

to enter, at any time between the rising and setting of the sun, any building or place where any vessel, machine, implement, or utensil as aforesaid, is kept within his collection district, for the purpose of examining, measuring, or describing, the same, or of inspecting the accounts of the goods, wares, and merchandize, from time to time manufactured or made. And every owner or occupier of such building, machine, implement, or utensil, or person having the agency or superintendence of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer, or to suffer him to examine, measure, or describe the same, or to inspect said accounts, shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath or affirmation, in any of the cases in which an oath or affirmation is required to be taken in virtue of this act, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall, moreover, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall have refused or neglected to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be entitled, while such refusal or neglect continues, to receive a license as aforesaid, or shall be entitled to credit for any internal duties whatever that may have accrued.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That every collector shall give receipts for all sums by him collected under this act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the collector for the district that any owner, occupier, agent or superintendent as aforesaid, of any buildings, vessels or machines, implements or utensils as aforesaid, who shall have given bond agreeably to the second section of this act, and shall have ceased to use the same for one year, and made oath or affirmation to the contrary, to be lodged with said collector, having acted agreeably to the condition of such bond, the collector shall cause such bond to be delivered to said owner, occupier, agent or superintendent.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the several provisions of "An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors, passed the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall and are hereby declared to apply in full force to the duties laid by and to be collected under this act the same as if such duties and this act were recognized therein, which said duties shall be collected by the same collectors, in the same manner, for the same commissions, and under the same directions as are hereby established in relation to the other internal duties; and all the obligations, duties and penalties thereto imposed upon the collectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized, to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the U. States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; by bill, plaint, or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter, or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court, within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit or recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the collector shall furnish one copy of this act to each person liable to pay a duty under the same, within the collection district that may apply thereto, and shall advertise in a newspaper, or post up notices at the court houses

therein, of his instruction to furnish the same.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That towards establishing an adequate revenue to provide for the payment of the expenses of government; for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, contracted, and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts, respectively; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish, the public debt, contracted, the rates and duties laid and imposed by this act shall continue to be laid, levied, and collected during the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished. And for the effectual application of the revenue to be raised by and from the said duties to the purposes aforesaid, in due form of law, the faith of the U. States is hereby pledged: Provided always, That whenever congress shall deem it expedient to alter, reduce or change, the said duties, or either of them, it shall be lawful to do, upon providing and substituting by law, at the same time, and for the same purposes, other duties, which shall be equally productive with the duties so altered, reduced, or changed.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That so long as the duties, hereinafter imposed on each of the foregoing descriptions of goods, wares, and merchandize, shall continue to be laid, the duties at present payable on the like descriptions of goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, shall not be discontinued or diminished, and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the continuance of the same until this act shall be repealed.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House  
of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President, pro tempore,  
of the Senate.  
January 18, 1815—Approved.  
JAMES MADISON.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, March 25.

### STEAM BOAT FULTON.

The Steam boat Fulton, commenced her trip from New-York to New-Haven on Tuesday last; she left New-York a little after five in the morning, and arrived at New-Haven at half after four in the afternoon, having completed her passage in a little more than eleven hours. From the performance of the boat at this time it may be concluded that she will not often if ever again be so long on her route. The machinery had not been tried since last season, and was not in perfect order; some alteration had been made in the boiler which rendered it also in some measure imperfect, she having been obliged to supply herself with such wood as the New York market offered at the opening of the Spring, it was of the worst kind and the least calculated to afford the necessary supply of steam. The force of steam which she ordinarily carries is from four to six inches on an average, but on this passage, she seldom had more than one inch, often less and never more than two, except when the steam was increased by her having been obliged to stop several times on her return in consequence of the fog. Yet under all these disadvantages the boat completed her voyage in the time which has been mentioned without any aid from sails.—She remained at New-Haven agreeably to her intention on Wednesday. On Thursday the weather was so thick that no vessel could venture on the Sound. On Friday morning she left it full of passengers, but had scarcely got out of the harbour before a fog came on which entirely obscured the land on either side; and indeed for the greatest part of the time was so thick that it was impossible to see the distance of twice the length of the vessel. And from the time she left the port of New-Haven till she made Sand's Light they did not see any land so as to distinguish what it was.

The wind blew a gale from the south west which was directly ahead and raised a very rough sea, but the boat notwithstanding the disadvantages which have been enumerated and under which she continued to labour, encountered it without the least difficulty. The facility with which she passed Hell Gate in both instances surprised every body who was on board, and satisfied them, that no vessel can be so well calculated to navigate this dangerous channel as a steam boat.—On the return pas-

sage she passed the Gate about half an hour before high water, of course against a tide running at the rate of between three and four knots, yet she worked with as much ease, certainty and quickness as any light or small vessel could have done. The Fulton arrived at this city about ten o'clock last evening, having been 15 hours from New-Haven. The length of this passage was owing to her having been obliged to stop and wait the clearing up of the fog, so far as that the land might be seen.

On the return passage she passed a great number of vessels at anchor, among others the ship William. The ship Volunteer, Captain Fanning, from Stonnington, has been beating down under close reefed top-sails.

It has been supposed that the Sound could not with safety be navigated by a steam boat, on account of the difficulty of passing Hell Gate the roughness of the sea and the impossibility of making the compass traverse when attracted by so much iron as must necessarily surround it on board the boat. But these objections, this passage of the Fulton has proved, are without foundation. She will probably never again have to encounter so many disadvantages. It does not happen but very seldom that the weather is at once so thick and boisterous; and as to the capacity of the compass that is tested by the fact, that having no land mark to steer by, she made Sand's Light according to the course which the needle indicated.

We have been assured that this establishment has cost nearly \$90,000, and we believe it may with truth be affirmed that there is not in the world such accommodations as those as the Fulton affords.—Indeed it is hardly possible to conceive that any thing of the kind can exceed her in elegance and convenience.—Her passages will probably be made on an average in eight or nine hours.—The beauty of the scenery thro' which she passes cannot be surpassed.—The enterprise has been attended not only with great expense but great risk; but we think the owners as well as the public may be congratulated on the success of this experiment.

A Passenger.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday April 6, 1815.

The Hartford convention seems now to be the principal subject on which democratic editors dwell to delude the honest but unthinking part of the community. They affect to believe this assemblage as designing to produce a dissolution of our federal government; but so far was this from their intentions, that it was believed, by the most reflecting part of the community, as the only object which could keep in being our republican institutions. The people of New England, goaded by oppression and insulted by the government to the very extreme of human forbearance, began to look at their own resources for their salvation against the intrigues of democratic partizans, until it was proposed that a convention should be called to deliberate upon the occurrences that threatened to pour their vengeance upon the country, and prepare the means necessary to avert them. This office was accepted by some of the most distinguished men of that country—men distinguished not only for talents, but their patriotism—democrats expected, that a series of inflammatory resolutions would have the result of their meeting; but the result was of that temperate character that democracy was struck dumb at the report; and unto some of the quacks of administration had posed the public pretty plentifully with their nostrums, they were rather disposed to applaud than to hate the feelings of this people. In the eyes of reflecting and candid politicians, their conduct is considered so far from being exceptionable, that it merits the highest applause. They had been neglected and insulted in all their applications to government—they therefore were resolved to protect themselves, not only from foreign aggressions, but domestic servitude. "Tread on a worm and it will turn," and the administration seemed resolved to proclaim the people of the east, with a want of activity, when every means which could render their exertions useful were purposely withheld. The less the hirings of administration say on this subject, will be the better for that party whose cause they espous.

It is known to every person who knows any thing about the measures of our "wise and illustrious president," that he always exercised an unwarrantable partiality towards those sections of the country which were favourable to his interests, which he manifested the greatest hostility towards those who dared to express their disapprobation against his measures. Knowing that this was one of the leading articles of Madison's creed, they did not think it becoming their republican character quickly to submit to such a degrading persecution. To a people proud of their independence, treatment of this nature must have been peculiarly goading; and to them it seemed a matter of little difference, whether to prepare themselves against the assaults of foreign or domestic enemies—and this is "the very head and front of their offending."

Since the war terminated, the hireling editors of administration have been continually urging every federalist to become madmen, like themselves, and set to with might and main, applauding the wonderful firmness and wisdom which the president displayed during the contest. We never knew that either constituted any part of his character, for his political career has never evinced it. Our difficulties, it is true, were numerous, and of a very momentous nature, yet we conceive he is entitled to no credit, for what was done either by the army or navy, yet is very censurable for much which was neglected. We see, in the fall of Washington, a most shameful dereliction of duty on the part of the president, and an indelible stigma fixed on our national character, yet are we invited to pass over this unnoticed, and confess our belief in his infallibility, and our admiration of his conduct. In no one victory achieved during the war, can we perceive any credit due his excellency, for imbecility has been the governing characteristic of his political life. A country impoverished as ours has been, by a course of policy of which Napoleon, the grand adversary of man, was the author, has little cause to respect Mr. Madison for having adopted it. Whenever we can feel that he is

worthy the nation's confidence, we know that he has repented of political errors, we shall not be last to pay him that respect which is due his character—as president.

### For the Maryland Gazette.

What have we gained by the war? This is a question which many people ask, and every body is unable to answer. It is certain, however, that we have not gained the Canada, nor yet the Indian lands, nor have we gained any compensation for the ten thousand wrongs of which we complained; and still more, we have not gained free trade and our rights. Every thing for which we pretended to be fighting has been given up, and the joy of the nation at the return of a peace, even upon such terms, clearly proved, that this war, which was said to be very popular, was in truth very much opposed to their wishes. The nation, however, will probably give a place in history, and in the parts of their countrymen, amounting to a long time an opinion has been entertained by many, that a war between this country and England, while it would be the ruin of the latter, would scarcely produce any evil to ourselves. This was a strange delusion, and the sooner the victims of it were undeceived, the better for themselves and the nation. Very few, it is presumed, will now hazard this opinion.

It has been for years the first opinion of many of our good people, that it was a part of our religious duty, to hate and abhor the English nation, and indeed to abuse the good people of that country heartily and sincerely; and to wish all manner of evil to them, was the test of true patriotism, so much so that he who was distinguished for his hatred of them was worthy of trust and confidence, though he might be every destitute of all other merit. It is true that some few still seem to be wedded to this notion, and are resolved to hate, with a holy hand, every thing belonging to old England, notwithstanding our great and have declared, that there shall be permanent peace between the nations. The people at large, however, (including a considerable portion of those heretofore democratic) begin now to discover, that this business, besides being very unchristian, is very silly, and that such policy directs us, as our declaration of independence says, to hold fast as other nations, enemies in war, in peace friends. Their trade will now be thought as fully profited by their blows, and those who may have after talk about a war of extermination with Great-Britain, will be but few admirers. In addition to all this, many of the honest partizans of the democrats had been induced to believe that federalists were desirous to England and its views. It is true that this tale of English influence, was of French origin. The maxim of France was, that all who would not swear allegiance to the emperor, must be abused, and how could they be more abused than by calling them the partizans of England? All, every part of the world, who were devoted to France, were, in the estimation of the rulers of France, patriots—all others must have a name, and were called Englishmen and Tories. Strange as it may seem, this was really believed by many of the democrats of the country; and said it, without believing it, because they wished to promote the views of France, and were working for the French in their own way. But there were a great many honest men, sincere lovers of their country; and by the democratic papers, (most of them edited by foreigners) who generally did believe this story of British influence to be true, and of course were unwilling to trust those, of whom they had formed so unworthy an opinion. They had almost persuaded themselves that in a war with England federalists should be closely watched as traitors, and if our territory should be invaded, why the federalists man would join the enemy. This was to be sure a strange delusion, but yet so riveted were many with this opinion, that nothing but a war with England could undeceive them. We have had the war, and our country has been invaded, and strange to tell! these very men who were to desert their own country in order to join the enemy, have been among the very first to expose their lives in defence of their country. The people having seen it, and having seen it with their own eyes, they are now undeceived. It is true there have been some traitors among us, some who have detected in supplying the

provisions and intelligence, but unfortunately were good patriots; men who hated England and federalists most unmercifully, who when an opportunity offered were very willing to turn traitors in order to turn a penny.

We have gained some brilliant victories both by sea and land; but whom were they gained? Not by whom a democrat would call a traitor, but by men whom it has long been the fashion to denounce as traitors—Our democratic generals are all of them disgraced, and those who have acquired their names, and the nation, by themselves, and the nation, by them are the friends or admirers of administration? What have we done? We have done nothing. Lewis, Chandler, Combe, &c. These were the traitors who were wearing epaulets, not because they were worthy of them, but to reward faithful services to the cause of democracy. Among those who have acquired their names a place in history, and in the parts of their countrymen, amounting to a long time an opinion has been entertained by many, that a war between this country and England, while it would be the ruin of the latter, would scarcely produce any evil to ourselves. This was a strange delusion, and the sooner the victims of it were undeceived, the better for themselves and the nation. Very few, it is presumed, will now hazard this opinion.

LEANDE

An Association for the purpose of promoting the improvement of this city, will be submitted to the public in the course of the present week. The plan consists in the creation of a joint stock company, to be divided into shares of \$100 each, for which subscription books will be opened at the City Tavern, Wednesday the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

### APPOINTMENTS

by the Governor and Council of Maryland.

Caroline County.

Justices of the Peace.

William Pott-r, Alembry, Peter Willis, Nathan Whitby, John Culbreath, Elijah Satterfield, James Houston, Abel Godwin, John Talbot, Matthias Alford, John Richardson, John Carter, John Haskins, Robert Stevens, John Start, John Lucas, William Lett, Nathaniel Talbot, John Hughlett, William Boone, John D. Granor, Philemon Phelps, John Godwin, Thomas Clendenen.

Levy Court.

Elijah Satterfield, Peter T. C. Henry, Nicolls, Seth Godwin, John Richardson, James H. Foun-tain.

Orphans Court.

William Hughlett, Alembry, Henry D. Sellers.

From the Montreal Herald of March 10.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 1.—A

message from His Excellency the Governor, acquainting the House with the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace between His Majesty the United States of America and Great-Britain, in consequence of which an address was presented to His Excellency the Governor in thanking him for his said message, which message was referred to a committee of the whole house.

Monday, March 5.—Yesterday a message was given to the House by His Excellency the Governor, the officers of the wardroom of the ship St. Lawrence, in order to join the enemy, and to expose their lives in defence of their country. The people having seen it, and having seen it with their own eyes, they are now undeceived. It is true there have been some traitors among us, some who have detected in supplying the