE ISLE OF FRANCELLO. Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Fanny, capt. Roberts, in 47 days from Lisbon.

The French army in Portugal had been reinforced with from 15 to 20,000 men. Marshal Soul was besieging Badajaz. St. Ubes had been evacuated by the Portuguese. Lord Wellington had returned to his strong lines near Lisbon. No account had been received at Lisbon, when capt. Roberts failed of the arrival of Ferdinand VII. in Spain.

Jan. 27, at 8 A. M. lat. 34, 36 N. long 36, 30 W. then ten days out from Lisbon capt. Roberts was boarded by the British frigate Menelaus, capt. Parker, of 38 guns out 7 weeks, from the Isle of France, and bound to England with despatches, announcing the capture of the said island (the last Buonaparte's colonies) together with four French frigates, 3 sloops of war, and a corvette, amounting in all to 11 sail. They surrendered on the second of December, after a short resistance and but little loss on their side. The British besieging army, including detachments from Madras, amounted to 15,000 men. Between 2 and 3,000 tons of American shipping were seized in the harbour, most of which had valuable cargoes on board. The cargo of one schooner alone sold for 120,000 dollars.

An American captain belonging to Philadelphia, having had a prize-master put on board when going in, and ordered for another port, found means to retake his vessel in the squabble, the English prize-master was killed. This was among the American vessels taken at the Isle of France; and it was said her captain was to be hung.

There were about 100 fail of American vessels at Lisbon on the 7th of January. One long yellow sided ship without a helm, from New-York was going as captain came out.

From the National Intelligencer of March 5.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following article, in addition to which we may be permitted to state that Mr. Johnson of Kentucky was the friend of Mr. Eppes & Mr. Crawford of Georgia the friend of Mr. Randolph.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Gales is authorized to state that the difference which unfortunately took place between Mr. Eppes and Mr. Randolph, has been amicably adjusted upon terms which are honourable to both parties.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) MARCH 1. Capt. Chance of the ship Valentine, who arrived here yesterday in 96 days from Buenos Ayres, informs that the junta of that place, sent a body of troops against Paraguay; at Porto See there had been a slight skirmish, and two or three lost on each side. An expedition (it was said) was preparing at Buenos Ayres against Monte-Viedo; two or three of the Provinces in the interior, had contributed greatly to strengthen the patriotic feelings by sending in supplies of money and provisions. Buenos Ayres was blockaded by a fleet from Monte-Viedo, consisting of one frigate and three sloops of war. No vessels were permitted to pass but the English found way by force.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Buenos Ayres, to his friend, dated November 10, 1810.

News has this moment been received that the new government forces have had an action with the troops of the line of the province, and have gained a battle, with the loss of 300 men, killed and wounded, by the mines of Patosi have fallen into the hands of the new government, which will furnish a greater plenty of money to circulate here.

BOSTON, MARCH 1.

Capt. Moodie, of the English brig Martineau, arrived in town last evening from the yard. He failed from Demerara, with 1000 of sugars, expecting to have reached New-York before the 2d of Feb. but was blown off and meeting with a vessel, from which he obtained a small supply of provisions, he sailed for the Vineyard in distress. There the vessel was seized under the proclamation of the president; his passenger and crew were all shot. A statement of the circumstances has gone on to Washington.

NORFOLK, FEB. 27.

A friend has examined our Lisbon papers, and has noticed in our list, and informs us, that their contents are not interesting to American readers. They are principally occupied with official acts of Government, and references to the armies.

The few articles which these papers contain may be embraced in the following short summary.

In Catalonia, the Marquis Campoverde Spanish Commander, had been attacked by McDonald; the French were routed and fled into the mountains. There had been several minor affairs, between detachments of the two armies, in which the Patriots succeeded in repelling their invaders. The Spanish army on the frontiers of Murcia and Andalusia, were attacked in its position on the 3d of November, and after a very obstinate conflict, succeeded in maintaining them. On the 7th the French forced an attack, retreated with precipitation. In Estramadura, the Spanish General Belleser, continued in the vicinity of Leiza; and in some partial actions with the French had gained advantages.

The department of Occana in New-Castile had been entirely evacuated by the French; that province while occupied by the French, and others, which they occupied, were constant y harassed, and their foraging parties and convoys cut off. [Ledger.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability dated Havanna, 21st Feb. 1811.

Eleven of Kemper's men, arrived here yesterday from Pennacola, as prisoners of war; and as some rumours prevailed, that they were United States troops; a number of vessels ready for sea, and nearly so, left the port immediately.

I mention this in order to remove any doubts respecting our fate in this country, and any of the captains who left Havanna may see any report differing from this. Having conversed with the officer from Pennacola, I know the fact.

David Bailie Warden, Esq. has been appointed by the president of the U. S. with the unanimous consent of the senate, to reside at Paris. [Phil. paper.]

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Presburg, dated Erie Nov. 19th 1810, to his friend in New-York.

Your much esteemed favour of the 10th inst. covering a description of the contemplated route for a Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, has been received, for which I please to accept my thanks. It affords much satisfaction to be informed that the project will admit of a water communication, and that the experience it is supposed will not cost a million dollars—we have only cast our eyes on the map of the United States, to see what an extensive country it will benefit. Exclusive of the State