

From the Buffalo Gazette.
TO THE PUBLIC.

As the public anxiety is much excited, on the subject of the evacuation of Fort George and as many have taken the liberty of unjustly censuring General McClure, without knowing the facts, his friends, who wish that the truth may appear, have prevailed on the general to allow the following correspondence and general order to be published. Had the militia remained until their places had been supplied, Fort George would still have been ours, but the fact is otherwise, and the whole disgrace is to be attributed to the conduct of a certain Lt. Col. who was the chief actor, at the head of all mutinies and disaffection in the army, and who appeared to be more engaged in the anticipation of receiving his pay on a certain day, than in persuading his men to remain.

Communicated.
From Gen. McClure to Gen. Harrison.
Fort George, November 15.

Dear Sir—The subject of our conversation this morning has occupied my most serious reflections. The deadly blow heretofore given to the patriotism of our citizens on this frontier, has prepared them for murmur and complaints; those who are now on their march, have left their homes and their business, under great sacrifices, with the moral certainty of being brought into action. The last address which I issued under your directions, and which I am happy to find has met your approbation, gives them reasons for indulging the expectation of service, and they are anxious to drive the enemy from their borders forever. The high character of Gen. Harrison, combined with these circumstances, has excited strong interest in the public mind relative to our operations.

In this peculiar situation of affairs, I feel it to be due to the gallant volunteers and militia, who are assembled and collecting, and to my own reputation, most respectfully to solicit, that if it is not incompatible with your instructions and your better judgment, you will not abandon our projected expedition against Burlington Heights. Such is the anxious wish of the militia, and I have no doubt the soldiers under your command are equally if not more desirous of the employment.

My anxiety on the subject, I trust will excuse the appearance of any disrespect in making this communication, which certainly is far from my feelings. My confidence in the valor, ability and prudence of Gen. Harrison, will dispose me most cheerfully to submit to any arrangements he may be bound to make, however great may be my disappointment in their result.

I have the honor to be with the utmost respect,
Yours obt. servt.
GEO. M'CLURE.
Major General Harrison.

HEAD QUARTERS.
Newark, Nov. 15, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Your letter to me of this morning has been received. I feel most severely the weight of the reasons which you urge for the prosecution of the intended expedition to Burlington. The disappointment however to the brave and patriotic men who have turned out under the expectation of serving their country effectually in the field, at this inclement season, is the most painful circumstance attending it, as I am well convinced from the information received this morning and last evening, that the enemy are removing as fast as possible from the head of the lake to Kingston, which has been left with a very small part of the force that was lately there, and it is more than probable that should we now advance in force, the enemy having now but effective men at Burlington, would destroy the stores which they have remaining there, and retreat too rapidly to be overtaken; there are considerations, however, which would make it extremely desirable to make an exhibition of force in that quarter, but the orders I have received from the secretary at War, leaves me no alternative. Com. Chauncey is extremely pressing that the troops should immediately embark; declaring that the navigation at this season to small vessels is very dangerous. The force at Sackett's Harbor is

The troops at York are all hastening down to Kingston. Sackett's Harbor may be endangered by even a delay of a few days; and should the troops that are here not get down before the lake is frozen, our fleet may be destroyed for the want of their aid. I cannot therefore take upon myself the responsibility of delaying their going west even a day.—Will you be so

good at a private time, to explain the above circumstances to the patriots who left their homes with the intention of assisting me to drive the enemy far from our borders, and assure them that I shall ever recollect with the warmest gratitude, the patriotism they have been pleased to express for me, and their preference of serving under my command.

I will direct payment to be made to the volunteers for rations and forage in coming out.

Accept my best wishes for your health and happiness, and believe me sincerely your friend,

W. H. HARRISON.
Br. Gen. M'Clure.

Head Quarters, Newark,
November 15, 1813.

Dear Sir,
Being ordered to return to the westward, you will be pleased to resume the command, which you received previously to my arrival at this place. The orders which you heretofore have received, will govern you. It will be necessary that you keep a vigilant eye over the disaffected part of the inhabitants, and I recommend that you make use of the zeal, activity and local knowledge which Col. Willcock certainly possesses, to counteract the machinations of our enemy, and ensure the confidence of our friends amongst the inhabitants. It will, however, I am persuaded, be your wish as it is your duty, to guard the latter as much as possible from oppression.

The volunteers which were lately called out, will be retained as long as you consider their services necessary—the drafted militia until further orders are received from the secretary of war.

There can be little doubt of its being the intention of the enemy to send the greater part of the troops which they have at Burlington and York to Kingston, and to make York the right of their line. They may, however, have a small command at Burlington, and those may be so securely posted as to render them safe from any desultory expedition you may set on foot; but it is desirable to have any supplies which they may have collected at _____, in the neighborhood destroyed; and should the success below be not such as to promise possession of the Upper Province, _____ may be destroyed.

Captains Leonard and Reed, or either of them, are appointed to muster your troops when and where you may think proper.

In closing this communication, I should not do justice to my feelings, if I were not to acknowledge the zeal and talents with which you have managed your command. Your conduct appears to me to have been extremely judicious & proper throughout; and your troops exhibit a state of improvement and subordination which is at once honorable to your officers and themselves.

I am, very sincerely,
Your friend and obt. servt.
(Signed) W. H. HARRISON.
Br. Gen. Geo. M'Clure.

Fort George, Nov. 16.

My Dear Sir,
I cannot suffer you to depart from this post, without expressing to you the great satisfaction I have received from our intercourse, and my extreme regret that its continuance has been so short. You carry with you, sir, the highest esteem and the warmest admiration of every officer and soldier under my command who has had an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with you.

Your recommendation will meet with every attention and respect in my power, and I shall only regret that you are not here yourself to execute them.

For the terms of approbation you have been pleased to use in speaking of my conduct, I can tender you only my thanks.

With the warmest wishes for your health and prosperity, and that of your officers, with whom I have had the pleasure of an acquaintance, I remain, with the utmost respect,
your friend and servant,
(Signed) GEORGE M'CLURE.
Maj. Gen. W. H. Harrison.

To the commandant at Erie or to whom it may concern.

The British this morning landed about 3000 regulars, militia and Indians, at Black Rock, and after a severe engagement with the militia, under the command of Maj. General Hall, forced them to retreat to the village of Buffalo; and about sunrise to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The houses in the village were immediately committed to the flames; and about 3 o'clock this afternoon almost entirely consumed. At the same time two large vessels, lying

above Black Rock, were set on fire and consumed. It is the avowed object of the British, as received by good authority, to proceed in a short time to Erie, for the purpose of burning the vessels in that port; and, as an inducement to the Indians to aid and assist them in this nefarious plan, full liberty is given them to plunder, for their own benefit wherever they may go. As the communication from this place to the eastward is entirely interrupted by the said Indians, &c. and as it is important for you to have the earliest information of the above, we recommend to you every exertion to be in readiness, in case of an attempt to burn as aforesaid; and request of you some assistance in men, arms and ammunition, as we have but few arms and no ammunition. The time is alarming! Destruction is the order of the day!

On the retreat from Buffalo, 30th December, 1813.

ISAAC BARNES, Maj. Com. militia near Buffalo.

N. B. Information is just received that the enemy have advanced up Lake Erie 8 or 10 miles, and destroy every thing as they pass.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.
Treasury Department, Dec. 24, 1813.

SIR—The provisions of the act of the 17th Dec. 1813, "laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," of which a copy is enclosed, so far as they apply to ships and vessels, and to exportations that may be attempted by their means, relate to such as are of the following descriptions:

1. Public armed vessels, possessing commissions from any foreign power, which are not affected by the act.

2. Private armed vessels, duly commissioned by any foreign power in amity with the U. States, and also private armed vessels of the U. States, duly commissioned under the act of June 25th, 1812. These are permitted to depart, having on board only the proper and necessary stores, provisions, armament, furniture and equipment, for their cruise; but they are not to take on board any merchandise or cargo of any description, for the purpose of trade or traffic either with the enemy or with a neutral, or for exportation; and the collectors of the customs are authorized & enjoined carefully to examine, search and effectually ascertain that there is no such merchandise or cargo on board, and, if any such be found, to seize it, and cause it to be landed and proceeded against by the district attorney, as forfeited to the U. States.

3. Foreign merchant vessels. These may proceed on their voyage with the cargoes they have on board other than provisions, military and naval stores, at the time they are notified of the act; but they must sail with their officers and crews composed wholly of foreigners, belonging to nations who were in amity with the U. States at the time of their arrival; and they must carry from the U. States no American citizen who shall not produce a passport permitting him to depart, furnished under the authority of the President of the United States. All foreign vessels, therefore, which have on board, at the time when they are notified of the act, (and the collectors are hereby directed to notify them as soon as the act is received) any provisions, military or naval stores, are immediately to reland the same. If they shall have any other cargoes or merchandise on board, they may proceed to sea with them or in ballast; and for effecting the prohibition imposed upon such vessels, against carrying out of the U. States any American citizen, the collector is to cause every such vessel immediately before and at the time of her departure to be carefully searched and examined.—The officers and crew are to be mustered in his presence, or in the presence of an inspector, assigned to attend to that service, and compared with a list to be made out and delivered to him by the master of the vessel for this purpose. The inspector is to remain on board after the vessel is under way to see that no American citizen comes or is taken on board, and, unless there be danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, is to leave the vessel only when the pilot leaves it. The clearance or permit for the departure of the vessel, is to be placed by the collector in the hands of the inspector, and is to be delivered by him to the master of the vessel only when he quits the same; and not to be delivered to him at all, but is to be brought back by the inspector in the

pilot boat, if any American citizen shall come or be taken on board from a boat or in any other manner after the vessel has got under way. Foreign merchant vessels, after being notified of the act, are to take on board no cargo of any description whatever, nor any specie; and the collectors are required to use all the means in their power for detecting any attempt to evade this prohibition, and particularly the attempt to carry away provisions or specie; the last of which from its small bulk, is most liable to concealment and clandestine exportation. In those ports and places where there are banks, it is recommended to the collectors to have an understanding with the officers of those institutions, whose interest is principally concerned that the specie should not be drained from the country, and who, it is presumed, will readily act in concert with the collectors upon this subject. Thro' them, and in every other way in their power, they will endeavor to obtain information of those persons who may have drawn out or collected specie with the probable intent of sending it abroad, that such collection of specie in private hands may be watched, & that if it should be found under the circumstances described in the 10th section of the act, it may be taken into custody, in the manner there pointed out. Foreign merchant vessels arriving in the U. S. after the promulgation of the act, can in no event depart in any other way than in ballast and with their necessary sea stores; as to the sufficiency of which, the collector is in every instance to judge, and take care that under this pretext unreasonable quantities of provisions and necessaries be not taken out of the U. S.

4. American vessels of every description (excepting private armed vessels duly commissioned under the act of June 25th, 1812) which shall be in port at the time when notice of the act is received at the custom house, if they shall have any cargo or lading on board, whether intended for exportation or for transportation coastwise, are either to discharge the same or to give a bond with two or more sufficient sureties, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, not to proceed on the intended voyage or trip, until permitted to do so, agreeably to the provisions of the act. The bond to be thus taken will be of the form annexed marked A. If the cargo is not discharged or the bond given, the collector will take possession of the vessel and cargo, as directed by the 3d section of the act. No vessel or boat whatever (excepting such as shall have received permission under the authority of the President of the U. States as pointed out in the 4th section of the act) can take on board any cargo. This prohibition extends as well to coasting and fishing vessels and boats, as to registered and sea-letter vessels. Vessels licensed for the coasting trade or fisheries cannot depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, and no clearance or permit is to be granted to any vessel excepting to such as may be designated to the collectors, under the direction of the President of the United States, pursuant to the 1st and 4th sections of the act. Under the 4th section of the act, the President authorizes the collectors, and they are hereby empowered to grant permissions 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, in those cases where in their opinion, there is no danger of the embargo being violated. The extent of this permission, in relation to each vessel or boat to which it is granted, both as it respects the articles permitted to be transported, and the limits within which such transportation is to be confined, is to be specified in the instrument of permission to be delivered by the collector to every such vessel or boat, and which will be of the form annexed, marked B. It is to be granted in no case in which the vessel in performing the permitted voyage or navigation, will even for a short space leave what is properly called a bay, river or sound, and be compelled to be at sea; and no permission is to be granted to a vessel or boat in any case, for the transportation of provisions, naval or military stores, or in any part of a bay, river or sound, occupied by the fleets or ships of the enemy, or in which there is reason to apprehend danger of falling into their hands.—Previously to granting this permission, in every case, a bond must be given by the owner, owners, consign-

ee, or factor of the vessel or boat, with one or more sufficient sureties, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each ton of the vessel or boat, as specified in the 4th section of the act. This bond will be of the form annexed marked Bb. A monthly return of all the permissions granted under this authority, thus committed by the President to the collectors, is to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the form marked Ba. Manifests of the cargoes taken on board these vessels each voyage or trip, must be delivered by the masters to the collector or surveyor—and certificates of the landing of the cargoes are to be delivered to the masters on every voyage or trip, if they shall require it, and may be of the form annexed marked C. As many cargoes may both be taken in and landed at places where there is no officer now stationed for receiving the manifests or granting the certificates of landing, it may be necessary, and the collectors are hereby authorized to appoint temporary inspectors at proper places, for the sole purpose of receiving manifests of cargoes, and granting clearances and certificates of landing. Duplicates of all these papers should be sent by them to the collector. It may not be necessary in every instance, that the inspectors should actually be present when the cargo is landed; they may in such cases as shall be directed by the collectors, take as evidence of the fact the certificate of any respectable citizen not interested in the matter. And there may also be situations where such evidence may be received by the collector or surveyor, without the intervention of an inspector. The compensation of the temporary inspectors appointed for these purposes must consist wholly of the fees to which they will be entitled.

On the sale or transfer of any ship or vessel, or in any case in which a new register or licence is to be granted, or when, on the sale of any vessel not entitled to a register or licence, it shall become necessary, by any custom house document, or in any official transaction at the custom house, to recognize such sale, it is made necessary by the sixth section of the act, that a bond with one or more sureties shall be taken, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars or each ton of the ship or vessel, that such ship or vessel shall not, during the continuance of the act, contravene or infringe any of its provisions. The form of this bond, to be executed by the former owner, is given under the letter D.

As clearances of American vessels are expressly prohibited by the first section of the act, unless in cases under the special direction of the President of the United States, which prohibition is repealed in the eighth section, the bonds required in the seventh section, for vessels licensed for the fisheries, or those bound on a whaling voyage, are not to be taken; and vessels of those descriptions are not to be cleared without further provisions and instructions on that subject.

By the tenth section of the act, the collectors are vested with the power to take into custody any of the articles there enumerated, whether on board of any ship or vessel, or in any vehicle used for transportation by land, or under other circumstances which afford reasonable belief that they are intended to be exported; and to hold them until bond with sufficient sureties shall be given for the landing or delivery of the articles in some place of the U. S. whence, in the opinion of the collector, there shall not be any danger of their being exported. The exception of the act, in the seventh section, in which the defence of the collector is to be conducted, if he shall be called upon by any individual to answer judicially for his acts done under this law, is intended to shield him from vexatious and unjust prosecutions. But he is not to proceed under the tenth section of the act to take the articles therein mentioned into his custody, unless there be circumstances other than mere suspicion to induce a belief that a violation of the law is intended. Such may be the information of persons employed to assist in, or intrusted with the knowledge of, the designs of the parties; former violations by them of this law, or of other restrictive laws, or of the revenue laws of the United States; an unusual accumulation of articles in any place; shipments to islands, harbors or places open to the sea, beyond the wants or necessities of those places, &c. A sound discretion must be exercised by the collectors; and it is confidently trusted,

that in no instance will any feelings or any other improper motives produce a procedure that will justly cause for being given such a mode of execution. With such a mode of execution, it is hoped that no person will rise far reporting to the will of the twelfth section of the act, for carrying its provisions into effect, or repressing attempts to oppose it. But if such persons shall at any time be mentioned, and such steps taken in relation to the law, as can only be rectified or repressed by the force of the President of the United States, they are hereby empowered to their aid any of the naval or military forces of the United States, or militia in the service of the United States, that may be within convenient distance as to afford the requisite assistance.

By order of the President of the United States, W. JONES, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Collector of the Customs for the district of _____

MARYLAND GAZETTE
ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY JAN. 15

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

At the commencement of the year we cannot but express our acknowledgments to the subscribers of this paper, for the patronage which we hope, however inconsiderable, has been allowed the liberty of re-appearing in arrears with us, that the duties upon which the paper is published, require that payment should be made annually.

It is hoped this suggestion will be sufficient to ensure a speedy discharge of all debts due the establishment, as our expenses are greatly increased, and it is necessary to meet them. Those indebted for two or more months are particularly requested to remit—Remittances by mail will be thankfully received.

The burning of Newark, by General McClure, has been attended with most disastrous consequences to our citizens on the frontier. We receive it an act every way as base and as foreign from the accented mode of warfare among civilized nations, the destruction of Havre de Grace, to appease the indignation of a people whom his folly had unduly incensed, has addressed to the public, stating the reasons which governed his conduct in this address he has endeavored to throw the odium from his head on that of the secretary. Should he succeed in fixing it on the secretary can no longer expect support in New York in any ambitious schemes. His trip to the north will have been a most unfortunate one to himself, as well as to the State, since he has defeated the expectations of his friends, in almost every respect, and has returned laden with the terms of a great number of his citizens, instead of laurels collected in the frozen climes of the North.

Legislature of Maryland

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. F. M. Hall delivers a message from the President and reports from the Baltimore and Annapolis turnpike, counter to the report of Gerard Snowden, and reads and refers.

The clerk of the senate reads the following communication to the Hon. the General Assembly.

IN COUNCIL,
Annapolis, Jan. 11.

Gentlemen, We have the honor to receive your letter from the Hon. the President, containing a copy of the bill for the relief of Pennsylvania, which is directed to be submitted to you.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to express our respects to you.

Read, Adj. Gen. LEV. WINSTON.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Lusby from the committee on the report of the committee to whom referred the petition of John Allen, of Cecil county,