

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT establishing a Circuit Court with and for the District of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passing of this act, the Districts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, shall constitute the First Circuit; and, in addition to the Circuit Courts now holden in said circuit, there shall be holden annually two Circuit Courts within and for the said District of Maine, by the Justice of the Supreme Court residing in said circuit, and by the District Judge of Maine, at the times and places following, viz: One session of said court shall commence and be holden at Portland, in said district, on the eighth day of May; and the other at Wiscasset, in said district, on the eighth day of October; and when either of said days shall happen to be Sunday, the session shall commence on the next day following; and when only one of the judges hereby directed to hold the said Circuit Courts shall be able to attend, such Circuit Courts may be held by the judge so attending.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts granting said District Court of Maine the powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a Circuit Court by this act established in and for the District of Maine, shall have power to, and may, at its first session, take cognizance of, and proceed to act upon, hear, and decide, all actions, causes, pleas, processes, matters, and things, which have originated in said District Court, and which would by law be cognizable and be heard and determined, by the Circuit Court to be holden in the District of Massachusetts, if this act had never been made and passed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That those causes which have originated as aforesaid, in said District Court, and have been entered at the Circuit Court in the District of Massachusetts; and are now pending therein, on appeal, or otherwise, shall be transferred to the Circuit Court by this act established, and entered on the docket of the same at its first session, in order that the said causes may be heard and decided therein, in the manner provided by the third section of this act. January 30, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the public moneys and Register of the land office for the district of Lawrence county, in the Arkansas Territory.

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 he is hereby, authorized to appoint a Receiver of the public moneys and Register of the land office, for the district of Lawrence county, in the Arkansas Territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provisions of the laws now in force, to the Register, at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district. March 17, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to Richard Wilcox.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the State be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to issue letters patent to Richard Wilcox, for his invention of a rotary portable oven, and for his improvements of the ovens now in use; and also for his several inventions and improvements in the process of distillation, and modes and means of conducting the same, upon his complying with the directions of the act entitled, "An act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," and an act entitled "An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries, and inventions, to certain persons therein mentioned, and enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees, except so far as the said acts, or any part of them, require a residence of two years within the United States; in like manner, in all respects, as if the said Richard Wilcox had resided two years within the United States. April 5, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Jennings O'Bannon.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed equitably to settle the account of expenses incurred by Jennings O'Bannon, in a suit erroneously instituted against him in behalf of the United States, on the exhibition of proper vouchers; and the sum which shall be paid to the said Jennings O'Bannon, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 5, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of John Harding, Giles Harding, John Shute, and John Nichols.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of John Harding, Giles Harding, John Shute, and John Nichols, for fifteen boats belonging to them, and detained at Baton Rouge, by Major General Thomas, in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen; and to allow them any sum not exceeding in the whole, nine hundred dollars; which allowance, when made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. April 5, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Robert Swartwout.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the account of Robert Swartwout, and to allow him such sum as may appear equitable and just in consequence of the loss sustained in the sale of certain Treasury Notes, for and on account of the United States. April 5, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the legal representatives of John O'Connor, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legal representatives of John O'Connor, deceased, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their title to a tract of land situated on Buffalo Creek, in the state of Mississippi, containing eight hundred and eighty-seven, conveyed to John O'Connor by the said Conway, on the 26th day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall affect the claim or claims of any other person or persons to the said land, or any part thereof, derived from the United States, or any other source whatever. April 5, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

In Chancery, New-Jersey.

Between NATHANIEL POTTS, & SAMUEL CLEMENT, Complainants, and WILLIAM TOMLINSON, WILLIAM DAVIS, and others, Defendants. April Term, 1820. On Bill to foreclose, and for sale of mortgaged premises. April 4, 1820.

UPON opening the matter this day to this Court, on motion, in behalf of James Giles Solicitor and of Counsel with the Complainants, and it appearing that process of subpoena to appear &c. hath issued, but that William Davis, John Hinchman, Benjamin W. Hinchman and William Newbold, four of the Defendants in the Bill of Complaint in this cause named have not caused their appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court the same ought, to have been entered in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Davis, John Hinchman, Benjamin W. Hinchman, and William Newbold reside out of this State, to wit: in the State of Pennsylvania, the Chancellor doth order and direct that the said William Davis, John Hinchman, Benjamin W. Hinchman, and William Newbold appear, plead, answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint in this cause, on or before the eleventh day of July, next, and in case they shall fail to do, the said Bill shall be taken as confessed against them, or either of them, so failing to appear, plead, answer or demur, and such decree shall thereupon be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days from the date hereof in the "Washington Whig," a public Newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, in this State, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also in a newspaper printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

Isaac H. Williamson, C. A true C. p. W. M. HYER, Clk. April 10—6w.

C. & P. BROOKS, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their late residence on the west side of the creek, to the house adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodruff, where they have constantly for sale a variety of plain and silk bonnets, straw and Leghorn hats, ribbons, fancy articles, &c. &c. Bridgeton, April 10, 1820—6w.

NOTICE. PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 20th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton; twenty one and a quarter acres of

LAND, situate in the township of Hopewell joining lands of Furman Sheppard, Benjamin Dare and Henry Smalley, late the property of Uriah Parvin, deceased. RACHEL PARVIN, Guardam. March 20th 1820. -4.

H. & S. ECKEL PRESENT their acknowledgements to their friends and the public for past favors and inform them, that they continue to keep on hand a general assortment of Seal and upper leather, Calf Skins, a variety of Harness, Collars, &c. which is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Also, MOROCCO Skins by the dozen or singly. H. & S. Eckel, in addition to their other business, have lately commenced the manufacture of SADDLES. An Apprentice wanted. Bridgeton, April 10, 1820.—6 wks.

Confession of the Mail Robbers.

The following statement, embracing the full confession of one of the Mail Robbers recently apprehended at Baltimore, has been obligingly handed to us for publication.

The examination and confession of Peregrine Hutton, taken before me, Theodorick Bland, Judge of the District Court in and for the Maryland District, this 26th day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty, after being cautioned that his acknowledgments and confession must be free and voluntary, without either hope or fear.—Saith that he is in his 28th year, is a native of Delaware, and was raised in Maryland; that he has been heretofore employed as a stage driver between York and Baltimore, until August last, and in the same employ elsewhere, before that time; that in or about the month of December last, he went to Philadelphia; that he went there to be restored to his health, and from thence returned to Baltimore, and thence to Richmond, about the 17th of December last; thence to Hampton, thence to Norfolk, thence to Petersburg, thence to the South, to a Mr. Gholson, an owner of stages, for the purpose of obtaining employment; thence to Petersburg, thence to New York in the schooner Phoenix; where he met with Morris N. B. Hull, alias Norton, and became there first acquainted with him; he was introduced by the name of Hull, and represented himself as a Druggist who wished to come on to the south to seek employment; when he saw a flat broad piece of lead in his pocket; they Hull and Hutton, left Philadelphia together in the steam boat for Wilmington, and arrived there together thence to Newport, where he, Hutton, left an order for his trunk to go to New Castle, there to be left until further orders; and from Newport they, Hull and Hutton, walked down to Baltimore and from thence sent for the trunk by the steam boat, which was brought accordingly.—When they left New York, Hutton permitted Hull to put his clothes into his trunk, and when the trunk arrived in Baltimore he found that Hull had a key that fitted his, Hutton's trunk lock; and on the road from New York Hull proposed to Hutton to stop and rob the mail wherever it might be most convenient; that he had arms and ammunition, and thought it could be done without any danger; but at that time no plan of arrangement was digested or made. It was occasionally talked of until they arrived at Baltimore.—This day fortnight they arrived in Baltimore, and commenced boarding at Mr. Kecks, when the following plan was digested; it was agreed that as Hutton was known, he should wear a mask made of an old soft leather cap; no other person concerned or let into the secret; and nothing further should be done than to rob the mail of the money found therein; that Hull should also wear a mask, which was made also of the old cap; one side of which was hairy; that they had a common screw barrel pocket pistol, with the guard broke off behind the cock. Hull had a stout knife, the blade of which was about 3 or 4 inches long, commonly called a Spanish knife; Hutton had a common two bladed penknife, they had a stout walking stick; but they had no other arms of any description. Thus equipped, Hull and Hutton left the city of Baltimore early in the afternoon, on the Saturday after they arrived in this city, on the Philadelphia road, with an intention to stop and rob the mail; and for that purpose placed themselves in the first wood beyond the new bridge on the big fall of Gunpowder, and when the mail wagon passed, there being a passenger in it with the driver, nothing was attempted; they immediately returned, and reached Baltimore a little after daylight.

On Friday last after supper, about 8 o'clock, they, Hull and Hutton, again left Baltimore, and went out as before on the Philadelphia road, with the design to meet, stop, and rob the mail, and were in all respects equipped and armed as on the first going out, and about eight or 9 miles from this city, on this side of Buck's tavern, they took their stand in the woods; Hutton threw into one branch of the road two or three bushes, where they awaited the arrival of the mail; they neither of them were dressed as they are now or when they left Baltimore, from the shirt out; their clothes having been changed some distance from town, where they were left on the first sally, when the mail wagon came up, the driver saw them by the moonlight, and said "what does this mean?" Hutton said, "It is not you we wish to hurt, we only want the contents of the mail." Hull having seized the horses by the bridle, Hutton said to the driver, "follow that man." He accordingly drove into the woods, and got off the box; Hutton took one of the reins and tied the driver by one arm to a sappling and Hull tied the other arm to another sappling about ten feet from the other. Hull and Hutton then took out the mail bags and took all the money they could find, all of which has since been found, on Hull and in their trunk at Kecks, and some of it on Hutton—while they were pillaging the mail by the moonlight, for they had no fire light, Hutton told Hull he had better unharness the horses to be ready for a retreat in case of an alarm.—after they had finished the collection of the money, Hutton requested Hull to untie the driver; Hull replied that he would know them; Hutton said they were sufficiently disguised, and he could not know them; Hull went to and came back from the driver; and repeated the same thing. Hutton desired he might be untied, Hull returned to the driver, and when Hutton was about fifty yards off, he heard the pistol go off, and immediately Hull returned and said the driver had kicked him while he was untying him, and he (Hull) had shot him,

(the driver.) Hull again returned to the driver, on Hutton's asking if he was dead, to see if he was actually dead, and soon joined him again, saying that his pulse beat regularly, and that he was not then dead. Hutton told Hull, it was a bad thing, it ought not to have been done, and that of itself would certainly lead to their detection; Hull said it was better so than otherwise, as he would have been sure to have recognized them by their sizes; it nothing else; they then mounted the horses and rode off towards Baltimore along the main road, and left the horses in the woods this side the Herring run; thence they walked into the city, and breakfasted together at Kecks, where they remained until Saturday evening, when they went out together and were apprehended in Gay-street.

They looked over the money in the afternoon, at Keck's, but did not count it or make a division, or make any entry in any pocket-book, or any other memorandum of the amount but guessed there might be about twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars; after they, Hutton and Hull, dismounted near Herring run, they changed their clothes in which they committed the robbery, brought them to town with them, and threw them all into James' Falls. Hutton threw his clothes into the Falls at a street terminating on the Falls from Old Town, between Market street and Gay street bridges, with a stone tied to them. In what part of the Falls Hull threw his clothes Hutton does not know.

PEREGRINE HUTTON.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing examination and confession was written entirely by me, and that after the same was carefully read over by me to the said Peregrine Hutton, he assented thereto as being correct throughout, and freely and voluntarily signed the same with his own proper hand, in my presence.

Given under my hand this 29th day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.

THEODORIC BLAND.

Judge of the District Court, in and for the District of Maryland.

HULL has also made confession similar to the above, he, however, makes Hutton the principal, or leader, in the robbery, and insists that he was in pursuance of instructions from him that he shot the driver, and that Hutton afterwards stabbed him.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, April 10. From Spanish America.

Extract of a letter from a Royalist in Laguna dated 16th March to a respectable merchant in this city.

Bolivar having abandoned all thoughts, leaving a small garrison in Guiana, came to San Fernando de Apura, where he assembled all his forces, amounting to 5000 men, with intent to march upon Caracas. Morillo was prepared to meet him, with the royal force consisting of 2500 horse and 3500 infantry all well equipped. Bolivar however sought to intimidate him by his former successes. But at the moment he intended to attack Caracas, he received intelligence that Calsada had united all the Royal troops in Popayan, and retaken Santa Fe, in the month of January, and that the aspect of affairs was entirely changed in that country.

Bolivar on receiving this news immediately retired with his troops. This campaign, which was expected to have been bloody, will pass off without firing a gun. They threatened us from Magareta with a squadron of nine vessels, having on board 900 Englishmen; but the royal squadron of 2 corvettes, 2 brigs, 2 sloops of war, and 2 schooners, which sailed from Porto Cabello has blockaded them at Pamatar.

From South America.

Extract of a letter received at Baltimore, dated Buenos Ayres, January 4th 1820.

A Chili mail has just arrived, which brings the pleasing news of Lord COCHRANES having destroyed the three Spanish ships of war, which proceeded from Cadiz in May for Lima.—Enclosed you have the Gazette account of the first essay, which proved so unfortunate—and I am sorry to inform you that in an action between the vessels of this government and those of the Monteneros and Artigas, your friend Don Angel Hubac, had both his limbs shot awry, and has since died. The action was severe on both sides—it took place off San Nicholas.

The British Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, is now here with a squadron of ten ships—viz. 2 of the line 5 frigates and 2 sloops. What it all means, God knows: The 74's are at Montevidio.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York April 5. The March packet ship James Monroe, capt. Rodgers, arrived last evening from Liverpool, which she left on the evening of the 4th. Among the passengers are Gen. Vivas, the Spanish Ambassador and suite.

Capt. Rodgers has favored us with papers to the date of his sailing, and London papers to the 2d ult. inclusive. They, however, furnish but little news of interest.

Parliament was prorogued on the 27th February, to the 13th March. In the speech delivered on the occasion, read by the Lord Chancellor, he says: "Deeply as His Majesty lamented that designs and practices such as those which you have been recently called upon to repress, should have existed in this free and happy country; he cannot sufficiently commend the prudence and firmness with which you have directed your attention to the means of counteracting them." "If any doubt had remained as to the nature of those principles, by which the peace and happiness of the nation were so seriously menaced, or of the excesses to

which they were likely to lead, the flagrant and sanguinary conspiracy which has lately been detected, must open the eyes of the most incredulous, and must vindicate to the whole world the justice and expediency of those measures to which you judged it necessary to resort, in defence of the laws and constitution of the kingdom."

London, March 2.

The Conspiracy.—On Monday last, the well-known Thomas Preston was apprehended at his lodging, on a charge of high treason, and underwent an examination at the Bow-street office.—He was detained in custody. Thistlewood is committed on charges of high treason and murder. Brunt for high treason only. The other 9 for murder. There have been no arrests since Monday, nor have any further particulars of this horrid plot transpired. The precise time and mode of trial of the conspirators is not yet fixed. Should they be indicted for murder, their conviction is certain. The government, it is presumed, will proceed against them on the more heinous offence of high treason. It is supposed the trials will not come on until after the election.

A gentleman of high fashion and noble family has called a meeting of his creditors to whom he declared that all the reports of his numerous and repeated losses at play were unfounded; that his great pecuniary embarrassment arose solely from the sudden demise of his principal agent, who had left all his affairs in such a perplexed state that nothing but rigid economy could retrieve them. He added, with tears in his eyes, that he had called the claimants together, not with a view to compound with their claims, but to make over an estate of 30,000 pounds annum, until their demands were liquidated.

The Englishman, of the 27th February, (says the Commercial Advertiser,) gives the following summary of the most important transactions on the continent:

The French papers of Tuesday and Wednesday arrived yesterday. Collet Moreau has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of the Duke Decazes; Baron Mounier Director General of the Departmental Administration of Police, and Count Portalis Under Secretary of State to the Minister of Justice. On Tuesday the remains of the Duke de Berri were removed from the Louvre to St. Dennis. The procession reached St. Denis at half past two. The coffin was met at the door of the cathedral by the clergy, Marshals de Viomesnil and Moncey, and Generals de Bethizy and Dupont; were the pall-bearers. The body was placed on a stage in the middle of the church, during the celebration of mass, and afterwards removed to the Chapelle Ardente. More than 100,000 of the inhabitants of Paris attended the procession. All the shops in that city were closed, and a great number of houses were hung with black. Since the assassination of His Royal-Highness 51 persons have been arrested in Paris, in consequence of informations against them. The Duke Decazes, on Monday last, quitted the hotel of the Ministers, to the great joy of the Ultra Royalists. The time of his departure for London is not as yet determined. On Tuesday he had a long interview with the King. The author and publisher of an incendiary proclamation against the Royal Family, was arrested in Paris on Tuesday. The Legislative Chambers are engaged in examining in the bureaux the laws relating to the finances, the previous censorship of the press, and arbitrary imprisonment. The Moniteur is filled with addresses to the King, from different public bodies, from departments, from the members of the royal courts, from various military divisions, &c. condoling with him upon the assassination of the Duke de Berri. These papers mention a rumor, that the Duke of Wellington was expected at Paris. One of them, indeed, says that his Grace had arrived. The English residents in Paris are described as having, in numerous instances, demanded their passports to return to England, or at least to remove out of France. The intelligence from Caiz is to the 6th inst. On the 4th it is said the Royalist gun-boats compelled the revolvers to abandon some works which they were erecting at Santebanez, and other points; General Jose O'Donnel was preparing to attack the Constitutional troops at Algeiras.

From the National Intelligence, April 10.

We have not received, from authority, any account of what took place at the meeting of members of congress on Saturday evening last, convened by public notice, for the purpose of considering the expediency of making a nomination of suitable persons as candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States. We learn, generally, that the meeting was thin, about fifty members only being present. The evening indeed was one of the most unfavorable for the meeting that could be imagined, pouring rain the whole time. Mr. Nelson, of Virginia was called to the chair; and it was determined in effect, but in what form we know not, that it was inexpedient for the members then assembled to proceed to make a nomination.

During the late inundation of the Rhine, a hare, dislodged by the water, took refuge on a tree. One of the boatmen which were traversing the inundated country, in canoes, to pick up the sufferers, observed the hare, steered for the tree, and without making his boat fast, climbed hastily up to seize the poor animal. The hare perceiving his danger, sprang from the tree into the boat, which was put in motion by the leap of the hare, leaving the boatman in his place upon the tree, in the disagreeable necessity of watching the rise of the waters.

