

of the inhabitants of the village of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois, in laying out a town on the commons of said village. Senate, 1st May, 1820.

Proceedings of the inhabitants of Cahokia, in laying out Illinois City and distributing lots, confirmed; and J. B. Thomas and others authorized to convey the lots distributed by deed, in fee simple. (House, 2d May, 1820.)

38. An act for the relief of John B. Regnier. (House, 2d May, 1820.)

Authorizing him to locate a quarter section of land in the Marietta district, &c.

27. An act for the relief of Fielding Jones. (House, 2d May, 1820.)

Eighty dollars to be paid to him for a horse impressed.

28. An act for the benefit of Christopher Miller. (House, 2d May, 1820.)

Authorizing him to enter 610 acres of land, without payment, at any land office north west of the river Ohio.

29. An act for the relief of Captain Stanton Sholes. (House, 2d May, 1820.)

His account to be settled by the officers of the Treasury on principles of equity.

30. An act for the relief of Joseph M. Skinner, administrator of George Skinner, deceased. (House, 4th May, 1820.)

To be paid \$75 dollars for a wagon and other property, impressed for the use of the United States.

31. An act concerning the Banks of the District of Columbia. (House, 4th May, 1820.)

The charters of the Banks in the District paying specie, and as long as they pay specie, continued until 1st June, 1822; and the charter of the Bank of Columbia limited to that period. A majority in interest of stockholders to be declaratory of acceptance in the Secretary of the Treasury's office.

32. An act for the relief of James Merrill. (House, 4th May, 1820.)

Placing him on the list of navy pensioners. To take effect from 23d October, 1819.

33. An act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Isaac Melchior, deceased. (House, 4th May, 1820.)

A bond given by L. Jacoby, H. Sneed, and Mary Hassenpfever, in case of lost or mislaid certificates issued in favor of the Baron d'Utrich, to be cancelled.

34. An act for the relief of Jacob Konopnik and others, of the nation of Stockbridge Indians, residing in the state of New York. (House, 4th May, 1820.)

The Secretary of War to settle their claim on principles of justice and equity, upon satisfactory proof as to actual service during the last war.

35. An act for the relief of William C. Hill and others. (House, 4th May, 1820.)

The Secretary of the Treasury to allow drawback on white and sea-salt oil, imported by the U. S. and re-exported; provided the requisites of the law concerning drawback have been complied with.

36. An act for the relief of John Law and Jonathan Elliot, citizens of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. (House, 4th May, 1820.)

Allowed until 30th July, 1821, to comply with Building Regulations.

37. An act for the relief of Elkannah Finney and others. (House, 7th May, 1820.)

The collector of Plymouth to pay them the amount of allowance, under the act of 20th July, 1812, as to the fishing vessel Juno had returned into port.

38. An act for the relief of Joseph Bruce. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

65 dollars to be paid to him, for a horse lost in the public service.

39. An act for the relief of Daniel Contreras and George Miller. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

110 dollars to be paid to D. Converse, for two horses; and 35 dollars to G. Miller, for one horse.

40. An act for the relief of the widow of John Heaps, deceased. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

500 dollars, in ten semi-annual payments, to be paid to the widow of John Heaps, mail carrier, who was murdered; out of money arising from postage; and the first payment to be made on the 1st of June, 1820.

41. An act for the relief of Thomas C. Withers. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

270 dollars to be paid to him for four horses, a wagon and gear, impressed, &c., deducting any amount previously received by claimant.

42. An act for the relief of John H. Platt. (Senate, 8th May, 1820.)

His accounts to be settled on just and equitable principles, with the consideration of the assurances and decisions of the war department; but the sum allowed not to exceed the amount claimed by the U. S. in suits, &c.

43. An act for the relief of John McGrew, Richard Cravat, Hardy Perry, and Beley Cheney. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

Confirmed in their claims to land in Alabama, founded on Spanish warrants, &c.

44. An act for the relief of Beck and Harvey. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

3,370 dollars to be repaid to them; and paid on the importation of articles not liable to duties.

45. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Willis. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

Authorizing them to enter 1,300 arpens of land, in Mississippi or Alabama.

46. An act for the relief of Stephen Baxer, late paymaster of the third regiment of New York volunteers. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

His accounts to be settled on principles of justice and equity; but the allowance not to exceed the amount advanced by government.

47. An act for the relief of Charles S. Jones and Richard Buckner, Jr. administrators of William Jones. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

Released from liability for 747 dollars 45 cents, for stamps lost, &c.

48. An act for the relief of Daniel Bickley and Catharine Clark, administrators of John Clark, deceased. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

2,200 dollars to be paid to them, being the amount of a bill of exchange drawn by the Minister of the U. S. in France, in favor of Buckley & Clark.

49. An act for the benefit of the Columbian Institute, established for the promotion of arts and sciences in the City of Washington. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

The use of not exceeding five acres of ground granted, during the pleasure of Congress, to the Columbian Institute, to be located under the direction of the President. The use to cease, and the right to revert, if the Institute should be dissolved, or not employ the ground for the purposes.

50. An act for the relief of John D. Carter. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

6,267 dollars 95 cents to be paid to him, being the amount of the U. S. portion of prize goods captured in the Mandarin, &c.

51. An act for the relief of the heirs of Abijah Hunt and William Gordon Forman. (House, 8th May, 1820.)

Confirming them in their claims to 1,500 arpens of land, near Gulf creek, in Mississippi; but the claims of others not to be affected.

52. An act for the relief of General James Wilkinson. (House, 11th May, 1820.)

The amount of a judgment obtained against him by General John A. Saur, for false imprisonment, to be discharged; and not exceeding 100,000 dollars appropriated for the purpose.

53. An act for the relief of Martha Flood. (House, 11th May, 1820.)

122 dollars to be paid to her; duty paid on a boiler not liable.

54. An act for the relief of Angus O. Frazer and others. (House, 11th May, 1820.)

Angus O. Frazer and others, of cents of the revenue entry Louisiana, to be paid 5,230 dollars 62 cents, the half of the U. S. moiety of the British vessel Ardent, seized, &c.

55. An act for the relief of Samuel B. Beall. (House, 11th May, 1820.)

The amount of two final settlement certificates, which were lost, to be paid to him, with interest, he giving bond.

56. An act giving the right of pre-emption to James Shields. (House, 12th May, 1820.)

Entitled to preference in the purchase of a fractional section in the Jeffersonville district, at the price, &c. provided by law.

57. An act for the relief of Susannah Stewart. (House, 13th May, 1820.)

The Secretary of State authorized to deliver certain papers to her, on surrender of certificates that they were deposited in his office.

58. An act for the relief of James Leander Catcart. (Senate, 15th May, 1820.)

His account to be settled, and various allowances to be made to him for public services, in relation to the regency of Algiers.

59. An act authorizing the settlement of the accounts between the United States and Richard O'Brien, late American Consul at Algiers.

The accounts to be liquidated and settled under the direction of the Secretary of State; but no allowance of any interest in the cargo of the polacre Violelage.

60. An act for the relief of Thomas Leiper. (Senate, 15th May, 1820.)

The specie value of certain outstanding Loan Office certificates to be paid to him; his first giving bond.

61. An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the village of Peoria, in the state of Illinois. (Senate, 15th May, 1820.)

Persons claiming village lots to deliver notices to the Register of Edwardsville district, &c. to be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury and laid before Congress. Twenty cents to be paid for the Register.

62. An act for the relief of Richard Smith. (Senate, 15th May, 1820.)

To be credited with amount of moneys of which he was robbed.

63. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Tench Francis, deceased. (Senate, 15th May, 1820.)

His accounts to be settled; but no greater allowance than the sum standing to his debit.

64. An act for the relief of Joshua Newson, Peter Crook, and James Rabb. (House, 15th May, 1820.)

Their claims for horses impressed into the public service during the Seminole war, to be settled.

65. An act for the relief of Thomas Hunter. (Senate, 15th May, 1820.)

66. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to Henry Burdin. (House, 15th May, 1820.)

Letters patent to be issued to him for his improvement in the construction of a plough, &c. if he had resided two years in the United States.

67. An act for the relief of Richard S. Hackley. (House, 15th May, 1820.)

\$2,613 dollars 74 cents to be paid him, for expenses incurred by the detention of the ship Vigilant under orders from the Minister of the U. S. at Madrid.

68. An act for the relief of Ambrose Vasse. (House, 15th May, 1820.)

13,278 dollars 63 cents to be paid to him, awarded for the cargo of the ship Olive Branch, under the 7th article of the British treaty of 20th Nov. 1791—if there is as much money remaining of the fund.

69. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Conrad Lamb, deceased. (House, 15th May, 1820.)

The person authorized to transact the business of the late said deceased, are to be in the district of Pennsylvania, is to revise the accounts of Conrad Lamb, and to audit and settle them. If the administrator is dissatisfied, he may appeal, &c.

ROADS.

1. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned. (Senate, 15th May, 1820.)

The President to appoint three persons, not citizens of Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, to examine the country, and to lay out a road from Wheeling to some point on the left bank of the Mississippi, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio; and the route to be provided for; and the commissioners are to report to the President, 10,000 dollars are appropriated to defray the expense.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1. An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments. (House, 1st May, 1820.)

Unexpended moneys, when the object of appropriation has been completed, are to be carried to the surplus fund; and balances of moneys drawn, after the object has been effected, are to be repaid to the Treasury.—The Secretary of War and Navy are to lay before Congress annually, a statement of appropriations in the military department, for more than two years, to be carried to the surplus fund; but no transfer to surplus fund till the expiration of the time limited for the completion of the object. Appropriations for the service of one year are not to be transferred to another branch of expenditure in a subsequent year, under the act of 24 March, 1809.—No appropriations in the hands of the treasurer, as agent to be subject to transfer under the act of 3d March, 1809; but appropriations in the military department, for subsistence, forage, and medical and hospital stores, quarter master's department, may be applied from the one to the other of those objects; and in the naval department, appropriations for provisions, for medicine and hospital stores, quarter master's, and clothing may be applied to either of those objects, by direction of the President. No contracts are to be made by the Secretaries of Departments, except under authority of a law, or an adequate appropriation, and except contracts for subsistence, clothing, and quarter master's department. No fund is to be purchased for the United States, unless in virtue of a law. The Secretary of the Treasury is to annex to the annual estimates a statement of appropriations for the service of the year by former acts, and of sums in the Treasury.—The 9th section of this act repeals the 23d section of the act of the 16th February, 1818.

2. An act providing for the better organization of the Treasury Department. (Senate, 15th May, 1820.)

This act authorizes the designation of an officer of the Treasury, by the President, who is to act as agent on behalf of the United States, for enforcing payment of moneys due. For this purpose he may proceed by warrant of distress against principals and sureties. Persons who consider themselves aggrieved, may apply to a district judge and obtain an injunction, first giving bond. Clerks of courts are to furnish the agent with lists of judgments and decrees in suits in which the United States are parties.

TREATIES, INDIAN.

1. Between the United States and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, concluded at Sagunaw, on the 24th of September, 1819. Ratified 25th March, 1820.

2. Between the United States and the tribe of Kickapoo Indians of Vermilion, concluded on the 30th of August, 1819. Ratified 10th May, 1820. See Appropriations, 9.

Translated for the New York Daily Advertiser. Extracted from the Buenos Ayres, to a house in this City, dated March 15—per the Herculita, at Stonington.

You will no doubt oblige the American public by giving them a translation of the enclosed articles of peace, concluded between Buenos Ayres, and the confederated provinces of Entre-rios, Santa Fe, &c. Your intercourse with the interior is now completely restored, and the restriction which was put on the exportation of provisions is taken off, and the exportation is permitted, giving the usual bond not to sell within the port. Satisfaction is now at the head of this government, and we trust he will be able by his wise and upright administration of affairs, to conciliate all parties, and promote the happiness and prosperity of the nation. There is no question now but that our exports, our commerce, and our imports more demanded, with a reduction of duties.

Since the conclusion of the treaty between this and the other provinces, a last effort was made by the expiring faction to rear their ascendancy; and they succeeded in getting a number of signatures to a petition for the removal of Sarate, and a new election of chief magistrate. The intrigues of these people, however, did not succeed, and the country militia, many of our citizens capable of bearing arms and the regular forces, all united in the support of Sarate and the existing government; and no other alternative was left to the usurpers, but to seek safety in flight. We trust that the scene of violence of the kind which will tarnish the annals of our country.

These provinces are all at the present time, on the most friendly footing; but, unaccounted for by any political link, of which however, at all see the necessity, for the purpose of mutual defence. We trust a confederation, under one federate head, will ere long be formed, which will give to us a permanent system of Government, and with it prosperous tranquillity at home and respect abroad.

There is a possibility that a war with Portugal may eventually take place, unless she desists from her claims on the Banda Oriental, and the Province of Rio Grande.

The Convention had announced to the President D. Manuel Sarate, Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, D. Estanias Lopez, Gov. of Santa Fe, and D. Francisco Ramirez, Gov. of Entre Rios, the 23d day of February, terminating the war which had broken out between the said provinces, making provisions for their permanent security, and concentrating their forces and resources in one Federal Government; for which object the following articles were agreed to.

Article 1st.—The contracting parties protest, that the wish of the Nation, and in particular, in the Provinces under their command respecting the system of government which they wish to regulate, has been expressed in favor of the confederation, which has been formed. But as it is necessary that it should be declared by deputies nominated by the free election of the people, it is submitted to their deliberations. For this end, the Congress shall be composed of each province its respective representatives, the three shall unite at the convent of St. Lorenzo in the province of Santa Fe, at the expiration of sixty days from the ratification of the present article. And as they are persuaded that the organization of a central government, and the organization of a central government, as one of the said contracting parties promises for itself to invite and supplicate them to concur with their respective deputies, that all the said deputies may be done to assemble them and to promote the good of the Nation.

Article 2d.—Whereas all the causes have been removed which involved the friendship and harmony between the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Santa Fe, in a cruel and bloody war, and the command of men who had usurped the command of the nation, or disobeyed the instructions of the people whom they represented in Congress—hostilities shall cease from this time, the belligerent divisions of Santa Fe and Entre Rios shall be returned to their respective provinces.

Article 3d.—The Governors of Santa Fe and Entre Rios, for themselves and in the name of their provinces, represent, to the heroic protection of the Province of Buenos Ayres, the situation to which those friendly people, and themselves reduced, by the threatened invasion of a foreign power, which, with considerable force, oppressed the allied province of the Banda Oriental, and the reflection of the citizens so much interested in the maintenance of peace and happiness, to calculate the sacrifices which it will cost the citizens of those provinces which are attacked, to resist the invader, and to maintain their rights, and to expect that the Government, in proportion to the assistance proportioned to the importance of the enterprise, confident of obtaining every thing that is possible.

Article 4th.—The rivers of Uruguay and Parana shall be open to the navigation of those vessels only which belong to the contracting provinces, whose coasts are washed by them; Commerce shall continue as before; such changes only excepted as the contracting parties shall consent to.

Article 5th.—Individuals have gone from one province to another, in consequence of difference of political opinions, shall be at liberty to return to their respective provinces, even such as have taken arms and acted against their countrymen, they shall be retained to their former homes, and the contents, and a veil shall be drawn over the past.

Article 6th.—The boundaries between the provinces shall be referred, in case of any dispute on that subject, to the General Congress.

Article 7th.—The overthrow of the late administration is entirely to be forgotten by the general voice, on account of the commission of crimes, in which the liberty of the nation was disregarded, and other excesses of an enormous magnitude, that must answer to a public tribunal which has been nominated. This measure is particularly to be directed to the officers of the federal army, who can justify themselves by the partial motives which impelled them to declare war against Buenos Ayres last November, and to pursue the arms of the province of Buenos Ayres, the most secure guarantee of the other United Provinces.

Article 8th.—The commerce, arms, and munitions of war of all sorts, shall be free in the confederated provinces.

Article 9th.—The prisoners of war on each side shall be set at liberty after the ratification of this treaty, and be restored to their respective arms or provinces.

Article 10th.—Although the contracting parties are convinced that all the articles just expressed are in conformity with the sentiments and desires of the contracting provinces, the General of the Banda Oriental, D. Jose Artigas, according to what the Governor of Entre Rios has expressed, who declares himself to be charged with private instructions from the said Capt. Gen. referring to the particular case; yet not possessing sufficient power in form, he has agreed to send him a copy of this act, as its relations may contribute to the interests of the province under his command, whose incorporation with the confederated provinces will be regarded as a very happy event.

Article 11th.—At 45 hours from the ratification of the convention by the junta of electors, the federal army shall begin to withdraw itself, to pass the middle brook—but leaving behind of the state of devastation to which the province of Buenos Ayres has been reduced, by the continued passage of different troops, the said march shall be made in divisions of 200 men, that the supplies for the soldiers and horses may be more equally rendered, and that the country may suffer less. Besides, that the general's army meet with no inconvenience nor want of provisions to themselves nor their troops, the governor of Buenos Ayres shall nominate an individual, who with this object shall accompany them to the said division.

Article 12th.—At the end of the two days or sooner if possible, this convention shall be ratified by the honorable junta of representatives.

Dona Inca Capilla Pilon, the 23d Feb. 1820.

MANUEL DE SARATE, (Signed) FRANCISCO RAMIREZ, ESTANIAS LOPEZ.

The Junta of representative electors approved and ratified the preceding articles at Buenos Ayres, 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21th of February. Thomas Manuel Anchorena, Antonio Jose de Escalada, Manuel Luis de O'Brien, Juan Jose Cristoval de Anzorbe, Vicente Lopez, Victorio Garcia de Zauaga, Sebastian de Lecica, Manuel Obligado. True copy. OBLIGADO.

Rio Janeiro, March 3.—The government of this place have passed a law, and carried it into effect, requiring all vessels from the United States, to be furnished with a Manifest of cargo, certified by the Portuguese Consul. All vessels arriving at this place, without this document, are subject to great detention, particularly in winter. I believe that this regulation is but very little, if at all, known in the United States. [R. F. Amer.]

J. O. Kearney has recently been appointed a lieutenant in his Britannic Majesty's service, and detached by Governor McCarthy to the Galinas with twenty soldiers under his command to prevent the slave trade, but was first to join in that traffic.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The ship Nimrod, York, sailed yesterday morning for Havre, with the following passengers:— Marshal Grouchy, Col. Roada, attached to the Spanish legation, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Foster and two daughters, Mrs. Ludlow's three children, Mr. Gongaud, Mr. De Wolf, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Parcet and son, and Mr. Lepage.

The Nimrod will probably carry to France the first news of the passage of the bill laying a tonnage duty on French vessels.

In the ship Douglass which sailed from this port on Wednesday evening for Antwerp, the distinguished French General CLAUZEL was a passenger. He is still under sentence of death par contumace.

A Spanish Messenger, with despatches for General Vives, arrived in town yesterday in the British Packet. (Merc. Adv.)

Spain.—It is said that Sir Henry Wellesley has been very ill treated at Madrid, and the London papers intimate that it is probable he will take his departure without the formality of taking leave. The fact is, that Sir Henry has exercised too much influence at that Court, and has used it to the injury of civil liberty and liberal laws. When the revolution broke out, and several provinces had already proclaimed the Constitution; when Ballasteros and others urged the King to swear to the Constitution, an act which would have restored tranquillity—an act which Ferdinand was in duty bound to adopt, Sir Henry advised him not to swear to it, and that the British government would give him 50,000 men, even when he knew that his government dare not send a man to Spain. Fortunately for Sir Henry and the King, this advice was rejected, and the Constitution sworn to. The liberals in the mean time assembled, determined to burn Sir Henry's house, had the king accepted his offers. It is of this treatment he complains, and since the revolution has terminated, he is treated with indifference. [N. Y. Nat. Adv.]

"Off Cape Montsenada," April 12, 1820.

We watered at Sierra Leone, and proceeded immediately to the southward.— Since passing Sherbro Island we have detained ten slave vessels, four of which we send in for adjudication, the others being so well covered with false papers, were given up. The number of vessels engaged in this inhuman traffic is incredible; not less than 200 at present on the coast, all of them fast sailers, well manned and armed, and I am sorry to add, many of them owned by Americans, although under foreign flags.

We have been constantly chasing night and day since our arrival on the coast, and sometimes have had several in sight at the same time. We are at this moment in chase of a schooner called the Colobero, which has escaped from us twice already, by very superior sailing, and I fear we shall not be able to come up with her to-day.

We have seen but one American trading vessel on the coast, (the brig Chance, Capt. Swan, from Boston) who has gone to leeward.

Copy of a letter from the American Consul at Cape de Verde to the Editors of the Boston Patriot, dated

Villa de Praya, St. Jago, March 31, 1820.

GENTLEMEN—Accompanying this I transmit you a few numbers of the Sierra Leone Gazette, from which you will perceive that captured slave vessels are arriving daily.

The Venezuelan privateer taken in with prizes, I am informed by letters from Sierra Leone, was the Irresistible, captured with two slave vessels her prizes; but a compromise was made by the Irresistible to relinquish to his Britannic Majesty's ship Myrandon, Capt. Leake, the two prizes, and was permitted to proceed on her course.

Captain Tynes of the British Brig Kate, of Barbadoes, arrived here from Sierra Leone, reports that he spoke at the mouth of the river, an American transport ship with blacks, but did not learn her name.

I have to lament the death of many Gentlemen of His Britannic Majesty's squadron on the Coast the past season, particularly the Surgeon of the Pheasant.

SAMUEL HODGES, Jr.

From the Royal Gazette and Sierra Leone Advertiser, published at Freetown and forwarded by our correspondent.

FREETOWN, Feb. 12.—On Saturday last H. M. ship Tartar, Com. Sir George Collier, came into harbor, accompanied by two prizes, a Dutch brig and a large Spanish schooner with about ninety slaves on board. The vessels were taken in Rio Pongos, by the boats of the Tartar and Pheasant, under the command of Lieut. Marsh and Hagan; the remainder of the slaves to complete the cargo we have heard were ready to embark at the period when these vessels were detained; it is therefore to be hoped, that the slave factors in the Rio Pongos, will deliver them to Lieut. Hagan, who we understand the Commodore has left in that river; and who, we trust, will succeed in securing them from the fangs of these horrid barbarians.

The Myrandon, Captain J. Leake, came in on Tuesday with five schooners detained by that vessel and H. M. ship Morgiana, capt. Sandland. These vessels were seized, we understand, contiguous to the Galinas, engaged in that abominable traffic the slave trade. One of the schooners has on board one hundred and five slaves, the others had not completed their cargo.

It is truly lamentable to reflect on the extent to which this traffic is now carried on almost in our own neighborhood; indeed it would appear, that the principal part of these nefarious traders seems confined, in a great measure, to a range of a few degrees north and south of this colony.

Feb. 10.—Our harbor continues to present a most gratifying aspect; vessels arrive daily, and others depart pregnant with the fruits of a legitimate commerce; the meritorious exertions of His Majesty's squadron in the cause of justice and humanity have crowded the harbor with slave vessels;—our streets, indeed, are unpleasantly thronged with the unblinking wretches, the slave traders, who, having set defiance to the laws of God, and violated the ordinances of their own countries, attend our markets, and would abuse those very men whom they have torn forever, we fear, from the home of their childhood, and the scenes of their youth; these vile traffickers in blood are as hostile to liberty as they are devoid of shame. A very short period will, however, we trust, rid us of their hateful presence.

With sentiments of horror and shame we notice the report so widely circulated of J. O. Kearney, late a resident of Kent, having joined the traffickers in blood at the Galinas. We will give in our next, the copy of an agreement found on board La Marie, which leaves no doubt of the vile transaction; but providence has turned his wicked purposes to the advantage of the Africans, whose cause he betrayed. On Friday last, one hundred and six individuals, of all ages, were landed as slaves from that vessel, and are now frub at Waterloo.

MAIL ROBBERY. NASHVILLE, May 6.—We are informed by the rider who arrived here on Friday morning last with the New-Orleans mail, that the small mail was robbed by one of the riders. The circumstance which led to the discovery, is as follows. On his arrival at the Chickasaw agency, the rider who was to relieve him, discovered a paper in his waistcoat pocket and took it out; finding it to be a way bill, he informed H. Sherburne, the Indian agent, of the circumstance, who immediately took him. He soon after confessed to the agent having robbed the mail, by thrusting his hand into the saddlebag, so insecure was it. The way bill was dated New-Orleans; and marked six letters at 25 cents, and two at 75 cents for Huntsville. Nothing else was found in his possession. Mr. Sherburne forwarded to the post-master at Nashville, a certificate of the facts as above stated.— It is probable some farther discoveries may be made on the arrival of the mail at Nashville. [Florence Gazette.]

A letter from St. Louis, Missouri, dated on the 5th of May, addressed to a respectable house in this city, states, that "The Election for Candidates of our Convention has taken place. It has been here a very orderly election indeed.— Those opposed to Restriction have been chosen." [Phil. D. Adv.]

CHARLESTON, May 26.—The Hon. H. MIDDLETON, our minister to Russia sailed this day, with his family, on board the ship Empress Capt. SUTTON, for New York. From thence he proceeds for Washington, and immediately departs thence in his official capacity to Russia.

We have accounts from Havana of the 16th May, which state that a duel had been fought the day previous by Missionsmen JOHNSON and BRANCH, both of the United States Brig Enterprise, in which the latter was killed on the spot.— The dispute that led to this unfortunate event, we are told was of a private nature. [Southern Pat.]

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Charles Pinckney, Member of Congress, to the Editor of the Charleston City Gazette dated

CONGRESS HALL, MAY 12.

The depressed and deranged state of our foreign commerce, has thrown so much of their capital in the Northern States out of that channel, that I am informed from the most unquestionable authority, that if the Government now had occasion for, or wished to borrow twenty or thirty millions of dollars, they might instantly have it at five per centum—indeed the payment of by far the greatest part of the interest of the public debt in the Northern States; and the great expenditures of the monies of the Government among their citizens, make money much more plentiful, and easy to be had by persons in good credit, in these sections of the Union, than in the Southern.

By the following letters, which we copy from yesterday's American, it appears that Mr. Noah has generously contributed the whole amount of the proceeds of his benefit on Wednesday night, to the unfortunate sufferers by the destruction of the Theatre. [Mer. Adv.]

New York, May 25, 1820.

M. M. NOAH.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you have \$405.12 being your portion of the cash receipts to the play of last evening. The motives which induced you to bring forward those two pieces entitled to the thanks of every well wisher of the drama, I beg leave now to offer you mine. In great haste yours sincerely,

S. PRICE.

DEAR SIR—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday enclosing the sum of \$405.12 being my portion of the cash receipts to the Play Wednesday evening. The destruction of the Theatre by fire at any period, could not fail to produce sincere regret, but it is extremely painful to me, that this calamity should have occurred on a night, when so many friends honored my dramatic trifles with their presence; the consequences resulting from this accident, in depriving a number of persons of their little property and resources, who are wholly dependent on the Theatre, are truly distressing; I pray you therefore to take back this sum and distribute it among them, corresponding with their losses and wants. In taking this step, I assure myself that it will afford you as much pleasure in administering to those necessities, as it does me in affording the means.

For your just appreciation of my motives in writing those pieces, my best acknowledgments are due. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

M. M. NOAH.

S. PRICE, Esq.

New York, Friday Morning, May 25.

FATAL DUEL. BUFFALO, May 19.—We learn by passengers in the steam boat from Detroit, that on the 3d inst. a duel was fought at Sandwich, U. C. opposite Detroit, between captain Farley, of the U. S. Artillery, and lieutenant Fisher, of the 6th Infantry, in which the latter was shot thro' the lungs, at the first fire, and instantly expired.

M. Rouffignie has been elected Mayor of the City of New Orleans for the ensuing term.

Captain Bence informs that Mr. Forsyth our Minister at Madrid, arrived at Bordeaux on the 22d April, and would after visiting Paris, return to Spain in time to meet the Cortes.

The report of the Russian minister having congratulated Ferdinand on his happy change, was not believed at Bordeaux.

Capt Bence is charged with despatches from Mr. Forsyth, for our government, which were forwarded by this day's mail. [Phil. Gaz.]

NORFOLK, May 24.—The U. S. Schr. Nonnuch, Lieut. Com'd TURNER, anchored in Hampton Roads on Monday evening, about 5 o'clock, from Rio de la Plata, last from Havana, 13 days from the latter.—Left there the U. S. brig Enterprise, Capt. KEARNEY, to sail in 2 or 3 days for the United States. The Nonnuch parted company with the U. S. corvette John Adams, Capt. WADSWORTH, on Saturday, 15th inst. in the Florida Passage. The U. S. schooner Lyma, Lieut. Com'd MADISON, sailed from Havana, bound to Vera Cruz, the day after the Nonnuch arrived. . . . Off Cape Hatteras, a few days since, the Nonnuch lost overboard, in a blow, a man named Christian Hange. [Bacon.]

We are authorized to announce ROBERT HINES, Esq. of Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, as a candidate to fill the seat in the Congress of the United States, vacated by the acceptance of James Johnson, Esq. of the Collectorship of this port. Anchored in Hampton Roads on Wednesday afternoon about 15 o'clock, the United States Corvette John Adams, Capt. Wad-

DOMESTIC. SLAVE TRADE. NEW YORK, May 26.—It affords us pleasure to announce that the U. States ship Cyane, Capt. Frenchard, has captured four vessels which were engaged in this detestable traffic. The vessels captured are the schooners Piattsburg, Science, (formerly one of our Pilot Boats) Endymion and Esperanza. The two former arrived at this port yesterday afternoon; the Esperanza, and Endymion, arrived this morning.

A meeting was to be held at Sierra Leone, on the 6th of March, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. The died, on the 29th of April, on board the sch. Esperanza, captain Robert L. Perry, of a consumption. On the 7th of March, at Sherbro, coast of Africa, Colonel Stephen Lush, Jun. of Albany.

The following letter from a gentleman on board the Cyane, is copied from the Mercantile Advertiser.

"Off Cape Montsenada," April 12, 1820.

"We watered at Sierra Leone, and proceeded immediately to the southward.— Since passing Sherbro Island we have detained ten slave vessels, four of which we send in for adjudication, the others being so well covered with false papers, were given up. The number of vessels engaged in this inhuman traffic is incredible; not less than 200 at present on the coast, all of them fast sailers, well manned and armed, and I am sorry to add, many of them owned by Americans, although under foreign flags.

We have been constantly chasing night and day since our arrival on the coast, and sometimes have had several in sight at the same time. We are at this moment in chase of a schooner called the Colobero, which has escaped from us twice already, by very superior sailing, and I fear we shall not be able to come up with her to-day.

We have seen but one American trading vessel on the coast, (the brig Chance, Capt. Swan, from Boston) who has gone to leeward.

Copy of a letter from the American Consul at Cape de Verde to the Editors of the Boston Patriot, dated

Villa de Praya, St. Jago, March 31, 1820.

GENTLEMEN—Accompanying this I transmit you a few numbers of the Sierra Leone Gazette, from which you will perceive that captured slave vessels are arriving daily.

The Venezuelan privateer taken in with prizes, I am informed by letters from Sierra Leone, was the Irresistible, captured with two slave vessels her prizes; but a compromise was made by the Irresistible to relinquish to his Britannic Majesty's ship Myrandon, Capt. Leake, the two prizes, and was permitted to proceed on her course.

Captain Tynes of the British Brig Kate, of Barbadoes, arrived here from Sierra Leone, reports that he spoke at the mouth of the river, an American transport ship with blacks, but did not learn her name.

I have to lament the death of many Gentlemen of His Britannic Majesty's squadron on the Coast the past season, particularly the Surgeon of the Pheasant.

SAMUEL HODGES, Jr.

From the Royal Gazette and Sierra Leone Advertiser, published at Freetown and forwarded by our correspondent.

FREETOWN, Feb. 12.—On Saturday last H. M. ship Tartar, Com. Sir George Collier, came into harbor, accompanied by two prizes, a Dutch brig and a large Spanish schooner with about ninety slaves on board. The vessels were taken in Rio Pongos, by the boats of the Tartar and Pheasant, under the command of Lieut. Marsh and Hagan; the remainder of the slaves to complete the cargo we have heard were ready to embark at the period when these vessels were detained; it is therefore to be hoped, that the slave factors in the Rio Pongos, will deliver them to Lieut. Hagan, who we understand the Commodore has left in that river; and who, we trust, will succeed in securing them from the fangs of these horrid barbarians.

The Myrandon, Captain J. Leake, came in on Tuesday with five schooners detained by that vessel and H. M. ship Morgiana, capt. Sandland. These vessels were seized, we understand, contiguous to the Galinas, engaged in that abominable traffic the slave trade. One of the schooners has on board one hundred and five slaves, the others had not completed their cargo.

It is truly lamentable to reflect on the extent to which this traffic is now carried on almost in our own neighborhood; indeed it would appear, that the principal part of these nefarious traders seems confined, in a great measure, to a range of a few degrees north and south of this colony.

Feb. 10.—Our harbor continues to present a most gratifying aspect; vessels arrive daily, and others depart pregnant with the fruits of a legitimate commerce; the meritorious exertions of His Majesty's squadron in the cause of justice and humanity have crowded the harbor with slave vessels;—our streets, indeed, are unpleasantly thronged with the unblinking wretches, the slave traders, who, having set defiance to the laws of God, and violated the ordinances of their own countries, attend our markets, and would abuse those very men whom they have torn forever, we fear, from the home of their childhood, and the scenes of their youth; these vile traffickers in blood are as hostile to liberty as they are devoid of shame. A very short period will, however, we trust, rid us of their hateful presence.

With sentiments of horror and shame we notice the report so widely circulated of J. O. Kearney, late a resident of Kent, having joined the traffickers in blood at the Galinas. We will give in our next, the copy of an agreement found on board La Marie, which leaves no doubt of the vile transaction; but providence has turned his wicked purposes to the advantage of the Africans, whose cause he betrayed. On Friday last, one hundred and six individuals, of all ages, were landed as slaves from that vessel, and are now frub at Waterloo.

SPANISH AMERICA. NEW YORK, May 27.—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, for the following interesting intelligence, received by the brig Capt. Capt. Sheffield, arrived at Stonington, from Buenos Ayres.