

LAWS OF THE UNION.

AN ACT to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the Purchasers of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where the purchasers, or legal holder of any certificate of purchase of any of the Public Lands of the United States, may have obtained a certificate of further credit, under the provisions of an act, passed 2d March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1822," or of the acts supplementary thereto, of the 20th of April, 1822, and of the 3d of March, 1823, the person obtaining such certificate, or the legal holder thereof shall be allowed, at any time prior to the tenth of April, 1825, to file, with the Register of the Land Office, in the district where such land is situated, a relinquishment, in writing, of any section, half section, quarter section, or legal subdivision of a fractional section, made according to the provisions of the existing laws, in relation to the survey and sale of the Public Lands; and any payment made, on any tract of land, so relinquished, shall be applied to the payment of the amount due on any tract retained by said purchaser, or legal holder of a certificate of purchase; which relinquishment shall be allowed only on condition that any such purchaser, or legal holder of a certificate of purchase, relinquish a sufficient quantity of land thereby to complete his or her payments due to the U. S. on any lands retained, or pay the balance due, or which may afterwards become due, in money, before or at the time of such relinquishment; and, on the payment of such balance in money, there shall be allowed, on the amount so paid, a deduction of the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall entitle the person making such relinquishment to claim any repayment from the U. States, on account of any lands so relinquished: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any discounts upon payments made by relinquishment.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all purchasers, or legal holders of any certificate of purchase, of any Public Lands of the U. S. who may have obtained a certificate of further credit, under the provisions of the several acts above mentioned, on making complete payment, previous to the tenth of April, 1825, of every instalment now due, and which shall afterwards become payable, shall be allowed, upon the amount so paid, a deduction, at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices of the U. S. immediately after the 10th of April, 1825, to return complete lists of the lands relinquished to the U. S. within their districts; and such lands shall be exposed to sale, as other public lands of the U. S.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver of any Land Office, shall be allowed double the fees given them by the act of the second of March, 1821, for like services, to be paid by the person or persons availing themselves of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be extended to town lots and out lots reserved for that purpose, and sold by the United States on a credit.

AN ACT explanatory of an act entitled An act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the U. S. by the purchasers of the public lands, approved on the 18th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the benefits and privileges of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the U. S. by the purchasers of public lands," approved on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, of which this act is explanatory, be extended to those persons who have obtained certificates of further credit, for any half-quarter section, or for any fractional section of land, under the provisions of any of the several laws for the relief of purchasers of public lands, referred to in the said act, of which this is explanatory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all relinquishments of land, which shall be executed under the provisions of the said act of the 18th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, or under the provisions of this act, shall be filed with the Register of the Land Office at which the land was purchased, any thing in the said act of the eighteenth of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, of which this is explanatory, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Washington; Approved, May 26, 1824.

Such is the desire of fame, that man will commit actions the most derogatory to render himself celebrated.

FOREIGN.

[Selected from various Eastern Papers.]

ENGLAND.—It is calculated the prorogation of Parliament will take place as early as the 15th of June. It is said that the King will visit the continent in July.

It is said the government of Bombay has been offered to Sir James M'Intosh, but that he declined the offer, which was subsequently made to, and accepted by, Mr. Lushington.

The accounts from Algiers are to March 30, at which time two frigates were cruising before that port, and two others before Bona.—No accommodations had been made of the differences with the Algerine government.

A private letter from Paris states, that, in the event of a congress of the Allied Powers, the fate of Greece will form a leading subject of discussion. It is believed that the recognition of the independence of Greece will form the basis of this discussion, and that the only difficulty will be the choice of a sovereign—the Allied Powers having all put forth their pretensions to this nomination.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

A letter from Zante, dated March 13, announces the capture of the important place of Corsoon the last bulwark of the Turks in the South of the Morea. This town was carried by storm, by the Greeks, under the command of an Ecclesiastic, Zerbino, who took it by surprise. The occupation of the town and castle of Arta, by Constantine Bozzaris, is also confirmed. A large ship from London had brought them a great quantity of powder, cannons, mortars, shells, cannon balls, and other kinds of ammunition, preparatory to the siege of Lepanto.

On hearing of the formidable preparations, making by the Turks, for the ensuing campaign, the government at Missolonghi immediately despatched European engineers to the north of the Isthmus of Corinth, to form an entrenched camp for the purpose of offering an effectual resistance. Engineers are also occupied in raising fortifications on the side of Thebes, and on all the principle mountains.

A Greek vessel arrived at Ancona on the 4th of April, from Corfu, whence it sailed on the twenty-fifth of March, with the information that the city of Lepanto had fallen into the power of the Greeks, the 13th of that month. According to the information we have on this subject, it appears that a breach having been made by the artillery of the Philhellenes, commanded by Colonel Stanhope, the place was summoned to surrender, and Jussouf Pacha, who commanded there, having rejected all sort of capitulation, they prepared for an attack with their whole force. It was executed on the morning of the 14th a little before sunrise. Constantine Bozzaris, and Nicetas, the turkophag, led the advanced guard, and at 7 in the morning, the standard of the cross floated upon the walls of Lepanto. Part of the Turks perished, and, it is said, there was found a rich booty in money, ammunition, arms, baggage, and effects obtained from the village of Achaia, in 1822, by Jussouf Pacha, who, according to all appearance, perished in the last battle. [Advices from Frankfort corroborate the above agreeable intelligence.]

Mr. G. Belzoni the celebrated traveller, has shared the fate of all his predecessors in exploring Africa. He died at Giza, on the 3rd. Dec. of the dysentery.

A letter from Tunis of the 28th March, says—The Algerine cruisers have all returned to Algiers, where they have been dismantled, their masts taken out and hulls sunk in the port, in order that they might not fall into the hands and power of the English.

COLOMBIA.—The British commissioners had their first formal interview with the vice president of Colombia on the 6th of March. In the course of his address on this occasion, Mr. HAMILTON expressed a wish that this mission may have the effect of establishing a lasting alliance between the two countries.

"Their mutual interests require this compact, and I confess I perceive no obstacle to the attainment of so desirable an object."

The following is the conclusion of his address:

"It is said, sir, that France desires to aid Spain in re-conquering these countries.—The people of Colombia need not fear an invasion of this nature, since they will find a firm and constant friend in Great Britain. I have the honor to present to your excellency a snuff-box, on the part of his Britannic majesty, as a testimony of his esteem."

The reply of the vice president was appropriate. But he declined receiving the snuff-box, until the congress should sanction his acceptance of it.

Mexico is apparently becoming pretty tranquil, and the laws for the preservation

of social order begin to be better observed. Yucatan has joined the confederacy.

EARTHQUAKE.—Jamaica papers received at Charleston, state that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston, on the 10th of April, which caused great alarm among the inhabitants, who simultaneously rushed from their houses. Immediately after the shock had subsided, the Spanish and Portuguese and English and German Churches were opened and immediately filled by persons of all sects, eager to return thanks to the Almighty for their escape from such imminent danger. Several houses sustained injury. The earthquake was also felt with great force at Spanish Town, and Old Harbor. There was a second severe shock on the night of the 13th, and a slight one the following day.

GREEK YOUTHS.

Four promising Greek youths, natives of Scio, arrived at this port on the 22d of May, in the brig Cyprus, Capt Chaddick, 69 days from Malta, having come to this country with the hope of obtaining the advantages of education. Their names are Constantine and Pandias Ralli, Nicholas Petrokokino, and Alexander Pospati. The two first are brothers, whose father was hostage from Scio at Constantinople and was hung by the order of the Grand Seignor. Nearly all his effects were destroyed by the Turks at Scio; and Mrs. Ralli, with her children escaped with difficulty, and is now at Malta. Nicholas has parents living at Malta in reduced circumstances. His father was at Malta when Scio was overthrown; his mother, himself and a younger brother were among those who escaped from the destruction. The father of Alexander died before the revolution. His mother and her family were taken by the Turks at Scio; one brother, being capable of bearing arms, was put to death; Alexander and his mother, one brother and three sisters, have been redeemed, and one brother remains in captivity.

Constantine Ralli and Nicholas Petrokokino are 16 years of age, Pandias Ralli 13, and Alexander 12. They all read ancient as well as modern Greek have more or less acquaintance with Italian, and while at Malta, show some proficiency in English, and they converse intelligibly. They are all youths of good intellectual powers, amiable dispositions, and correct deportment.

These young Scioti were sent from Malta by the American Missionaries, and considered in the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners, for Foreign Missions. It is commonly known that there are already over Greek youths residing at New Haven, under the patronage of the same Board, who do not expect to return till they have obtained a collegiate education; and it is to be desired that these should enjoy equal privileges. The resources of the board of Foreign Missions are not however, sufficient to allow of their affording them such privileges, without some appropriations by donors to the objects of the Philic community, if we may be allowed the use of a word, furnished us by the father of one of the lads at New Haven, whether or not such privileges shall be conferred. At a time when the struggle of the Greeks for freedom excites every generous American bosom, such feelings of sympathy in their behalf it would be peculiarly gratifying to see eight promising youths from among them, enjoying the highest literary advantages which our country affords, and thus preparing to return and aid in diffusing light among a people, which it is hoped, will then be rising to eminence. Nor is it probable that so favourable an opportunity of showing kindness to a suffering nation will pass unimproved.

The late melancholy disaster from the explosion of the boiler of the Steam Boat Etna on the Delaware, has called up an enquiry which threatens to explode high steam altogether. Congress and the state Legislatures are urged to prohibit the use of such boilers in boats intended for the conveyance of passengers. The CAPILLA ENGINE is just the thing, and ought to be adopted. The first experiment made with it succeeded; and the engine on the small scale of a model merely, is now in full operation, working the machinery of a cotton factory.—*Lexington Reporter.*

TREMENDOUS ALARM.—During Divine Service yesterday forenoon, (24th ult.) at the new Friends' Meeting in Rose-street, in which Anna Braithwaite was preaching to an audience of 2000 people, it was discovered that the beams were settling, and some rents having been suddenly made in the walls, an alarm more easily imagined than described took place, and such a scene of confusion was hardly ever witnessed. We have conversed with one of the audience, who assures us that no lives were lost, but that numerous persons were slightly injured.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

+ An account of the