

...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 annexed section of the act. This bond will be of the form annexed marked B. 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 C. 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, with 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 reason to believe 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 seventh section of the act, in prescribing the mode in which the duties 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 oppressive 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 their restrictive laws; or of the revenue laws of the United States, or an unusual accumulation of articles suitable for exportation in suspicious places; shipments to islands, coast harbors or places open to the sea, beyond the limits or necessities of those places, &c. A sound discretion must be exercised by the collectors, and it is confidently trusted

...in no instance will personal feelings or any other improper motive produce a procedure that will merely just cause for complaint. With such a mode of executing the law, it is hoped that no occasion will arise for resorting to the means placed by the twelfth section of the act at the disposition of the President, for carrying its provisions into effect, or repressing attempts forcibly to oppose it. But if such dispositions shall at any time be manifested, and such steps taken in opposition to the law, as can only be prevented or repressed by the use of force, the collectors, by direction of the President of the United States, are hereby empowered to call 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 such convenient distance as to afford them the requisite assistance. By order of the President of the United States. W. JONES, Acting Secretary of the Treasury. The Collector of the Customs for the district of

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, SATURDAY JAN. 15, 1814.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

At the commencement of the New Year we cannot but express our grateful acknowledgments to the subscribers of this paper, for the patronage afforded. While we hope, however, for a continuance of their favours, we must be allowed the liberty of reminding those in arrears with us, that the conditions 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, inasmuch as our expenses are great, and it is necessary to meet them. Those indebted for two or more years are particularly requested to make payment—Remittances by mail will be thankfully received.

The burning of Newark, by general McClure, has been attended with the most disastrous consequences to many of our citizens on the frontier. We conceive it an act every way as barbarous, and as foreign from the accustomed mode of warfare among civilized nations, as the destruction of Havre de Grace. The general, to appease the indignation of a people whom his folly had injured, and highly incensed, has made an address to the public, stating the reasons which governed his conduct on that occasion. In this address he has endeavored to throw the odium from his own head on that of the secretary at war.—Should he succeed in fixing it there, the secretary can no longer expect to meet support in New York in any of his ambitious schemes. His trip to the frontiers will have been a most unfortunate one to himself, as well as to the country, since he has defeated the expectations of his friends, in almost every respect, and has returned laden with the execrations of a great number of his fellow citizens, instead of laurels collected from the frozen climes of the North.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.
Mr. F. M. Hall delivers a memorial to the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Columbia turnpike, counter to the memorial of Gerard Snowden, and others.—Read and referred.
The clerk of the senate delivers the following communication.
To the Hon. the General Assembly.
IN COUNCIL.
Annapolis, Jan. 4, 1814.
Gentlemen,
We have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from his Excellency Simon Snyder, together with a law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which is directed to be submitted to you.
We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,
LEW. WINDER, Read.
Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.
Mr. Lusby from the committee delivers the following report:
The committee to whom was referred the petition of John & James Allen, of Cecil county, praying

...some immediate relief to their wants occasioned by the confiscations perpetrated by the British at Fredericktown in the spring of 1813, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and find the facts therein stated to be true. While your committee regret that the exhausted state of our revenue, and the pressing calls which are made for defence against the enemy, will not permit the state to indulge in that liberality which the character of the state for humanity and munificence would require, they cannot but express their belief, that some legislative relief should be granted to your petitioners; they therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the aforesaid John and James Allen or to order, the sum of — dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.
By order Wm. K. Lamm, clk.
Which was read.

The report on the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying the erection of a new county, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house concur therein? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hanks, Brown, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnum, Rogers, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Martin, Bayly, Coffman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Leconte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robert Evans, Francis M. Hall, Somervill, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplane, J. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hillery, Robinett, McCulloh, Howard.—47.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Bennett, Samuel Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Forwood, Wm. Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tighman, Mason, Gabby, Saulsbury, Wright.—18.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. On motion by Mr. Culbreth, Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators, and guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons.

Mr. Duvall delivers a bill to enable the president, directors and company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Annapolis, and of the Branch Bank at Easton, to remove said Banks in case of necessity, and for other purposes. Read.
The supplement to the act authorizing appropriations for the penitentiary of this state, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.
The supplement to the act to incorporate certain persons in every Christian Church or Congregation in this State, was read the second time by special order, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative. Adjourned.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Office of the Daily Advertiser, Boston, Jan. 8, 1814.

The brig Ino, Weeks, of 66 days from Delfzyl, (about 60 miles from Amsterdam,) with a full assorted Dutch cargo of sundry merchants in this town, arrived at Portland on Friday last.

A Spanish brig 33 days from the Havana, with a cargo of molasses arrived at Newport on Friday last.

The Swedish brig Gottschalk, 24 days from St. Barts, cargo of cigars, arrived at Bristol, (R. I.) on Friday last.

A brig belonging to Newburyport from North Carolina, with a cargo of rice and flour, passed Falmouth on Friday last, bound into Hyannas.

Swedish ship Neptunus, Eiserman, hence at Amelia Bland, 21 days passage.

The two persons lately committed to the goal in this town for the alleged crime of supplying the enemy with provisions at Provincetown were examined before a special meeting of the District Court this morning, and a bill for High Treason, found against them, they were sent to the goal at Ipswich, there to await their final trial, which will take place in May next, before the District Court, then to be held in this town.

Eight o'clock, P. M.—There is a report in town this evening that Buonaparte has got back to Dresden—how it comes—where it originated—cannot learn—not much reliance is to be placed in it. It may have been circulated for speculative purposes, as a thousand others are with us for the like purpose.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

It is a painful task to publish to the world, incidents of a melancholy character, by which the feelings of a family may be wounded, or its happiness affected; but circumstances sometimes occur wherein imperious duty calls loudly for an exposure, to the end that society, whose interest is paramount to that of a few individuals, may be benefited and protected.—How awful is the consideration of death—but how more than dreadful is the thought of a sinner dying.

Cut off in the blossom of his sin,
"No reckoning made, but sent to his account,"
"With all his imperfections on his head."

These reflections are induced by the fatal occurrence which took place on Monday night last, in the Centre-Square of this city, when a murder of the most flagitious dye was perpetrated. A young man named —, a resident of this city who was by birth —, during the continuance of a snow storm, was assassinated by some person or persons unknown; there was inflicted upon his body with a sword, or some other sharp pointed instrument, upwards of forty wounds. The body of the deceased was discovered on the following morning in a mangled condition, and in that wretched state was conveyed to his house, where an amiable wife, whose anxiety for the nocturnal absence of her husband, who doomed to be doubly embittered by the heart rending tidings of his death, was affectionately expecting his return. Suspicion has attached to two persons, one of them is an officer of the U. S. army, and the other a Spaniard; but whether or no either of the two be guilty, will perhaps best appear after the investigation, which is now pending upon the arrest of one of them, has been completed.

But mark reader!—and remember—that the unfortunate person who has thus been hurried into eternity, was by profession a Gambler—that his intimate associates were Gamblers—that those suspected of his murder are Gamblers. & that the general opinion now is, that the assassination was committed in desperation excited by the loss of money, in revenge of some gaming table affront, or in consequence of a certain knowledge of the deceased having in his possession several hundred dollars. Murder will be developed—The guilty perpetrator of the horrid deed will be betrayed; and will meet the reward which his crime merits. Should the person now under arrest prove to be innocent, he must view his apprehension as a sacrifice made for the public good, and perhaps as a judgment inflicted upon him for his injudicious choice of company and course of life. And we hope that this fatal event may prove a solemn warning to all who are engaged in the vicious habits with which gaming is indispensably connected, to abandon their lawless pursuits, and resort for a maintenance to the labours and arts of honest industry.—And we also trust, that this flagrant breach of the public peace and tranquility, originating beyond all doubt, in the system of gaming which unfortunately in our city, pervades to a disgraceful and alarming extent, may induce our magistrates, civil officers, and virtuous citizens, to use every exertion to suppress gaming, and root out from society those shameless violators of the laws with which it is infested.

JUSTICE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22d, 1813.

From the Manlius Times.

WESTERN FRONTIER.

To the humane and feeling heart, nothing can be more distressing than the information from the west, our principal fortress upon the lines, with an immense quantity of ordnance, arms and ammunition, clothing and camp stores, taken by the enemy; our frontier, for a considerable distance devastated; houses plundered and burnt, & the inhabitants, who were not slaughtered, obliged to fly to the interior, in this inclement weather, to save their lives.—Every reasonable person will be naturally led to inquire from what source these evils are derived? The answer is simple—from those who administer our own government.—

Should this answer prove unpalatable to the war hawks, they are directed to a few of the facts which lead to this conclusion. It is well known, that every exertion has been made by those in power, and their humble followers, to rend asunder the bands of friendship and intimacy which, before the war, connected the inhabitants on this side the Niagara with those residing in the British territory. Although war was declared against the British government, these people, who had been in the habit of neighbourly intercourse, could not see the propriety of entering into the system of trying "which could do the other the most harm," or cutting each others throats. To produce this "happy temper of mind," every stratagem was resorted to by the friends of the war. During an armistice, when our government was pledged not to commit an act of hostility, a militia officer, commanding a post on the Niagara, sent a detachment and took as prisoners of war, a British guard on Grand Island. Sentinels were shot, while doing their duty on the other side of the river, and flags of truce were repeatedly fired upon by our sentinels, when crossing the river. Yet did not these and other outrages excite the enemy to acts of retaliation.

After Fort George was taken by our troops, citizens, whilst peaceably a tending to their business, were seized and sent across the river, and almost at the same instant their property was plundered and destroyed. Those who were paroled, and promised protection, on suspicion of their possessing moveable property, were arrested, and their effects pillaged. Such was the conduct pursued by those who were planted upon the enemy's soil. Yet it would seem that the friends of the war feared that these abuses would not excite in the enemy a disposition to revenge. It seems, likewise, that they were fearful no opportunity would be given for retaliation: when to cap the climax of their folly and villainy, they ordered the village of Newark to be burnt, and withdraw all the troops from that frontier, except about a hundred, who were left for a revenge offering in Fort Niagara! If this last act of barbarity was not committed by order of the government, the life of the officer who committed it, would be but a miserable atonement for the crime.

It will be vain for the blood hounds to attempt to persuade the people, at least those in this part of the country, that the enemy would have burnt Lewiston, had they not been goaded to it by the villany of our own commanders. Look at Ogdensburg, Hamilton, and the other villages upon the St. Lawrence. Every building upon that river has been at the mercy of the same enemy, since he took possession of Ogdensburg last winter—yet there has been no burning or plundering private property—Even after Wilkinson had passed a large army down the river for Montreal, leaving these villages defenceless, the enemy came across and took what public property they could find, but spared all other. If we look at the Niagara frontier, we shall also find that the enemy have had the power to destroy every village upon that river, almost every day since the declaration of war. Last spring, they took our guard and the public property at Schlosser—they also took possession of Black Rock—but so far from injuring private property, they respected the buildings of Peter B. Porter, than whom no person is more obnoxious to the Canadians.—That Newark was burnt for the purpose of enraging the enemy, and exciting them to some act of revenge, is my firm belief, in order to raise a war spirit in the inhabitants of this district.—We shall now see in the war papers, *Massacre, Burning, Plundering, Scalping, British Cruelty, Indian Allies, Extermination and Revenge* in glaring CAPITALS, in every paragraph that shall issue from these corrupted presses.—But it will not answer the purpose. We all know the object of those who have brought this accursed war upon the country. We all know the arts that have been used to bring these distresses upon this frontier. We know that after raising the indignation of the enemy, by almost every act of barbarity, our troops were criminally withdrawn, not leaving enough even to garrison Niagara, thereby devoting to certain destruction our helpless inhabitants.

At the time Lewiston was burnt, the inhabitants, imploring the enemy not to destroy their property, received this emphatic answer, pointing to the still smoking ruins—"LOOK AT NEWARK."

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to call and settle their accounts, if not suits will be commenced prior to the sitting of the next county court. The subscriber is next authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
JOHN CHILDS.
January 15.

Books, Stationary, &c.

GEORGE SHAW,

HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----|------------------------------------|---|
| Burke's works | 6 | Christian Morals | 2 |
| Swift's do | 24 | by H. Moore | |
| Johnson's do | 12 | Practical Piety | |
| Pope's do | 10 | by H. Moore | |
| Addison's do | 6 | Prayer Books, of various editions, | |
| Goldsmith's do | 6 | from \$1 to \$ 50 | |
| The Spectator | 10 | Dish's Horseley's | |
| Beattie's works | 10 | Sermons | |
| Plowden's Hist. | 6 | Dr. Watt's do | |
| of Ireland | | Satan's Devices | |
| Scott's Poems, | 5 | Exposed | |
| elegantly bd. | | Beattie's Evidences | |
| Milton's works | 2 | of the Christian Religion | |
| elegantly bd. | | Paley's Natural | |
| Thomson's | | Theology | |
| Young's | | Paley's Sermons | |
| Akenside's | | Blossie's Universal | |
| Hayley's | | Geography, | |
| The Vision of Don | | 2 vols. with an | |
| Crocker, a new | | Atlas containing | |
| poem | | ing 63 maps | |
| Lord Erskine's | | W. Shakspeare's | |
| Speeches | | plays. (plates) | |
| Memoirs of the | | Rollin's Ancient | |
| life of David | | History | |
| Rittenhouse; | | Bibles, | |
| late president | | Testaments, | |
| of the American | | Hymn Books, | |
| Philosophical | | School Books, &c. | |
| Society | | &c. &c. | |
| Knickerbocker's | | | |
| His of N York | | | |
| (a new edition) | | | |

- ALSO,
- | | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| Super Royal | | Writing Paper. |
| Royal | | |
| Medium | | |
| Demy | | |
| Folio | | |
| Foolscap, and | | |
| Quarto | | |
| Quills of various qualities, from \$1 to \$ 3 a hundred, | | |
| Waters, red and black Sealing Wax, | | |
| Ink Powder, ready made Ink, | | |
| Durable Marking Ink, | | |
| Inkstands, Sand Boxes, | | |
| States and Pencils, | | |
| Best Lead Pencils, | | |
| Cony Books, | | |
| Penknives, Scissors, | | |
| Tooth Brushes, | | |
| Shaving Boxes, Razors and Soap. | | |
- Jan. 15

For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Called "Snowden's Reputation Supported," situated on the head of South river, formerly occupied by Mr. Loit Green, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 70 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will no doubt view the premises. If not sold at private sale before the 1st April next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue. Terms will be made accommodating.—For further particulars apply to
NICHES J. WATKINS, Dist. Ap.
Jan. 15, 1814.

Calvert County, &c.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, True copy, taken from the original, Test. Wm. S. MORSELL, Clk.

CALVERT COUNTY, &c.

October Term, 1813.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.
Test Wm. S. MORSELL, Clk.
January 15

PROFILE ROOM,

AT MR. GRAY'S,
Lower End of Church-street.
Profile Likenesses taken in Colours or Plain, of which a variety of specimens may be seen at the room.
S. DEWEY,
N. B. Attendance from 8 in the Morning till 9 in the Evening.
January 12, 1814.