AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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NEW-YORK, April 20.

FURTHER TRANSLATIONS.

Continuation of Extracts from late French papers, translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

Extract of a letter dated from Chateau-Thierry, 13th of February, P. M.

"The emperor is at the suburb of Marne.—Our troops are pursuing the remainder of Blucher's army, which has been overthrown and sabred from Vieux-Maisons.

"The whole of the enemy's rear guard, that is to say, what he had been enabled to collect of his best troops, has just been taken with all his artillery and the general who commanded it.

"The wrecks of that army have passed through our city in the most horrible confusion.

"It has been impossible to stop that torrent; but our army is like another torrent after them. All the enemy's baggage is scattered about on the roads they have followed.——We already reckon 30 pieces of cannon, and several thousand prisoners; they are continually coming in, and it is day light."

Forte-under Souarre, 14th Feb. } at 8 in the morning. }

The armies of Sacken and Blucher are destroyed; the artillery and the whole materials are in our power. 1500 prisoners will enter this day into this city, which they pillaged three days ago. They are directed towards Paris, where in the course of four or five days, they will make an entrance quite different from that with which they had flattered themselves.

The general in chief Ousouwieff, the major general of the Russian armies Poltoraski, the general of division Heiderreich, are also our prisoners; they set off for Paris, where you will soon see them.

The annihilation of the Russian and Prussian armies is one of the most glorious actions of the war. The enemy, however, had considerable forces, but our troops have performed prodigies ——Not one single enemy's soldier would perhaps have been left to carry the news of the loss of the battle, had the inhabitants possesssd the means of cutting down the bridge of boats set up by the enemy; after all, but an insignificant proportion have effected their escape, without provisions, artillery, or materials. The peasantry would be enough for them, even if the Duke of Tarentum had not pushed strong columns forwards on the roads of Reims and of Soissons, who pick up the scattered remains of the two beaten armies.

It is said that on the rear of the enemy's army, the country people carry on a cruel war against the runaways. The public authorities reassume their wanted exertions, in cutting down the bridges, obstructing the roads, &c. to annoy the retreat of the armies. Every thing revives and is animated at the sound of our successes.

Men from the surrounding villages have been put in requisition to bury the dead bodies, whose number is immense.

PARIS, Feb. 15.

The peasantry are rising in every direction. It is reported that 20,000 muskets, taken from the enemy, with whom they carry on a cruel warfare, have been distributed amongst them. It is also said that 900 Russian and Prussian soldiers have been found concealed in a swamp.

19th. The Emperor, on the 18th in the morning, directed to march towards the bridges of Bray and Montereau. The Duke of Reggio marched to Provins. His Majesty being informed that the corps of gen. Wrede and the Wurtembergese were in position at Montereau, he repaired thither with the corps of the Duke of Belluno, and that of General Gerard, the foot and horse guard. Meanwhile General Pujor was marching from Melun upon Montereau. The enemy defended the position, and has been so completely overthrown that the town and the bridges on the Yonne and the Seine have been carried by assault, in so much that these bridges remain entire, and we cross them to pursue the enemy. We have at this moment about 3000 Bavarian and Wurtembergese prisoners, with a general and five pieces of cannon.

This day the whole population filled the suburbs, the bulwarks, the streets and public walks, to witness the arrival of the new columns of enemy's prisoners. They entered by the barriers of Charenton and Pantier from 1 to 3 o'clock. Their number is extremely considerable. Those that have been sent to day and yesterday, and those expected to morrow, would form an army; and it to this number are added the dead, the wounded, and the sick of the enemy, we may easily convince ourselves of the immense advantages already gained by the Emperor,

21st. Yesterday a column of Bavarian and Wurtembergese prisoners, to the number of about 4000 entered Paris at the barrier of Charenton. The staff, several officers of which are decorated, marched at their head; the soldiers have preserved their knapsacks.

26th—The official account of the re-occupation of Troyes by the French on the 24th Feb. has the following articles: "Count Flahant, aid de camp to the Emperor Napoleon; Count Ducca, aid de camp to the Emperor of Austria; Count Schouvaloff, aid de camp to the Emperor of Russia; and Gen. Ranch, chief of the corps de gente of the King of Prussia, have met at Lusigny to treat of the conditions of a suspension of arms.

And concludes as follows:

Thus, in the day of the 24th, has the capital of Champaign been liberated, and we have made 8000 prisoners, among whom are a great number of officers. We have besides found in the hospitals of the city upwards of a thousand wounded officers, and soldiers who have been abandoned by the enemy.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The last courier who arrived from Chatilon-sur-Seine met a Prussian courier who told him that a corps of 6000 men and 15 cannon belonging to the army of Silesia had been taken by the French army on the 10th.

Letters from Dover announce that the French have made 10,000 prisoners and taken 90 pieces of cannon.

Mr. Fischer, on his arrival at Calais, met with another English courier on his way to Chatillon-sur-seine, carrying the minister's answer to the first dispatches of Lord Castlereagh. Mr. Fischer reached the hotel of Foreign Affairs yesterday at 5 in the morning. The Earl of Liverpool, upon being informed of his arrival, summoned the council of Ministers; when the despatches were read in their presence by Earl Harrowby, Lord President. The deliberations continued till half past 4. The contents of the despatches, as well as the deliberations of the council, were immediately forwarded to the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

LYONS, Feb. 23.

The 4th regt. of hussars, from the army of Catalogna, arrived in this city yesterday, with a company of light artillery and cannon.—Several regiments of infantry had entered Lyons two days previous.

25th—After the taking of Bourg and Pont-p'Ain, general Musiner sent Gen. Pouchelon to Nantua, who entered it on the morning of the 22d. The enemy is hastily retreating towards Geneva, leaving behind many men who have lost their way, and whom the peasants are bringing back. The Ain department is entirely freed from the enemy's presence.

PLACENTIA, Feb. 14.

Yesterday at 8 P. M. a column of 2687 prisoners, cavalry and infantry, with 58 officers, entered our city. They are of the van guard of Bellegarde's army, completely beaten and destroyed on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant.—To-morrow another column of 3000 prisoners will pass through directing their march upon Alexandria. The loss of the enemy at the battles of Volta, Goita, and under Mantua, is computed at 30,000 men. The official accounts have shewn that our loss has been inconsiderable.

LYONS, Feb. 11.

Large detachments from Suchet's army are continually arriving here from Spain, to reinforce Augereau.

BOVINS, Feb. 10.

We learn that the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, who were yesterday at Bray, have departed precipitately; as soon as they heard that the bridge of Montereau had been forded. Terror has seized the enemy's army. The three sovereigns have passed some days at Pont-sur-Seine. They calculated on arriving to-morrow at Fontainbleau, and the next day at Paris. How strangely they are deceived in their calculations. We make prisoners every moment. We are assured that the advanced guard of our army will be to-morrow at Sens. Never was a scene more rapidly and completely changed. The spirit of the people is excellent. Rage and thirst for revenge animates every body.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

Yesterday, at noon, a column of Bavarian and Wurtemburg prisoners about 4000 in number entered Paris by the barrier of Charenton.

CHATEAU THIERRY, Feb. 18.

Prince Worenzoff was taken prisoner on the 14th.

CORBELL, Feb. 19.

In the course of a few days past, more than 50,000 men have passed near this place to join the emperor.

PARIS, Feb. 23.

Baron Marulaz writes from Besancon, that the enemy made an attack on the side of Brequilli, on the 31st of Jan. in the night. They were every where repulsed at the cries of *Vive L'Empereur*. They have lost more than 1200 men.

All the Cossacks who were spread abroad as far as Orleans, have withdrawn in haste; every where the peasants pursue, and have taken and killed a great number These Tartars, who have nothing of humanity about them are committing dreadful depredations. In the village of Yonne they were amusing themselves in burning a beautiful house—the tocsin sounded, and the inhabitants threw about 80 of them into the flames.

The emperor Napoleon on the evening of the 20th had his H. Q. at Nogent.

The whole enemy's army were in march towards Troyes. Winzingerode, who had quitted Soissons, passed by Rheims towards Chalons to unite himself with the wreck of Blucher's army.

Soissons is a place protected from a coup de main. Winzingerode at the head of 4 or 5000 light troops summoned it to surrender. Gen. Rusca answered as he ought. Winzingerode placed against it a battery of 12 pieces. Unfortunately, the first shot fired killed gen. Rusca. A thousand men of the national guard, was its only garrison. They were panic struck, and the enemy entered Soissons where they committed all the horrors imaginable.

The duke of Tarentum reoccupied Soissons on the 19th, and reorganized its defences.

The duke of Castiglione (Augereau) sets out from Lyons with a very large army, composed of choice troops, to penetrate Franche Compte and Switzerland.

The Congress of Chatillon continues, but the enemy uses every kind of impediment to its progress. The Cossacks stop the couriers at every step. They compel them to go so far out of their way, that altho' they are only 30 leagues from Chatilla in a straight line, the courier arrives in 4 or 5 days. It is the first time the laws of the nations have been thus violated. Among the least civilized nations the couriers of ambassadors are respected, and no hindrance is given to their communications with their governments.

The inhabitants of Paris may expect the greatest misfortunes if, on the arrival of the enemy at their gates, they should deliver up the city without defending it. Pillage, devastation and conflagration would finish the destinies of this fair capital.

Government have received dispatches from admiral Verheuil to the 12th. This admiral who commands the fleet of the Texel, has by good arrangements and courage, preserved it untouched at New-Diep, and caused the fortifications which defend the Helder and the Texel road to be respected.

A decree of the 22d Feb. has been issued at Paris announcing the declaration of war by the king of Naples against France, and recalling all Frenchmen in his service.

MONTPELIER, Feb. 12.

During the last 6 days, a superb division of Marshal Suchet's army has passed here on its way to complete the army of Marshal Angereau, consisting of 8000 infantry, 1800 cavalry, 300 artillery, with a park of 140 pieces of cannon.

VALENCE, Feb. 15.

The new columns of Suchet's army have arrived here.

MILAN, Feb. 16.

The last express from the army came from the H. Q. of the Vice Roy at Volta last evening—The reports are that the losses of the enemy were much larger than was at first believed Bellegarde's head quarters were on the 18th removed to Villa Franca.

PARIS, Feb. 24.

Hopes are entertained for the recovery of gen. Chateau, who was so severely wounded at Montereau.

GRENOBLE, Feb. 18.

Our troops have every where resumed the offensive. On the side of Montmeillan, they have received reinforcements from Italy, and harras the enemy every day.

LYONS, Feb. 22.

Our army has marched with a numerous artillery. We know that all the strong places on the Rhine hold out rigorously, and that they extend their sorties far and wide. The garrison of Tunniguen continues to do much mischief to the enemy—we are informed that the garrison of Kehl has lately made a sortie, in which she has destroyed the enemy and taken a great quantity of baggage.

NEMOURS, Feb. 21.

Six thouand Cossacks of Platow have entered our city with 8 pieces of cannon, and have committed every kind of excess. There was only a Major and 240 men to oppose them.—The Major was taken prisoner, tied to a cart, dragged through the whole city and ignominiously treated by the whole soldiery. These miserable wretches never attack but when they have an odds of 30 to 1. They are in extreme fear of the peasantry. We have seen 25 Cossacks shamefully fly before 7 ill-armed countrymen. Thanks be to Heaven, we are delivered from these barbarians!

CHATEAU-THIERRY, Feb. 20.

After many glorious combats between Epernaz and this place, the duke of Tarentum arrived here on the 8th.

LA FERTE, Feb. 22.

The corps of Gen. Grouchy has formed a junction with the duke of Ragusa.

The peasants about Dormans and Chateau. Thierry continue to make active war against the fugitives and stragglers.

PARIS, Feb. 25.

On the 24th in the morning his majesty the Emperor entered Troyes, after some brilliant affairs of cavalry, in which he has made many thousands of prisoners and taken 8 pieces of cannon.

A peal of artillery announced this morning to the capital some new advantages obtained by the Emperor. His head quarters is at Troyes. The enemy struck with terror continues to retire before our victorious troops.

The Duke of Ragusa continues to pursue beyond Etoges the fugitives of the enemy, who henceforth are unable to undertake any thing.

News from Lyons announce that the French troops have set out in two columns. The enemy is retreating in great haste. They wanted to defend the position of Loyes, 4 leagues from Monthuel, but they were forced there and have lost a large number of prisoners. The department of Ain will soon be deliverd.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

The animosity which reigns between the Russian and Austrian officers is extreme. They will not lodge or eat together.—This animosity extends to the soldiers of the two nations.

The Russians treat the Austrians with an insulting contempt.—The Austrians are very haughty but not cruel, while the Russians have an instinctive ferocity which nothing can soften. One seeks in vain to distinguish between the mere self and the man who is supposed to be well bred. We find, it is true, in the latter, a few of the outworks of politeness, from which we form some hopes: but we are soon undeceived, and their natural disposition resumes its empire over them. For instance, Gen. Sacken being wounded was brought into a house, he there received the most assidious attentions—some days afterwards this house was pillaged—The owner went to implore the protection of the General, but he refused it with sternness, and his only reply was this—*To pillage, to burn, to violate is the law of man.*

From the Bordeaux Indicateur of March 6.

PREFECTURE OF THE GIRONDE.

The Prefect to the Inhabitants of the Department of the Gironde:

His excellency the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, (Soult) having informed Monsieur the Count Cornudet, Senator, Commissary extraordinary of his Majesty, that in consequence of the manoeuvres of his army, the road to Bordeaux being for the moment open, it was possible that the enemy might enter the department of the Gironde and that it would be prudent to remove to the right bank of the river, the records, public papers and monies. Monsieur the Senator has directed such removal; but he enjoins all public functionaries and officers to remain at their posts.

The public is therefore informed that the local authorities are in a constant state of activity, and that they have taken every measure to prevent disturbance. They are persuaded that all the inhabitants will assist by every method in maintaining the public tranquility, and that they will continue to give proofs of the good disposition which has always animated them, and of their attachment and fidelity to his Imperial Majesty.

Done at Bordeaux, at the Hotel of the Prefecture, the 4th of March 1814.

The Prefect of the Gironde
Baron de Valsuzenai.

The public may be assured that none of the enemy's troops have yet appeared in the department of the Gironde.

The Prefect of the Department of the Gironde, Baron of the Empire, to the Inhabitants.

The enemy has just invaded the department des Landes; he approaches your territory. It is now that you must perceive how indispensable were the measures that were prescribed to you for the defence of your property and for the safety of your persons. Hasten then to put them into execution. Let your National Guards, let all good citizens take up arms; let posts be established as has been directed in every village, let not one of the enemy's movements escape your vigilance; and give instant information of them to the commandants of the nearest military posts.

Above all, be careful not to listen to, nor believe the insinuations of the enemy, and the fallacious promises which his proclamations will contain. Their sole object will be to enfeeble your energy, and to paralyse your exertions.

Rely, under these circumstances, upon your Magistrates—You will not cease to be the object of their constant solicitude. They have taken measures to maintain the public tranquility, and to prevent the disorders which malevolence would endeavor to excite. On their part, they are full of confidence in your submission to the laws, in your love to your country, and in your attachment and fidelity to his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

Done at Bordeaux, at the Hotel of the Prefecture, the 4th March, 1814.

The Prefect of the Gironde
Baron de Valsuzenal.

FONTAINEBLEAU, Feb. 20.

The corps which occupied for a short time our city, was entirely composed of Austrians, who conducted themselves very well. The palace has been particularly respected; and the entrance in the library room was defended, by order of the Austrian general, by two centinels. He asked for the collection of maps by Cassini, but they were not there, and so they would not be given to them.

Suchet's army from Spain, is joining Augereau's corps at Lyons.

The king of Naples is acting against the French troops in Italy.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in Bordeaux, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 2d of March, says, "I have just heard that your Plenipotentiaries (American) have been met at Gottenburgh, by those of England, and it is expected a peace will be the result."

Another letter of the 5th of March, says, "Lord Wellington's army had a battle with Soult's, at Ortes, on the 28th of February, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 6000 men."

A passenger in the Eastern Mail Stage yesterday morning informs us that on Monday evening, as he passed Norwalk, he heard a heavy cannonading, and saw several vessels on fire in the Sound opposite Norwalk. This work of destruction is supposed to have been done by the British brig Borer, which has been lately cruizing off that place.

LATEST FROM THE SOUND.

Last evening arrived at this port, the sloop Liberty, Conklin, 20 hours from Lyme, Conn. River. Capt. C. informed us that he saw the British squadron off New London on Monday noon, at anchor, consisting of a 74, a frigate, a sloop of war, and the brig Borer—that the fire seen by passengers in the stage, was the burning of brush, on Long Island, opposite Norwalk; heard no firing, nor saw any cruizer in the Sound.

We learn that the late rumors relative to negociations for an ARMISTICE, are entirely without foundation, and that the flag lately sent to the British squadron, related merely to the exchange of prisoners, as did the late correspondence between our government and Sir George Prevost.

NORFOLK, April 16.

Idle rumor.—The propensity which some persons have for circulating false rumors, is surprising, considering how greatly it subjects those who indulge in it to public contempt. In ordinary times this disposition is productive of no public inconvenience; but in the present state of things, this practice deserves to be reprehended in the severest terms. We are led to these reflections by what happened here on Thursday last. About 2 o'clock it was reported in a manner so circumstantial as to gain general belief, that admiral Cochrane had arrived with twenty four transports, having at least 5000 troops. By night the transports disappeared, and four ships of the line had arrived; and at last it turned out, that one frigate or sloop of war had arrived, and gone up the bay. We look for "Norfolk News," and have no doubt a few days will bring us important articles, such as "From our correspondent at Norfolk:" "Extract of a letter from Norfolk," &c. &c. We think it would be desirable to ascertain facts, before letters are written, calculated to excite alarm, and perhaps loss and injury, in a variety of ways, that may be well imagined.

FORCE OF THE ENEMY.

The following is a correct statement of the enemy's force now in the Chesapeake:—three ships of 74 guns; seven frigates; one brig and two tenders. At anchor last night in Lynhaven, the Dragon, 74, and Acasta frigate.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY April 23.

In this day's paper, our readers will see further extracts from the late French papers.—The New York Editors have contrived to give us the most important intelligence last.—These extracts are seemingly more distinct, and have a greater appearance of authenticity.—If these accounts be true, the tide of victory has taken another turn, and "Richard will be himself again."——We hope, however, profiting by experience, that Bonaparte, in future, will keep himself within due bounds, and check his propensity to take possession of other peoples' goods.—In this character, he will be a very useful counterpoise to the ambitious projects of his neighbours on the other side of the Channel, who are as full of mischievous *notions* as himself.—They only differ in their way of doing mischief.—The one subdues by the sword; the other corrupts with gold.

Extract of a letter dated
BORDEUX, March 5.

"There have been three severe engagements the vanguard of the allies, composed of 40,000 men, was cut to pieces. On the 27th of Feb. a general battle, through the whole line, was won by the French; three columns of Cossacks, composed each of 6000 men have passed through to Paris. These barbarians have seen the elegant city, but not as conquerors. There is a very numerous army before Geneva. Public stocks, the thermometer of the political feeling, have risen. It would appear that Napoleon has concealed the extent of his forces even from France; they are now developing, and are found immense. The allies attempted to take Antwerp, where they were literally cut to pieces.

"Wellington is at Mount Marson, 20 leags. from Bordeaux; but he left Bayonne behind him, where Soult is, and has it in his power to make his junction with Suchet. Nevertheless, a great deal of alarm prevailed at Bordeaux.—It appears there were two severe actions on the 10th and 11th of February.

"An article from Italy mentions that the viceroy caused rejoicings to be made for our successes.

"The corps d'armee of Blucher and Sacken are totally destroyed; Sacken himself mortally wounded. General d'York died at Chateau Thierry of his wounds. The peasants are enraged against the Cossacs to such a degree that they prefer going and surrendering at the head quarters of the French to falling into their hands. The allies are in full retreat. A requisition was necessary to bury the dead bodies of our enemies."

Another letter of the 7th mentions that the apprehensions, entertained at Bordeaux on the appreach of lord Wellington, had so entirely subsided, that the goods, &c. which had been removed, have been brought back.—*Dem Press.*

Among the multifarious rumors which are in circulation, relative to an expected Armistice, the following has reached us in a very creditable manner:—A letter from a member of Congress to his friend in this city says, the articles of an armistice has been agreed upon, and will be promulgated in Canada, and the United States, on the 15th of May. *Phila. Gaz.*

When the fleet on Lake Ontario is completed, it will consist of one ship of 64 guns, one of 30, one of 28, three brigs 26 each, one do. 18, and four schooners of 2 each.

Departed this life on the 20th inst. Mrs. ELIZABELH DOWSON, wife of Capt. Henry Dowson, aged 26 years.

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

From the Coffee House Books.

The letter of marque schr. Delisle, Daniels, of this port, arrived at Cape Henry, (Hayti) 20th March from N. Orleans. On her passage, off the East end of Cuba, captured the British letter of marque Suspense, of 10 guns, after a close action of an hour and 45 minutes, and carried her by boarding. She was manned and ordered for N. Orleans.

Boston, April 17.—The frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart, arrived in this harbor last evening, and was safely moored after being greeted with nine hearty cheers by the numerous inhabitants assembled on the wharves.

A gentleman from Portsmouth informs, that an Express arrived at that place on Friday afternoon to Capt. Hull or Capt. Smith, from a small Island at the entrance of that harbor, with information that 8 large ships, apparently men of war, were in sight of that Island.

The Portsmouth Oracle of Saturday, states, that 8 large ships were seen from the Isle of Shoals on Friday evening.

New-York, April 20.—Ar. new schr Union, Smitten, 35 hours from Waterford, Conn.——The British squadron at anchor of N. London, on Sunday morning, consisted of one 74, two frigates and a gun brig. The frigate and gun brig Borer, which had been on an expedition to the westward, in the Sound, returned to their former station off NLondon on Saturday afternoon, without making any captures.

Sloop Patty, Barns, 3 days from Stonington.

Sloop Liberty, Conklin, 20 hours from Connecticut river.

Wilmington, April 12.—Ar. Swedish brig Ollongren, Johnannas Peterson from St. Barts.

Ar. on the 10th inst. the Swedish schr Eliza, having on board S. Pendleton, a prize master from the private armed schooner Snap Dragon—the Swede was first captured by the British Frigate Cleopatra on a voyage from St. Domingo to Boston, and subsequently re-captured by the Snap Dragon—By this arrival an account is brought that the U. S. Frigate Constitution had sunk an English sloop of war off Grenada. The Snap Dragon had fallen in with and engaged an English letter of marque ship of 18 guns and 70 men—the ship struck to her—while throwing on board of the ship some men to take possession of her by accident, the fore mast and bowsprit were carried away—the ship taking advantage of her hauling off, which now became necessary, effected her escape.

Captain Creighton, late commander of the U. States brig Rattlesnake, now in this port, has been ordered on to Washington to take command of the new sloop of war 'Argus', lately built at that place and now preparing for sea. Captain Creighton will be succeeded in command by Lieut. Renshaw.

Providence, April 16.—The Swedish Terror, Prince, master, ar. at Bristol yesterday, in 11 days from Cape Henry, (Hayti.) Left the letter of marque schr Delisle Daniels, of *Balt.* the only American vessel there—she arrived at the Cape on the 20th March, from NOrleans—on her passage, off the east end of Cuba, she captured the letter of marque ship Suspense, of 10 guns, belonging to London, and ordered her for New-Orleans—action 1 hour and 45 minutes, close and carried by boarding.

Charleston, April 14.—Ar. Packet boat Dolphin, Courtois, Savannah, 4 days. Schooner Nymph, Emery, Savannah, 5 days.

Cl.—Packet boat Hunter, Fourgeau, Savannah; Packet boat Savannah Mail, Nerac, Savannah; Packet boat Beaufort Packet, Anone, Beaufort and Savannah.

Savannah, April 11.—Ar. yesterday from the southward, the sloop John Sleigh, with a few trunks smuggled goods, detected at St. Simons.

Sailed yesterday, privateer schooner Rapid, Saunders, on a cruize—wind SSW.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

For the relief of the owners of the cargo 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 authorised 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 Havanna, in the brig Patriota, on the 13th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: *Provided however,* That nothing in this act shall be considered as remitting any penalty incurred by the brig Patriota under the act of July sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, 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

Authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built, equipped and employed one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of building, equipping and putting into service one or more floating batteries, of such magnitude and construction as shall appear to the president of the United States best adapted to attack, repel or dertroy any of the ships of the enemy which may approach the shores or enter the waters of the United States; and that the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate

March 9, 1814,—approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the benefit of Henry Fanning.

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 authorised to cause to be discharged from his imprisonment, Henry Fanning of the city of New-York: *Provided however,* That any estate, real or personal, which the said Henry Fanning may have or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to satisfaction of the said judgment, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged: *And provided further,* That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to effect the liability of any co-obriger that may have been bound with the said Henry Fanning for the payment of any money to the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 9, 1814—Approved,
JAMES MADISON