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THE TERMS

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spiritous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the first section of the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandizes, shall be construed to extend to physicians who keep on hand medicines solely for the purpose of making up their own prescriptions for their own patients, nor shall any physician, surgeon, or chemist, for vending, solely in his practice, medicines to his patients, be subjected to take out license as a retail dealer in foreign merchandize.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where any collector shall have required any physician, surgeon, or chemist, vending medicine exclusively to his patients in his practice, to take out license as a retail dealer in foreign merchandise, every such collector is hereby authorised and required to cancel every such license and to repay any money received for the same, and in every case where the money has not been received, to grant a release for the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the sale or transfer of any still or boiler, or other vessel used in distillation, the right of using the same, during the term for which such license shall remain in force, shall accrue to the new proprietor or possessor; entry of such sale or transfer having been previously made at the office of the collector for the district, by the person selling or transferring the same, and the same having been endorsed on the orignal license.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case a still, boiler, or other vessel used in distillation, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed, the collector for the district wherein the same shall have been situate, shall be empowered, and is hereby directed, to remit such portion of the duties which may have been bonded for the license granted therefor, and shall, at the time of the burning or destruction thereof, remain unpaid, as would have accrued for the time between such burning or destruction, and the expiration of the period for which such license was granted: *Provided*, That previous to such remission, the said burning or destruction shall be verified, under the oath or affirmation of the owner or superintendent of such still, boiler or other vessel, before a judge or justice of the peace residing within the said district: *And provided*, That the said judge or justice shall endorse on said certificate his belief of the facts therein set forth, and that the burning or destruction did not arise from a fraudulent intent to defraud the revenue, and in case of such remission of duties, the license previously granted for such still, boiler, or other vessel used in distillation, shall be of no further avail.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person or persons, to whom a license for retailing may be granted, shall die before the commencement or during the period thereof, the heirs, executors, or administrators of such person or persons shall be authorised to retail under the same; and any person to whom a license for retailing shall be granted, may, on application in writing to the collector for the district, have the same transferred to any other person in the same collection district; in which several cases it shall be the duty of the collector to endorse on the said licenses a certificate of such transfer, without which certificate this provision shall be of no avail.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person or persons to whom a license for employing a still in distilling spirituous liquors may be granted, shall die before the commencement or during the period thereof, the heirs, executors or administrators of such person or persons, shall be authorised to employ the same for the unexpired period of such license: —*Provided*, an application previous to using the same be made in writing by the said heirs, executors or administrators to the collector for the district, and that a certificate of such transfer be endorsed thereon by him, without which certificate this provision shall be of no avail.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person to whom a license for retailing may have been granted, to produce and exhibit the same on the demand of the collector for the district made at the place of retailing, for refusing to do which said person shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the sickness or temporary inability of a collector to discharge such of his duties as cannot under existing laws be discharged by a deputy, they may be devolved by him on a deputy:—*Provided*, Information thereof be immediately communicated to the commissioner of the revenue, and the same shall be approved by him: *And provided*, That the responsibility of the collector, or his sureties, to the United States, shall not be thereby impaired.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in case a collector shall die, resign, or be removed, the deputy in his service, at the time immediately preceding, who shall have been longest employed by him, may and shall, until a successor is appointed, discharge all the duties of said collector.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters and packets to and from the commissioner of the revenue, of whatever weight, shall be received and conveyed by the mail, free of postage.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

In further addition to an act, entitled "an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the officers of the militia provided for by the act, entitled "an act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," approved May the eighth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and by an act in addition to the said recited act, approved March the second, one thousand eight hundred and three, there shall be to each division, one division inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and one division quarter master, with the rank of major; to each brigade one aid de camp, with the rank of captain; and the quarter masters of brigades heretofore provided for by law shall have the rank of captain. And it shall be incumbent on the said officers to do and perform all the duties which by law and military principles are attached to their officers respectively.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Granting to the President and Directors of the New Orleans Navigation Company and their successors, a Lot of Ground.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States, to a lot of ground in the county of Orleans and State of Louisiana, bounded above the lands of Don Miguel, and fronting on the Bayou St. John, containing one hundred and eighty feet front and five hundred and forty feet back, including the improvements thereon, now occupied by the said company, be, and the same hereby is vested in and conveyed to the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, for the time being, and their successors, for the use and benefit of the said company forever.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines of the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pay and subsistence of the respective commissioned and warrant officers be as follows: A lieutenant other than a master commandant, or lieutenant commanding a small vessel, forty dollars per month, and three rations per day; a chaplain forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailing master, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon, fifty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon's mate thirty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a purser forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a boatswain, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a gunner twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailmaker, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; and that the pay to be allowed to the petty officers and midshipmen, and the pay and bounty upon enlistment of the seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, shall be fixed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, and for the pay of officers, and that the amount of bounties upon enlistment of seamen and marines, shall not exceed for any year the amount which may, in such year, be appropriated for those purposes respectively.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised to make an addition, not exceeding twenty five per cent. to the pay of the officers, petty officers, midshipmen, seamen and marines, engaged in any service, the hardships or disadvantages of which shall, in his judgment, render such an addition necessary.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

When the following letter first appeared in the *American*, doubts were expressed of its authenticity. Upon enquiry, we can assure the public it is a genuine letter, written where and when it purports to have been, and that the opinions of the author are entitled to respectful attention.

In perusing it, the attention will first be drawn to the threatened increase of enemy's force at the north. We have no reason to doubt that with the ability to augment her strength, the disposition to use it will not be lessened. The kind of force mentioned, also, is that which we should have anticipated. YEO placed in the new situation of avoiding battle, and BARCLAY vanquished, would naturally lead to a strong effort to turn the tide against the fortunes of CHAUNCEY and PERRY. The improvement, which we ought to make of the information, cannot be mistaken. As we have uniformly supposed, and as in the end, will be most salutary for our country, we are to win peace by victory. To this end, not merely energy in the field, but union in council, and patriotic union among the people, are absolutely essential. The destinies of our country hang on its own fiat. If we perform the duties and cherish the sentiments of freemen, we shall win a peace which will wear. If we persevere in the ways of faction, our ruin will be but the stroke of justice.

The ill timed, injudicious, every way reprehensible conduct of the Senate, it will be seen, has had its effect in disgracing our councils, and animating the hopes of our enemy. We cannot patiently review it, and reflect on its disastrous consequences. May the concerned make the best expiation to their county, by amendment.

Again it appears the shores of the Chesapeake are threatened. Again, then, let the energy, which shone at *Craney Island*, become the order of the day.—The borderers on the Chesapeake are not in the habit of shrinking or desponding. If invaded, they know their duties; and the enemy would feel that they would perform them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to his friend in this city, dated March 29.

'I much fear from what I am told of your militia army, that there is little room for promotion, for it would appear from what I hear, that the militia, that *great bulwark of the nation* as they say in the Senate, is not very ambitious in that respect; you must get another sort of force or you are gone as a nation.—*The attempts will be made to divide the New England states from the Union as soon as a sufficient force can be withdrawn from the war on the continent.*—There is now a large force afloat for Canada, particularly in sailors and marines for the Lakes; you will have pretty hot times of it next summer, as well in Canada as along shore, the naval force gone and going is immense, so that you may look out for squalls about the shores of the Chesapeake, and that very soon too; as to your negociators, they will return as they came without effecting any thing, even if they were to give up every point you are contending for. War with America, and most inveterate war, is in the mouth of almost every one you meet in this wise and thinking nation; so that you must make up your minds for the worst.——Great hopes and calculations are made on the imbecility of your Councils and the disaffection of the Senate.

Immense quantities of goods are now shipping for Canada, Halifax and New Brunswick, with a view of having them smuggled into the United States, and several of your true blooded yankees are now here, engaged in that *honourable* traffic; and as their Governor will say it is all to assist the righteous cause.——I have of late had a chance of hearing a good deal about this notorious trade.—Several Canadians recently arrived here tell me, that C. is become Governor of Vermont, they can do as they please, both in getting supplies from Vermont as well as getting their British goods smuggled into that State—they say, that some little time before they left Montreal, C. sent into Canada for some few hundred troops to come and make prisoners of a few United States' horsemen, that were placed on the lines, to prevent smuggling, and that they effected their object by carrying off the obnoxious Americans as prisoners, they have also mentioned a number of gentlemen that have been eminently serviceable to them, particularly a Judge F——, of Ogdensburgh. I get these things from them they not knowing who I am, but if things are carried on, as they state so openly, your government should be acquainted with the facts. As respects the state of affairs on the continent you will have the particulars in the newspapers taken out by the passengers in the Fair American, more in detail than I could give in a letter, I will therefore decline saying any thing on that important subject, and subscribe myself yours, &c.'

Among the letters bro't out to N. York from England, by the cartel ship Fair American, Captain Adams, there were, we understand, a great many from American prisoners of war to their friends in this country. A considerable portion of these, in number several hundreds, were written by that unfortunate class of our seamen, who, having been impressed into the British naval service prior to the commencement of hostilities, were, subsequently to that event, discharged from the enemy's ships of war to prison, there to be held until they shall be able to prove, by such evidence as the Government of G. Britain may deem satisfactory, that they are citizens of the U. States. It may be readily supposed that the enemy has given up to the prisoners as few as possible; and there is no doubt that the number thus discharged is much exceeded by those who have been retained to fight the battles of our foe. There occurs scarcely a naval action between a British vessel and one of ours, that we do not hear that some of our citizens have fallen in combat under the flag of the adversary. Three are said to have been slain on board the Epervier, in her late engagement with the Peacock.

The condition of these prisoners in England, is peculiarly hard, and their situation truly affecting. The British authorities, even in ordinary cases, are in the practice of rejecting the most authentic documents that sufficiently establish the character of citizenship, and which have been verified, not only by the minor, but by the higher, magistracy of our country. Indeed, where the applications of our agents in London have been at any time attended with success, the release of our confined seamen has been marked by delays, and by a reluctance, that ill accord with the diplomatic professions of the British government. But, in the case of the unhappy American mariners, whose only relief from the horrors of impressment has been a removal to the miseries of a different kind of incarceration, for *five*, TEN, and TWENTY YEARS! periods for which many of them have been forcibly detained from their homes and their families!—have thinned or annihilated, by death and dispersion, the originally narrow circles of their relatives and acquaintances; so that, in writing for proofs of birth or baptism, supposing they might be availing, they are at a loss to whom to address themselves. We are assured, that most of the letters in question contain, in substance, passages like the following:

"I was impressed in 1793, and on the declaration of war delivered myself up as an American citizen, and expected to return home immediately; but was surprized to find that I was to remain a prisoner until I get papers to prove my citizenship."

"I am here in prison (on board the Crown Prince) after being impressed in 1801. If my mother is living, ask her to go to the custom-house and get me another protection."

"It is so long since I heard from any of my relations, that I reckon they are all dead."

"Sir, I take the liberty of applying to you, not knowing any other person to apply to, to get the proper papers to prove my birth, and send them to R. G. Beasley, Esq. London."

"Bad as this prison ship is, it is a paradise to a British ship of war."

It would be easy, we are informed, to multiply, to the size of a very large volume, authentic extracts to the same effect, from the genuine letters of our ill-fated tars. But it is unnecessary. The letters themselves are finding their way, by means of the mail, throughout the nation, to those, many of whose hearts, if surviving, we may presume, have not been corrupted by the knavery of a.en publications: hearts of mothers, of fathers, of kindred, and friends; hearts that will *feel*; and, although, for the most part, in middling stations of life, will usefully appreciate the preciousness of the rights, for which our country maintains the present contest with Great Britain.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

Albany, 11th May.

To the Editor of the Register.

SIR,

I take the liberty of handing you the following, being a copy of a part of a letter handed me by last night's mail, from an American citizen, now in Halifax, N. S. and which was brought by a passenger in a chibacco boat, from Halifax to Hingham near Boston; the boat came in the short passage of 5 days. Should you think it worthy of a place in your valuable paper, you will please insert it, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

HALIFAX, 1st of May, 1814.

Dear Sir,

"Since I addressed you last, we have had great alterations here, in commercial affairs In consequence of the peace between Spain & France, all kinds of West India goods have taken a rise of at least 33 per cent. and several vessels have left this port for France, under Spanish colors loaded chiefly with sugar and coffee; the former article has risen in 1 week from 8 to 12 dollars; several of those vessels were to be loaded for the U. States, and some of them had begun to load, with English manufactures, and West India produce, but had to unload again in consequence of the Governor's having ordered the collector to clear no vessels (cartels excepted) to any port in the United States.——This was considered by the merchants as an unauthorised act and a meeting of those took place, who waited on his excellency to know his reasons; he informed them, that he had that day received information, from Bermuda, that Admiral Cochrane was to declare the whole of the ports of the United States in a state of blockade, and that an additional naval force was on its way from England, to better enable the Admiral to accomplish this important object.

"The Governor added, that the reasons of this step were two fold; the first was, that the last accounts from his majesty's ministers, (by the last March mail) he had not the least reason to hope, that any peace would result from the negociations at Gottenburgh; and the second was that the naval and military commanders had orders to prosecute the war with the utmost rigor, and had full assurance, that a sufficient force to accomplish every object, in view, should be sent next summer. On the gentleman (who waited upon him) asking if there was not cause to believe that the armistice, talked so loudly of in the American papers, would take place, the Governor smiled, and said, that there was no officer in this country vested with any power to treat with the government of the United States on any such subject; that proposals of this kind, on the part of his majesty, had been treated with indignity by the President of the U. States already; and that the next proposal of that kind must come from him; which, he thought, would, at this time, meet with a very cool reception.

"There were about three hundred sailors left here last week, from St. John's, for the Lakes, of which they make themselves sure this season. There is to be a draft of the militia of this Province early in June, and it is said a bounty of £20 is to be given to every one that will volunteer to go to Canada, to serve six months.

"William Lawson, Esq. of this town, and James M'Bryan, Esq. of St. John's, Newfoundland, and a gentleman from Quebec, left here last week, for Cork, Ireland, on their way to London, in the ship Neptune; they are sent by the fishery committee of this Province, that of Lower Canada, and the Island of Newfoundland, for the purpose of pointing out to his majesty's ministers the necessity of preventing the *Yankees* (as they are called) from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, or beyond a few miles from their own shores. These gentlemen have petitions on this subject, said to be signed by from forty to fifty thousand persons. Ireland is said to have petitioned parliament to prohibit the importing of any salt provisions, in any American vessels, into any of his majesty's colonies.—It is confidently talked of here, that no peace shall be concluded, unless the above requests are granted to his majesty's subjects of Ireland and those provinces. Four Highland regiments were landed here yesterday, from a fleet of transports, which left Greenock in March last."