

tion authorized her in demanding... surely the legislature will be justified in withholding her funds from the grasp of the president.

**For the Maryland Gazette.**

They tell me, Mr. Printer, that the state legislatures are about to pay the taxes for the rich landholders. I should not be surprised, after this, if they were to undertake to pay the taxes upon carriages too, so as to exempt the rich from paying taxes altogether. If the treasury be so full of money, why not try to relieve the poor people, instead of the rich, and pay the tax upon salt, instead of the tax upon land? I suppose the rich are to have their taxes paid, in order that they may loan their money to the government in order to continue this wicked and ruinous war, and the poor are made to pay taxes that they may be stripped of every thing they have, and forced to go into the army, to be whipped and kicked about by every man who can mount an epaulet. And is this the way that the people are to be treated by the men who are elected by themselves? I hope not.

**JEREMIAH.**

**For the Maryland Gazette.**

If we are to judge of them by the democratic prints, our republican senators have been guilty of the most outrageous and reasonable conduct, and merely too, because they have done what the constitution positively commanded them to do. To be sure this might have been done with a better grace; and as they could not avoid going into the appointment of a governor, it was not altogether so proper to delay it till the last hour, as if they would, if they could, have gratified the wishes of the mob of Baltimore; but then it was better late than never. Now some people are curious to know, what notice is to be taken of the floods of abuse that have been let loose against the senate; for if it should be passed over without notice, whether such magnanimous conduct proceeds from a sort of consciousness that the abuse is well applied? What will the good people of Maryland think of the senate, if they should patiently endure, to be told, (with the exception of some two or three or four) that they are a set of profligates and swindlers, and other things, too tedious to mention? **ENQUIRY.**

**To the Printer,**

I have been most miserably treated, and must get you to lay my grievances before the public. It is true I had grown dissatisfied with the times, and had determined to give my vote to peace-men, in hopes of better times. But some very good patriots, as they told me that they were, called upon me, and said I was wrong, for that the people were getting full of the war and war-men, and there would be scarcely one peace-man in the house of Assembly. Out of pure friendship, therefore, they advised me to support the war men, and even assured me, if I did that they would secure me a very snug office for my services. Fool as I was, I believed this, and sure of being well paid for it, I declared myself a war-man, and that none but Tories and British agents would oppose the most righteous war that ever was waged.

Now, however, it seems that the majority of the people are the other way; and notwithstanding every thing we could say, and every lie we could tell them, would believe that this war was ruinous to them and to the country. My office, therefore, is lost, and nothing is left to me but to regret my own folly, and that I should make myself the dupe of those who thus deceived me. My only consolation now is, that others are as much disappointed as myself, and as I am to get nothing by professing myself a friend to the war and Mr. Madison, it is a pleasure to me to tell you, my declarations heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding, that I do think this a most iniquitous war, and that the people of America deserve to be ridden rough-shod, if they give their support any longer.

**TOM TUMBLE.**

**Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frederick Town to a member of the General Assembly.**

"Ravages, threatening, and long faces, grace our city; but strange to tell, not against the Federalists, but against the Senate of Maryland. The Political Examiner, which I send you, is but a faint resemblance of the threats held out by the blooded Jacobins; tar and feathers, lamp-posts, the point of the bayonet,

is but part of the punishment those senators are sentenced to suffer, by their good friends who had the prudence to act right. After all this, you will suppose that an army is collecting to carry their threats into effect; no such thing—the prudent democrats from the country are landed at the senate, but curse the embargo, which has already had its effect on the Farmer, who hangs his cold fingers, and sullenly passes through town."

**From the Political Examiner.**

"DON'T TELL IT NOT IN GATH."

Contrary to public expectation; contrary to repeated & solemn protestations; and in total disregard of the rights of constituents, the senate of Maryland has, with a pusillanimity disgusting & contemptible at the present crisis, associated its acts with those of the usurpers from Allegany, and assisted them to saddle the backs of the people with a federal executive for another year. From such a "re-deciding spirit" may heaven deliver us. The people have been brow-beaten out of their most sacred rights by the federalists, and deserted and betrayed by their own wretched friends—they have leaned against a frippery inadequate to their support, which, in its fall, has overwhelmed and destroyed them. The senate chamber, in which we sought safety and protection, has proved the grave of our liberties—with the forfeiture of their honor, the senators have forfeited all claim to confidence. Weak, temporising and effeminate, the members of that heretofore titled honorable body, who agreed to become the disgraceful and submissive tools of an infamous and intolerant faction, shall feel what it is to excite the indignation of freemen—they shall find that they have

"Put in every honest hand a whip, To lash the scoundrels 'till their faces are a map."

After this flagrant abandonment of duty, by a portion of the senate, it remains for those who have stood honest and firm, to enter a vigorous protest against the proceedings, vacate their seats, and leave to a convention the restoration of public justice.

That a convention should be called at the present moment, is, we believe, the general wish of the people—and that such a measure is both justifiable and expedient, must be evident to every man acquainted with the flagitious conduct of the Tories. The people created and can destroy—and should destroy, when they find the temple they erected seized upon and entered by violence and villany.

**From the National Intelligencer of December 21.**

Yesterday about 2 o'clock, the infraction of a law was removed from the late confidential proceedings of the two houses of congress, and the following act made public:

**AN ACT**

**Laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an embargo be, and hereby is laid on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the U. S. and the territories thereof, cleared or not cleared; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel, except vessels in ballast, with their necessary sea-stores, under the immediate direction of the President of the U. S. and that the president be authorized to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy, and of the private armed vessels of the U. S. and revenue cutters of the U. S. as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, in ballast, with her necessary sea-stores, and with the goods, wares and merchandise, other than provisions, military and naval stores on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act, whose officers and crews shall continue wholly of such foreigners as did belong to nations in amity with the U. S. at the time of the arrival of such ship or vessel in the U. S. and which shall not have nor take on board for the voyage any citizen of the U. S. except such as may produce a passport therefor, to be furnished under the authority and direction of the president of the U. S.

And all public armed vessels, excepting public commissions, from any foreign power, are not to be considered as liable to the embargo laid by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall place or load on board any ship,

vessel, boat or water craft, or into any cart, wagon, sled, or other carriage or vehicle, or in any other manner attempt to convey any specie, goods, wares, merchandize, produce, provisions, naval or military stores, or any kind of live stock, with intent to export, transport or convey the same without the U. S. or the territories thereof, to any foreign place, kingdom or country, or with intent to convey the same on board any foreign ship or vessel within or without the limits of the U. S. or with the intent in any other manner to evade the provisions of this act, all such specie, goods, wares, merchandize, produce, provisions, naval or military stores, live stock, and also the ship, vessel, boat, water craft, cart, wagon, sled, or other carriage or vehicle, on board, or on or in which the same may be so put, placed, or loaded as aforesaid, and also all horses, mules and oxen, used or employed in conveying the same, shall be forfeited, and the person or persons so putting, placing, or loading the same as aforesaid, and also the aiders and abettors therein, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined a sum, by the court before which the conviction is had, equal to four times the value of such specie, goods, wares, merchandize, produce, provisions, naval or military stores, or live stock: Provided, however, That this section shall not be construed to extend to any person or persons not being the owner or owners of such specie, goods, wares, merchandize, produce, or provisions, naval or military stores, who shall first inform and make complaint to the collector of the district of any such offence committed within the same district; and any informer or informers, not being the owner or owners as aforesaid, upon conviction of the offenders, shall be entitled to one half of the fine aforesaid, when the same shall be received by the U. S. and shall be entitled to a certificate for that purpose from the court before whom the conviction shall be had.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners, consignee or factor of any ship, vessel, or boat, which may, at the time when notice of this act shall be received at the several custom houses respectively, be laden in whole or in part, shall, on notice given by the collector, either discharge such cargo or give bond with two or more sufficient sureties, in double the value of such vessel and cargo, not to proceed on the intended voyage or trip, until permitted to do so, agreeably to the provisions of this act; and if the cargo shall not be discharged within ten days, the or bond given as aforesaid, the ship, vessel, or boat & cargo, shall be wholly forfeited. And the several collectors are authorized in the meanwhile, and until the cargoes shall have been discharged, or the bond given as aforesaid, to take possession of such vessels, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to prevent their departure.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may authorize the collectors of the customs (when in his opinion it can be done without danger of the Embargo being violated, and under such limitations as he may deem expedient) to grant permission to vessels or boats whose employment has uniformly been confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers or lakes within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the territories thereof, to take on board at any time such articles of domestic or foreign growth as may be designated in such permission, bond with one or more sufficient sureties being previously given to the United States by the owner, owners, consignee or factors of such vessel or boat, and by the master thereof, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each ton of the said vessel or boat, that such vessel or boat shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, depart from any district of the United States without having previously obtained a clearance, nor until the master or commander shall have delivered to the collector or surveyor of the port of departure, a manifest of the whole cargo on board, that the said vessel or boat shall not during the time above mentioned proceed to any other port or place than that mentioned in her clearance, nor put any article on board of any other vessel or boat, or be employed in any foreign trade; and that on every voyage or trip, the whole of the cargo shall be landed in a port or place of the U. S. or the territories thereof within the bay, sound, rivers or lakes to which the navigation of

such vessel confined, is and the burden of the proof of the landing the whole of any such cargo in a port or place of the United States, or the territories thereof, within the bay, sound, rivers or lakes to which the navigation of such vessels or boats is confined, or in the port or place mentioned in her clearance, shall in case of any suit or prosecution instituted on such bond for a breach of the conditions thereof, lie upon the owner or owners, consignee, or factors of such vessel or boat, or the master thereof, as the case may be. Provided, such prosecution or suit be instituted within two years after such breach shall have been committed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any vessel or boat, not having received a permission, and a bond not having been first given in the manner provided for in the next preceding section, shall take on board any article or articles prohibited by this act, such vessel or boat, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighter, or factors, master or commander of such vessel or boat, shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the vessel or boat, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the person or persons, whose names may appear as owner or owners of any ship or vessel either on the certificate of registry, enrollment, or license of any such ship or vessel, or if neither registered or licensed, on the last clearance or custom house documents issued before the passing of this act for such ship or vessel, shall be reputed as the true owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and be liable to the payment of all penalties which may be incurred by the owners of such ship or vessel, by reason of any violation of any of the provisions of this act: Provided always, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to release any person or persons from the payment of any penalty incurred by virtue of this act. And in case of any new register or license being granted during the continuance of this act, or in case of the sale of any ship or vessel neither registered or licensed, a bond with one or more sureties to the United States shall, previous to the granting any such new register or license, or to recognizing the sale of such vessel not registered or licensed, be required by the collector in an amount equal to 300 dollars of each ton of such ship or vessel, that such ship or vessel shall not, during the continuance of this act, contravene or infringe any of the provisions thereof: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to extend to the owner or owners of any ship or vessel who shall have made a bona fide sale of such ship or vessel, in any port or harbor of the U. S. or before notice of this act at such port or harbor respectively, nor to the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, in any foreign port or place, who shall have made a bona fide sale thereof before notice of this act: And provided also, That such bond shall not release the owners and master of such ship or vessel, or any other person from the obligation of giving every other bond required by this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners of all vessels licensed for fisheries, or those bound on a whaling voyage, and having no other cargo than necessary sea-stores, salt, and the usual fishing tackling and apparel, shall give a general bond in four times the value of the vessel and cargo, that they will not during the continuance of this act, proceed to any foreign port or place, and will return with their fishing fare to some port or place within the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the U. S. without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel any article or articles prohibited by this act, such ship or vessel, goods, wares, merchandize, produce, provisions, naval or military stores shall be wholly forfeited; and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors of any such ship or vessel shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares and merchandize imported by him or them into any of the ports of the United States; and the master or commander of such ship or vessel,

as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in any such violation of this act, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not; and shall be imprisoned for a term not less than six months, nor exceeding one year; and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any foreign ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, take on board any specie, or any goods, wares, merchandize, produce or provisions, other than the provisions and sea stores necessary for the voyage, such ship or vessel, and the specie and cargo on board, shall be wholly forfeited and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction; and every person concerned in such unlawful shipment shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of all districts of the United States and the territories thereof shall, and they are hereby authorized to take into their custody any specie, goods, wares, merchandize, provisions, naval or military stores, or live stock, found on board of any ship or vessel boat or other water craft, when there is reason to believe that they are intended for exportation, or when in vessels, carts, waggons, sleighs, or any other carriage, or in any manner apparently on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported, or placed in the possession of the enemies of the United States; and not to permit such articles to be removed until bond with sufficient sureties shall have been given for the landing or delivery of the same, in some place of the United States, whence, in the opinion of the collector, there shall not be any danger of such articles being exported or placed in the possession of the enemies of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the powers given to the collectors by this act to refuse permission to put any cargo on board of any vessel, boat, or other water craft to detain any vessel, or to take into their custody any articles for the purpose of preventing violations of the embargo, shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the president may give, and such rules as he may prescribe for that purpose, made in pursuance of the powers aforesaid; which instructions and rules, the collectors shall be bound to obey.— And if any action or suit be brought against any collector or other person, acting under the directions of, and in pursuance of this act, he may plead the general issue, and give this act and the instructions and regulations of the president in evidence for his justification and defence. And any person aggrieved by the acts of any collector, in either of the cases aforesaid, may file his petition before the district court of the district wherein the collector resides, stating the facts of his case, and thereupon, after due notice given to the district attorney and the collector, the said court may summarily hear and adjudge thereupon, as law and justice may require; and the judgment of said court, and the reason and facts whereon it is grounded, shall be filed among the records of said court; and if restoration of the property detained or taken in custody, or permission to load as aforesaid, shall be decreed, it shall be upon the party's giving such bond with sureties as is or shall be required to be taken in similar cases by the collector, and not otherwise; but if the said court shall adjudge against such petition, the collector shall be entitled to treble costs, which shall be taxed for him, and execution awarded accordingly by the court.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the United States, or of the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary, in conformity with the provisions of this act, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody, any ship or vessel, or of taking into custody and guarding any specie, goods, wares, merchandize, produce, provisions,

naval or military stores, or live stock, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assembly of persons, resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties or in any manner opposing the execution of this act, or otherwise violating or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the public and private armed vessels of the U. S. to capture and seize on the high seas or elsewhere any ship or vessel which shall have violated any of the provisions of this act, and to send the same into any port of the U. States for adjudication.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by the force of this act, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered by action of debt or by indictment or information, as the case may require, and if recovered in consequence of any seizure made by the commander of any public armed vessel of the U. States, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for the government of the navy of the United States," and if in consequence of any seizure made by any private armed vessel of the U. S. shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the "act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods" and the act in addition thereto; and if otherwise, shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 21 day of March, 1799, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the 3d day of March, 1797, and made perpetual by an act passed the 11th day of February, 1800; and any officer or other person, entitled to a part or share of any of the fines, penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, may if necessary, be a witness on the trial thereof, but in such case he shall not receive any part or share of the said fine, penalty or forfeiture, but the part or share to which he would otherwise be entitled shall belong to the U. States.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the time during which this act shall continue in force, shall not be computed as making part of the term of twelve calendar months, during which goods, wares or merchandize imported into the U. States, must be exported in order to be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on the importation thereof.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the sailing of any private armed vessel duly commissioned by any foreign power in amity with the U. S. nor any vessel of the U. S. duly commissioned by virtue of an act, entitled "An act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods" passed the 25th day of June, 1794, provided always nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for, and the duty of all officers of the customs and revenue officers of the U. S. and they are hereby enjoined, to examine, search, and effectually ascertain, the amount and kind of articles all such vessels about sailing may have on board, so as to prevent their taking any cargo or other lading than the stores, provisions, armament, furniture and equipment, generally proper and necessary for such vessels.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear, on report made to any collector of the customs, by any officer of the customs, revenue officer or other person, that any private armed vessel has on board any article or articles whatever, goods, wares, merchandize, or cargo of any description, intended for trade or traffic with the enemies of the U. S. either directly or indirectly thro' any neutral or other person or persons, or for exportation, it shall be the duty of the said collector, and he is hereby authorized, to seize all such articles, goods, wares, merchandize, and cargo of every description, and to have the same landed forthwith, to be proceeded against as forfeited to the U. S.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That in all such cases it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the U. S. for the district within which the said proceedings shall take place, to proceed in due form of law for the condemnation and forfeiture of the said articles to the use of the U. States.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of condemnation as aforesaid, the captain or other commanding officer and each and every of the owners of such private armed vessels, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars each.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof, until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1815, unless a cessation of hostilities between the U. States and G. Britain and Ireland and their dependencies, shall take place before that day; in which event, or in any other event that shall, in the opinion of the president, render the termination of the embargo hereby imposed compatible with the public interest, the president of the U. S. is hereby authorized to declare by proclamation, that this act is to cease and have no effect.

**Washington Society.**

The stated meeting of the Washington Society of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, will take place on FRIDAY next, the 31st of December, at their hall. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. BY ORDER, OTTOW S. REID, Sec. Dec. 25.