

fary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the legal estate in any of said lands (supposing the said act of the legislature of the State of Georgia of the 7th of January, 1795, had been valid and effectual) shall be vested in any person or persons who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of 21 years, it shall be lawful for the guardian or guardians of such person or persons appointed in pursuance of the laws of the respective States in which such person or persons shall reside to execute for and in behalf of such person or persons and deposit in the office of the secretary of state of the U. States the release, assignment and power mentioned in the first section of this act; which said release, assignment and power so executed & deposited as aforesaid, are hereby declared to be good and effectual to all intents and purposes, and that in case of femes covert claiming lands under the act or pretended act of the State of Georgia aforesaid, passed the 7th of January, 1795, it shall be lawful for the husband and wife to join in the execution of the release, assignment and transfer mentioned in the first section of this act, and that such release, assignment and transfer shall be good and effectual as to the interest of such wife: *Provided*, That the release, assignment and transfer executed as aforesaid, shall be acknowledged before a judge or justice of a court of record, and shall have the attestation of such judge or justice, certifying that on the separate examination of the wife she had acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, claiming lands under the aforesaid act, or pretended act of the State of Georgia, passed January 7th, 1795, shall neglect or refuse to compromise and make settlement of all such claim or claims, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the U. States shall be, and hereby are declared to be exonerated & discharged from all such claim or claims, and the same shall be forever barred; and no evidence of any such claim or claims shall be admitted to be pleaded or allowed to be given in evidence in any court whatever, against any grant derived from the U. States.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
March 31, 1814.—APPROVED.  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of the owners of the brig *Patriota*.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to remit the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by Jonathan Davis and others, who imported into the port of Providence a cargo of merchandise from the Havana, in the brig *Patriota* on the 13th day of June, 1813: *Provided*, however, That nothing in this act shall be considered as remitting any penalty incurred by the brig *Patriota* under the act of July 6th, 1812, except so far as respects the cargo.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
April 6, 1814.—APPROVED.  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Daniel McCaully and Samuel Ralston.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Daniel McCaully of South Carolina, and Samuel Ralston of North Carolina, who imported into the U. States, from the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on board the ship *Anna*, captain Emory, and the ship *Thomas Gibbons*, captain Rockwell, and the ship *Philippburg*, captain Wood, certain goods, wares and merchandise of the manufacture of the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and which were shipped on board such ships in the year, 1812, shall be entitled to, and may avail themselves of all the benefit, privilege, and provisions of the act, entitled "An act directing the secretary of the treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in cer-

tain cases," passed the 2d day of January, 1813, in like manner, and under the same conditions as if the said goods, wares and merchandise had been shipped from the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland before the 15th day of September, 1812.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
April 6, 1814.—APPROVED.  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Samuel Ellis.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to allow Samuel Ellis, of the district of Maine, who acted in the year 1808, as deputy marshal under Thomas G. Thornton, marshal of the said district, such indemnification as the said secretary shall deem adequate, for damages which the said Samuel Ellis may have sustained in levying execution, in behalf of the U. States, on a quantity of flour in the possession, and supposed to be the property of a certain John Barton, against whom judgment was obtained by the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding 1000 dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying this act into effect.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
March 31, 1814.—APPROVED.  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Joseph W. Page.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to remit the penalty incurred by Joseph W. Page, of Charleston, South Carolina, as security in an embargo bond for Bernard Laffon, master of the brig *Bellona*.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
March 31, 1814.—APPROVED.  
JAMES MADISON.

### Proclamation of Blockade.

By the honorable Sir Alexander Cochrane, Knight of the Bath, &c. &c. &c.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas admiral the right honorable Sir John Borlase Warren, did by virtue of the power and authority to him given, by his proclamation bearing date at Halifax, the 19th day of November, 1813; declare that not only the ports and harbors of the Chesapeake, Delaware, New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the river Mississippi in the U. States of America, were, and still continue in a state of blockade, but also that part of Long Island Sound, being the sea coast lying within Mottauk Point, and the point of land opposite thereto, commonly called Black Point; together with all the ports, harbors, creeks and entrances of the North and East rivers of New York as well as all other the ports, creeks & bays along the sea coast of Long Island and the State of New York, & all the ports, harbors, rivers and creeks lying and being on the sea coast of the States of East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties of the Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and all the entrances from the sea into the said river Mississippi were blockaded:—And whereas, since the institution of the said blockade, the enemy availing himself of the supplies which have been furnished by means of neutral communication to those ports and places of the said U. States which were left open and unrestricted, hath already fitted out numerous vessels of war, and is now engaged in constructing and setting forth several ships of the line as well as frigates & other armed vessels for the purpose of prosecuting the war with G. Britain, & frustrating the object of the said blockade:

I do, therefore, by virtue of the power & authority in me vested, declare, in addition

to the said ports and places blockaded as aforesaid, all the remaining ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands and sea coasts of the said U. S. of America from the point of land commonly called Black Point to the Northern and Eastern boundaries between the said U. States and the British province of New Brunswick in America, to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. And I do further declare, that I have stationed off the said ports and places, herein before mentioned, a naval force adequate to maintain the said blockade in the most rigorous and effective manner. And I do hereby require the respective Flag officers, captains, commanders & commanding officers of his majesty's ships & vessels employed and to be employed on the North American station, and all others whom it may concern, to pay the strictest regard and attention to the execution of this proclamation. And I do caution & forbid the ships and vessels of all and every nation in peace and amity with the crown of G. Britain, from entering or attempting to enter, or from coming out or attempting to come out of any of the said ports, harbors, bays, creeks, inlets, outlets, islands & sea coasts, after due notification of the said blockade under any pretence whatever; and that no person may plead ignorance of this proclamation, I have caused the same to be published.

Given under my hand at Bermuda, the 25th day of April, 1814.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,  
To the respective Flag officers, captains, &c. &c. &c.  
By command of the Vice Admiral.  
WM. BALHETCHET, sec.

Boston, May 5.

A Bermuda paper was received in town yesterday, containing accounts from England to the 27th of February. Among its most important contents is the summary of a British official Bulletin of the late war operations of France. In noticing this document and the other accounts from the continent, the editor remarks:—"That altho' the French gained some important advantages in the actions detailed in the official bulletin, still the computation of loss on the part of the allies was greatly less than has been reported; that the main body of prince Swartzenburgh's army was not present in these brief actions; and that to the divisions who were, Bonaparte opposed with dreadful fury his whole force. It also stated, that Wimpfingerode had taken Soissons by storm, and occasioned a loss to the enemy of 10,000 men; & that he afterwards joined gen. Blucher, that the Swedish, Danish, Prussian, Saxon, Brunswick, Russian and English troops were all in rapid march towards France, meeting no opposition on their way; that on the 13th Feb. a Scotch regiment reached Aime; on the same day count Worontzow arrived at Liege; on the 15th gen. Von Bulow quitted Brussels, and on the 25th the crown prince was to be in old France.

Ancona, is rated to have been given up to the allies.

The negotiations continue at Chatillon; and the hopes of peace are still strong.

Not a word is said in the London accounts respecting American affairs.

Gazette.

SAVANNAH, May 2.

Arrived at this port on Saturday the last sailing letter of marque schooner *Midas*, Thompson commander, being the only American vessel left at Bordeaux, when the *Grampus* sailed.

Capt. T. on his homeward passage took eight vessels and made 59 prisoners, among whom were 14 priests and two ladies. He sailed from Bordeaux on the 14th March, and has politely favored us with the following extracts from the letter of his consignee at Bordeaux, while he was lying in the Roads.

"The emperor is constantly fighting, first about Troyes, and then towards Rheims; his preference is necessary every where, for the allies are pressing hard upon him.—The latest accounts from Paris are very gloomy.

"The British are only three or four leagues from this city. The prefect, cul tom house officers, &c. are off. A deputation is formed to wait on the British, the moment they present themselves, and it is expected they will march in to-morrow."

Captain Thompson further informs, that before he got out of the river, Bordeaux

was actually invested by the combined armies, and that no resistance was made.

ANNAPOLIS, May 7.

In consequence of an order from colonel Carbery, a detachment of the 36th regt. under the command of major Stuart, left this city yesterday at 12 o'clock for Leonardtown, in St. Mary's county. It is said the British are fortifying Blackston's island, in the Potomac, with the view of landing their fleet. We believe it is the intention of col. C. to dislodge them in possible.—Com. Barney is near the mouth of the Potomac, we are told with a part of the Chesapeake flotilla, (about 17 sail)—if this information should prove correct, the circumstance will tend much to favor any operation which may be in contemplation.

NEW YORK, May 6.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

One of the first mercantile houses in this city has received a letter from the supercargo of a neutral vessel in a long passage from Gottenburgh, dated off New London, May 4th, which states, that on that day he was boarded by the English ship *Bulwark*, of 74 guns, informed that he could not go into any port in the U. States. The captain of the *Bulwark* informed, that he was directed from Bermuda & that the adm. (Cochrane) had ordered the blockade of the whole American coast from Eastport to New Orleans. That late accounts had been received from England announcing that an armistice was signed between Bonaparte and the allies on the 5th March, & that there would be peace on the continent. That a formidable force was preparing in England for this country.

LONDON, March 7.

The dispatches brought by Mr. Robinson the messenger, this afternoon, came from lord Castlereagh and lord Burcherth, they are dated the 5th inst. The former was still at Chatillon, the latter at Corambe.

The crown prince had joined the allies with 70,000 men, and the Hungarians and other reinforcements had joined them with 60,000.

A partial engagement had taken place on the 27th at Bars au Sec, in which the allies had obtained the victory. Count Wittgenstein, who has exerted himself with great zeal has been wounded.

Blucher had been repulsed in an attack on Meaux, but had retired, and having been joined by Bulow, was again on the advance.

BUFFALO, May 3.

Several deserters have recently escaped from Canada; we learn that they report, that the enemy are indefatigable in their exertions to render their defences as effective as possible; that they are erecting a large battery on Queenston heights, to contain within the works two block houses; and are also erecting another considerable battery at Maitland point, near the light house, to be stockaded, and mounted with heavy guns. The inhabitants on the whole peninsula are much alarmed of late.

CAPT. BARCLAY.

A public dinner and ball was given to capt. Barclay, at Terrebonne, (Canada) on the 20th inst. among the voluntary toasts, this gallant but unfortunate officer, gave "com. Perry, the gallant & generous enemy."

NORFOLK, May 6.

A vessel from Richmond with a quantity of arms (we are told 260 stand) and ammunition for the militia of Accomack county, besides various articles of private property, was captured on Saturday last, near the mouth of Hungar river, by the enemy's barges. The vessel was run on shore by the crew, who escaped to the shore, but the enemy soon got her off again. Herald.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Three sloops sailed from the navy yard yesterday morning for Albany, with about 220 gallant tars, being part of the crew of the U. States frigate *Macedonian*—they are bound to the lakes.

Com. Perry arrived in Boston on the 1st inst. where he was greeted as he passed the streets with the most enthusiastic cheering by the citizens. A public dinner was to be given to him; and a superb service of plate has been prepared and is to be presented to this gallant hero.