

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the consuls residing on the Barbary coast, to transmit to the secretary of the treasury annually, an account of all monies received, and of all disbursements or expenditures made by them respectively, for or on account of the United States, and the particular purposes to which the monies have been applied, and the vouchers to support the same—and the secretary of the treasury shall transmit to congress, within two months after the commencement of the first session thereof in every year, a statement of all the monies disbursed from the treasury of the United States, for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers during the preceding year, therein noting as far as can be ascertained at the treasury, the sums received by the respective agents or consuls, and the purposes to which the same have been applied.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled "An act in addition to the law of the United States, concerning consuls and vice consuls," approved July sixth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and the act, entitled "An act to ascertain the compensation of public ministers," approved May the tenth, one thousand eight hundred, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
May 1, 1810.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, no British or French armed vessel shall be permitted to enter the harbors or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; but every British and French armed vessel shall be hereby interdicted, except when they shall be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or when charged with dispatches or business from their government, or coming as a public packet for the conveyance of letters; in which cases as well as in all others, when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering the harbors or waters of the United States; and shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his vessel and crew to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, &c. y. intercourse and departure, as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and directions of the president of the United States, and not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all pacific intercourse with any interdicted foreign armed vessels, the officers or crew thereof, is hereby forbidden, and if any person shall afford any aid to such armed vessel, either in repairing her, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said armed vessel, contrary to this prohibition, unless for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, the person or persons so offending shall be bound to their good behavior, and shall, moreover, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be recovered upon indictment in information, in any court of competent jurisdiction; one moiety thereof to the treasury of the United States, and the other moiety to the person who shall give information and prosecute the same to effect: Provided, That if the prosecution shall be by a public officer, the whole forfeiture shall accrue to the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under 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" last mentioned, and also all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States,

or under any of the several acts supplementary thereto, or to enforce the same, or under the acts to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall be recovered and distributed and may be remitted in the manner provided by the said acts respectively, and in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the third day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the president of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then 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 from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
May 1, 1810.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the better accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and hereby is authorized to erect, or procure by purchase, a building suitable for the accommodation of the general post office, and of the office of the keeper of the patents in such situation, and finished in such manner, as the interest of the United States, and the safety and convenience of those offices, respectively, and the arrangement of the models in the patent office, shall in his opinion require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and hereby is authorized to cause the city post office, and the offices of the superintendent and surveyor of the city of Washington, to be immediately removed from the public building, west of the president's house; & that he cause to be built within the said public buildings, as many fire proof rooms as shall be sufficient for the convenient deposit of all the public papers and records of the United States, belonging to, or in the custody of the state, war or navy departments.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be appropriated for the purposes expressed in this act, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 23, 1810.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

NEW-YORK, May 15,

The ship Ariadne, Burrows, arrived at this port an hour since, from Cadiz, which place she left the 6th of April, and confirms the account of the death of admiral lord Collingwood. He died off Toulon—his body was brought to Cadiz—put on board a frigate which sailed for England on the 3d of April. Five thousand British troops had arrived at Cadiz, and were debarking when the Ariadne came out. There were 14 ships of the line in Cadiz bay, watching the movements of the French who still remained on the opposite shore, going on with the fortifications. Cadiz

was quiet and tranquil, and under no apprehensions from the enemy. The Ariadne had 38 days passage.

New York, May 16.

The British Packet princess Amelia, capt. Moorfoon, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 35 days from Falmouth, by way of Halifax, 9 days from the latter port with the March mail, which was made up at the general post office on the 30th of March, from which the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have copied the most interesting articles. Indeed the papers are principally filled with debates in the imperial parliament on subjects wholly uninteresting to an American reader, and with details of the journey of the German archduchess from Vienna to Paris.

One circumstance has occasioned considerable sensation in England—sir Francis Burdett has been committed to the tower for publishing a letter to his constituents in Cobbett's Register, under his own name, in which he denies the power of the house of commons to imprison the people of England.

The United States frigate John Adams, sailed from Cowes for France on the 26th of March, with dispatches from mr. Pinckney.

From London papers to April 6th, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the British packet.

LONDON, March 26.

The dispatches from mr. Pinckney to the American government were, we understand sent from town on Saturday last to the American frigate John Adams, lying at Cowes. They were taken by lieutenant Elliot of that ship, which was to proceed to obtain the dispatches from gen. Armstrong. It is not, however, improbable that gen. Armstrong will demand passports and return himself to America in the John Adams, as the French government has recently adopted measures so hostile to the American government that it would lose all respect in the eye of mankind, if it were to submit to them. Private letters from Paris, indeed, dated the 18th instant, state that gen. Armstrong had actually demanded his passports, as the French government had issued an order for the seizure & sale of American vessels and property.—Intelligence of the same nature, it is laid, has been received by mr. Pinckney, and by our ministers. The conduct of Bonaparte towards America has been so strange, so prudicous and impolitic, that such an order might naturally be expected from him; & if so, we trust it will dispose the American government to be more sensible of the wisdom of being upon good terms with the only power that can guard their commercial interests, and enable them to support their independence.

The court of Denmark, it is said, has seized and ordered for sale all American vessels in its ports, and directed the proceeds to be paid into the royal treasury.

March 28.—The following letter has been received from Holland, but we are by no means disposed to pledge ourselves for the truth of its contents.

"Banks of the Scheldt, March 22.

"All matters of apprehended difference between the courts of Russia and France, are finally and amicably adjusted, so that there is not the smallest chance of disagreement between these two powers.

"Pacific proposals have been made, or will be immediately commenced, to Great Britain by France, upon the occasion of the inglorious matrimonial alliance between France and Austria.

April 5.—We yesterday received additional sets of foreign papers, but their contents are unimportant. Their principal features continue to be the details of the journey of the new empress of France.—At Strasbourg, where she arrived on the 23d she every where shewed herself to the people, and is stated to have been much admired; and on the following morning she proceeded on her journey to Compeigne, at which city (says Berthier) she was very anxious to arrive. At that place she was received by Bonaparte; and on the 30th they were to reach St. Cloud; and the 31st was the day appointed for the formal solemnization of the imperial nuptials. This event, our readers already know, was announced by a general firing along the coast a few days since. By a neutral vessel arrived at Harwich, we learn that great rejoicings have also taken place in Holland on the same occasion, the oppressed people of

that country indulging in the fond hope that the event may lead to a general peace.

April 6.—This day arrived a mail from Cadiz, and one from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the packet Mary packet, in 12 days from the former port.

The Portuguese papers are principally occupied with idle rumors from Spain, detailed with their usual gravity, altogether unworthy of notice.

The proceedings of the house of commons last night, on sir Francis Burdett's case, cannot fail to be read with considerable interest by persons of every description, whatever may be their political opinions.

At the early hour of 10 o'clock yesterday morning all the avenues to the house were blocked up by crowds of people, eager for admission. On the doors being opened at the usual hour, the gallery was instantly crowded, almost to suffocation. The press was the most execrable we have ever witnessed, but we are happy to add that no accident happened. The lobbies remained crowded during the whole of the night.

An extraordinary number of constables were on duty to preserve order, and if we are rightly informed, the horse guards had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to be called out in case of any necessity.

The debate lasted till past seven o'clock this morning. In the course of the debate lord Folkestone concluded a speech in opposition to the resolutions, by moving that the house do proceed to the other orders of the day. After a long, and in some respects a very animated discussion, this motion was negatived, on a vote of 271 to 80. The resolutions were then adopted; after which sir Robert Salisbury moved, "That sir Francis Burdett be committed to the tower." Upon this motion mr. Sheridan moved, as an amendment, "That the house do now adjourn," but, on a division, the amendment was lost, and the motion for the commitment was carried, the numbers being 190 to 152.

Sir Francis, who was at his house in Piccadilly, was immediately informed of the decision by his brother, mr. John Burdett, who had been in the gallery during the whole of the debate. The sergeant at arms arrived at Piccadilly with the speaker's warrant, nearly at the same time with the baronet's brother, and, proceeding to the tower, after sir Francis had taken leave of his family, he and his brother left the house with the sergeant at arms.

By accounts from Cadiz, the French have made considerable progress in their advances against the city. Some of the private letters state that a constant firing is kept up between the French and Spanish batteries.

A later account says Cadiz has surrendered to the French.

AUGSBURG, February 17.

We learn that the negotiations between the Turks and Servians have not taken a favourable turn, and that it was not possible to agree. The Ottoman government insisted upon the absolute submission of the Servians, which the latter categorically refused. We may therefore expect a speedy return of hostilities, for which preparations have already been made on both sides.

Borders of Holland, March 24.

Positive orders have been given on the part of the king of Holland to prepare the castle of Loo for his reception by the 15th April. It is said his maj. will fly to Amsterdam the beginning of April.

The old report of the establishment of a regency in England, in the person of the prince of Wales is renewed here.

HANOVER, February 25.

A corps of 12,000 French has advanced to Magdeburg and its environs. A division remains at Hanover. Fifteen thousand men of the corps of the prince of Eckmuhl have passed from the 18th to the 29th Feb. through Gera, and are to proceed beyond Magdeburg. It is said, that in order more rigorously to enforce the continental system and to close every avenue of the British commerce, 50,000 men will march to the shores of the Baltic.

DAVID JAMESON VAWTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL punctually attend the different courts within this Territory.—He resides at the house of Peter Jones, Elymore, Vine-
cottage.