LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of the 13th Congress.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize, and of ships and vessels."

An act for the relief of George Walkington.

An act making partial appropriations for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1814.

An act giving further time to purchasers of public lands to complete their payments.

An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in public or private armed vessels of the United States.

An act to authorise the issuing of treasury notes for the service of the year 1814.

An act to provide for the return to their own districts of vessels detained by the embargo, in districts other than those were they are respectively owned or belong.

An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814.

An act to establish the mode of laying off the territory of Indiana into districts for the election of its members of the legislative council.

An act to continue in force "An act to raise ten additional companies of rangers."

An act to authorise the president to receive into the service certain volunteer corps.

An act to raise three regiments of riflemen.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorising the re-enlistment, for longer periods, of men whose term of service are about to expire.

An act to amend the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of James Crawford.

An act for the relief of Richard Dale.

An act for the relief of Daniel Boone.

An act for the relief of William Piatt.

An act for the relief of Henry Fanning.

An act granting Moses Hook the right of pre-emption.

An act for the relief of Joshua Sands, late a collector of the customs for the port of New-York.

An act concerning Shawneetown.

An act to alter the time for holding the district courts of the United States for the Virginia district.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas Wilson."

An act for the relief of Mary Philip Le Duc.

An act for the relief of Joseph W. Page.

An act for the relief of Samuel Ellis.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late purser of the Hornet.

An act for the relief of Daniel M'Cauly and Samuel Ralston.

An act for the relief of the owners of the cargo of the brig Patriota.

An act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the state of New-York.

An act for the relief of William Savage.

An act for the relief of Seth Russel and Sons.

An act for the relief of Mary Cheever.

An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri.

An act for the appointment of an additional judge for the Missouri territory, and for other purposes.

Resolution expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Oliver Hazard Perry, the officers, seamen, marines and infantry, acting as such on board of his squadron.

Resolution relative to the brilliant achievement of Lieuts. Burrows and M'Call.

An act for the relief of Isaac Clason.

An act authorising the President of the U. States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned, to be enlisted for the term of five years or during the war.

An act authorising the President of the United States to grant certain permissions to the inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. States."

An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory.

An act for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of the U. States.

An act for the relief of William Stohart and Josiah Starkey.

An act to incorporate a fire insurance company in the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

An act authorising the President of the U. States to cause to be built, equipped and employed one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the U. States.

An act authorising the President of the U. States to exchange a certain parcel of land in the city of New-York, for other lands in the same city or its vicinity.

An act making Elizabeth City the port of entry and delivery for the district of Camden, in the state of North Carolina.

An act for the relief of John Cahoone and others.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," &c.

An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the general assembly of the state of Tennessee.

An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying Georgetown with water.

An act for the relief of Joseph Brevard.

An act for the relief of David Porter, his officers and crews.

An act authorising an augmentation of the marine corps and for other purposes.

An act authorising the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service.

An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act for the relief of John P. Williamson and Thomas Rice.

An act for the relief of Archibald M'Call.

An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes."

An act granting pensions to officers and seamen serving on board of revenue cutters in certain cases.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act for the relief of Augustus M'Kinney and Laysel Bancroft.

An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the navy of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Jervis Cutler.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads.

An act for the relief of George Hamilton.

An act authorising a subscription to the laws of the U. States and for the distribution thereof.

An act authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Erie.

An act for the relief of Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

An act for the relief of Dennis Clark.

An act to provide for the collection and preservation of such flags, standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the army and naval forces of the U. States, from their enemies.

An act to lessen the compensation for Marshals, Clerks, and Attornies, in cases therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the directors of the Washington Library.

An act in further addition to an act, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the U. States.

An act to revive and continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia.

An act fixing the salary of the paymaster of the army, and allowing a sum for the employment of additional clerks in his office for the year 1814, and providing for the appointment of assistant district paymasters.

An act directing the disposition of the money paid into the courts of the U. S.

An act concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana.

An act to amend the act laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New-Orleans."

An act for the relief of John D. Hay.

An act for the relief of George Shannon.

An act granting the President & Directors of the New Orleans navigation company and their successors a lot of ground.

An act fixing the compensation of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and of the clerk of the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of John Pitchlyn.

An act for the relief of John Whitney and Joseph H. Dorr.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year 1814.

BOSTON, APRIL 26.

CANADIAN PAPERS.

Since our last we have been favoured with Quebec papers of the 14th inst. and Montreal of the 16th.

Quebec, April 12.

It now appears to be unquestionable that an exchange of prisoners will take place in a month or two.

Great-Britain in hording her seamen, instead of sending them where they are wanted, acts the part of the miser with his guineas. She deals out sailors to the Canadas as though they were so many drops of her heart's blood. And so they are.

MONTREAL, APRIL 10.

We learn that an exchange of prisoners will soon take place. It is said those of the militia, taken at Fort Niagara, Buffaloe, &c. and confined here, are to be sent off on Wednesday next. General Winder left here yesterday on his way from Quebec to the U. S.

RESTRICTIONS IN CANADA.

Gov. Prevost has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation from Lower Canada, to any country or place whatever, of wheat, flour, and meal of every kind, barley, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, biscuit, salted beef, until September next.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 28.

From Sackett's Harbour we have accounts to Monday of last week, the 18th inst. at which time all was quiet there. One of our new vessels ran too far in launching, and stuck in the mud a while, but was got off again without injury. The Lady of the Lake was constantly on the look out, but nothing of the British fleet had been seen. [The account of the blockade, &c. stated a few days ago, as was then believed, thus proves to be incorrect.]

From the Albany Argus, of Tuesday, received last evening by the Steam Boat North River.

From Sackett's Harbour our latest private advices are to the 19th. From their silence as to the sailing of the British fleet, we presume it remained in port. The letter says,

"The two new brigs are nearly ready for sea; the frigate will be launched in 10 or 12 days. I understand that the new vessels of war at Kingston are not yet ready to launch; if so, we shall be enough for them. Gen. Gaines has arrived and taken command at this post."

Extract of another letter, written by an officer at Sackett's Harbour, dated April 20.

"An attack on this post has been for some days expected; but we now apprehend that the enemy has too much prudence to hazard such an enterprize."

Several detachments of infantry have marched through this city for the Harbour.

Gen. Brown was at our last dates at Lewistown, with his division.

From the north—A letter from Plattsburg to the editor, says,

"In the affair at La Cole, and during that day, we had about ten killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 80 otherwise wounded, or at most 100 killed and wounded. A flag who came in after the engagement acknowledged the enemy buried 12 who were killed near the mill. Captain M'Pherson, it is believed will recover, and also Lt. Larabee. A person from the lines states, that the enemy's large vessel is not launched, and probably will not be off before ours. A number of batteries have been erected for the protection of this place."

A gentleman who arrived directly from Plattsburg on Sunday evening, says the British squadron on Champlain has not been out this season.

UNITED STATES TREATMENT OF THE MILITIA.

From the Middlebury (Vt) Mirror of April 20.

It was mentioned in our last, that a considerable body of the militia had been ordered to repair to Vergennes, for the protection of the U. S. flotilla in that place; in consequence of the enemy's fleet having been seen this side of Cumberland head. This last circumstance proves to have been incorrect, although it was asserted by the express who arrived with orders to Col. Summer. Several hundreds of the militia proceeded to the place supposed to be threatened, with a promptitude and zeal deserving unqualified applause. They remained there three or four days, without being furnished with a single cartridge, and many companies without receiving any rations. These men were ordered out by Gov. Chittenden, in consequence of a request from Gen. Wilkinson. They ought of course to have been supplied with both provisions and ammunition by the officers of the U. S. His excellency Gov. Chittenden, arrived at Vergennes a few days ago.

From the Boston Gazette April 25.

Agreeably to the requisition of Gen. Wilkinson, Gov. Chittenden ordered out a detachment of the militia for the protection of the frontiers of that state; but the troops, having been in the field five days, and received NO AMMUNITION OR PROVISIONS from the U. S. government stores, were disbanded for the present.

From the Buffalo Gazette of April 19.

We learn by a gentleman directly from Erie, that 4 of our schrs. recently sailed from Erie, on a secret expedition, having on board about 400 regulars and militia, under Maj. Merlin.

Two other small vessels have sailed for Detroit.

We learn, further, that Com. Elliot shortly expects 400 sailors, to man the large brigs and ships, which have been repaired.

From Lake Ontario we soon expect to hear of naval events, of the greatest moment to the nation and the people of this state. Both contending parties have been indefatigably engaged to get the superiority in point of force. In a fair contest ship to ship, gun to gun, man to man, we have no fears as to the result.—There will be but little manœuvring this spring:—there must be a great and decisive action fought early in the season of naval operations.

We have no correct data, from which to make an estimate of the naval forces on Lake Ontario; but are told, that both fleets are calculated to mount nearly 500 guns!—When we consider this force in reference to Lake Ontario, the history of the world cannot produce its parallel.

The ice on Lake Erie has already disappeared.

On Wednesday last, Maj. Gen. Amos Hall and Brig. Gen. Barnet, with their Aids de camp, left Williams' Ville, and returned to their homes.

SNOW STORM.

On Thursday night last, a storm of snow commenced and continued all night, and fell to the depth of 6 inches! The frost had previously got out of the ground, and many farmers had commenced ploughing.

From the Freeman's Journal.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The most horrible scenes of barbarity are committed at Venezuela since the fierce monster, Bolivar, joining a band of assassins and thieves has forced some people of colour and creoles to follow his banners, and carry plunder, bloodshed, devastation and terror throughout that unhappy region. He signed a convention with Briceno, another monster, even more ferocious, if possible, than himself, who commands a like band of foreign rabble and banditti at the Magdalena, and was intending to come to Venezuela, and oppose the Spanish troops. I will give here the principal articles of this convention, as proposed by Briceno and his officers.

1. All creoles and foreigners are allowed to embark in the expedition, the object of which is to put an end to the oppressors of our country.

2. As this war is designed to put to death, and extirpate forever, the execrated race of European Spaniards, together with that of the Canarean Islanders, so they are all excluded from sharing in the expedition, however honest and patriotic they may be; for it is understood that not one of them must escape our vengeance, and remain alive.—British officers are likewise forbidden from serving under our banners since they are allies of the Spaniards, unless it should be thought convenient to admit some of them with a previous agreement of the chiefs and officers of our union.

3. The property of all European Spaniards in the whole extent of the union, shall be confiscated, and divided among the officers and soldiers of the expedition, and the state.

5. Every soldier shall be entitled to a promotion in the army, as follows: He who shall present 20 heads of Spaniards killed by himself, shall be promoted to the grade of ensign; he who shall present 30, to the grade of Lieutenant; and whoever shall present 50, to the grade of captain.

Bolivar, nevertheless, and Castillo, the two chiefs of Banditti, who had come down from Santa Fe to disturb and desolate Venezuela, did not agree with Briceno in the second article of the convention, though they admitted all the others, and held themselves responsible for their full execution. But Briceno, without any regard to this, entered the village of San Christoval, and having met therein with 2 European Spaniards, caused both to be immediately shot, and sent to Castillo the bloody head of one of them, together with a letter, whose first lines he wrote with the blood of that innocent victim. It has been impossible for Castillo to look but with horror upon such barbarous cruelty. He returned to Briceno the head with which that wild beast presented him, and moving to Carthagena, abandoned the expedition. A few days after, Briceno fell into the hands of the Spanish troops, and was shot under a legal conviction of his enormous and abominable crimes. Bolivar was lately defeated, and become an object of general execration in all Venezuela. In the mean time, it was asserted that Santa Fe had surrendered to the Spanish army, which, after good order and tranquillity were re-established there, had speedily descended to Santa Martha, and besieged Carthagena with a very strong force.

Extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated Feb. 28, 1814.

Dear Sir,

The gallant and indefatigable Llano, has just signalized himself by glorious atchievements against Morelos. He set out from Mexico in a most active march, and fell in a sudden upon Arroyo and several other leaders of insurgents at Hapujaqua, putting to the sword all their men, those only excepted who did surrender at discretion, and a few who made their escape together with Morelos through the thick woods. The 23d of Dec. he was at the distance of 4 leagues from Valladolid, which Morelos intended to enter, during the night of the same day, with a force 20,000 men strong. It was not possible for Llano to reach that city with the whole of his army, before it should be entered by the insurgents; and therefore, he took a battalion from the regiment of Corona, and 190 horsemen.—With only this force he marched & entered the city on the same night, notwithstanding the opposition of the insurgents. He lost but twenty soldiers killed or wounded. The 24th the whole of his army advanced, and joined him and the said detachment, in the face of the enemy. The 25th, he attacked the whole army of Morelos, and cut it to pieces. Six hundred insurgents killed covered the field of battle; 300 were made prisoners, and shot; 20 pieces of cannon, a great deal of ammunition, wagons, &c. were found in the camp of the enemy. Morelos was flying in the greatest disorder. Llano pursued him with unrelenting ardour, and met him at Tecambaro, supported by the broken remains of his army. In a moment did Llano attack them; he took there 18 pieces of artillery and 700 muskets, and put to the sword a great number of insurgents. He charged them, when they fled; and those who escaped his hands, did fall into the hands of Armigo, who has at last put an end to that hein-

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MARYLAND GAZE

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LITERARY INTELLI

The following works ar
ed for publication in this
"*The office and duty of a*