

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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No. 38.]

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FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION

**Daniel Wells, by Geo. Mack-
enzie**
and
**John Pocock, by Alexander
Briscoe,**
vs.
John Kennedy.

Habeas
Corpus.

The petitioners were infants under the age of 21, but above the age of 18 years, and were apprentices, living on the 10th day of August, 1813, been arrested by a file of armed men acting under the orders of the said John Kennedy, and forcibly carried to camp in the vicinity of this city, and there detained by him; a writ of Habeas Corpus, was on application of the masters of the apprentices, issued to the said Kennedy, by his Honour Judge Bland, commanding him to produce the bodies of the petitioners, with the cause of their capture and detention, on Wednesday the 11th Aug. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House of Baltimore County. In obedience to the writ the defendant (Kennedy) appeared at that time and place with the petitioners in his custody.

In consequence of the want of certain papers, which necessarily formed a part of the return to the writ, and on account of the very great importance of the case, which required that the return should be complete, the case stood adjourned until the 12th August, at 10 o'clock, and the petitioners were remanded until that hour to the custody of the defendant (Kennedy.) On Thursday the 12th of August, the petitioners were brought up by the defendant, who made the following return to the writ, which return was sworn in the usual manner.

RETURN.

The return of John Kennedy, Captain Commanding a Company in the 7th Regiment of Maryland Militia, in his writ of Habeas Corpus to him directed by the Hon. Theodorick Bland, Associate Judge of the sixth Judicial District, commanding him to have the bodies of Daniel Wells and John Pocock, before him at ten o'clock on this day, at the Court House, with the day and cause of their capture and detention.

The said John Kennedy in return said writ saith that the said Wells and Pocock reside in his district, and of legal age to do militia duty, and in virtue of Division Orders from Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, dated August, 1813, which are here annexed (marked A.) and prayed to be taken as part of this return, and of Brigade Orders in pursuance thereof of 7th August, which are also annexed (marked B.) the said John Kennedy was ordered by Lt. Col. Kennedy Long, commanding officer of the 27th Regiment, which are hereto annexed (marked C.) to call out his said Kennedy's militia men on a tour of duty for a week in order to repel a threatened invasion of the state, to commence Monday the 9th August. That compliance with the said Orders, the said John Kennedy, did duly perform, and he and his militia men, as members of his militia company, and to attend at the usual place of meeting of said company, in order to perform said tour of duty. That the said Wells and Pocock did not attend according to said notice, whereupon the said John Kennedy, in virtue of orders from the commanding officer of the 27th Regiment on the 10th day of August, sent a guard, and did on said day take the said Pocock and Wells into custody, in order to command their performance on their part of said tour of duty, which is the cause of the said capture and detention.

On the above return, the case was argued after a few observations by the counsel on behalf of the petitioners, some little discussion took place on the question whether the legislature could ever have intended that the rights of masters

should be infringed by compelling or permitting their apprentices to perform militia duty.

His Honour Judge Bland observed, that the militia laws did not exempt persons above the age of 18 years, even though they were apprentices, from militia duty. That true it was the master had a right to the services of his apprentice, which right he derived from the laws of the state; but that there was a period at which the state had also a right to his services, and that right was paramount to that of the master.

He observed that upon a minute investigation and a careful comparison of all the militia laws, the case was a plain one—it appeared to him to lie in the narrowest limits.

In the act, said his Honour, of May, 1813, chap. 11, sec. 1, there is a provision for calling out the militia by drafts in the manner thereby prescribed, and by the eighth section of the same law a penalty is prescribed for the non-attendance of these drafts. By the 3d sec. of the same law, there is a provision for calling out the militia en masse, or any part thereof, in the case of emergency therein mentioned. Thus it is evident that there are two distinct modes of calling out the militia. By the act of Nov. session, 1814, chap. 182, sec. 31, the militia when ordered out either en masse or in part, by draft, or in any manner that may be directed by the proper military officer in the cases of invasion, or of threatened invasion, are to all intents and purposes subject to the rules and regulations of the Articles of War.

The Judge further observed that it was not for him in his judicial capacity, or for a Court of Justice, to say when such an emergency existed as would require the exercise of the powers vested by the 3d sec. of the act of 1813. The law had vested the military officer with a discretionary power, and subjected him to the controul of the commander in chief. It was simply his duty as a judge to see whether the case before him was fairly within the provisions of that section.

The Judge in conclusion observed that at a crisis such as that contemplated by the law, when the State was actually invaded or threatened with invasion, it could not have been the intention of the Legislature, that an officer was to be delayed until a substitute could be furnished, when, perhaps, the services of every man in the District might be instantly wanted to repel an invasion. At such a crisis, could any reasonable man suppose, that the Legislature intended that judges and Courts of Justice should be employed in uselessly issuing Writs of Habeas Corpus when the enemy might be at our doors?

The Case before me (said the Judge) is brought by the return not only within the spirit but almost within the letter of the law.—The petitioners are properly in the custody of Capt. Kennedy—he had a right to take them by force. Therefore, let them be remanded to his custody.

[A.]—(copy.)

GENERAL ORDERS—3d division.
6th Aug. 1813.

The appearance of the enemy near to the port of Baltimore, makes it my duty as major-general and commanding officer to be prepared to meet any attack which may be attempted. Therefore, ordered, That the Brigade be held in readiness, prepared for action, and that one regiment be drawn forth for one week's service, to be relieved weekly by another, to be encamped near the magazine.

S. SMITH,
Major-General 3d division.
To Brig. Gen. John Stricker, 2
3d Brigade, M. M. 5

[B.]—(copy.)

BRIGADE ORDER—3d Brigade M. M.
Baltimore, Aug. 7th, 1813.

Ordered, That the 27th regiment, lieut. col. Long, encamp on the height near the Powder Magazine, on Monday morning for a week's service—Tents and camp-kettles will be furnished by the state quarter-master, and rations by the contractor, Mr. Robinson.

Col. Long will avail himself of the present occasion, to drill his regiment, which must be commenced at gun-fire and repeated in the evening of each day.

He will make a morning report to the major-general at head-quarters—muster-rolls will be made out by the captains of their respective companies, to which their oaths will be hereafter required.

By order of Brig. Gen. Stricker.
J. CALHOUN, Jr.
Brigade-Major 3d Brigade
(C.)

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

In conformity to brigade orders of this date, you are hereby ordered to notify the men attached to your company to assemble on Monday the ninth inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M. before the theatre, each provided with a blanket and one day's provisions: to be encamped on a week's tour of duty between the Town and Fort.

Punctual attendance in officers and men is at this crisis to be expected, and will be enforced.

By order,
JAS. L. DONALDSON,
Adj. 27th Reg't.

Capt. Kennedy.
The following sections of the act of November session 1811, chapter 182, are those referred to by the Judge as giving the power to enforce the attendance of the militia; the 17th section applying to drafted militia, and the 31st section to all cases when the militia are ordered into actual service.

17. And be it enacted, That in all cases where a militia-man may be draughted to perform a tour of duty under this act, he shall be considered as a soldier, and liable to all the duties of such, unless he shall furnish a substitute; and the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion (as the case may be) to which he may belong, shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of said substitute, and may receive or reject him, at his discretion—May 1813, Chap. 10, Sec. 8.

31. And be it enacted, That when the whole or any part of the militia of this state shall be ordered into actual service, they shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the articles of war, and be entitled to the same pay and rations as troops in the service of the United States are entitled to receive.

At May session 1813, an attempt was made to repeal so much of the Militia Law as subjected the citizens of this State to the rules and regulations contained in the articles of war when called as militia into actual service, and to subject them only to such rules and regulations as should be enacted by the legislature of this state; and a clause to that effect was added to the Act which provides for the calling out and detaching the militia, and was actually passed by the House of Delegates but was rejected by the Senate.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship General Pike, at Sackett's Harbor, 13th Aug. 1813.

"SIR

I arrived here this day with this ship, the Madison, Oneida, Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Ontario, Pert and Lady of the Lake. The Fair American and Asp I left at Niagara. Since I had the honor of addressing you last, I have been much distressed and mortified, distressed at the loss of a part of the force entrusted to my command, and mortified at not being able to bring the enemy to action. The following movements and transactions of the squadron, since the 6th instant, will give you the best idea of the difficulties and mortifications that I had to encounter.

On the 7th, at day light, the enemy's fleet, consisting of two ships, two brigs and two large schooners, were discovered bearing W. N. W. distant about 5 or 6 miles, wind at west. At 5 weighed with the fleet and manoeuvred to gain the wind.—At 9, having passed to leeward of the enemy's line, and abreast of his van ship, (the Wolfe) hoisted our colours and fired a few guns to ascertain whether we could reach him with our shot; finding they fell short,

I wore and hauled upon a wind on the starboard tack; the rear of our schooners then about six miles astern. The enemy wore in succession, and hauled upon a wind on the same tack, but soon finding that we should be able to weather him upon the next tack, he tacked and made all sail to the northward. As soon as our rear vessels could fetch his wake, tacked and made all sail in chase. In the afternoon the wind became very light and towards night quite calm. The schooners used their sweep all the afternoon, in order to close with the enemy, but without success. Late in the afternoon I made the signal of recall, and formed in close order. Wind during the night from the westward and after midnight so squally: kept all hands at quarters and beat to windward, in hopes to gain the wind of the enemy. At 2 A. M. missed two of our schooners—at day light discovered the remaining schrs. to be the Hamilton and Scourge. Soon after, spoke the Gov. Tompkins, who informed me that the Hamilton and Scourge both overset and sunk in a heavy squall about 2 o'clock, and, distressing to relate, every soul perished, except sixteen. This fatal accident deprived me at once of the services of two valuable officers, lieut. Winter and sailing master Osgood, and two of my best schooners, mounting together 19 guns. This accident giving to the enemy decidedly the superiority I thought he would take advantage of it particularly as by a change of wind, he was again brought dead to windward of me. Formed the line upon the larboard tack, and hove to. Soon after 6 A. M. the enemy bore up and set studding sails, apparently with an intention to bring us to action. When he had approached us within about 4 miles, he brought us on starboard tack. I wore & bro't. to on same tack. Finding that the enemy had no intention of bringing us to action, I edged away to gain the land, in order to have the advantage of the land breeze in the afternoon. It soon after fell calm, and I directed the schooners to sweep up and engage the enemy. About noon we got a light breeze from the eastward. I took the Oneida in tow as she sails badly, and stood for the enemy. When the van of our schooners was within 1½ or 2 miles of his rear, the wind shifted to the westward, which again brought him to windward, as soon as the breeze struck him, he bore up for the schooners in order to cut them off before they could rejoin me; but with their sweeps, and the breeze soon reaching them also they were soon in their station.

The enemy finding himself foiled in his attempt upon the schooners, hauled his wind, and hove to. It soon after became very squally and the appearance of its continuing so during the night; and as we had been at quarters for nearly 40 hours, and being apprehensive of separating from some of the heavy sailing schooners in the squall, induced me to run in towards Niagara, and anchor out side the bar. Gen. Boyd very handsomely offered any assistance in men that I might require. I received 150 soldiers and distributed them in the different vessels to assist in boarding or repelling boarders as circumstances might require. It blew very heavy in squalls during the night. Soon after daylight discovered the enemy's fleet bearing north; weighed and stood after him. The winds soon became light and variable, and before 12 o'clock quite calm. At 5 fresh breezes from the north, the enemy's fleet bearing north distant about 4 or 5 leagues. Wore the fleet in succession and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack. At sun-down the enemy bore north-west by north on the starboard tack. The wind hauling to the westward, I stood to the northward all night in order to gain the north shore. At daylight tacked to the westward, the wind having changed to N. N. W. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet, bearing S. W. I took the Asp, and the Madison the Fair American in tow, and made all sail in chase. It was at this time we thought of realizing what we had been so long toiling for; but before 12 o'clock the wind changed to W. S. W. which brought the ene-

my to windward; tacked and stood to the northward; at 3 the wind inclining to the northward, wore to the southward and westward, and made the signal for the fleet to make all sail. At 4, the enemy bore S. S. W. I bore up and steered for him. At 5, observed the enemy becalmed under the land, nearing him very fast with a fine breeze from N. N. W. At 6, formed the line of battle within about 4 miles of the enemy. The wind at this time very light. At 7, the wind changed to S. W. and a fresh breeze, which again placed the enemy to windward of me. Tacked and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack under easy sail, the enemy standing after us. At 9, when within about two gun-shot of our rear, he wore to the southward: I stood to the northward under easy sail—the fleet formed in two lines, a part of the schrs. forming the weather line, with orders to commence the fire upon the enemy as soon as their shot would take effect, and as the enemy reached them to edge down upon the line to leeward. At about half past 10, the enemy tacked and stood after us. At 11, the rear of our line opened his fire upon the enemy: in about 15 minutes the fire became general from the weather line which was returned from the enemy. At half past 11, the weather line bore up and passed to the leeward, except the Growler and Julia, which soon after tacked to the southward, which brought the enemy between them and me. Filled the main-top-sail, and edged away two points to lead the enemy down, not only to engage him to more advantage, but to lead him from the Growler and Julia. He however, kept his wind until he completely separated those two vessels from the rest of the squadron, exchanged a few shot with this ship as he passed without injury to us, and made sail after our two schrs. Tacked and stood after him. At 12 (midnight) finding that I must either separate from the rest of the squadron or relinquish the hope of saving the two which had separated, I reluctantly gave up the pursuit, rejoined the squadron, then to leeward, and formed the line on the starboard tack.

The firing was continued between our two schrs. and the enemy's fleet until about 1 A. M. when, I presume, they were obliged to surrender to a force so much their superior. Saw nothing more of the enemy that night; soon after daylight discovered them close in with the north shore, with one of our schooners in tow, the other not to be seen. I presume she may have been sunk. The enemy showed no disposition to come down upon us, although to windward and blowing heavy from W. The schrs. labouring very much, I ordered 2 of the dullest to run into Niagara and anchor. The gale increasing very much, and as I could not go into Niagara with this ship, I determined to run to Genesee Bay, as a shelter for the small vessels, and with the expectation of being able to obtain provisions for the squadron, as we were all nearly out. The Madison and Oneida, having not a single day's on board when we arrived opposite Genesee Bay. I found there was every prospect of the gale's continuing, and if it did, I could run to this place and provision the whole squadron with more certainty, and nearly in the same time that I could at Genesee, admitting that I could obtain provisions at that place. After bringing the breeze as far as Oswego, the wind became light inclining to a calm which has prolonged our passage to this day. I shall provision the squadron for 5 weeks and proceed up the Lake this evening, and when I return again I hope to be able to communicate more agreeable news than this communication contains.

The loss of the Growler and Julia in the manner in which they have been lost, is mortifying in the extreme; and although their commanders disobeyed my positive orders, I am willing to believe that it arose from an error of judgment, and excess of zeal to do more than was required of them, thinking probably that the enemy intended to

bring us to a general action, they thought by gaining the wind of him they would have it more in their power to annoy and injure him than they could by forming to leeward of our line. From what I have been able to discover of the movements of the enemy he has no intention of engaging us, except he can get decidedly the advantage of wind and weather, and as his vessels in squadron sail better than our squadron, he can always avoid an action—unless I can gain the wind and have sufficient daylight to bring him to action before dark. His object is evidently, to harass us by night attacks, by which means he thinks to cut off our small dull sailing vessels in detail. Fortune has evidently favoured him thus far. I hope that it will be my turn next, and although inferior in point of force, I feel very confident of success.

I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Extract from another of the same date, to the Secretary from Com. Chauncey.

On my way down the Lake I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return from Sacket's Harbour, where I had sent her on the 6th instant, for the purpose of taking up 50 marines. I have brought her back with me to this place, to man the new schooner which will be launched on the 18th.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1813.

PEACE CANDIDATES.

- ANNE ARUNDEL.
BENJAMIN ALLEN,
HORATIO RIDOUT,
DR. ARCHIBALD DORSEY,
M. J. CHARLES S. RIDGELY.
- TALBOT.
Ed. N. Hambleton, Jabez Caldwell,
James Seth, Alexander Hands.
- CAROLINE.
William Potter, John Young,
Richard Hughlett, William McDonald.
- WORCESTER.
E. K. Wilson, R. J. H. Handy,
Th. N. Williams, Littleton Quinton.
- CÆCIL.
William Lashby, Samuel Hogg,
John R. Evans, Robert Evans.
- KENT.
Jervis Spencer, Joseph Brown, 4th
Frederick Boyer, Beddingfield Hands.
- DORCHESTER.
John Stewart, Richard Tootell,
Benj. W. Leconte, Edward Griffith.
- ALLEGANY.
William Hilleary, George McCulloh,
George Robinson, Beal Howard.
- FREDERICK.
John Thomas, Joshua Delaplaine,
John H. Thomas, John Grahame.

But a few years ago, when a war with France was considered inevitable, in consequence of the multiplied outrages these new republicans committed on our rights, the bare mention of an army for defensive operations was a source of much clamour among the patriots who now have the control of our national affairs. Buonaparte, with his mercenary soldiery, landing upon our shores, would scarcely have excited more confusion in the democratic ranks, than did the idea of placing Washington at the head of a small military force. A regular system of opposition was at length organized, as well against him as those measures which he deemed necessary to defend our country against French rapacity and aggression. Evils which could only have being in the disordered brains of speculative politicians, were to be showered in floods upon us, until every thing like freedom and independence was swept entirely away. Those who had fought the battles of liberty were branded as "hoary headed traitors," and every epithet which a fiend like malice could invent against men who had devoted their lives to the service of their country, issued daily from the presses of factionists. Being patronized by ambitious demagogues, by men less concerned for the interests of the commonwealth than for their own aggrandizement, they seemed to vie with each other in every artifice which was likely to produce an effect on the credulity of the people. Neither money nor labour was spared to entice them into the ranks of opposition, and, unfortunately for us all, they succeeded but too well. The army before

mentioned me: a strenuous opposition on the floor of congress, not only on account of the actual expense, which government would be at in supporting it, but on account of the injury the country would necessarily sustain by drawing so many men from the chissel, plough, and other occupations of no less importance. Twenty-five thousand men was at first proposed, and by taking this number of hands from labour, it was argued, "a fatal stroke would be given to the infant manufactures of America." It was calculated that the public lost a dollar per day by the absence of each man from labour, and this, added to the real expense of the army, would amount to twenty millions of dollars. In this estimate arms, accoutrements and ammunition, were not included. It was thought that twelve millions must be paid out in ready cash, and this (said Mr. S. Smith) could not be found. "Annual taxes, to the extent of twelve millions, could not be raised, but the bare attempt to realise them would fill the continent with confusion and distress. An annual loan to that amount would extinguish public credit, and then the Federal machine must stand still, or rather tumble."

These were some of the arguments made use of against an army at that time, and by the same mode of reasoning, and with the same data for our calculations, it would be no difficult matter to ascertain the annual expense of sixty thousand men, which the president has been authorized to raise for the purpose of prosecuting the present war. Nothing further is necessary to ascertain this than a simple arithmetical statement, which will produce a sum of fifty-eight millions eight hundred thousand dollars, excluding the munitions of war requisite for so large a force. To this may be added the interest which is daily accumulating on the loans, as well as the vast expenditures occasioned by the volunteers and militia that have been employed in the service of the United States. To these, expenditures and losses may likewise be added many others which have not yet been taken into the account, and which in a national point of view, cannot be viewed as trifling. These are a depreciated revenue arising from foreign commerce, together with losses occasioned by restrictions and captures since the declaration of hostilities. We see that an army, taxes and loans, were odious at that day, and a navy was pronounced as an useless expense. All this parade of national protection was not only considered a great public grievance, but even dangerous to republican liberty. So exquisite was democratic sensibility, that the alarm ringing constantly from the press, soon communicated its influence from one end of the continent to the other. How different is the scene with them at present! An army is authorized with which Cæsar might have enslaved the world; money is appropriated as if our national resources had no bounds; and debts incurred which fifty years of prosperity will scarcely be able to redeem. Industry and enterprise are almost wholly paralyzed by an ambitious project of foreign conquest, and yet these men, who were so clamorous against any preparations for defence against French incursions, can look upon these things with perfect composure. Why this change? Another nation was then our enemy; a nation which has been but too successful in her intrigues with our administration. This has been too often shown to remain any longer doubtful; and the general picture of individual and public distress, now exhibited in consequence of it, is too apparent to escape an unprejudiced eye. To these sufferings there is but little or no prospect of a termination, and they must continue rapidly to increase while we are engaged in this destructive war. Young men are driven into the army, and carried to the field of blood, for the want of other employment, and the militia called from their homes to supply the place of regulars. In fact we might challenge history to furnish a parallel for the present war. Without any ob-

ject that can be obtained by the effusion of blood, we continue to sport with the lives of our countrymen as if they were of no value. To some, the present state of things may be an advantage, but to the nation generally it is a sore evil. If its effects could fall only on its authors, and those who have lavishly proffered their lives and fortunes in its support, others might be satisfied; but this is by no means the case. Patriots by profession often fail to be so in practice. The people themselves must remove the authors of this mischief, and in that way only can they expect to administer a proper antidote to it. Without exertion on their part, without a proper expression of their feelings on this eventful crisis, a worse may ere long blast the independence of their country.

As much of the act "To lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," as relates to Maryland, will be found in this day's paper. The whole amount of what the citizens of this state will be obliged to pay, is one hundred fifty one thousand six hundred & twenty-three dollars ninety-four cents. This, in addition to what the state has already borrowed for the purpose of carrying on this war, and defending itself against farther aggressions of the enemy, will make a pretty handsome sum for the citizens to pay at some future time. The state will ultimately be obliged to tax itself to redeem the debt this war has occasioned, and should both operate upon the people at the same time, they will be apt to think that the sacrifices required are greater than the advantages that can possibly be obtained by the war. The pay-day has not yet come; but when it arrives, we are very much mistaken if our good patriots and war-men do not sing a tune very different from the one we now hear. They will not find it so very pleasant to have a host of tax-gatherers thrusting their hands into their pockets, or find them selling their property under the hammer, to pay their proportion of the war expenses. All this may probably be the case, and that too at no very remote period.

Another opportunity is now afforded the militia from the country of returning to their homes, and the bosom of their families. How long before the same necessity may again exist which called them into service, is very uncertain, but while the war continues they must expect to be thus harassed. A few hours only, with a fair wind, can place the enemy again before our doors, and by the time the militia can conveniently fix themselves in their several employments, they may perhaps be called on to perform another tour of tedious service. Independent of the privations and sufferings they must necessarily experience in their persons, their property, which has already depreciated materially by the war, must suffer by their absence.

The British squadron left their position near Poplar-Island on Monday last, and proceeded down the Bay. While lying near this place they made no attempt to land; but the islands it is expected must have suffered as they went down. The amount which was taken at Kent Island is stated at various sums, but no correct estimate can probably yet be made. The length of time which they supported their troops upon this island, leads us to believe that the losses to its proprietors must have been great, as we have not yet heard of any one's receiving pay for what was taken.

For the Maryland Gazette.
I am a plain man, not much accustomed to put my thoughts upon paper, and surely not qualified to answer all the along which the war-people give us in support of their measures; yet I have a notion that a man of good common sense may judge himself, and therefore need not let these gentry judge for him, what ought to be his opinion of the present war, and its authors. Of the evils of it we are surely able to judge. The loss of a price for our grain; the high price which we are obliged to give for the necessaries of

life, all of them twice as high as they would be but for the war; the heavy taxes which congress has just laid to enable them to carry on this war; the hardships and sufferings to which the militia are subjected in being obliged to do militia duty, (in consequence of our troops being sent to Canada to be butchered, instead of keeping them at home to defend our homes, and our property—These, I say, are evils of which a common man may judge as well as a secretary of state, and which are felt much more sensibly by the poor than they can be by the president and all his officers, who, in truth, having large salaries paid them out of the treasury, do not feel them at all.

Thinking of all these things, I began to think that it would be better for us to take care of ourselves, and vote according to our own interests, without caring so much to please the office-holders, and people who are making fortunes by the war, and are therefore very ready to abuse every body who does not approve of it.

Let us then ask ourselves the question, are we gainers or losers by the war? And, in the first place, as I said before, the war has destroyed all price for produce. If we were at peace, our wheat would bring us at least two dollars a bushel, and this would enable us to buy some comforts for our families; but unless we can sell our wheat and grain, we have not the means of buying even necessaries, without running in debt, without a prospect of being able to pay, and the merchants cannot afford to credit upon such terms. But besides that, we have no money to buy with; let us reflect how every thing has risen in price since the war began. Ask the old woman what she has now to give for sugar, and what it was before the war? How salt sells at this time, and at what price it was to be got when we had peace and a good trade? She will tell us, that all the necessaries of life cost now, more than double of what they cost before the war, and she has been enquiring, and is told, that unless we have peace soon, brown sugar & tea, salt, and every thing else, will be still higher, and these are the blessings of war, and for which we are to continue to vote for war-men. Furthermore, as if it was not enough to lose a good price for our grain, & to have to pay so extravagantly for every necessary of life, we are going to be saddled with taxes without number, in order to carry on the war—and how are we to pay these taxes? Perhaps you will say to the tax-gatherer when he comes to you, you can't pay him, because you can't sell your crop—and if you do, he will tell you that unless you pay him, whether you can sell your crop or not, he must sell your property, your cows and horses, and even furniture, in order to get the money. And shall we consent to have our property sold in order to carry on this foolish & wicked war? Or rather ought we not to insist on an immediate peace, which will procure us all the blessings of which the war has deprived us—a good price for our crops—a reduction in the price of all the necessaries of life, and besides relieve us from the salt-tax, the land tax, the sugar-tax, the whiskey tax, and all the other taxes, which have been laid by congress.

We have now seen some of the evils of the war, and I need not tell you that no one good has been produced by it. How then can we put an end to it? The war-hawks will pretend to say that we can do nothing towards bringing about peace; that an assembly-man will have no vote upon the question of war or peace, and therefore it is of no consequence whether we choose for assembly-men friends of war or friends of peace. But this is all fudge! If we vote for war-men, the war will be continued until the whole country is ruined. On the other hand, if we give our votes to the friends of peace, the great men at Washington will be obliged to put a stop to this war. The war will be continued as long as it is thought to be popular, and the great men at Washington, have no way of knowing it to be unpopular, but by the elections going in favour of peace-men. The people who go to the president, and with whom he talks about the war, are those very persons who are interested in its continuance, and who therefore take care to assure him that the people are fond of the war. If in addition to this, the people choose at their election, men who declare in favour of the war, the president is bound to conclude that it is our wish, that the war with all its evils and distresses should be continued.

But let us choose the friends of peace, and then our rulers will know that we are against the war, and against the taxes which are laid to carry it on; and knowing this, they will set themselves about making a peace in earnest, because they will then know that if they continue the war, when the people by electing peace men show themselves to be against it, they will soon themselves be turned out of office, and lose their fine salaries.

A FRIEND OF PEACE.
For the Maryland Gazette.
I will vote for no man who is in favour of a continuance of the present war, and these are my reasons—

1. I would rather stay at home to mind my own business than to be dragged away to fight the enemy for rascals.

2. I would rather not pay taxes, and by the late laws of congress taxing lands, and houses, sugar, and salt, whiskey and rum, these taxes are only to continue for twelve months after the war—The sooner, therefore, the war is at an end, the sooner we shall get rid of this enormous load of taxes, and a drop of tax-gatherers.

3. I would rather get a good price for my crops than not to be able to sell them at all, and so long as the war lasts no price can be got.

4. I like to buy what I want at a low price, and the war has raised the price of the necessaries of life, such as brown sugar, and tea, which will continue to be very high as long as the war lasts.

5. Those who are in favour of the war, approve of the army being sent to Canada, and think that the militia should fire our shores—Now, I think that I would rather have the army here, and then the militia could stay at home, and would not be obliged to do militia duty.

6. I don't know, myself, and I find no body who is able to tell me what good this war, which has caused so much distress and ruin to the country, is ever to produce. Ask what the war is about, and no body can tell. To be sure the war-hawks will blabber something about essential rights; but ask what essential right, or what right of any kind, is to be secured by the war, and they are immediately puzzled. If they say it is to protect British seamen sailing upon the sea, we must ask them if it be one of our essential rights, to be allowed to harbour runaway seamen, and if it was a right of ours, is it to be secured by a war which deprives us of real rights, the right of giving employment to our own seamen, (now thrown out of employ by the war) the right of going to market with our produce which we can no longer exercise, because we have made war against a nation which can take and keep possession of our waters, and the right of being secure in our property, which we no longer are.

PLANTER.
Extract from "AN ACT to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a direct tax of three millions of dollars shall be and is hereby laid upon the United States, and proportioned to the states respectively, in the manner following:

In the State of Maryland.
On the County of Somerset, five thousand five hundred forty dollars.
On the County of Worcester, five thousand nine hundred ten dollars.
On the County of Dorchester, five thousand five hundred ten dollars.
On the County of Talbot, five thousand one hundred forty dollars.
On the County of Queen-Anne, five thousand six hundred thirty dollars.
On the County of Caroline, two thousand two hundred fifty dollars.
On the County of Kent, two thousand two hundred thirteen dollars and ninety-four cents.
On the County of Cecil, five thousand nine hundred fifty dollars.
On the County of Harford, five thousand three hundred fifty dollars.
On the City and County of Baltimore, forty-eight thousand and eight hundred seventy dollars.
On the County of Anne-Arundel, nine thousand eight hundred ten dollars.
On the County of Prince-George, seven thousand six hundred ninety dollars.
On the County of Calvert, two thousand four hundred fifty dollars.
On the County of St. Mary's, two thousand nine hundred fifty dollars.
On the County of Charles, two thousand seven hundred forty dollars.
On the County of Montgomery, five thousand one hundred ten dollars.
On the County of Frederick, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.
On the County of Washington, seven thousand three hundred dollars.
And on the County of Allegany, two thousand two hundred ten dollars.

From the Plain Dealer.
BLESSINGS OF THE WAR.
As to most of the taxes lately proposed by Congress, it is not easy to calculate what proportion will be upon the different states.—But a direct tax or land tax, by three millions of dollars is to be levied, and has been apportioned among states and the different counties of each state, so that we can tell the fraction what we shall have to pay on that score.

The state of Maryland, on account of the land tax, shall have to pay one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-four cents. But this is not all. Together with the land tax, there comes the tax and with the stamp tax, and the carriage tax, and the salt tax, &c. &c. all of them to fall play on the first day of next. What a fine New-year's shall have.

But that is not all. Here, down to five dollars a barrel of wheat, so that it will not take less than twenty barrels of flour to average to pay for a substitute of the militia, if a man with a business to attend to should be drafted. But if he cannot compass the cash, he will have the fun of marching off and taking out his frolic as a common soldier subject to the art of war, and dancing away to the tune of "spends half a crown a day."

While the people are thus sweating at home, the government are carrying on their projects aboard, and sending their men and money to get possession of the Canada Whistle. The Government continues obstinate and wicked folly, it is clear that if they were to give as much blood and sweat there is now but little chance of their taking Canada at all. They could take it they could keep it, and if they could they would not find it worth the while.

The long and short of the matter, that our rulers are capering in a crazy ridiculous way for which the people must suffer.

From the Ohio Federalist.
If at this time there is aught among us, of which an individual may be justly proud, it is, to call himself a federalist. In fact, there are men of all churches for 12 years the federalists are undergoing a constant purification. The burthen of reproach and persecution has melted down the bulk, and consumed the dross, and remain almost without alloy of office and hope of office. Those who have stood with their faces to the wind, and have not only purged the floor, but have purged the political chaff from them. The swellings of the waters, have so often broken down, that the froth and scum is thrown off, and the drift is laid away. Almost every man fitted up by the political chaff. What will ye give me? I will bargain with them for half a pound of silver.

From the N. Y. Evening THE TAX LAW.
We have this day come for laying and collecting tax.—Our readers may perhaps think they have now got these disagreeable laws; but they will be disappointed. For the relation we will relate a little. A lad who had just turned the age in which he placed in the ranks of the army, was fitted up by his mother with every requisite for a soldier's course, which he was wanted. But the good woman, who had been disappointed sometime or other on a general, endeavor to engage him by telling him, that if he would be a lion, and a wildish, he would have no more dominion over him. The young man marched off, where the comparison was increased in firing. He was given to fire, and he had pulled the trigger; but he did not notice his neighbor's gun, and he fired thro' the day, until twelve cartridges were expended. He was dismissed by his mother, and his mother, who had been disappointed, was as courageous as a sheepish dog, for he had not known, for he had not seen the lad. You have not heard of a man who had been shot. Hand it to me, and I will give you a reward. She said she would be as being the woman, recoiled with

MONITORIAL.

From the (Boston) Daily Advertiser.

THE SATURDAY LECTURE, NO. 18. A Prediction of our Saviour fulfilled.

There is scarcely a more charming and interesting fact in the whole New Testament, than the pouring of the precious ointment on our Saviour's head (Matt. xxvi. 7) connected as it is, with the singular prediction which immediately follows it. "Whosoever this gospel shall be preached in the whole world, this thing, which this woman hath done, shall be mentioned as a memorial of her." Now it has so happened, that the gospel is never preached without the collateral aid of St. Matthew's history, which together with the other writings of the New Testament is considered the text-book of christians; and as the account of this transaction is preserved in that very text-book, the prediction has been literally and surprisingly fulfilled: nay at this very moment, I may consider myself as the humble instrument in accomplishing in part that grateful and benevolent prediction of our LORD; for I most willingly make "mention of this thing, as a memorial" of that pious woman. In her tender and affectionate attentions I trace the characteristic and liberal officiousness of her sex. Every Christian must feel an emotion of gratitude towards her, for trying to soothe his LORD, when anxious and agitated by the near approach of his sufferings. This anecdote is also valuable as it discloses to us a trait of modesty and benevolence apparent in our LORD's answer to his disciples, when they complained of the extravagance of this generous woman. Instead of resenting the want of respect to him which was conveyed in their reproof, he thinks only at first of the distress and confusion into which their rudeness had thrown the woman. "Why trouble ye the woman?" This, however, is but an incidental remark, and is illustrative only of a single instance of that celestial benevolence, which shines in every part of the New Testament, as light darts from every quarter of the sky.

SALEM, Aug. 20.

The following is the order of the FUNERAL of Captain LAWRENCE, and Lieutenant LUDLOW:

The remains of the late Captain JAMES LAWRENCE and Lieutenant AUGUSTUS C. LUDLOW having been obtained from the enemy by a flag of truce commissioned by government, the funeral obsequies will be solemnized and the corpses entombed in Salem on Monday the 23d inst. The procession will be formed at the head of India wharf precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M. under the direction of maj. John Saunders, maj. John Fairfield, maj. Joseph White, jun. maj. John Prince, jun. Gen. David Putman, maj. David Cumming, & maj. Ebenezer Bancroft, marshals for the day; and will pass through a part of Derby-st. Hardy-st. Essex-st. North-st. Lynde-st. Court-st. Church-st. and Brown-st. to the Rev. Mr. Spaulding's Meeting-House, where a funeral oration will be pronounced by the hon. JOSEPH STORY, esq. and the rites of sepulchre performed by the revd. Mr. Henshaw of Marblehead. Capt. Peabody's company of artillery will parade on Washington square, and fire minute guns during the moving of the procession, which will proceed under an escort of Capt. King's company of light infantry, in the following

ORDER.

- 1. Officers of the navy of the U. S.
2. Masonic Societies,
3. Clergy,
4.

- Capt. Hull, Capt. Stewart,
Capt. Bainbridge, Capt. Blakely,
Capt. Creighton, Capt. Parker,
Lieut. Ballard, Lt. Wilkinson,
5 Relatives,
6 Capt. Crowninshield, and ten masters of ships who accompanied him in the flag,
7. Vice-President of the United States,
8. Members of Congress,
9. Judges and other Civil officers of the United States,
10. Officers of the army of the U. States,
11. Marshal of the District,
12. Ministers and Consuls of Foreign powers,
13. Committee of Arrangements,

- 14. Hon. Judge Story, and officiating clergymen (in a carriage.)
15. Governor & Council of the Commonwealth,
16. Judiciary of the Commonwealth,
17. President and Corporation of Harvard University,
18. Members of the State Legislature,
19. Civil officers of the State,
20. Military officers of the State, in uniform,
21. Principal Municipal Officers of the town,
22. Salem Marine Society,
23. East India Marine Society,
24. President, Directors and officers of the respective Banks,
25. President, Directors and officers of the respective Insurance offices,
26. Citizens in general,

All classes of our fellow-citizens for whom places are provided in the order of procession, and all citizens and strangers not particularly enumerated therein, are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements,

J. WHITE TREADWELL, Sec'y.

AUGUST 24.

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES.

Yesterday were entombed in this town, with the greatest respect, the remains of the lamented Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE and Lieut. AUGUSTUS C. LUDLOW. The ceremonies were conducted according to published arrangements. The scene was solemn and impressive. Business was suspended, and the whole town was crowded either to perform or to witness the funeral honors to the fallen heroes. About noon the bodies were removed from the Cartel Henry, manned by Sailors in uniform, rowing minute strokes, the cartel brig, and the U. S. Brig of War Rattlesnake, Capt. Creighton, firing minute guns during their passage. At one o'clock the Procession, consisting of the officers of the United States Navy and Army, the Clergy of all denominations, the different corporate bodies, the several Marine Societies, together with citizens and strangers from Boston and the vicinity, moved under escort of the elegant Company of Light Infantry commanded by Capt. J. C. King. Minute guns were fired during the whole procession by the Salem Artillery under captain Peabody which was stationed on Washington Square. The movement was deeply impressive. The sides of the streets were crowded, and the windows were filled with spectators, and many were on the tops of houses. The tolling of the deep-toned bells—the solemn melody of the music—the slow and melancholy inspiring pace of the procession—the appearance of the sable coffins with their accompaniments—and the awe-striking report of the minute guns, rendered the whole a scene of solemn woe. Two hours elapsed while the procession was moving to the Church; and the multitude was so great, that a small part only could be accommodated to hear the Eulogy by the Hon. Judge Story. After the Orator had concluded, the bodies were entombed with the customary military and masonic ceremonies. The Church was shrouded in the sable habiliments of woe, and the sacred services of religion, and the music, were appropriate.

During the day, our own as well as the Neutral merchant vessels in the harbour wore their colors at half mast.

In the procession were several officers of high military rank. Maj. Gen. H. Dearborn.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Cushing, &c.

We have understood that the remains are to be re-embarked in the Cartel Henry, and carried to New York, and there to be at the disposal of their respective relatives.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE.

We are authorised to state from a source which precludes all doubt that Edward N. Cox, Esq. Brother-in-law of Captain Lawrence, has proceeded to Salem for the purpose of receiving and conveying to this city the body of that beloved and universally lamented Hero. From the same source we are also assured, that it is the intention of the Naval Officers on this station, although few in numbers, to render all military honors in their power to the remains of a brother whose nobleness of soul & goodness of heart have only been equalled by the brilliancy of his achievements and his devotion to his country.

From the Commercial Advertiser. WATER-TOWN, AUG. 21.

On Thursday morning, the fleet under Com. Chauncey hove in sight. Every eye was in expectation of beholding the British fleet in tow; but in this they were disappointed. I will not pretend to repeat the many reports we have in circulation, both at the harbour and at this place, as it respects the conduct of the commodore. Many condemn and many approve his conduct. I believe all agree, that at one time the commodore had a favourable opportunity to bring the British to an engagement. On their last cruise our fleet went within 30 miles of Niagara. When off the Ducks they saw the fleet under Sir James Yeo at anchor. On the approach of the American squadron, the British weighed and stood out for our fleet, but keeping the weather gage, the commodore would not engage. The British fleet had returned to Kingston.

A new vessel was launched on Wednesday last, to be schooner rigged. She is to be called the Sylph. She is a fine vessel and is pierced for 24 guns. This will give the commodore the superiority. It is expected she will be ready to sail on Wednesday next.

Yesterday I had the pleasure to view the fleet. I first went on board the General Pike. She is as fine a vessel of her size as ever floated. She appears to be nearly the size of the Madison. She can bring 15 guns to bear every broadside. The Madison carries carronades. She is a superior vessel of her size. In fine, every vessel in the harbour, is well manned with a crew anxious to try the worst of an engagement. While I was on board the Madison, a sail was discovered standing in for the harbour. In a short time she was ascertained to be a flag of truce. A boat was despatched from the Oneida brig (she being the guard for the day) to meet her. Shortly after the Lady of the Lake got under way, with orders from com. Chauncey to receive the flag; but she had not returned when I left the Harbour. The Oneida's boat which returned, brings the information that the flag was the bearer of a letter from the British commodore to general Lewis. She states that in the late engagement with our schrs. we lost one man.

Yesterday, 2 or 3 lieutenants of the navy sent in their resignations to the commodore.

Your's, &c.

P. S. Since I closed this letter, I have seen the British official account of the late engagement; and have been permitted through the politeness of the hon. Judge Richards, to copy it. You will find it enclosed.

The following is the British official statement mentioned above:—

OFFICIAL.

Head-Quarters Kingston, August 14, 1813.

"By accounts received by his Excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces; from Com. Sir James Yeo, dated off York at half past 1 P. M. on the 11th instant, the following particulars have just been transmitted, of the capture and destruction of 4 of the enemy's armed schooners.

"On Tuesday evening last, the 10th inst. the enemy's squadron under Com. Chauncey, got under way from their anchorage off the mouth of the Niagara River, and with a fine breeze from the eastward, stood towards our fleet, which was becalmed off the port at 12 mile Creek. At sun-set, a fine breeze coming off the land, gave us the wind of the enemy, when our squadron stood for them, on which they immediately bore away from us under as much sail as the schooners could carry to keep up with the larger vessels. The enemy's fleet formed a long line; the Pike, Madison, Oneida, and 6 schooners, two schrs. being placed to windward for the purpose of raking the masts of our squadron, as they should come up. At 11 o'clock got within gun shot of the schooners when they opened a brisk fire, and from their going so fast, it was more than an hour before the Wolf, our headmost ship, could pass them.

At this time the rest of the squadron was between 2 and 3 miles a stern of the Wolf, and on her coming up with the Madison and Pike, they put before the wind and made sail, firing their stern chase guns. Sir James Yeo, finding it impossible to get the squadron up with the enemy, as the Wolf was the only ship which could keep up with them, made sail between them and the 2 schrs. to windward, which he captured, and which proved to be the Julia and Growler, each mounting

1 long 32 and 1 long 12 pounder. Two of the enemy's largest schooners, the Scourge of 10 and the Hamilton of 9 guns, upset on the night of the 9th inst. in carrying sail to keep from our squadron, and all on board perished, in number about one hundred.

By the loss and capture of the 2 schooners, the enemy's squadron has been reduced to ten vessels, and ours increased to 8. It is ascertained that the Pike mounts 28 long 24 pounders and has a complement of 420 men, and that the Madison mounts 22 32 pound carronades with 340 men. Nine boat loads of troops were taken on board the squadron on Monday, for the purpose it is supposed of repelling boarders.

The Wolf has not received any material damage, and not a man was hurt on board. The prisoners were landing from her on the 11th inst. and the damages of the Growler were repairing. She had lost her bowsprit and was otherwise much cut up.

Nothing could exceed the eagerness and enthusiasm manifested by the officers and men serving on board our squadron for a close engagement with the enemy, and the only apprehension and regret expressed by all were, that their opponents though superior in guns, and weight of metal and men, would be too wary to afford them the opportunity of terminating by a decisive action the contest to ascendancy on the Lake.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Saturday the fourth of September next, at 12 o'clock A. M.

The Real Estate

Of the late Nathaniel Allwell, being a tract of land called "Peasly's Lot Resurveyed," containing 300 acres more or less, situate on the north side of Magothy river, and south side of Cornfield Creek, opposite Mr. John Gibson's Mountains. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. Those inclined to purchase are requested to view the premises previous to the day of sale.

Ebenezer Thomas, } Exrs.
Mordecai Stewart, }
Aug. 19, 1813. Sw*

NOTICE.

All persons who have business in the Chancery Office will address their letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county.

JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald and Plain Dealer, and Easton Monitor, will give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and send in their bills to the subscriber for payment.

J. P. H. August 19, 1813.

Advertisement

I certify that no officer of the 36th regiment of U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Henry Carberry, committed the smallest impropriety at my house, that while there their conduct and behaviour was that of gentlemen; they paid for every article furnished them at the price charged, without a murmur or expression of dissatisfaction; that my family and all persons in my house were treated by them with the utmost delicacy and politeness; and I do hereby certify, that any assertion or report to the contrary is a base and unfounded falsehood.

JOHN HUNTER.

August 12, 1813.

In consequence of the unfounded assertions of some malicious persons the officers of the 36th regiment have been under the painful necessity of obtaining and publishing the above certificate which is left with the printer.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when excited. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL,

Washington County, 7 July 15th, 1813. S

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Inquisition held on the body of a certain Richard W. Harwood, of Calvert County, on the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, it was found that the said Richard W. Harwood was murdered by a certain Charles Cox; and it has been represented to me, that the said Cox has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do hereby with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Charles Cox to the sheriff of Calvert county.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

LEVIN WINDER,

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Cox is a man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of fair complexion, light hair and eye-brows, very little beard, and that on his chin (and that white) he is very pigeon-toed in his walk, he has a down look when spoken to, his face is fleshy but not fat, his voice soft and effeminate.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, and Federal Gazette.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

5X

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for letters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

NEW-Books.

GEORGE SHAW,

Has just received the following

NEW WORKS:

A new volume of Burke's Works, never before published, containing essays, letters, &c.

Edwards's genuine edition of The Book, or the proceedings and correspondence upon the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales.

Horace in London, by the author of Rejected Addresses.

The Loyalists, a new novel, by Mrs. West.

Dunne's Hand Book for Rifle-men & Infantry.

Porter's Travels in Russia.

The Edinburgh and London Reviews, in complete sets.

Christian Morals, by Hannah More.

No recommendation of this work will be required by those who have read the author's "Practical Piety." Christian Morals will perhaps be the last work from the pen of this excellent and pious lady. She states in her preface, that it was composed during the hours of pain and suffering, which must excite additional interest in the minds of those who have been accustomed to derive instruction from her pages, to see her precepts exemplified under circumstances so trying, and afflicting.

20.

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1.50 in Boards—\$2.00 Bound.

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Rights and Moths in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS

Taken before the said Committee

July 15, 1813.

the governor and council, which are...
country, and do...
their meetings have generally...
written invitations to those they...
considered so dead to the silent admoni...
and carelessness of their dignity and...
Notwithstanding all these precautions, their...
of rendezvous have been discovered...
by the friends of peace, and their...
proceedings have met with that...
approbrium and ridicule they so richly...
merited. To avoid which in future...
they intend to assemble at the...
midnight hour, in some deserted...
mansion or perhaps in the impervious...
recesses of some forest or swamp, when...
the rest of the creation are bound in...
the slumbers of Morpheus, with their...
centinels and pickets, to avoid all...
fear of detection, there to brood over...
their machinations, and recite the...
goodness and power of the grand...
Emperor and his partizans in this...
country, with none but the surrounding...
woods and doleful sounds to witness. I...
leave the reader to judge for himself, what...
must be the intentions of meetings like...
these, removed from the habitations of...
man to the woods and swamps, the haunts...
of savage wild beasts for concealment. Does...
not this wear in its aspect conviction and...
a sense of shame and guilt? If they have...
nothing but the interest of the country at...
heart, why do they not hold their meetings...
in open day, and give general notice and...
thereby afford the federalists a chance, not...
only of hearing but refuting their...
assertions; but guilt loves darkness rather...
than light. Their views are to cram the...
ignorant with falsehoods and misrepresentations, when...
there is none to detect or refute. It is...
impossible to speak of their conduct in...
their midnight meetings. Their guards and...
pickets were so near to their posts, as to...
prevent all intrusion, and I must content...
myself with speaking of one held in day...
in which Jeremiah Causden officiated as...
spokesman. I scorn to delineate the private...
character of any man, but will shew a few...
of his assertions as a specimen of his...
political. He made no hesitation in...
telling the people the governor was...
striving to withhold the money due for...
militia services as long as possible, with...
a desire of rendering the war unpopular, and...
that he appointed Mr. Meredith, at Easton, as...
regiment of militia accounts only with a...
view of occasioning delay. Was ever...
misrepresentation so plainly depicted upon...
any assertion? Every one who ever read a...
newspaper must know, that no such power is...
vested in the governor, and that it is a...
necessary precaution used by the legislature. He...
told them there was \$1,000,000 appropriated...
to defray the expenses of Elkton exclusively, and...
that he ought to have deposited it in the bank, and...
suffered the pay-master of the regiment to...
have expended what he saw fit, and to have...
sent the remainder, together with the...
accounts, to the governor again, and then they...
would have got their money without any...
trouble or delay. Again—He stated in...
glaring colors the hatred which he said the...
federalists had always manifested towards...
France and their pretended partiality to...
England; and moreover stated, that they were...
willing at any time to plunge themselves...
into a war with France without cause, and...
with reluctance entered the lists with...
Britain. But we have every reason to believe, that...
these misrepresentations will detect themselves, and...
that the peace party will have so great a...
majority this year as to bear down all...
opposition for the future. The gentleman...
need not think to impose upon the people...
of Cecil county by his insinuations against...
the governor; nor by asserting in...
derogation a partiality to Great-Britain, or...
an undue hatred to France. There is too...
much good sense in these honest people to be...
led astray by him, or the puppets of French...
influence. They have not yet so degenerated...
from that patriotism and virtue, that once...
animated a Franklin, a Hamilton, and a...
Washington. Cecil, Sept. 3, 1813.

may apply in moral society, I am not prepared to say; but were it held...
sound doctrine in the political or legislative world, then indeed might...
Hull, Smythe and Porter, be accounted among the most illustrious of...
generals, and Mr. Madison and his colleagues, the most immaculate of...
statesmen. But as I am induced to believe the good people of these states will...
concur with me in the observation, that however intentions may amuse the...
feelings, yet it is actions alone which demand the attention and arrests...
the judgment; for it is evident, had the government of the U. States but...
performed actions and reserved their designs, we, the people, should not...
have had to lament the disgrace that has befallen our arms, nor would they...
have reaped such eternal fame by the brilliancy of their intentions. Let, my...
countrymen, it is time to awake from the lethargy into which we have...
sunk; every art is now practising; falsehood and calumny is disseminated to...
inflame your passions; and nothing however daring, will be left unattempted to...
procure support for the tottering fabric of administrative power. Demagogues...
are daily obtruding their false, but dangerous assertions, with a view to...
entrap the unwary—but when detected and the veil torn away, we shall then...
behold them and their opinions in their true and native deformity. For...
instance, two millions and a half of Americans professing and acting under...
the same principles which conducted you to independence in 1776, are denounced...
in 1813, as traitors to their country for presuming to think for themselves, or...
rather in not thinking and acting as they are directed by those in power. I...
will not insult your feelings by asking if you believe such assertions, but I...
call your attention to the monstrous depravity that could utter such a...
calumny against the patriotism of the nation. Republicans of Maryland—I appeal...
not to your passions, but to your understandings—I beseech you, for your own...
sakes, to open your eyes to the effects of the war. Already have we a treasury...
without a dollar, and an expenditure exceeding four millions a month. Continue...
to support the present administration, and the result must inevitably be...
poverty oppression and disgrace. Ask yourselves what has been their fatal...
policy—you will find they declared war without preparation—that they have...
deprived us of our commerce, and ruined the merchant by asserting his...
rights—they have led our citizens into Canada to fight for the liberties of...
the seas, and have deprived us of the navigation of our own rivers and...
bays—they have rendered the agricultural pursuits of the farmer nugatory, for...
his produce is little better than blank paper in his possession—marauding...
parties of the enemy drive off the cattle from our shores, whilst...
yourselves at the point of the bayonet are taken from your homes and...
families to repel the incursions of a foe whose course is as various as...
the inhabitants of the element on which he floats. The time, I trust, is fast...
approaching when Maryland will show to her sister states that she is...
regenerated, and no longer under the domination of turbulent and...
factious foreigners. Your virtue shall defeat the machinations of French...
influence; for never forget, my countrymen, that Buonaparte has thundered in...
the ears of the men who now hold your liberties in their hands, that "we are...
a nation without honour, without energy, or just political views." Let me...
ask you, if the meanest born American had heard the assertion, would he not...
indignantly have felled the tyrant to the earth? The blood mantles in your...
cheeks while you reply in the affirmative. What then will future ages think, if...
you permit men to have your suffrages who have already disgraced the nation by...
acquiescing in the most outrageous of insults, and tamely submitting to the...
decrees of the French Emperor without a remonstrance. PUBLICOLA.

From the Federal Gazette. COMMUNICATION. An attack, ridiculous as unfounded, has been made by the Editors of the American, upon the conduct of the...
House of Delegates at the late session. The charge rests upon the rejection of the bill for building...
twenty barges, and contains as many absurdities as could possibly have been...
comprised in so short a paragraph. Are the editors of the A-merican so ignorant, as not to know that the general government...
declared war, and that the constitution of the U. S. in that event requires that the...
general government should afford protection and the means of defence to the...
component parts of the confederation? If they did know this, is it candid or...
liberal in them, to censure the state authorities for not doing that which it was...
the duty of the general government to do? It certainly is not. That the constitution...
of the U. States, not only expects that the several states shall be protected in...
time of war, and the expenses of such protection defrayed by the general...
government, but that it imposes that protection as a duty on the administration, no...
man can doubt, who is capable of reading and has ever examined the constitution. Then...
upon what possible principle can the House of Delegates be censured for not...
volunteering their services—for not relieving the administration from the performance...
of its constitutional duties—in short for not expending the public money upon...
objects that belong exclusively to the general government. In truth the House of...
Delegates acted correctly by leaving the subject in the hands of those to whom the...
constitution of the country had confided it. If the House of Delegates had passed...
the bill, the American would have had some cause to complain; and I believe would...
at once have come out and charged the house with an improper, not to say an...
unconstitutional expenditure of public money. Let us to use a common maxim place...
the saddle on the right horse. If any of the constituted authorities of the country...
are censurable for our defenceless situation, and that they are, I appeal to the...
experience of those who have witnessed the smoking ruins of Havre-de-Grace and...
Frederick-Town, those who administer the general government are the persons. They...
had the power of placing the country in a state of defence—the constitution makes...
it their duty to do so—yet regardless of that power and in defiance of that...
duty, they have precipitated us into a ruinous expensive and unnecessary war, and...
then left us entirely at the mercy of the enemy. If 20 barges, as the American...
ridiculously enough to be sure, supposed would have been sufficient for our...
protection, what censure does not the administration deserve for withholding so...
small a force? How can Mr. Madison and his advisers answer to their consciences...
—their country and their God—for such a disregard or neglect of duty—for such a...
niggardly and criminal parsimony? They cannot answer to either the misery they...
have brought upon us, but must stand condemned either as weak, or as profligate...
politicians. BUFFALO, Aug. 24. Our volunteers have some of them returned from Fort...
George, their occupations being of such a nature as to render it difficult to be...
absent from their homes any considerable length of time. A few of the Indians...
have also returned, but in case their services are wanted they will be prompt to...
take the field. Our Indians have certainly acquired the reputation of being good...
soldiers; their conduct is not marked by that savage barbarity which we have...
experienced from those of the enemy. The British army occupy nearly the same...
ground as mentioned in our last. General Wilkinson was in Utica on Wednesday...
last, and will probably this day arrive at Fort George. Between 30 and 40 Light...
Dragoons stationed in this village, passed down on Sunday to join the army. Our readers will perceive that in the extracts of letters from Sackett's...
Harbor, it is stated that the schr. Growler, on Lake Ontario, was sunk by the...
fire of the enemy, but which we suspect, however, is incorrect, for the British...
fleet has been seen from Ft. George since the action, with two additional sail. In our paper...
sometime since, we stated that Mr. N. D. Keep, one of Maj. Chapin's volunteers, was...
taken asleep near Lundy's Lane; but we were misinformed—the fact was Mr. Keep...
was sick, when taken, and unable to make his escape. NORFOLK, Sept. 3. THE ENEMY. Thursday, Sept. 2.—This morning at half past 7, the enemy's shipping in...
Ayuhaven Bay, consisting of thirty one sail, (18 ships, the remainder brigs and...
schooners) were under a press of sail and standing up the bay.—Five ships, the...
headmost of which was adm. Cockburn's, were some distance advanced, and...
appeared to be making for Hampton Roads. Admiral Warren, who led the...
remainder of the fleet, made signals to those ahead, when they tacked about...
and the whole stood down again: At half past 10 they were all at anchor off...
the Light House. The squadron must have received a reinforcement very recently...
as we believe it has at no time been so numerous, particularly in ships. We...
may hourly expect some important movement on the part of the enemy. One...
thing may, we think, be safely relied on, that he will make no serious attempt...
on this place, with his present military force. Friday 3.—Last evening the enemy remained at anchor, having made no...
movement since the preceding report. From an intelligent gentleman who came up...
in the evening, we learn, that the whole force (including the Plantagenet, Dotterell...
and the leader in co. with them) amounts to THIRTY-SIX SAIL, viz. five 74's, 11...
frigates, two transports, nine brigs and 10 schooners, the two admirals lay...
below the rest of the squadron. Two frigates went to sea yesterday morning. Of...
the enemy we have no tidings this morning. Public Sale. THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on Saturday the eighteenth day of...
September, A SMALL PLANTATION, supposed to contain one hundred and...
seventy acres, lying on the left side of the Road from Nottingham to...
Magruder's Ferry, about four miles from either place. The improvements are, a...
small Dwelling-House, Kitchen, and a large Tobacco-House, all in tolerable...
repair. The Land is of good quality, and has plenty of Wood and Timber to...
support it; is well watered, and considered very healthy. The Terms of Sale...
will be easy and accommodating; they will be made known on the day. I will also sell, on the first day of...
January next, A SMALL PARCEL OF LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about...
half a mile below Mount Pleasant Ferry, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Mc-Ceney. The...
Sale for the above property will commence at twelve o'clock on the premises. To...
the purchasers of the property all the right of John Waring, deceased, will be...
conveyed by HENRY WARING. 1w. Sept. 9th, 1813. Notice is hereby given, That an Election will be held in the several...
Election Districts of Anne-Arundel County, on the first Monday in October...
next, for four Delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly of...
Maryland. Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. September 9th, 1813. E Forty Dollars Reward. Deserted from my company, since...
arriving at Annapolis, William Toms, who marched with me from Frederick...
county; it is supposed that he has returned home; he took with him his...
uniform, rifle, and accoutrements. Also Jacob Ringer, Conrad Ringer, and...
Adam Koogle, who were warned in agreeably to law to march to Annapolis, but...
absented themselves. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for each...
Deserter to any person who will deliver them to the subscriber. DANIEL MARKER, Commanding a Rifle...
Company from Frederick County. 3w. Sept. 9, 1813. This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Calvert...
county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in...
Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Yoe, late of...
Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said...
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to...
the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they may...
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given...
under my hand this 23d day of August, 1813. Robert Yoe, Executor. NOTICE. All persons who have business in the...
Chancery Office will address their letters to the subscriber, post paid, at...
Upper Annapolis, Prince-George's county. JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and...
American of Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald and Plain Dealer, and...
Eastern Monitor, will give the above three insertions in their respective...
papers, and send in their bills to the subscriber for payment. J. P. H. August 19, 1813. Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of several writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel...
county court, (returnable to April term last,) and to me directed, will be...
exposed to Public Sale, (at my office in Annapolis,) on Monday the 13th of...
September inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. A Tract of Land Called "Williams'...
Cochran's," lying and being in Elk-Ridge Hundred, adjoining Judge...
Harwood's farm, and containing 200 acres of land, more or less. The...
above is taken as the property of the late Patrick McGill, and will be...
sold to satisfy debts due to Richard Hopkins and wife, and Philip...
Hammond, for the use of Dr. Richard Hopkins. Terms of sale—Cash. SOLOMON GROVES, Sheriff A. A. County. 3w. September 2. Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath taken out...
letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Waring, late of...
Prince-George's county, deceased. All persons having claims against...
said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and...
those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment. Henry Waring, Executor. 4w. Sept. 2. This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained...
from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters...
of administration on the personal estate of Denton Hammond, late of...
Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against...
said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and...
according to law, and those in any manner indebted to make...
payment to Sarah H. Hammond, Adm'r. 3w. Sept. 2. A Cook Wanted. A person residing in Baltimore wants...
to purchase a Negro Woman of good disposition, industrious and...
honest, who has been accustomed to cooking—Any one having such a...
servant for sale, who would be willing to let her be on trial for a...
month, will be informed of a purchaser by applying to the editor. September 2. 4w. For Sale, A NEGRO WOMAN, Aged about 35; she is a good...
Cook, Washer and Ironer! Inquire at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. September 2. 50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from Salubria, near...
Hager's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro...
slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is...
about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than...
the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his...
address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious...
stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was...
raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has...
a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any...
person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken...
out of Washington county. O. H. W. STULL. Washington County, 5 July 15th, 1813. J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as...
Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines So...
justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years...
past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's...
Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's...
Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infalible...
Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's...
Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without...
Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward...
weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's...
Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and...
Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's...
Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's...
Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder. To...
detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper...
the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be...
had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length...
prevents their being here inserted.

POET'S CORNER.

THE WHEELBARROW.

(By Henry Bunbury, Esq.)

With a big bottle nose, and an acre of chin. His whole physiognomy frightful as sin. With a huge frizzled wig, and triangular hat. And a snuff-beanear'd handkerchief tied over that; Doctor Boss, riding out on his fierce Rosinante, (In hair very rich, but of flesh very scanty.) Was a little alarm'd through a zeal for his bones, Seeing Hodge cross the road with a barrow of stones. Hip! friend, roard' the doctor, with no little force, Prithee set down your barrow, 'twill frighten my horse. Hodge as quickly replied, as an Erskine or Garrow, "You're are a d—d deal more likely to frighten my barrow."

Jo-King to Emperor Nap.

My dear brother Nap, I'm o'erwhelm'd with mishap, My fate, without jest, is provoking. In Spain you must know, There's an end of King Jo, Forgrave Spaniards, I had, won't bear JO-KING.

MONITORIAL.

From the (Boston) Daily Advertiser.

THE SATURDAY LECTURE, NO. 19. God in every thought.

Many philosophers, through the proud desire of raising their own species above the level of the brute creation, have taken unwearied pains to find some distinguished mark which nature has placed between those two orders of beings. Reason was for a long time supposed to be this high characteristic, till some unlucky speculator discovered that brutes also often exhibit unequivocal proofs of possessing the reasoning power. Driven from this title to superiority, the defenders of human perfectibility have had recourse to numerous others, but have at last been obliged to come to the conclusion, that religion alone constitutes the essential difference between man and beast. For, attribute to man whatever intellectual power you will, show him capable of relishing pleasures, however refined, still he exercises that intellect; still he enjoys those pleasures, not exclusively, but only in a higher degree. For my part, I can see no difference between the irreligious man, who enjoys what he calls the feast of reason and the flow of souls, but offers up not a single tribute of gratitude to the author of his blessings, and the more sober swine, who thoughtlessly enjoys his daily repasts, forgetting or insulting the hand that feeds him.—It does not alter the argument to say, that their pleasures are very different; so are the pleasures of a fish and a bird very different; they both notwithstanding, remain brutes; both are equally regardless of a God and forgetful of the bountiful giver of all.

It certainly is possible for you to introduce the idea of God into every action and every thought of your lives. Though the task may at first be hard, though you will find whole hours to slip by without once reflecting (oh shameless ingratitude!) on that great being, who is forever present and ceaselessly caring for you, yet begin the duty anew with fresh ardour and more determined earnestness; and your brutal forgetfulness will at length yield to constant and persevering attacks. Often, when you are listless & at irksome leisure, some such artifice as the following will sweeten and animate and consecrate your languid moments. Watch your breath, or mark each silent and faithful pulsation of your blood.—Then reflect that it is God who at first ordained this vital, mysterious, delicate, and complicated machinery, and who still by his gracious power promotes and sustains its operations. The motion of a limb, the glance of an eye, the alteration of posture or even the succession of an idea, is quite enough at any time to provoke wholesome meditation, and remind man of his creator. Say not, that the introduction of so holy and awful an idea into frivolous concerns will debase and pollute it, or will at all diminish a due reverence for God. This is a fatal error. The truth on the contrary, is, that your most trivial actions will by this means be impressed & heightened into excellence. A pin, if dipped in liquid gold, contaminates not that precious metal, but receives in itself a value which no mere polish could bestow. Begin then and consecrate every

fragment of your life to God. It will guard you wonderfully against temptation, it will multiply your joys, diminish your grief tenfold, it will secure you an easy death, and anticipate I know not how much of heaven.

MR. STANFORD'S CIRCULAR TO HIS CONSTITUENTS In the Counties of Wake, Orange and Person, NORTH-CAROLINA. Washington, July 30, 1813.

DEAR SIR, Congress was convened in May, for the purpose of restoring the old system of internal taxes, and having now accomplished that object will terminate their present session on Monday next the 2d of the ensuing month.

The following is a list of the acts imposing those taxes, and others deemed of principal importance according to their titles, to some of which I have subjoined brief abstracts, selecting such as I presumed might prove most acceptable to yourself and neighbours, viz.

An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

An act further to provide for the assessment and collection of internal taxes.

An act laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize.

An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize, and of ships and vessels.

An act laying (stamp) duties on notes of banks, and bankers and certain companies; on notes, bonds, and obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies, and bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

An act laying duties on sugar refined within the U. S.

An act laying duties on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.

An act to raise a corps of seafencibles.

An act authorising the president of the U. S. to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbours of the U. S.

An act authorising a loan of millions and a half of dollars.

DIRECT TAX.

This tax was formerly laid for two, but is now laid for three millions of dollars, and is to be levied on lands, lots, houses and slaves, according to valuation, and of that sum, the law apportions to North-Carolina, two hundred twenty thousand, two hundred thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$220,238 28)—And again apportionments that amount among the counties of the state, to each its due and relative quota according to the rule of distribution adopted by the members of the state.

Thus the quota of this tax assigned to the county of Wake, is six thousand four hundred forty-three dollars and fifty-four cents. 6,443 54

To the county of Orange, seven thousand three hundred six dollars and fifty cents. 7,306 50

And to the county of Person, two thousand eight hundred fifty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents. 2,851 57.

Making in the whole from the direct tax alone an aggregate sum of 16,601 61

The rule granting the proper quota to each county was in the first place, the relative amount of state tax, which each county paid to the state, and so the bill was first reported, but the delegation of the state, not considering this rule as operating a fair and equal distribution among the counties, adopted a mean between the valuation and apportionment made under Mr. Adams' direct tax, and the amount of the state tax as paid by each county, and this mean sum as a rule produces the respective quotas as given, and imposed by the present law. The law, however, provides, that if the legislature of any state should consider the distribution thus made among the counties as unequal or unjust, it may vary and adjust the respective quotas according to any other rule which it may deem more equal and just. And further that any state may pay its quota into the treasury of the U. S. and be thereon entitled to a deduction of 15 per cent. if paid before the first day of May next, and in such case, upon due notice being given to the secretary of the treasury, all pro-

ceedings under this act, within such state, shall cease and determine.

And for the purpose of assessment and the collection of this tax, and the other internal duties, and excises, the several states are divided into districts, and the state of North-Carolina into thirteen, the same with the Congressional districts. To each of these a principal assessor and collector are to be appointed, with power for the greater convenience to subdivide their larger districts into smaller ones, and to appoint their own deputies, being always responsible for their conduct. Assistant assessors are required to be respectable freeholders, and their number, and the number of assistant districts in any state are subject to be reduced at the pleasure of the secretary of the treasury. The people under this act are to give in their taxable property in the usual way, and if they refuse to comply, or give in fraudulent lists, will be subject to heavy penalties. If an individual feels himself aggrieved by the assessment of the assistant, he has an appeal to the principal assessor of the district for justice.

STILL TAX.

This is a tax imposed on the capacity of the still, including the head—or other implements used in lieu of stills for distilling—and the law requires that all owners of stills, or superintendants of stills, intending to employ them after the first of January next, shall first apply to the collector of internal duties for a licence for any one of the periods prescribed for granting licences, and shall on receiving it pay for the same, if the amount of duties should not exceed five dollars, and if it should exceed that sum he will be entitled to a credit of four months upon giving bond and security. And if any one shall use his still or other implements for distilling without such licence after the first of January, he will be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, and double the amount of duties which he would have otherwise had to pay.

The following are the periods for granting licences with their respective rates of duty per gallon:

For a licence to employ a still or stills in distilling domestic materials,

Table with 2 columns: Duration, Cents. For 2 weeks 9, 1 month 18, 2 do. 32, 3 do. 42, 4 do. 52, 6 do. 70, 12 do. 188. For a licence in distilling foreign materials, For 1 month 25, 3 do. 60, 6 do. 105, 12 do. 135.

LICENCES TO RETAILERS.

This tax levies the following annual duties on retail dealers; and in a town containing more than one hundred families the following are the rates:

- On retailers of merchandize, wines and spirits, \$25
Of wines alone, 20
Of spirits alone, 20
Of domestic spirits alone, 15
Of merchandize other than wines and spirits, 15
If in any other place, other than a town of that size.

- On retailers of merchandize with wines and spirits, 15
Of wines and spirits alone, 15
Of spirits alone, 12
Of Domestic spirits alone 10
Of merchandize other than wines and spirits 10

STAMP ACT.

This tax levies on every promissory note or notes payable to bearer or order, issued by any Bank, the following rates of stamp duties, viz:

- On a note not exceeding one dollar, cts. 1
On a note not exceeding two dollars, 2
And so on, at the same rate, up to a thousand dollars, which will pay a duty of \$10
All over that 50
And on any promissory note or notes bonds or obligations to be discounted at Bank, and on foreign and inland bills of exchange, with one or more endorsers at the following rates, viz:
On such note, bond, or Cents bill not exceeding one hundred dollars, 5
On one hundred dollars not exceeding two hundred dollars, 10

*Distillers, however, having a distill licence, may sell liquor at their own distillery and of their own distilling without a retailer's licence provided they do not retail less than five gallons at a time.

And so on, at the like rate, up to eight thousand dollars, which will pay a duty of \$4

All above that a duty of 5

Thus the principal operation will be on Bank Notes and on such notes and bonds of individuals as shall receive the form of negotiable paper. The act, however, provides that all banking institutions may compound with the Secretary of the Treasury for the stamp duties imposed on their notes at the rate of one and a half per cent on their dividends. Their customers are without alternative & will have to provide their stamps for every renewal. In other respects the principal bearing which this act will have upon the more common transactions of life will be in the ease of inland bills of exchange, which are literally nothing more than common drafts or orders for money which if assigned, or endorsed will require to be on stamp paper, if exceeding one hundred dollars.

CARRIAGE TAX.

This is by some esteemed a direct tax and operates only on carriages for the conveyance of persons. The duties on these are laid at the following rates, viz:

- On every coach the yearly sum of \$20
On every chariot or post-chaise, 17
On every phaeton or coach pannelled above 10
On every other four wheel carriage hanging on steel or iron springs 7
On every four wheel carriage hanging on wooden springs—or two wheel carriage on steel or iron springs 4
And upon every other four or two wheel carriage 2

All the above acts are to commence their operation on the first of January next, and except the direct tax, which at present is only laid for a single year, or to continue in force for & during the war in which we are engaged, and for one year thereafter and no longer.

To all those taxes, Sir, thus laid, it is known to you, and to my constituents generally that I have been uniformly opposed, and have done what I could, to save them from the odium, the inconvenience & oppression, which they never fail to bring with them among a free people, and which they have more than once brought with them among the people of the United States. I was present and voted against them when they were resorted to, and found so unwelcome in Mr. Adams' times—and I was also present & voted to do them away when they were so acceptably repealed in the first session of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

It was indeed my misfortune, if misfortune it was, not then to have perceived the wisdom of the war which Mr. Adams waged against France, and his consequent system of taxes and other measures, which grew out of it—and still less have I been able to perceive the wisdom, policy or necessity of the present war against Great-Britain—We had much to lose and nothing to gain.—Whatever may have been the character of the wrongs received (and they are not to be denied or palliated) we were not prepared to redress them by war, and every attempt made on Canada as yet goes to prove it. However fit the occasion for a nation sometimes to call forth its energies & extend its arm to vindicate its rights, and to compel a due degree of justice and respect, the councils of a country may mistake the times;—and let the reflecting statesman contemplate the present awful and convulsed state of the civilized world, and ask himself if our young and once happy country has chosen the fit movement in which to right herself?—to link her destinies in the great contest of belligerent Europe? to give into such wars and expect to recede from them at will? But the die is cast, she has made the attempt and nothing remains to the good citizen but to obey the constituted authorities of his country.—Again we have those old burthens and taxes & it will behoove every one to prepare to meet them and to bear their part; in other words, whether personal service or money contribution be required, all ought to do their duty and to yield a willing compliance, and that every good citizen will thus act his part, there can be nothing to fear. I am well persuaded, in our quarter.

I may add in conclusion, the war continues on the Canada frontier and that no late event has turned up to strengthen our prospect of peace other than that which presented itself through the Russian mediation

at the commencement of the session. The President had before the meeting of Congress, sent commissioners for St. Petersburg, to meet such as Great Britain might send to join them to negotiate and conclude a peace under the auspices of that power. The late rejection of Mr. Gallatin as one of the commissioners by the Senate, it is presumed will materially affect the mission. No news has been as yet received from them; but it seems to remain the more general expectation that some arrangement will be brought about, and peace once more restored.

I am, Sir, Most respectfully, Your obedient serv't, R. STANFORD.

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.—By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantages situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in measure been supplied by the lame and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute controul of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issues of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded.—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied.—If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country. Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send in their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether, or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to a mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Board—\$2 00 Bound.

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the British and Mobs in the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee July 15, 1813.

[VOL. LXXI. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.]

AN ACT

Laying duties on notes of banks, and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, from and after the last day of December next, there shall be collected and paid, through the United States, the several duties following, viz: For skin or piece of vellum, or paper of sheet or piece of paper which shall be written or printed on or either of the instruments writing following to wit:

On any promissory note payable either to bearer or issued by any of the banks, companies, who issue and discount bonds or obligations, either rated or not incorporated, now or may hereafter be established in the United States, any banker or bankers, according to the following scale, viz. If not exceeding one dollar, one cent.

If above one dollar, and not exceeding two dollars, two cents.

If above two and not exceeding three dollars, three cents.

If above three and not exceeding five dollars, five cents.

If above five and not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents.

If above ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents.

If above twenty and not exceeding fifty dollars, fifty cents.

If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, one dollar.

If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, five dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten dollars.

If above one thousand and not exceeding two thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

On any bond, obligation, promissory note or notes not issued by any bank, company, or banker, and discounted by any company, or banker, as foreign or inland bill or change above fifty dollars, one or more endorsements according to the following scale, viz.

If not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

If above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents.

If above two hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, five cents.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten cents.

If above one thousand and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, twenty cents.

If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars, thirty cents.

If above two thousand and not exceeding three thousand dollars, fifty cents.

If above three thousand and not exceeding four thousand dollars, one dollar.

If above four thousand and not exceeding five thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.

If above five thousand and not exceeding seven thousand dollars, two dollars and fifty cents.

If above seven thousand and not exceeding eight thousand dollars, three dollars.

If above eight thousand and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, four dollars.

Provided, That notwithstanding the above, any treasury note issued for the purpose of any act of Congress, or any draft or bill drawn by or for the U. S. or payable at sight upon any bank, or banker as afore-

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1813.

No 34.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

AN ACT

Laying duties on notes of banks, bank-ers, and certain companies; on notes, bonds and obligations, discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies; and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of December next, there shall be levied, collected and paid, throughout the United States, the several stamp duties following, viz: For every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments of writing following to wit;

On any promissory note or notes payable either to bearer or order, issued by any of the banks or companies, who issue and discount notes, bonds or obligations, either incorporated or not incorporated, which now are or may hereafter be established in the United States, or by any banker or bankers, according to the following scale, viz:

If not exceeding one dollar, one cent.

If above one dollar, and not exceeding two dollars, two cents.

If above two and not exceeding three dollars, three cents.

If above three and not exceeding five dollars, five cents.

If above five and not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents.

If above ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents.

If above twenty and not exceeding fifty dollars, fifty cents.

If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, one dollar.

If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, five dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten dollars.

If above one thousand dollars fifty dollars.

On any bond, obligation or promissory note or notes not issued by any bank, companies, or banker as aforesaid, discounted by any such bank, companies, or bankers, and on any foreign or inland bill or bills of exchange above fifty dollars, and having one or more endorsers, according to the following scale, viz:

If not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

If above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents.

If above two hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents.

If above one thousand and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, twenty-five cents.

If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars, one dollar.

If above two thousand and not exceeding three thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.

If above three thousand and not exceeding four thousand dollars, two dollars.

If above four thousand and not exceeding five thousand dollars, two dollars and fifty cents.

If above five thousand and not exceeding seven thousand dollars, three dollars and fifty cents.

If above seven thousand and not exceeding eight thousand dollars, four dollars.

If above eight thousand dollars, five dollars.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to charge with a duty or require to be stamped any treasury or other note issued for the use or benefit of the United States, in pursuance of any act of Congress, or to draft or bill drawn by the treasurer of the U. S. or any check payable at sight upon any bank, company, or banker as aforesaid, or to

charge with a duty any second or other copy of a set of exchange.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in respect to any stamp on any of the notes of the banks or companies aforesaid, now established, or which may hereafter be established, within the U. S. it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to agree to an annual composition in lieu of such stamp duty, with any of the said banks or companies, of one and a half per centum on the amount of the annual dividend made by such banks to their stockholders respectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the several duties aforesaid shall be levied, collected, received and accounted for, by and under the immediate direction and management of the collectors appointed under the act, entitled, "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," within their respective districts, subject to the superintendance, control and direction of the Treasury Department, according to the respective authorities and duties of the officers thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the revenue to cause to be provided so many marks and stamps differing from each other, as shall correspond with the several rates of duty aforesaid; that is to say, one mark or stamp for each distinct rate of duty; with which marks and stamps respectively shall be marked or stamped all vellum, parchment, or paper, upon which shall be written or printed all or any of the several instruments, writings, matters and things, herein before enumerated and charged, according to the nature and description of each of the said instruments, writings, matters and things, as are herein before specified and described; which said several marks and stamps shall be notification or advertisement, to be issued by the commissioner of the revenue and inserted in at least one news-paper printed in each state, and for not less than three months before the said last day of December next, to the end that all persons may have due notice thereof; and which said marks and stamps, or any of them, shall or may be altered or renewed from time to time as the said commissioner of the revenue shall think fit, so that like public notification thereof be made, for a term not less than three months, before such new stamps or marks shall begin to be used.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That when any person or persons shall deposit any vellum, parchment, or paper, at the office of any collector aforesaid, accompanying the same with a list which shall specify the number and denomination of the stamps or marks which are to be thereto affixed, it shall be the duty of the said collector to transmit the same to the office of the commissioner of the revenue, where such paper, parchment and vellum, shall be properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the said collector, who shall thereupon collect the duties, and deliver the vellum, parchment, and paper, pursuant to the order of the person from whom it was received.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed upon any unstamped vellum, parchment or paper, (with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by this act,) any of the matters and things for which the said vellum, parchment or paper is hereby charged to pay any duty, or shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any matter or thing upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, that shall be marked or stamped for any lower duty than the duty by this act payable, or shall write or print or cause to be written or printed on vellum, parchment, or paper duly stamped, any matters or things in respect whereof a duty is payable as aforesaid, at a distance from the said vellum, parchment or paper, with intent again to use the said

stamp, vellum, parchment, or paper, or with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by this act; or shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any matters or things in respect whereof a duty is payable on any piece of stamped vellum, parchment or paper, whereon there shall have been before written or printed any other matter or thing in respect whereof a duty is payable by this act, before such vellum, parchment or paper shall have been again duly marked or stamped according to this act, such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, and in case any clerk, officer or person, who, in respect of any public office or employment, is or shall be authorized or instructed to make, write or print any instruments or writings by this act charged to pay a duty as aforesaid, shall be guilty of any fraud or practice to defraud the U. S. of any duty by this act payable, by making, writing or printing any such instrument, or writing, or causing the same to be made, written or printed upon vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act, (or upon vellum, parchment, or paper marked or stamped with any mark or stamp which he shall know to be counterfeited,) or by writing or printing any such instrument or other writing upon vellum, parchment or paper that shall be marked or stamped for a lower duty as aforesaid, every such clerk, officer, or person so guilty, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall instead of the penalty aforesaid forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and, if an officer of the U. S. shall, in addition thereto, forfeit his office, and be disabled to hold or enjoy the same for the future.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That no instrument or writing whatsoever, charged by this act with the payment of a duty aforesaid, shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court, or admitted in any court to be available in law or equity, unless the same shall be stamped or marked as aforesaid: Provided, That if any such instrument or writing shall have been written or printed upon vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act, or upon vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped for a lower duty than ought to be paid upon the same, then and in such case, it shall be lawful for the person or persons holding such instrument or writing, to pay to the collector within whose collection district such persons shall reside, the duty chargeable by law on such instrument or writing, together with ten dollars in addition thereto, which duty and additional sum of ten dollars such collector is hereby authorized and required to receive, and without fee or reward to endorse a receipt therefor under his hand, upon some part of such instrument or writing, after which endorsement and not otherwise, such instrument or writing shall be to all intents and purposes as valid and available, as if the same had been or were stamped or marked, as by this act required. The sums thus received by each collector in virtue of this section shall be accounted for and paid over in the same manner as other monies received for stamp duties, and in such form and under such regulation as shall be prescribed by the treasury department. And if any person with intent to defraud the U. S. of any sum of monies, directed to be paid by this act, shall counterfeit or forge, or cause or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any receipt or endorsement provided for and directed by this section, or shall utter, pass away, vend or offer in evidence in any court of justice, any such forged or counterfeit receipt or endorsement, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeit, then every person so offending and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be adjudged to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding seven years;

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the last day of December next, no bank or companies aforesaid now established, or which shall be hereafter established, which shall not have compounded for the duty hereby required, shall issue any bank bill or promissory note, unless upon paper duly stamped and whereon the respective duties shall have been paid; and if the officer of any such bank, or any person or persons employed therein, shall thereafter issue any bill or note not duly stamped as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay a fine equal to the value of the bill or note so issued.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall be employed for the marking or stamping of vellum, parchment, or paper as aforesaid, before his acting in the marking or stamping of the said vellum, parchment or paper, shall take the following oath or affirmation: I (insert here the name of the person) do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will according to the best of my knowledge and skill, faithfully, honestly and carefully execute the trust reposed in me, and will truly mark or stamp all vellum, parchment or paper, which I shall be required or directed to mark or stamp, and will render a true and exact account thereof, to the proper officer or officers.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the said collectors shall, from time to time, for the better execution of their several duties and trusts, observe and execute such directions as they respectively shall from time to time receive from the Department of the Treasury, which department shall take care that the several parts of the U. S. shall from time to time be sufficiently furnished with vellum, parchment & paper, stamped or marked as aforesaid, so that the citizens thereof may have it in their election to buy the same of the officers or persons to be employed in and about the execution of this act at the usual or most common rates above the said duty, or to bring their own vellum, parchment or paper to be marked or stamped as aforesaid.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any person other than officers employed in collecting the revenue of the U. S. shall apply to any collector aforesaid at the office of such collector, for the purchase at one time, of any quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, stamped and marked in the manner aforesaid, the whole amount of the duties on which quantity shall be ten dollars or upwards, such collector shall be, and hereby is authorized and required, to deliver to such person such quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, stamped as aforesaid; the said person paying down the amount of the said duties, after deducting therefrom seven and one half per centum on such amount, which deduction the said collector is hereby authorized and required to allow.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That all the paper wanted for the purposes of this act, excepting paper for bank notes, shall be furnished at the expense of the U. S. by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized to employ annually a sufficient sum for that purpose, which sum, as well as an annual sum of twenty thousand dollars for defraying the expenses of dies and of stamping the paper, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall & may be sued for and recovered in the name of the U. S. or of the collector aforesaid within whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint, or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the U. S. States, and the other moiety thereof

to the use of the person who, if a collector, aforesaid, shall first discover, if other than a collector, aforesaid, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the U. S. are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland & the dependencies thereof, and for one year thereafter and no longer.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the U. S. and
President of the Senate.
Aug. 2, 1813—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, who on the first day of January next shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements in lieu of stills used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, or who shall have such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, under his superintendance either as agent for the owner or on his own account, shall before the said day, and every person who after the said day shall use or intend to use any still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, either as owner agent or otherwise, shall before he shall begin to use such still or stills, or other implements in lieu thereof, for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, apply for and obtain from the collector appointed by virtue of the act entitled, "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the collection district in which such person resides [or to the deputy of such collector duly authorized,] a license for using the said still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid; which licenses respectively shall be granted at the option of the proprietor or possessor of such still or stills for the terms mentioned in this act, upon the payment in money by such proprietor or possessor of the duties payable on the said license or licenses according to the provisions of this act, if the said duties shall not exceed five dollars, and if they shall exceed five dollars, on such proprietor or possessor executing and delivering to the collector or to his deputy as aforesaid a bond with one or more securities to the satisfaction of such collector or deputy, conditioned for the payment of said duties at the end of four months after the expiration of the term for which such license or licenses respectively shall have been granted. And the said bond shall be taken in the name of the United States of America, and in such form as shall be prescribed by the Treasury Department. And if any person shall after the said first day of Jan. next, use or cause to be used any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, which shall after the said day have been used as aforesaid, without having a license therefor as aforesaid, continuing in force for the whole time during which the said still or stills or implements as aforesaid, shall have been thus used, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of duties which would have been payable for the term during which such still or stills or implements as aforesaid, shall be

(See last page)

FOREIGN.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

It is confidently reported on the Exchange, that government has recalled Admiral Warren from the American station, and that he is to be replaced by Lord Keith.

JULY 8.

The American envoys have arrived at Copenhagen, to excite new animosities against G. Britain, and the cause of Europe.

[Star.]

We learn with much satisfaction that the plague which has appeared at Malta is not of that virulent kind, that letters from Sicily had led us to suppose.

Lord Cochran has been appointed to the command of the Saturn, and will sail for North America.

JULY 10.

We have news again of Com. Rogers, and we hope that the President will share the fate of the Chesapeake. Com. Rogers was upon the coast of Norway. He took in water at Bergen, and left that place with intention to capture some English vessels from Greenland.

JULY 13.

Two frigates passed Yarmouth yesterday, it was supposed in pursuit of the American Commodore Rogers.

CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE. Despatch of Capt. Brooke, commanding the frigate Shannon.

On board the frigate Shannon, Halifax June 6, 1813.

I have the honour to inform you that on the first of the current month, being off Boston light-house, I had the pleasure to see the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, which we had so long been watching, leave port to give battle to the Shannon.

The firing still continued from the gang way and tops; but within two minutes the enemy was subdued in every direction at the point of the sword.

I have to deplore the loss of many brave men of my crew who died nobly.

My first Lieutenant Mr. Watt, was killed at the very moment he was hoisting the English flag.

Having been wounded myself in the early part of the engagement, in attacking a number of the enemy who had rallied upon the fore-castle, I could do no more than give orders till I was assured our victory was complete.

The enemy has lost about 70 killed, and 100 wounded.

We have about 24 killed, including officers, sailors and marines.

GERMANY.

STRASBURG, JULY 3.

The troops which have passed to Mentz through this place in the course of the last week are numerous. Battalions of infantry and cavalry in the best order, and

great body of artillery. All these troops are with their full complements.

DRESDEN, JULY 15.

The Emperor left this place for Magdeburg on the 13th, after having reviewed the troops under Gen. Vandamme, and had reached Leipzig, and reviewed the troops at that place; he then after 5 hours set out for Dresden and reached Dresden the same night.

The Duke of Vienne, and the Count Narbonne, ambassador of France at Vienna, have been appointed by the emperor his ministers plenipotentiary at Prague.

A convention was signed at Newmark for the continuance of the armistice till the middle of August.

The 7th of July, the Emperor of Austria was within two miles of Prague, where he will tarry sometime.

The French Emperor on the 12th July visited all the fortifications of Magdeburg, which is one of the strongest places in Europe. He left Wittenburg at 3 in the afternoon and reached Dessau in 6 hours, and reviewed the troops at that place.

FRANKFORT, JULY 14.

The number of troops which continue to pass is incredible. Yesterday so much infantry and cavalry arrived as to crowd all the city and villages.

FAVIA, JULY 10.

A numerous convoy of artillery from Turin arrived this day, and will proceed to Verona on the morrow, where it will unite with the grand park of artillery of the army of observation of Italy.

AUGSBURG, JULY 3.

Many columns of French and Italian troops are passing the Tyrol for Bavaria. These troops are accompanied with many regiments of cavalry. The men are excellent and the horses of the best kind.

CUXHAVEN, JULY 8.

An English frigate, 4 brigs and 9 gun-boats attacked the works we have raised. For 3 hours they continued a heavy fire without effect.

Off Flushing, July 7.

The enemy's vessels at Flushing came out this day. If the tide had served we should have had an engagement. Two of our ships and a brig exchanged shots.

HAMBURG, JULY 6.

They continue to work with great activity upon the fortifications, and they have made great progress. Besides the inhabitants and soldiers employed upon these works, they have put in requisition some thousands of peasants on the left bank of the Elbe.

BAMBURG, JULY 8.

Part of the troops expected here have arrived. The infantry are quartered in this city, but under severe discipline. The utmost care is taken for the subsistence of the troops. There is to be established in this neighbourhood, a camp for the second division of the army of observation of Bavaria.

WALLACHIA.

BUCHAREST, JUNE 15.

Mecca and Medina have been reduced to the dominion of the Porte. The rebel Idris Mula, Pacha of Widdin, has been completely defeated, and this fortress, the garrison of which revolted 20 years since against the Ottoman rule, is finally subjected with all its dependent territory, to the Turkish empire.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 22.

M. Molbach, Secretary of the Royal Library of Copenhagen, and M. Professor Widdell Simonson, have undertaken a literary tour, to make some researches into our national antiquities.

JUNE 23.

The gracious reception, with which the Emperor Napoleon has honoured M. de Kaas, the Danish envoy, has procured him a most agreeable sensation.

JUNE 27.

Gen. Schulenberg has been appointed to command the Danish troops, destined to act under the Prince of Eckmuhl.

Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin the American Plenipotentiaries, have arrived in this city.

His royal highness, prince Christian Fredrica, has addressed a proclamation to the nobility of Norway, exhorting them to exercise the most rigid economy in the households, that the poor may not be deprived by the exorbitant price on grain necessary for their subsistence.

JUNE 22.

Since Sunday last, all communication with Sweden has been totally interrupted.

JUNE 29.

The English vessels are seen every day passing between the Islands of Lahand and Fehmern.

JULY 6.

Day before yesterday the seamen of the American armed vessel the Neptune, passed through the city with music and their flags displayed, celebrating their independence, and the late victory in Upper Canada.

JULY 8.

M. le president de Kaas returned last week from his journey to Dresden.

We learn that several valuable cargoes of grain have arrived safely in Norway.

JULY 10.

Some of our gun-boats have driven a frigate of the enemy from her cruising ground off Stralsund.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1813.

PEACE CANDIDATES.

ANNE-ARUNDEL. BENJAMIN ALLEIN, HORATIO RIDOUT, DR. ARCHIBALD DORSEY, MAJ. CHARLES S. RIDGELY.

TALBOT. Ed. N. Hambleton, Jabez Caldwell, John Seth, Alexander Hands.

CAROLINE. William Potter, John Young, Richard Hughlett, William McDonald.

WORCESTER. E. K. Wilson, R. J. H. Handy, Th. N. Williams, Littleton Quinton.

SOMERSET. Thomas Bayly, Esme M. Waller, Henry Long, John Cottman.

CECIL. William Lusby, Samuel Hogg, John R. Evans, Robert Evans.

KENT. Jervis Spencer, Joseph Brown, 4th Frederick Boyer, Bedingfield Hands.

DORCHESTER. John Stewart, Richard Tootell, Benj. W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith.

QUEEN-ANNE'S. Samuel Betts, Gideon Emory, James Massey, Charles Hobbes.

ALLEGANY. William Hilleary, George McCulloh, George Robinett, Beal Howard.

FREDERICK. John Thomas, Joshua Delaplane, John H. Thomas, John Graham.

WASHINGTON. William Fitzhugh, George Brent, Col. Wm. Vanlear, Robt. Hughes.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens, I do declare myself a Candidate, at the ensuing Election, to represent this County in the House of Delegates.

To prevent misrepresentations, I take the liberty to state, that I am an advocate for an honourable peace, but until it can be obtained, I wish the war to be carried on with spirit and with energy.

Chas. Stretet Ridgely. Oakland, 6th Sept. 1813.

The federalists are opposed to this war, because they consider it unnecessary; yet perhaps there is not one of that party who would not advocate "the liberty of the seas," and "free trade and sailor's rights," with as much pertinacity as the most squeamish ad-

mirer of the administration. Their feelings are as acute w - never insult is offered the dignity of their government, or outrages attempted on the rights of their fellow-citizens; but they cannot but deplore that such a temporizing policy should be observed towards one nation, which has for many years continued to shower injury and insult in cataracts upon us, while such an injudicious application of our means has been made use of to obtain reparation from another.

No one denies that G. Britain has committed many aggressions on our rights; but that an honourable accommodation might have been long ago effected, if our government had shown the least disposition to bring it about, is confidently believed by many.

Such being their impressions, it is not strange that they do not enlist into the army with alacrity, and pledge their fortunes to the government in prosecution of its ambitious schemes. Their opposition to such a policy is the result of a settled conviction, that it is destructive not only to the interests, but to that eminent grandeur, which the patriots and heroes of other times acquired for this country.

To establish this "liberty of the seas," and protect sailors and their rights, federalists early laid the foundation of a navy; but this, like many other things which seemed to have utility for their object, was doomed to feel the withering touch of the philosophic Jefferson.

They have ever been the sailor's friend, as well as foremost in providing those means necessary to protect them against marauders of the ocean. In this they sinned beyond forgiveness; for democrats had found out a more economical method of protecting them, viz. to keep them upon the land.

The whole history of their reign is so familiar to every one, and impressed so deeply on his recollection, from the year 1801 to the present time, that little benefit could result from a recapitulation of it. Although they have always professed to be the exclusive friends of the people, and the only asserters of the violated majesty of the nation, yet it would be difficult to tell upon what grounds they establish these extravagant claims.

The address of "The Old Farmer," which appeared originally in the "Weekly Messenger," we conceive better calculated to show the effects of the war, and the present causes of its continuance, than any thing we have seen published. It is entitled to the attention of every candid man, to whatever political party he may be attached, as it contains no unmerited strictures on the conduct of administration, but a luminous exposition of their policy—its language is adapted to the standard of every capacity, however limited, and the truths it contains are so clear, that "he who runs may read" and understand. In proportion to its candour, so much greater ought to be its effects, on the public mind.

The common rant of democratic furiosos, of intriguing but disappointed war-men, is like chaff which is carried away by the wind, in comparison with it. Although it is addressed to agriculturalists rather than to any other class of citizens, yet it is applicable to others as well as them. Could the voice of this "Old Farmer" be listened to with the attention it deserves, a change might be produced in the sentiments of the nation, which would again restore that flourishing commerce, that general prosperity, which in other times gave activity and energy to American enterprise.

The farmer might find an advantageous sale for his produce; the merchant employment for his capital; the sailor 20 or 30 dollars per month for his labour, instead of enlisting into the army for eight; and the treasury a plentiful revenue, which would supersede the necessity of loans and taxes. He would lead the country in the road to an honourable peace, which we believe might be easily obtained, and which would light up joy on the countenances of millions. Let every class of citizens then, whose prejudices have not triumphed over their reason, and led them captive in spite of the warning

voice of experience, attend to the sentiments he utters, for they are founded in truth, which is as stable as the everlasting hills.

WHY ARE WE AT WAR?

I am feeble and old, and as you will perceive, without my telling you, not much gifted with the power of fine writing, being a plain farmer like most of my neighbours, who live round me in the country, I can only express my opinion in a plain simple way, such as may suit a "brother farmer's taste, and I do not expect or wish that people better educated should either read or admire my writings.

Perhaps I may be asked, why I write at all on subjects beyond my reach? I answer, my sufferings and my fears will not permit me to be silent, and as to going beyond my depth, I shall take care to stay only upon what I fully understand.

Even an Old Farmer may sometimes give good advice, which much more learned men would do well to follow, and as to a farmer's honesty, as he has no interest in the misfortune of his country, but both his farm and his labour must rise, stand and fall, with the prosperity of the nation, he is a much more fit counsellor in times of peril and adversity, than soldiers or other military men; than army contractors, public officers, and the thousand other leeches who feed upon the blood of the nation, when it is once set flowing by war.

I intend to give my opinions to my fellow-citizens and fellow-sufferers, on the subject most intimately connected with the present unhappy condition of our beloved country—I mean the war. As age has served to cool my passions, as I hope, experience, its offspring, has enlightened my understanding.

While I intend that my remarks shall be plain and clear, I mean also to be cool and self-collected. I therefore give warning beforehand, to every man who is a warm, obstinate, passionate partizan, whether he calls himself federalist or democrat, or republican, (I don't care for names)—to every man who wants an office more than he wants peace and prosperity, that he had better lay aside my addresses—he will find nothing in them to suit him. I write to the moderate, the dispassionate, the honest of all parties.

The subject of this address is, WHY ARE WE AT WAR? This is a question which I am often asked by my neighbours, and they think because I take the newspapers and read a good deal, and because I have been a delegate in the general assembly four or five years, I must know. Now I have no objection to letting any body hear or see what I do know about it, and though it may not be new to many it may be to some.

I always think it a bad sign of a man's honesty when I find him shifting his ground of argument or complaint against his neighbours. Before the war began, after the settlement of that old affair of the Chesapeake, I never used to hear of any thing but the British Orders in Council, as the grand cause of complaint. I remember well, when Mr. Madison made a settlement with the British minister Esme, there was not a word said about any complaint but the Orders in Council; and I recollect still better than that, Mr. Monroe, our Secretary, by order of Mr. Madison, told Mr. Foster, the very last British minister who was here, that Great-Britain would repeal her Orders in Council, she should have full and free trade as she ever had.

Now, my brother farmers, why should we change our language? It is now said we are at war on account of the impressment of our seamen. The British repealed their orders in council fourteen months ago, and ask, whether the practice of impressing British seamen out of our vessels, is not as old as the French war? I am told—yes. I ask again, were not as many mistakes committed twenty years ago in taking a few Americans instead of English men as there have been of late? I have been told many more.

Farther, did not Mr. Foster, the British minister, fairly offer, if real Americans had been taken in mistake, to get them clear and would give him a list of them? I read in the National Intelligencer, published at Washington, and which is considered the government paper, yet so little in reality did Mr. Madison or Mr. Monroe care about these Americans, who they say

to numerous, and about whom make so much noise to inflate the minds of the people to the pitch for war, that they refused Mr. Foster any such list. It being then settled that war is continued, and all its sustained, merely because G. Britain insists upon taking our seamen when they run away into our service, and because a few instances of mistakes, or in exercising this right have red (which as far as I can learn corrected when proved) I saw after looking as deep as a plowmer could do into the question, gave my neighbours the reason I was opposed to shedding the blood of our true native Americans, depending even one million of dollars instead of forty millions of such a cause. My reasons were, 1. I never could see why we ought not to be as honest to one another as men in their dealings. Now if my neighbour, or his bound apprentice, or his farm, and even my house, take him away, if he takes me there, and allows him more than me for damages if I lose him. Now I never could see a good reason why Britain should take her own sailors out of our chandlers, when her very existence depends upon her sailors being at home. If we were in the same situation, we should not like to reckon, if we were prevented from taking up our seamen, who had away from our country in danger.

2. My second reason against continuing the war on account of the impressment of British sailors, that I find that G. Britain, who offered to place this matter such a footing as appeared to two ministers, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Pinkney, to be both to our advantage to the United States, and that one of these ministers, our Secretary of State, another our Attorney-General, cannot perceive why they should not be satisfied with what was considered so advantageous to two great nations of Mr. Madison's party. I cannot see that there is any justice in continuing a war such honourable and advantageous have been made and obtained.

3. I find, also upon examining that the number of seamen who means so great as has presented; and that in them that have been present, are frequently repeated, and very often indeed the same; that many of these were bona fide Americans, voluntarily engaged to serve British ships, thereby deserting their own country, like the British who have come to this great many of the number signers, with false American commissions; and that by far the number of the real Americans that had been taken, have been real Americans. When I found in my own neighbourhood, and in a single place, having been impressed; and the most honest farmers to make inquiry. I read also the deposition of William I am told is the gentleman in the U. States, who was a democrat, and a supporter of Mr. Madison, and he swore that he has been in business thirty to fifty years, and at 15 or 20 years employed an average three hundred as had only two men in the British, and three by the side that the two impressions escaped very a from all these circumstances, I think my brother farmers ought to conclude, that our country there has been "made wool."

4. I think it important to the country, who are I require for want of information, whether we shall lose more than we shall gain if G. Britain should send her ships shall protect her search and impressment. This will be certain no gain to us; because to the number of our men we employ, will be of their wages—No to fight for that which will injure those for is pretended to be the glory and sides; the glory and sides, they depend almost entirely upon the

to the sen- are founde as the ever- WAR? and as you my telling with the pow a plain far- neighbour, the country, opinion in a as may suit, and I co- people bet- ther read or asked, why I is beyond my sufferings and mit me to be ing beyond my re to say only reason only understand. Even ometime give much more- well to follow honesty, as he misfortune of his farm and stand and fall, the nation, he is seller in times than soldiers en; than army officers, and the ches who feed the nation, when by war. my opinions to and fellow-suf- ject most insti- with the present of our beloved ne war. As ag- my passions, as its offspring, understanding, that my remarks clear, I mean also self-collected. I ning beforehand, is a warm, obsti- artizan, whether federalist or demo- n, (I don't care try man who wants an he wants peace at he had better as—he will find to suit him. I rate, the disposi- of all parties. this address is, AT WAR? on which I am y neighbours, and I take the new- a good deal, and been a delegate to mly four or five ew. Now I have letting any body I do not know is o some. it a bad sign of when I find him and of argument or his neighbour, began, after that old affair of I never used to ing but the Briti- as the grand case. I remember well, ison made a settle- British minister Ed- is not a word said- biant but the Orie- I recollect still be- Mr. Monroe, our Mr. Madison, and the very last Bo- who was here, that would repeal her G- she should have a- as she ever had brother farmers, why our language, I are at war on the- pressment of our- repealed their ordi- thirteen months ago- the practice of impro- amen out of our as old as the Frenc- id—yes. I ask ag- many mistakes com- ers ago in taking Eng- instead of Engli- have been of late I old many men. I not Mr. Foster, if- ster, fairly offer, if- had been taken, I get them clear and- erty, if our govern- im a list of them? The National Intelligenc- Washington, and wh- d the government pap- in reality did Mr. r. Monroe care abo- eans, who they say

to numerous, and about whom they make so much noise to inflame the minds of the people to the proper pitch for war, that they refused to give Mr. Foster any such list. It being then settled that this war is continued, and all its evils sustained, merely because Great Britain insists upon taking her own SEAMEN when they runaway and get into our service, and because a very few instances of mistakes, or abuse in exercising this right have occurred (which as far as I can learn are corrected when proved) I sat down, after looking as deep as a plain farmer could do into the question, and gave my neighbours the reasons why I was opposed to shedding one drop of our true native American blood, or spending even one million of dollars, instead of forty millions a year, in such a cause. My reasons were, 1. I never could see why nations ought not to be as honest towards one another as men in their private dealings. Now if my neighbour's son, or his bound apprentice, runs away, the law allows him to enter my farm, and even my house, and take him away, if he takes shelter there, and allows him moreover to sue me for damages, if I harbour him. Now I never could see any good reason why Britain should not take her own sailors out of our merchant ships, when her very existence depends upon her sailors being kept at home. If we were in the same situation, we should not like it much. I reckon, if we were prevented from taking up our seamen, who had runaway from our country in time of danger. 2. My second reason against continuing the war on account of the impressment of British sailors is, that I find that G. Britain, six years ago, offered to place this matter on such a footing as appeared to our own two ministers, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney, to be both honourable and advantageous to the U. S. I learn that one of these men is now our Secretary of State, and the other our Attorney-General, and I cannot perceive why the people should not be satisfied with what was considered so advantageous and honourable to two great and learned men of Mr. Madison's party. I cannot see that there can be any justice in continuing a war, when such honourable and advantageous offers have been made and may now be obtained. 3. I find, also upon examination, that the number of seamen taken, is by no means so great as has been represented; and that in the lists of them that have been published, names are frequently repeated five times, more frequently four times, and very often indeed three times and twice; that many others that were bona fide Americans have voluntarily engaged to serve on board British ships, thereby deserting their own country, like the British sailors who have come to this; that a great many of the number were foreigners, with false American professions; and that by far the greater number of the real Americans, that had been taken, have been delivered up, on its being proved they were real Americans. When I look around in my own neighbourhood, I cannot hear of a single person ever having been impressed; and I inquire of all honest farmers to make the same inquiry. I read also the other day the deposition of William Gray, whom I am told is the greatest merchant in the U. States, who is moreover a democrat, and a supporter of Mr. Madison, and he swears, that tho' he has been in business from thirty to fifty years, and has for the last 15 or 20 years employed upon an average three hundred seamen, he has had only two men impressed by the British, and three by the French—and that the two impressed by the British escaped very soon after. From all these circumstances, I think my brother farmers will be ready to conclude, that on this subject there has been "much cry but little wool." 4. I think it important for us in this country, who are liable to be called for want of information, to inquire whether we shall not probably lose more than we shall gain, even if G. Britain should agree, that our ships shall protect her seamen against her search and impressment. This will be certain loss to her and no gain to us; because in proportion to the number of British seamen we employ, will be the diminution of our own, or the reduction of their wages.—Now we ought to fight for that which if obtained, will injure those for whom the war is pretended to be prosecuted. The glory and success of our country depend almost entirely upon

the kind of men who fight in it; and I ask if it is not natural to suppose that true native born Americans will fight harder and braver for us than your runaway Englishmen, who having deserted their own country in time of her need, would be still more likely to desert ours when hard times came, and danger was at the door. 5. Now, brother farmers, G. Britain does not pretend to say she has a right to our seamen—She only says we shall not harbour her runaways; and if we do, she will take them wherever she can find them. Now I ask you, whether if any of our sailors, now we are at war and in need of them, should run away from our glorious Hull, or Decatur, or Bainbridge, or Jones, or Morris, and another nation, say Spain, should say to them come here into our vessels we will give you higher wages and protect you; I ask now all honest people, whether you would not be these base deserters if you could catch them with the Spaniards, who had seduced them away, & compelled them to fight for their country which had protected them in the days of prosperity? If so, I say take the good old rule for your conduct, and "Do unto others as you would have them do to you." But if people think we shall succeed, I should like to have them begin by raising the blockade of the Chesapeake Bay, for as I understand it, all our great and small frigates are in port but two, and yet our President, some short time ago, could not go a fishing from the seat of government without asking leave of the British Admiral. This to my mind does not look like forcing G. Britain to give up her claim to her own seamen. On the whole, therefore, I conclude, that we are at war for the right to employ British seamen, and to protect her deserters under our flag—that we have very little chance of success in the object; and if we had full success, it would do us more harm than good; and as to what our merchants and our seamen, I mean native American seamen, do not want; and who amongst you, my friends, is willing, after toiling, and tugging, and sweating, to raise a little wheat or corn, or other produce, to take his pay in British sailors rights instead of bank bills and dollars. I am, therefore, against a war of which this is the sole object. THE OLD FARMER. For the Maryland Gazette. Mr. Editor, There can be no motive for answering the observations of a writer, who uses the signature of "Franklin," in the last Maryland Republican, but to guard the uninformed against the errors into which his misrepresentations may lead them. This writer is either unacquainted with the law of nations in regard to flags of truce, and the cases in which they may be used, or has wilfully attempted to deceive the people. The governor of the state, fortunate for its citizens, is infinitely above such attacks, or our defence: non eget talibus defensoribus—but it may be proper to remark, on the highest authority upon national law, Vattel, "that a flag of truce can only be sent from a commander in chief to a commander in chief;" that is, in the case under consideration, from the Governor of Maryland to Sir John Borlase Warren. As the admiral's ship was then lying in the Bay, the governor had no power to grant a flag to a boat proceeding from Annapolis to Kent-Island, nor would a flag, "for such a purpose," if it had been granted contrary to law, from motives of feeling and humanity, have entitled the bearer to protection. For the same reason the flag was unlawful which went from the British fleet to some part of Herring Bay, where the pigs, noted by "Franklin" in italics, were taken. It was therefore highly proper, that the governor should send even one of the executive council, to admiral Warren, to remonstrate against an abuse which, if persisted in, would have put an end to the use of flags of truce, so beneficial, when legally employed in alleviating and diminishing the evils of war. (See Vattel, book 4. chap. 7 591.) To put the other subjects mentioned by this writer upon the true footing, you will please to state, that the flag of truce, said to have been granted to a federal young gentleman, was granted by the governor, at the request of the Secretary at War, General Armstrong, to a French lady, and directed by her desire, to a young gentleman of her acquaintance, that he might be authorised to go with her to the fleet as an attendant and protector. You are further authorised to state, that the flag of truce to admiral Warren, for the recovery of runaway negroes, was granted by the governor, not to federalists, as intimated by this writer, but to Mr. John Watkins, a known democrat; at whose request it

was directed to Captain Franklin, who commanded a company of militia stationed in Mr. Watkins' vicinity, opposite at that time to the fleet. The other gentleman who accompanied them, went with a view to identify one of the negroes, and with the hope of regaining the property of his two nearest neighbours, who were absent at the Springs, on account of their health. LAW & JUSTICE. Mr. Green, A few days since was put into my hands, by a friend, the Maryland Republican, wherein I discovered a notice of Jehu Chandler, calling on me to retract, as he says "an infamous falsehood." My friends have advised me to pass him by unnoticed. But for the sake of truth, I will state the circumstance, I suppose he alludes to. Sometime in the summer of 1812, when I was a candidate for A. A. county, I sent political numbers for publication in the Maryland Republican; two numbers were published; the third he refused insertion. On those published there were editorial and other comments and observations, replete with false charges and lies. I called on Mr. Chandler for explanation, and to know from what authority those charges were made; he gave me no other satisfaction than acknowledging he had no authority for his charges and assertions; he equivocated at first, by saying he was induced to think so, he thought he had heard some one say so, he believed so, &c. &c. I told him I had always treated him respectfully, & had been a subscriber to the paper since its establishment, and tho' his conduct strange and unwarrantable; he finally agreed, if I would suspend further publications on the subject of the then approaching election, he would stop all remarks, charges, or publications against me; this was mutually agreed on. Mr. Wm. H. Marriott went into the office with me, and I do suppose recollects some of the conversation.—Mr. Marriott was not constantly in the office during my stay, sometimes walked to the door, and in the passage, and frequently said to me, in our familiar way, "Come Doctor let's go. Come let's go; the business is settled now; I think you need not be the least uneasy about your election." Mr. Marriott was in a hurry, and anxious to go down street, I think to the Clerk's office, to do some business for me as my attorney, and had actually stepped from the door; and when I came out, was on the other side the street, next the Church, waiting. It was during this time a further conversation took place between Mr. Chandler and myself. I observed how very unpleasant it was to be a candidate, and engaged in a warm contest for an election; a man hardly knew his friends—and at the same moment I observed, with a degree of warmth and irritation, (having been recently so abused by lies and false charges) what a damn dog's life he must be vilifying and abusing people in a newspaper; in which he acquiesced by saying, "he could not help it; he was employed to advocate the policy and measures of the then administration, by which he got his living; had he any other way by which he could get a maintenance, he would not follow it; that he would not suffer anything to appear in the columns of his paper, that was not in accordance or unison with the policy then adopted;" Giving me to understand, and my impression and inference was, that he was paid by some person or persons, for such services. At the meeting in July on Mr. Lushy's farm, Mr. Chandler said he wished to speak to me, and I remarked the above circumstances to him in the presence of Mr. Jas. Williamson; at the time we were talking Mr. Williamson came up, and I requested him to bear witness to the conversation. After we had conversed awhile, I observed Mr. Tuck near us; and do suppose he may recollect part of the conversation, for we were frequently interrupted during the time. Mr. Bowie or Maxey was addressing the people, and the attention of all of us was occasionally directed that way in listening to arguments. Some other remarks were made by me respecting his continued and unwarrantable abuse of Doctor Dorsey, Col. Mercer, Governor Winder, and his unpardonable imposition on Lieut. Chauncey, together with a few animadversions on the liberty and licentiousness of the press.—Mr. Chandler said he had a certificate from Mr. Marriott, to which I replied, when I went to Annapolis I would call on Mr. Marriott, but have since thought it quite unnecessary to trouble him about what he is not interested in, in fact, Mr. Chandler mentioned this circumstance to me at September Term 1812, and asked me for a certificate in some measure to do away the report, as he was fearful it would injure him—I gave him no satisfaction. If he was a man of truth he would not deny it; but he now denies the whole circumstance, and says it is false! I then asked him who told him what I had said, he replied Mr. Lane and Mr. Estep, jun. in the presence of Mr. Williamson. I declared I had no recollection of mentioning it to those gentlemen, nor do I remember it now; but it is probable they may have heard me say so, for I uniformly mentioned it at different meetings of the people in the county. If Messrs. Estep & Lane say I mentioned it to them individually, I am not sensible of the time or place.—But I have mentioned it as stated above, to perhaps an

hundred others, and this Mr. Chandler has well known since September 1812. He spoke to me in court about it, and Mr. Key came to me immediately after and observed, "what was Chandler whispering in your ear about?" Since the unfounded attack he made on Governor Winder, I have withdrawn myself as a subscriber to his paper, and he now thinks proper to recommence his abuse. The above facts truly stated—and I am of opinion, a life of many years of unsullied reputation, in various stations public and private, cannot be injured by malicious publications in the Maryland Republican. AND WARFIELD. Albanore, Sept. 10, 1813. From the Boston Centinel of Sept. 2. SIXTH NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT. An express arrived here yesterday bringing a despatch from the Navy Agent in Portland, and forwarded by com. Hull, from Portsmouth, containing the following particulars of the capture of the British brig of war Boxer, of 18 guns, captain Samuel Blyth—to wit: "The United States' brig Enterprize, Lieut. WILLIAM BURROWS, on Friday last, between Seguin and Cape Elizabeth, fell in with his Britannic Majesty's brig Boxer, captain Blyth, rating fourteen and mounting 18 guns to wit—16 18 pound carronades, and two long 9 pounders; which she captured after an action of 45 minutes. On board the Enterprize, her Commander Lt. Burrows, and one man killed, and seven wounded; on board the Boxer, her Commander, Captain Blyth, was killed, and between 40 and 50 killed and wounded.—both vessels were much cut up, and have both arrived in Portland. The above is the substance of the despatch. In addition, it is stated that the Enterprize, rates 14 but mounts 16 guns, viz. fourteen 18 pound carronades, and 2 long nines; and had on board, when she sailed from Portsmouth 102 persons, including officers, seamen and marines. The Boxer is stated to be nearly a third heavier tonnage than the Enterprize. The despatch from Com. Hull states, that the officers who fell on board the Enterprize and Boxer were to be buried, with martial honors this day, in Portland; and requested that all naval officers who could conveniently, would attend the funeral. While the tribute of praise and gratitude is so eminently due to the gallant and lamented Commander, whose achievement has encircled his country's Naval Column with another bright wreath of renown, and who has died in the arms of victory; it is due to justice to state, that until within these few days, the Enterprize has been commanded by Captain Blakely; and that to the skill and attention of this able and experienced naval officer in disciplining his crew, in a good degree is attributed the execution which has dealt such destruction to the enemy, and which has added a respectable vessel to our infant navy. The deeply lamented lieutenant Burrows, was son of the deceased col. Burrows, of the marine corps. Captain Blakely, who formerly commanded the U. S. brig Enterprize, has lately been ordered to take command of the Wasp sloop of war now building at Newburyport. In addition to the above, we have it from unquestionable authority that the Enterprize rates 14, but mounts 16 guns, viz.—fourteen eighteen pounders, and two long 9's, and that the Boxer is one third more tonnage than the Enterprize, whose tonnage by the carpenter's measurement is 163 tons. She had on board 102 persons including officers, seamen and marines. The crew of the Boxer we understand, consisted of 75 men. Captain Blanchard, from Portland says the Boxer is much injured—topsails full of shot holes—maintopmasts with the yards shot away—staysails all gone, except the main one. Several boats went out from Portland to assist in getting them in. The day before the Boxer was at anchor off Seguin light—a boat which was boarded from her brought the intelligence into Portland; immediately after, the U. S. brig Enterprize, then in Portland harbour, got under weigh & went out to give her battle. NEWPORT, Sept. 4. FROM ENGLAND AND SPAIN. Last evening arrived ship Dumfries, Captain Grosh, 30 days from Cadiz. A passenger in the Dumfries who left England on the 5th July, informs us, that the Duke of Montrose Packet, taken by the frigate President, arrived at Falmouth about the last of June, as a cartel, with 80 prisoners, but the British government re-

fused to acknowledge them as such, and ordered that the officer having charge of the cartel, should be kept on board of the king's brig Mutine, to sail for Halifax in all July, and the packet was restored to the original owners. He also informed us that commodore Rodgers had taken and destroyed 14 sail of British merchant vessels. Nothing was known in England as to the determination of the British government respecting the Russian mediation—although the arrival of our ministers at Gottenburgh was known. The object of their mission appeared to excite but very little conversation. We do not observe a single article on the subject in our London papers. Mr. Madison's Message at the opening of Congress had reached London. The "Star" describes it as "abounding more in rancorous denunciations of animosity against G. B. than any former production, and might be called a new manifesto against G. Bri an." Mr. Addington, a British agent has arrived at Prague. But this cannot be a Plenipo. THE CHANCERY COURT Will sit at Annapolis for the hearing of causes on Tuesday the 28th of Sept. 1813. By order, JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can. September 16. 2w. This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of John Wastenays, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to THOMAS SELLMAN, Adm'r. de bonis non with the w. a. September 16. 3w. Public Sale. Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next, at Thomas Morton's on Herring Creek, all the personal property of John Wastenays, late of said county, deceased, to wit: Several valuable Negro Men, one Woman and four Children; one Horse, and Household Furniture, or so much of said property as will pay the claims against said estate. The above property will be sold on a credit of 3 months; the purchasers to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. THOMAS SELLMAN Adm'r. D. N. W. A. Sept. 16. A Bar Keeper Wanted. A person qualified to discharge the duties of a Bar Keeper, will meet with an eligible situation at the City Tavern, Annapolis. Sept. 16. tf An Overseer Wanted. The subscriber wants a person who can be well recommended for his industry and good conduct, to take the management of a Farm, and a number of hands, on the south side of Severn river. For such an one liberal wages will be given. FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS. Sept. 16. NOTICE. I hereby forward all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on my plantation in South River Neck, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders, without any favour or affection. RICHARD BATTEE. Sept. 16th, 1813. 3w. Anne-Arundel county, sc. I hereby certify, that Andrew Parker brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a Black Horse, about sixteen hands high, much marked with the collar, no other perceivable mark. NICH. WATKINS, of Thos. The owner of the above Horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ANDREW PARKER, Having on the Head of South River. Sept. 16. 3w. NOTICE. There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of this state for a road, to commence at a landing occupied by the Messieurs Boones, on a creek called Deep Creek, that makes out of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel county, and to run from the said landing, along on the same tract of a large cart road, now used by the said Boones, and others, until it intersects the public main road, at the back of the Messieurs Boones peach orchard, that leads from Broad Neck up through the neighbourhood of Magothy river. Sept. 16. 6w.

1813/9/16

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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AN ACT

For the assessment and collection of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

for the purpose of assessing and collecting direct taxes and internal duties, there shall be and are hereby designated and established the following collection districts, to wit:

[Here follows the States as laid off into districts; that of Maryland as follows:]

The State of Maryland shall contain nine collection districts, as follows: The first shall consist of the counties of Somerset, Worcester & Dorchester; the second of the counties of Talbot, Queen-Anne and Caroline; the third of the counties of Kent, Cecil and Harford; the fourth of the city and county of Baltimore; the fifth of the counties of Anne-Arundel & Prince-George; the sixth of the counties of Calvert, St. Mary's and Charles; the seventh of the counties of Montgomery and Frederick; the eighth of the county of Washington, and the ninth of the county of Allegany.

The several counties and districts heretofore enumerated, shall be held in reference to this act, to be such and with the same boundaries as they had at the time of taking the third census or enumeration of the people of the U. States; and where any new county or district shall have been or hereafter may be formed within any state, out of any one or more of the counties or districts composing any one of the said collection districts, such new county or district shall be considered as part of such collection district; and if such new county shall have been or hereafter shall be formed out of counties lying in different collection districts, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine to which of such collection districts it shall belong.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That one collector and one principal assessor shall be appointed for each of the said collection districts, who shall be a respectable freeholder and reside within the same, and the appointment of the said collectors or any of them shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the president of the U. S. shall be, and he is hereby empowered, to make such appointment during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the principal assessors shall divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts, within each of which he shall appoint one respectable freeholder to be assistant assessor: *Provided,* that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and hereby is authorized, to reduce the number of assessment districts in any collection district in any state, if the number shall appear to him to be too great; and each assessor so appointed, and accepting the appointment, shall, before he enters on the duties of his appointment, take and subscribe before some competent magistrate, or some collector to be appointed by this act, (who is hereby empowered to administer the same), the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I do swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will to the best of my knowledge, skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully execute the duties and duties of assessor for the assessment district (naming the assessment district) without favour or partiality, and that I will do equal right and justice, in every case in which I shall act as assessor." And a certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be delivered to the collector of the district for which such assessor shall be appointed, and every assessor failing in the discharge of his duties, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one

moiety to the use of the U. S. and the other to him who shall first sue for the same, to be recovered with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish regulations suitable and necessary for carrying this act into effect; which regulations shall be binding on each assessor in the performance of the duties enjoined by or under this act; and also frame instructions for the said assessors, pursuant to which instructions, and whenever a direct tax shall be laid by the authority of the U. S. the said principal assessors shall, respectively, on such day as may be fixed by law laying such a tax, direct and cause the several assistant assessors in the district, to inquire after and concerning all lands, lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, made liable to taxation, under any direct tax so laid by the authority of the U. S. by reference as well to any lists of assessment or collection, taken under the laws of the respective states, as to any other records or documents, and by all other lawful ways and means, and to value and enumerate the said objects of taxation in the manner prescribed by this act, and in conformity with the regulations and instructions above mentioned.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever a direct tax shall be laid by the authority of the U. S. the same shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands, lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling-houses and slaves, which several articles subject to taxation, shall be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors, at the rate each of them is worth in money: *Provided however,* That all property of whatever kind, coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the U. S. or any state, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the state wherein the same may be situated, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration and valuation, and from the direct tax aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the respective assistant assessors shall, immediately after being required as aforesaid by the principal assessors, proceed through every part of their respective districts, and shall require all persons owning, possessing or having the care or management of any lands, lots of ground, dwelling-houses or slaves, lying & being within the collection district where they may reside, and liable to a direct tax as aforesaid, to deliver written lists of the same; which lists shall be made in such manner as may be directed by the principal assessor, and as far as practicable, conformably to those which may be required for the same purpose, under the authority of the respective states.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the lands, lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling-houses and slaves, taxable as aforesaid, then, and in such case, it shall be the duty of the officer to make such list, which being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor appointed in pursuance of this act, and requiring a list or lists aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding 500 dollars, nor less than 100 dollars at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration required by this act, shall in all such cases, be made as aforesaid upon lists according to the form above described, to be made out by the assessors respectively, which lists the said assessors

are hereby authorized and required to make, according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into, and upon all and singular the premises respectively; and from the valuation and enumeration so made, there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any person shall be absent from his place of residence at the time an assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor, to leave at the house or place of residence of such person, a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present to such assessor, the list or lists required by this act, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid, within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor of the assessment district within which such person shall reside, and he is hereby authorized and required to enter into, and upon the lands, dwelling-houses and premises, if it be necessary, of such person so refusing or neglecting, and to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such lists of the lands, lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling-houses and slaves owned, possessed, or under the care or management of such persons as are required by this act; which lists so made and subscribed by such assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the persons and property for which such person is to be taxed for the purposes of this act; and the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness or absence from home, shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the U. S. with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever there shall be in any assessment district, any property, lands, lots of ground, dwelling-houses or slaves, not owned or possessed by, or under the care or management of, any person or persons within such district, and liable to be taxed as aforesaid, and no list of which shall be transmitted to the principal assessor in the manner provided by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for such district, and he is hereby authorized and required to enter into and upon the real estate, if it be necessary, and take such view thereof, and of the slaves of such absent persons, of which lists are required, and to make lists of the same according to the form prescribed by this act, which lists being taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of such property under and for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the owners, possessors or persons having the care & management of lands, lots of ground, dwelling-houses and slaves, not lying or being within the assessment district in which they reside, shall be permitted to make out and deliver the list thereof required by this act, (provided the assessment district in which the said objects of taxation lie or be, is therein distinctly stated) at the time and in the manner prescribed, to the assessor of the assessment district wherein such persons reside. And it shall be the duty of the assistant assessors in all such cases, to transmit such lists at the time and in the manner prescribed for the transmission of the lists of the objects of taxation, lying and being within their respective assessment districts, to the principal assessor of the collection district wherein the said objects of taxation shall lie or be, immediately after the receipt thereof, and the said lists shall be valid, and sufficient for the purposes of this act; and on the delivery of every such list, the person making and delivering the same shall pay to the assistant assessor one dollar, one half whereof he shall

retain to his own use, and the other half thereof he shall pay over to the principal assessor of the district for the use of such principal assessor.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the lists aforesaid shall be taken with reference to the day fixed for that purpose by the act or acts of congress laying the tax or taxes; and the assistant assessors respectively, after collecting the said lists, shall proceed to arrange the same and to make two general lists; the first of which shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons liable to pay taxes, under the authority of the U. States, residing within the assessment district, together with the value and assessment of the objects liable to taxation within such district, for which each such person is liable to pay a direct tax, and whenever so required by the principal assessor, the amount of direct tax payable by each person on such objects, under the state laws imposing direct taxes; and the second list shall exhibit in alphabetical order, the names of all persons residing out of the collection district, owners of property within the district, together with the value and assessment thereof, or amount of direct tax due thereon as aforesaid. The forms of the said general lists, shall be devised and prescribed by the principal assessor, and lists taken according to such form shall be made out by the assistant assessor and delivered to the principal assessor within sixty days after the day fixed by the act of congress requiring lists from individuals. And if any assistant assessors shall fail to perform any duty assigned by this act within the time prescribed by his precept, warrant or other legal instructions, not being prevented therefrom by sickness or other unavoidable accident, every such assessor shall be discharged from office, and shall moreover forfeit and pay two hundred dollars to be recovered for the use of the United States in any court having competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That immediately after the valuations and enumerations shall have been completed as aforesaid, the principal assessor in each collection district shall, by advertisement in some public news-paper, if any such there be in such district, and to be publicly posted up in at least four of the most public places in each assessment district, advertise all persons concerned, of the place where the said lists, valuations and enumerations may be seen and examined; and that during 25 days after the publication of the notification as aforesaid, appeals will be received and determined by him relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the assessor. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor in each collection district, during 25 days after the date of public notification to be made as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assessors, and the lists by them received or taken as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who shall apply for that purpose; and the said principal assessors, are hereby authorized to receive, hear and determine, in a summary way according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assessors: *Provided always,* That the question to be determined by the principal assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation of property, shall be whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district. And all appeals to the principal assessors as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall moreover state the ground or principal of inequality or error complained of; and the principal assessor shall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable; but no valuation shall be increased without a previous notice of at least five days to the party interested to appear and

object to the same, if he judge proper; which notice shall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling-house of the party by such assessor as the principal assessor shall designate for that purpose.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the quotas or portions of direct tax payable by the states respectively shall be laid and apportioned by law on the counties or state districts, and such county or counties, state district, or districts, shall contain more than one assessment district, then and in that case, the principal assessors shall have power on examination of the lists rendered by the assistant assessors according to the provisions of this act, to revise, adjust, and equalize the valuations of lands, lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling-houses and slaves, between such assessment districts, by deducting from or adding to either such a rate per centum as shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That immediately after hearing appeals, and adjusting and equalizing the valuations according to the provisions of the preceding section, the principal assessors respectively shall make out lists containing the sums payable according to the assessments aforesaid, and according to the provisions of this act, upon every object of taxation within their respective districts, so as to raise upon the county or counties, state district or districts, contained within the collection districts established by this act, for which they are respectively appointed, the quota of the direct tax laid by the U. S. which shall have been imposed on such county or counties, state district or districts, by the law laying such direct tax; which lists shall contain the name of each person residing within the collection district liable to pay the direct tax, or of the person residing within the said district and having the care or superintendance of property lying within the said district, which is liable to the payment of said tax, where such person or persons are known, together with the sum payable by each such person or persons aforesaid, on account of the said direct tax as aforesaid. And where there is any property within any collection district liable to the payment of the direct tax, not owned or occupied by or under the superintendance of any person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such property specifying the sums payable, and the names of the respective proprietors, where known.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the collectors shall, within sixty days from the day on which the principal assessors shall have received the lists from the assistant assessors, be furnished by the principal assessors with one or more of the lists prepared in conformity with preceding sections by the principal assessor, signed and certified by such assessor. And each collector on receiving a list as aforesaid, shall subscribe three receipts, one of which shall be given on a full and correct copy of such list, which list and receipt shall remain with the principal assessor and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two receipts shall be given on aggregate statements of the lists aforesaid, exhibiting the gross amount of taxes to be collected in each county or state district contained in the collection district; one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the secretary and the other to the comptroller of the treasury.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That each collector, before receiving any list as aforesaid for collection, shall give bond, with one or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller of the treasury, in at least double the amount of the taxes assessed in the collection district for which he may be appointed; which bond shall be payable to the U. S. with condition for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, and particularly

(See last page.)

...into our American family, to
...the blessing of the Almighty
...but I would prohibit their depar-
...from this country, or if they
...off, refuse them our protection.
...If they are dissatisfied with their sit-
...on land, I would say to them,
...your allegiance is still claimed by
...your parent country; we will not
...our peace for you out of our
...territorial limits; if you pass be-
...yond them you cease to be an Ameri-
...can citizen. I would go further and
...prohibit them from owning American
...registered vessels. Sir, those who
...come here in search of an asylum,
...go into the country: they pursue a-
...griculture or the mechanic arts—they
...are valuable men, and virtuous citi-
...zens—but the mongrels who infest
...the sea-port towns wear your privi-
...leges as a cloak to hide their foreign
...connections; they are wolves in sheep's
...clothing—British merchants under
...American colours, they interrupt
...your happiness, and endanger your
...safety."

For the Maryland Gazette.

Fellow-citizens,
Do you still continue in favour of
this war, or are you desirous of peace?
These are questions you have frequent-
ly had an opportunity of asking your-
selves, and agreeing to the decisions
you have made will be your votes at the
approaching election. If you believe
that the war was necessary and un-
avoidable, or have individually or collec-
tively derived any advantage from it,
or expect that your country will ulti-
mately be remunerated for the sacrific-
es that have already been made, it is a
reasonable presumption that your suf-
frages will be given to men who advo-
cate the measure. But on the contrary,
if after mature and calm deliberation,
you can convince yourselves that our
differences could have been settled
without this last and dreadful resort, and
that a continuance of the war for an
abstract principle of national law,
which can only be accommodated by
mutual concessions, is impolitic, and
an idle waste of blood and treasure,
then your votes will be given, not to
war-men, but those who have used and
still continue to use every constitu-
tional means vested in their power to bring
about a speedy and an honourable peace.
Some, perhaps, who are lukewarm will
content themselves with an absurd no-
tion, that an Assembly-Man can have
no vote in so important a question as
war or peace, and therefore resolve to
remain at home on the day of election.
You should recollect that on these oc-
casions the public sentiment is more
fully expressed than on any other, and
therefore it is the duty of every citizen,
in so important a crisis as the present,
to express his opinion on the men-
tioned at the head of the government,
and also the course of measures, the
governing policy they have pursued.—
Every citizen ought to feel himself so
deeply interested in the situation of his
country, as to leave nothing undone
which comes within the scope of his
power, to raise it to that elevated pitch
of grandeur and prosperity from which
it has fallen. The voice of the nation,
speaking out against measures, which
carry in their train disaster, poverty
and ruin, can only stay the hand of
administration. While the people, in
spite of all the hardships they have
been compelled to endure, and the sac-
rifices they have been obliged to make,
and the war-men encouragement to
continue this war, they may expect an
increase of burdens, until they become
numerous and heavy that they can-
not be borne. It is in this way that the
debts and taxes of England have become
enormous, and if we wish to avoid
the same misfortune we must avoid the
causes which produced it. The war
has already beggared the treasury,
which was formerly overflowing to
such a degree, that our philosophic pro-
fessors seemed in a dilemma to know
what to do with the surplus, and to
bring it out of the means of revenue, ex-

cept from internal resources. The
land, then, as well as a variety of arti-
cles, the necessities of life, must be
taxed, to raise the requisite supplies,
and ultimately redeem the public debt
already incurred. You who have been
dragged from your homes to play the
part of a soldier, and have seen many
of your neighbours compelled to enlist
into the army for want of other em-
ployment, know something of the war,
besides the effects it has produced on
your property. If you can then con-
tent yourselves with the present state
of things, and look with a perfectly
cold indifference on the prospects that
await you and the nation, go to the
polls and vote for men who will support
the administration in all their schemes,
however wild and extravagant—Go and
support a set of men who seem regard-
less of the crying distresses of their
fellow-citizens, and disposed to gratify
an ambition pregnant with the most fa-
tal consequences to their country, rat-
her than use one solitary reasonable
effort to bring about an honourable
accommodation, which is placed so im-
mediately within their reach.

PHILOLAOS.

COMMUNICATED.
We have lately had published, an ac-
count of the trial in France of a native
of that country. It appears that he had
renounced his allegiance to the country,
removed very early in life to Spain,
where he was naturalized, and accepted
of the commission of Colonel in the ar-
my of Spain. This man being taken
in arms by the French, was brought to
trial for treason; and although it was
proved that he left his native country
early in life, was brought-up in Spain,
and had become a naturalized subject
of that country, he was adjudged to be
a traitor, upon the express ground that
a Frenchman could not renounce his al-
legiance. This decision proves conclu-
sively, that in France a native is not
permitted to renounce his allegiance.
If, therefore, we are to go to war in be-
half of every people who are claimed
by their native country, there is little
hope that we shall ever again be exempt
from the calamities of war. It is also
to be remembered, that in the case of
Clarke, Mr. Madison himself gave the
same decision.

AN ACT

To provide for the accommodation
of the household of the President
of the United States.
Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That the President
of the United States be, and he is
hereby authorized to cause to be
sold, such part of the furniture and
equipage belonging to his household,
as may be decayed and out of repair,
and that the sum of FOURTEEN
THOUSAND DOLLARS, together
with the proceeds of such sales,
be appropriated for the accommoda-
tion of the household of the Presi-
dent of the United States, to be
laid out at his discretion and under
his direction.
H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representa-
tives.
E. GERRY, Vice-President
of the U. S. and President
of the Senate.
July 26, 1813.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

Office of the Albany Argus.

BATTLE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Extra of a letter to a gentleman
in this city dated Sackett's Har-
bour, Sept. 11, 1813.
"An engagement took place be-
tween the fleets yesterday. The
firing (by broadsides) was distinctly
heard here for some hours. A boat
from Great Sodus, arrived here last
night, and brings information that
some guns were heard in the night
of the 9th, again on the morning of
the 10th; that they appeared to
have been fired about the centre of
the Lake; that it was evidently a
running fire, travelling north wester-
ly; that ten minutes before three
o'clock it became stationary, gene-
ral, and incessant, and so continued
till about 5. The wind is brisk

from the west, and so it will proba-
bly bring advice of the result. The
battle was fought between the fleet
of Toussaint and Presque Isle, on the
north shore of the Lake."

ALBANY ARGUS, EXTRA.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 15.
The following is the only intelli-
gence furnished by last evening's
mail, relative to the recent engage-
ment on Lake Ontario.

NAVAL BATTLE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Public anxiety has been so much
excited by the severe cannonading
which has been heard from the Lake
during yesterday, that we hasten to
lay before the readers of the Mes-
senger the latest accounts upon the
subject. Our information is derived
from two expresses whom we dis-
patched to the mouth of Chester Ri-
ver and to Pultneyville. It appears
that on Wednesday the fleets ap-
proached each other, ours consist-
ing of eleven sail and the British of
eight. They manoeuvred for the
windward till Saturday, when Com-
Chauncey obtained the weather gage,
keeping the British fleet between
him and the Lake shore.

About 2 P. M. he brought the e-
nemy to an engagement, which last-
ed two hours, when in consequence
of the British squadron being better
sailors, they shot ahead so as to be
out of reach of our guns. Our fleet
pursued till about half an hour be-
fore sun-set, the Pike came up with
the enemy, and passed between the
Wolf and another vessel, with the
intention of separating them from
the fleet. These vessels commenced
a fire upon the Pike, which was re-
turned, and the remainder of the
enemy's ships held back until the
whole of our fleet came up, when an
action of an hour's continuance a-
gain ensued, after which the enemy
sailed off, & the last that was seen of
them they had separated from our
fleet, which was still in pursuit.
From the Lake's being extremely
foggy our informant saw no more of
them after dark.

By all accounts it appears our
fleet have had the advantage through-
out. Our informant is certain that
our shot did much more execution
than the enemy's. He was in a situa-
tion to judge, being in a skiff a-
bout a mile distant from the fleets,
most of the time. The fleets were
precisely in that situation where
our long pieces would be most ef-
fectual.

The new schooner the Sylph was
in the engagement. If the enemy
do not hasten to take shelter in
Kingston harbour, they will inevi-
tably be conquered. Sir James Yeo
has taken a lesson from his pupil,
a little beyond the "first rudiments
of seamanship." Sir James's sails have
helped him more than his guns.

From the Pittsburg Mercury.

CLEVELAND, SEPT. 13.
The mail carrier has just arrived
from the west, and brings the pleas-
ing intelligence that Commodore
Perry has captured six of the e-
nemy's vessels, the Queen Charlotte
was among the number, the action
was on the 10th inst. between the
hours of 12 and 3 P. M. We ex-
pect soon to hear the particulars.
The above was politely handed by a
gentleman passenger in the stage
from Washington.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Accounts from Vermont encourage
the expectation that a Federal Re-
publican will supersede the present
Governor of that State; and that
the Democrats will be the minority
in the next legislature.
Returns from 56 towns give a gain
to the Federal Ticket since last Sep-
tember of 1629.
We have heard of the election of
19 Federal Representatives in the
room of Democrats. The democra-
tic majority last year for Governor
was 3200, and in the House 42.

A. A. County, to wit;

I hereby certify, that William Cow-
don, a free man of colour, living op-
posite the paper mill on the Frederick-
town turnpike road, brought before the
subscriber a justice of the peace, as a
Stray, a ROAN MARE, about twelve
years old, fourteen hands high, trots
and canters. Given under my hand
this tenth day of September, 1813.
William P. Mathews.

The owner of the above described
Mare is requested to prove property,
pay charges, and take her away.
his
William P. Cowdon.
Sept. 10 3w

Couch & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON.
Sensible of the liberal encouragement
which he has received since his com-
mencement of the above businesses in
this city, returns unfeigned thanks to
his patrons, who he hopes will continue
their favours.
N. B. Orders from the country punc-
tually attended to, and all work exe-
cuted with neatness and dispatch.
Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, 2
Sept. 23, 1813. 3w

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

20th September, 1813.
The President and Directors of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, have de-
clared a dividend of 4 per cent, on the
Stock of said Bank, for six months,
ending the first and payable on or after
Monday the fourth of October next, to
Stockholders on the Western Shore at
the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stock-
holders on the Eastern Shore at the
Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal
application, on the exhibition of powers
of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
By order,
JON. PINKNEY, Cashier.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the night of the twenty-
sixth day of August last, the Barn of
Sebastian Graft, esq. of Frederick coun-
ty, was burnt down, and there is reason
to believe that some evil-disposed person
set fire to the same: And whereas it is
of importance that the perpetrator or
perpetrators of such daring outrages
should be brought to punishment—I
have therefore thought proper to issue
this my Proclamation, and do, by and
with the advice and consent of the
Council, offer a Reward of TWO HUN-
DRED DOLLARS, to any person or
persons who shall discover the perpe-
trator of said offence, provided he be
brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the City of
Annapolis, under the great seal
of the State of Maryland, this
twentieth day of September, in
the year of our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred and thirteen.
LEW. WINDER.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

To be published four weeks in the
Maryland Gazette, Frederick-Town
Herald, and Plain Dealer.
Sept. 23, 1813.

Notice is hereby given,

That a Petition will be presented to the
General Assembly, at its next session,
for a law to change the place of holding
the Election in Election District No. 2,
of Anne-Arundel county.

THE CHANCERY COURT
Will sit at Annapolis for the hearing
of causes on Tuesday the 28th of Sept.
1813.
By order,
JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.
September 16. 2w.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained
from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arun-
del County, letters of administration
de bonis non, on the personal estate of
John Wastenay, late of Anne Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having
claims against said estate are requested
to bring them in legally authenticated,
and those indebted to make payment to
THOMAS SELLMAN, Adm'r.
de bonis non with the w. a.
September 16. 3w.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, will
be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday
the 12th day of October next, at Tho-
mas Morton's on Herring Creek, all
the personal property of John Was-
tenay, late of said county, deceased,
to wit:
Several valuable Negro Men, one
Woman and four Children; one Horse,
and Household Furniture, or so much
of said property as will pay the claims
against said estate. The above prop-
erty will be sold on a credit of 3 months;
the purchasers to give bond with ap-
proved security, with interest from
the day of sale. Sale to commence at
11 o'clock.
THOMAS SELLMAN, Adm'r.
D. N. W. A.
Sept. 15.

A Bar Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the
duties of a Bar Keeper, will meet with
an eligible situation at the City Tavern,
Annapolis.
Sept. 16. 2 tf

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants a person who
can be well recommended for his indus-
try and good conduct, to take the man-
agement of a Farm, and a number of
hands, on the south side of Severn ri-
ver. For such an one liberal wages
will be given.
FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS,
Sept. 16.

POSTSCRIPT.

Most Glorious News.

National Intelligencer Office,
Tuesday, September 21.
Copy of a letter from Com. PERRY
to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Brig Niagara, off the Western
Sisters, Head of Lake Erie, Sept.
10, 1813, 4 P. M.

SIR,
It has pleased the Almighty to
give to the arms of the U. States a
signal victory over their enemies on
this Lake. The British squadron,
consisting of two Ships, two Brigs,
one Schooner and one Sloop, have
this moment surrendered to the force
under my command, after a sharp
conflict.

I have the honour to be, Sir, very
respectfully, your obdt. Servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

SOME PARTICULARS.

Chillicothe, September 14.
Late last evening an express ar-
rived in town from Gen. Harrison's
head-quarters, bringing the highly
gratifying intelligence of the capture
of the whole of the British fleet on
Lake Erie by commodore Perry.
The subjoined extracts of letters
from two gentlemen at head-quarters
contain the most essential particulars
relative to that brilliant affair.

Camp Seneca, Sept. 12.

"An express has this moment ar-
rived from Com. Perry, dated the
10th inst. at 4 P. M. Head of Lake
Erie, with the pleasing intelligence
of the British fleet, consisting of
two ships, two brigs, and two schoo-
ners, being in our possession, with
more prisoners on board than we
had men to conquer them. A great
many were killed on both sides.

Camp Seneca, Sept. 12.

"Victory perches on our Naval
Standard! Commodore Perry has
captured nearly if not all the ene-
my's fleet; two ships, two brigs, one
sloop, and one schooner, and taken
more prisoners than he had men on
board."

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from
hunting with either dog or gun, or in
any manner trespassing on my planta-
tion in South River Neck, as I am de-
termined to put the law in force against
all such offenders, without any favour
or exception.

RICHARD BATTEE.
Sept. 16th, 1813. 3w

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

I hereby certify, that Andrew Par-
ker brought before me, as a trespassing
stray, a Black Horse, about sixteen
hands high, much marked with the col-
lar, no other perceivable mark.

NICH. WATKINS, of Thos.
The owner of the above Horse is re-
quested to prove property, pay charges,
and take him away.
ANDREW PARKER,
Living on the Head of South River.

NOTICE

There will be a petition presented to
the next General Assembly of this state
for a road to commence at a landing oc-
cupied by the Messieurs Boones, on a
creek called Deep Creek, that makes
out of Magoghy river, in Anne-Arun-
del county, and to run from the said
landing, along on the same tract of a
large cart road, now used by the said
Boones, and others, until it intersects
the public main road, at the back of the
Messieurs Boones peach orchard, that
lands from Broad Neck up through
the neighbourhood of Magoghy river.
Sept. 16. 6w.

Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held in the se-
veral Election Districts of Anne-Arun-
del County, on the first Monday in Oc-
tober next, for four Delegates to re-
present said county in the General As-
sembly of Maryland.
Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C.
September 9th, 1813. 1E

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book
Store, Price, \$1.50 in Boards—
\$2.00 Bound.

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice relative to the Riots
and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.
Together with the
DEPOSITIONS
Taken before the said Committee.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath taken out
letters testamentary on the personal
estate of John Waring, late of Prince-
George's county, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against said estate
are requested to bring them in legally
authenticated, and those indebted to
the estate to make immediate payment.
Lionel Waring, Executor.

(From first page.)
for the collection and payment of all monies assessed upon such district, and said bond shall be transmitted to and deposited in the office of the comptroller of the treasury.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the taxes so assessed shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, and all slaves of the individuals who may be assessed for the same, during two years after the time it shall become due and payable; and the said lien shall extend to each and every part of all tracts or lots of land or dwelling houses, notwithstanding the same may have been divided or alienated in part.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That each collector shall be authorized to appoint, by an instrument of writing under his hand and seal, as many deputies as he may think proper, assigning to each such deputy, by that instrument of writing, such portion of his collection district as he may think proper; and also to revoke the powers of any deputy, giving public notice thereof in that portion of the district assigned to such deputy. And each such deputy shall have the like authority in every respect to collect the tax so assessed within the portion of the district assigned to him, which is by this act vested in the collector himself; but each collector shall in every respect be responsible both to the U. S. and to individuals, as the case may be, for all monies collected, and for every act done as deputy collector by any of his deputies whilst acting as such; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any collector from collecting himself the whole or any part of the tax so assessed and payable in his district.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That each of the said collectors, or his deputies, shall within ten days after receiving his collection list, advertise in one news paper printed in his collection district, if any there be, and by notifications posted up in at least four public places in his collection district, that the tax has become due and payable, and state the times and places at which he or they will attend to receive the same, which shall be within 20 days after such notification; and with respect to persons who shall not attend, according to such notifications, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to apply once at their respective dwellings within such district, and there demand the taxes payable by such persons, which application shall be made within sixty days after the receipt of collection lists by the collectors; and if the said taxes shall not be paid, or within 20 days thereafter, it shall be lawful for such collector and his deputies to proceed to collect the said taxes by distress and sale of the goods, chattels or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid, with a commission of 8 per centum upon the said taxes to and for the use of such collector; *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough, necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms or household furniture, or apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That whenever goods, chattels or effects, sufficient to satisfy any tax upon dwelling houses, or lands and their improvements, owned, occupied or superintended by persons known and residing within the same collection district cannot be found, the collector having first advertised the same for thirty days in a news paper printed within the collection district, if such there be, and having posted up in at least ten public places within the same, a notification of the intended sale, 30 days previously thereto, shall proceed to sell at public sale so much of the said property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with an addition of 20 per centum to the said taxes. And if the property so advertised for sale, cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said additional per centum thereto, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the U. S. for the amount aforesaid; *Provided*, that the owner or superintendant of the property aforesaid, after the same shall have been as aforesaid advertised for sale, and before it shall have been actually sold, shall be allowed to pay the amount of the tax thereon with an addition of ten per centum on the same, on the payment of which the sale of said property shall

not take place: *Provided also*, That the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators, or any person in their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem the lands and other property sold as aforesaid, within two years of the time of sale, upon payment to the collector, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount paid by such purchaser with interest for the same at the rate of 20 per centum per annum; and no deed shall be given in pursuance of such sale, until the time of redemption shall have expired:— And the collector shall render a distinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property; and shall pay into the treasury the surplus, if any there be, of the aforesaid addition of 20 per centum or 10 per centum as the case may be, after defraying the said charges.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That with respect to property lying within any collection district, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing therein, and on which the tax shall not have been paid to the collector within 90 days after the day on which he shall have received the collection lists from the principal assessor, the collector shall transmit lists of the same to one of the collectors within the same state to be designated for that purpose by the secretary of the treasury. And the collector who shall have been thus designated by the secretary of the treasury, shall transmit receipts for all the lists received as aforesaid, to the collector transmitting the same, and the collectors thus designated in each state by the secretary of the treasury, shall cause notifications of the taxes due as aforesaid, and contained in the lists thus transmitted to them, to be published for 60 days in at least one of the news papers published in the state; and the owners of the property on which such taxes may be due, shall be permitted to pay to such collector the said tax with an addition of ten per centum thereon: *Provided*, such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That when any tax as aforesaid, shall have remained unpaid for the term of one year as aforesaid, the collector in the state where the property lies, and who shall have been designated by the secretary as aforesaid, having first advertised the same for 60 days, in at least one news paper in the state, shall proceed to sell at public sale, so much of the said property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with an addition of 20 per centum thereon. If the property advertised for sale, cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said addition thereon, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the U. S. for the amount aforesaid. And the collector shall render a distinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property, and pay into the treasury the surplus, if any, of the aforesaid addition of 10 or 20 per cent. as the case may be, after defraying the said charges.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the collectors designated as aforesaid, by the secretary of the treasury, shall deposit with the clerks of the district courts of the U. S. in the respective states, and within which district the property lies, correct lists of the tracts of lands or other real property sold by virtue of this act, for non-payment of taxes, together with the names of the owners or presumed owners, of the purchasers of the same at the public sales aforesaid, and of the amount paid by such purchasers for the same. The owners, their heirs, executors, or administrators, or any person in their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem the lands or other property sold as aforesaid, within two years from the time of sale, upon payment to the clerk aforesaid, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs, or assigns, of the amount paid by such purchaser for the said land or other real property, with interest for the same, at the rate of 20 per centum per annum, and of a commission of five per centum on such payment for the use of the clerk aforesaid. The clerks shall on application, pay to the purchasers entitled to the same, in all cases where the same shall not have been redeemed within two years aforesaid, by the original owners thereof or their legal representatives; and the said clerks shall

entitled to receive from the purchaser the sum of two dollars, for every such deed, to be paid on the delivery thereof to such purchasers; and in all cases where lands may be sold under this act for the payment of taxes belonging to infants, persons of insane mind, married women, or persons beyond the sea, such persons shall have the term of two years after their respective disabilities shall have been removed, or their return to the U. S. to redeem lands thus sold, on their paying interest at the clerks office aforesaid, the amount paid by the purchaser, together with ten per centum per annum thereon; and on their paying to the purchaser of the land aforesaid a compensation for all improvements he may have made on the premises subsequent to his purchase, the value of which improvements to be ascertained by three or more neighbours freeholders to be appointed by the clerk aforesaid, who on actual view of the premises shall assess the value of such improvements on their oaths, and make a return of such valuation to the clerk aforesaid immediately.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors shall, at the expiration of every month after they shall respectively commence their collections, transmit to the secretary of the treasury, a statement of the collections made by them respectively, within the month, and pay over quarterly or sooner, if so required by the said secretary, the monies by them respectively collected within the said term. And each of the said collectors shall complete the collection of all sums assigned to him for collection as aforesaid, shall pay over the same into the treasury, and shall render his final account to the treasury department, within six months from and after the day when he shall have received the collection lists from the principal assessor: *Provided however*, That the period of one year and three months from the said day shall be allowed to the collector designated in each state as aforesaid, by the secretary of the treasury with respect to the taxes contained in the list transmitted to him by the other collectors as aforesaid.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That each collector shall be charged with the whole amount of taxes by him received, whether contained in the lists delivered to him by the principal assessor or transmitted to him by other collectors, and he shall be allowed credit for the amount of taxes contained in the lists transmitted to other collectors, and by them received as aforesaid, and also for the taxes of such persons as may have absconded or become insolvent, subsequent to the date of the assessment, and prior to the day when the tax ought, according to the provisions of this act, to have been collected; provided it shall be proven to the satisfaction of the comptroller of the treasury, that due diligence was used by the collector, and that no property was left from which the tax could have been recovered—and each collector, designated in each state as aforesaid by the secretary of the treasury, shall receive credit for the taxes due for all tracts of land, which after being offered for sale by him in the manner aforesaid, shall or may have been purchased by him in behalf of the U. States.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall fail either to collect or to render his account, or to pay over in the manner or within the times herein before provided, it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the treasury; and he is hereby authorized and required, to issue a warrant of distress against such delinquent collector and his sureties, directed to the marshal of the district, therein expressing the amount of the taxes imposed on the district of such collector, and the sums if any, which have been paid; and said marshal shall himself, or by his deputy, immediately proceed to levy and collect the sum which may remain due, by distress and the sale of goods and chattels or any personal effects of the delinquent collector; and for want of goods, chattels or effects aforesaid sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the same may be levied on the person of the collector, who may be committed to prison, there to remain until discharged in the due course of law; and furthermore notwithstanding the commitment of the collector to prison as aforesaid, or if he abscond, and goods, chattels and effects cannot be found sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the said marshal or his deputy shall and may

proceed to levy and collect the sum which may remain due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels or any personal effects of the delinquent collectors. And the amount of the sums committed to any collector for collection as aforesaid, shall and the same are hereby declared to be a lien upon the lands and real estate of such collector and his sureties, until the same shall be discharged according to law; and for want of goods and chattels or other personal effects of such collector or his sureties, sufficient to satisfy any warrant of distress issued pursuant to the preceding section of this act, the lands and real estate of such collector and his sureties, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfying the said warrant, after being advertised for at least three weeks, in not less than three public places in the collection district, and in one news paper printed in the county or district, if any there be, prior to the proposed time of sale, may and shall be sold by the marshal or his deputy; and for all lands and real estate sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals and their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against all persons claiming under delinquent collectors or their sureties aforesaid, and all monies that may remain of the proceeds of such sale, after satisfying the said warrant of distress and paying the reasonable costs and charges of sale, shall be returned to the proprietor of the lands or real estate sold as aforesaid.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That each and every collector or his deputy, who shall exercise or be guilty of any extortion or oppression, under colour of this act, or shall demand other or greater sums than shall be authorized by law, shall be liable to pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be recovered by and for the use of the party injured, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction; and each and every collector and his deputies shall if required give receipts for all sums by them collected and retained in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid for the services performed under this act; To each principal assessor, two dollars for every day employed in hearing appeals, and making out lists agreeably to the provisions of this act, and four dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as delivered by him to the collector; to each assistant assessor, one dollar and fifty cents for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making calculations, the number of days necessary for that purpose being certified by the principal assessor and approved by the comptroller of the treasury, and three dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as completed and delivered by him to the principal assessor; and the assessors respectively shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationary used in the execution of their duties.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the allowances made as aforesaid to the assessors, shall be paid at the treasury to the principal assessors respectively; for which purpose, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That in cases where no person can be found in any collection district or assessment districts to serve either as collector, principal assessor or assistant assessor, respectively, the president of the U. S. is hereby authorized to appoint one of the deputy post-masters in such districts to serve as collectors or assessors as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of such deputy post-master to perform accordingly the duties of such officer.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That whenever a direct tax shall be assessed, or internal duties laid, separate accounts of each shall be kept at the treasury of the U. S. of all monies received from the direct tax, and from internal duties, showing upon what articles or subjects of taxation those duties accrued; also, the amount of monies paid to collectors, assessors, or other officers employed in the collection thereof; distinguishing the amount of monies received from each state, and from what tax or species of duties received; and distinguishing also the

amount of monies paid to the collector in each state; which accounts shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, annually, in the month of December, to lay before congress.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the U. S. and
President of the Senate,
July 22, 1813.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.—By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantages situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the same and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded.—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied.—If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the regulations above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize the *Daily Paper*, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the *Courier* and *Gazette*, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The *Daily Federal Intelligencer* is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the pure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to a mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Saburis, near the City of Washington, on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 6 feet or 7 inches high, rather of a light complexion, that the generally speaking, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and dissipated stare when accosted. He is between 20 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a number of other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who can secure him in any part of the United States. If taken out of Washington County, O. H. W. STILLERMAN, Washington County, July 15th, 1813.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1813.
SEVENTH NAVAL VICTORY.
Copy of a letter from Com. Pease, Secretary of the Navy, to the Hon. J. S. Schomler, Secretary of the Navy, dated at the Bay, 13th September.

Sir—In my last I informed that we had captured the *Enterprise* on this lake. I have the honour to give you the most particular of the action on the morning of the 10th inst. They were discovered in the Bay, when I lay at anchor with my squadron under my command got under weigh, the wind S. W. and stood for them. A. M. the wind hauled to S. brought us to windward; for line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before the action commenced on our side. Finding their fire very destructive to our long guns, being mostly directed at the mizzen, I made sail, and directed other vessels to follow, for the purpose of closing with the *Enterprise*. Every brace and bowline being shot away, she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. The *Enterprise* sustained the fire upwards of two hours with master distance, until every gun rendered useless, and the part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her charge of lieu. Yarnell, who was convinced from the bravery displayed by him, would not be so easily disposed of. He would not so readily comply with the hoisting of the flag. At half past two, springing up, captain Elliott, unable to bring his vessel to anchor, gallantly into close quarters immediately went on board when he anticipated my intention to bring the *Enterprise* which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into the bay.

It was with unspeakable joy, soon after I got on board the *Enterprise*, the flag of the *Enterprise* was hoisted, although I was sensible she had been defeated, and that to have a shew of resistance been a wanton sacrifice of the lives of her brave crew. The *Enterprise* was not able to take on her, and circumstantially permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past three, a signal was made for "close quarters." The *Enterprise* being very close, I determined to pass the enemy's line, bore up on the head of their two ships, giving a raking fire to them on board guns, and to a large aloop, from the larboard all pistol shot distance. The *Enterprise* vessels at this time within grape and cannister directed the direction of cap and keeping up a well directed fire, two ships, a brig, and a schooner, surrendered, a schooner making a vain attempt to escape. Those officers and men immediately under my command, the greatest gallantry have no doubt that all our officers and seamen, and first of the *Enterprise* several times wounded, and the deck. Midshipmen (going duty as Lt.) and ensign Taylor, were of great service. I have great pain in you the death of Lt. Brantley, and midshipman the *Enterprise*, and Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a number of other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who can secure him in any part of the United States. If taken out of Washington County, O. H. W. STILLERMAN, Washington County, July 15th, 1813.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1813.

No. 343

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 23.

SEVENTH NAVAL VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay, 13th September, 1813.

SIR—In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake. I have now the honour to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sunrise, they were discovered in Put-in-Bay, when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S W, and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward; formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow, for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away, she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within cannon-shot distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of lieu. Yarnell, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honour of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up, captain Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action. I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action.

It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past two the signal was made for "close action," the Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner aloop, from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and cannister distance, under the direction of capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner, surrendered, a schooner & sloop making a vain attempt to escape. Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation, evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen. Lt. Yarnell, first of the Lawrence, and midshipman Forrest, (both of the deck, Midshipman Forrest being duty as Lt.) and sailing-master Taylor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating the death of Lt. Brook of the Niagara, and midshipman Laub, both of the Lawrence, and midshipman Clark of the Scorpion; they were valuable and promising officers. Mr. Hambleton, purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Midshipmen Claxton and Swartwout of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board of the Niagara, Mr. Smith and Edwards, and midshipman Foster, (doing duty as sailing master)

behaved in a very handsome manner. Capt. Brevort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent & brave officer, and with his musketry did great execution. Lt. Turner, commanding the Caledonia, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied on. The Ariel, Lt. Packet, & Scorpion, sailing-master Champlin, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service. Capt. Elliott speaks in the highest terms of Mr. McGrath, purser, who had been dispatched in a boat on service previous to my getting on board the Niagara; & being a seaman, since the action has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes. Of captain Elliott, already so well known to the government, it would be almost superfluous to speak. In this action he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgment, & since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honour to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a state of the relative force of the squadrons. The capt. and first lieu. of the Queen Charlotte, and 1st Lt. of the Detroit, were killed—Capt. Barclay, senior officer, and the commander of the Lady Prevost, severely wounded. The commander of the Hunter & Chipeway slightly wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain, it must however have been very great.

Very respectfully, I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.
The hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay, 13th Sept. 1813.

SIR—I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th inst. to be landed at Sandusky, and have requested Gen. Harrison to have them marched to Chillicothe, and there wait until your pleasure shall be known respecting them.

The Lawrence has been so entirely cut up, it is absolutely necessary she should go into a safe harbour. I have therefore directed Lt. Yarnell to proceed to Erie in her with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea this day at anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the action. I shall haul them into the inner bay at this place, and moor them for the present. The Detroit is a remarkably fine ship, sails well, and is very strongly built. The Queen Charlotte is a much superior vessel to what has been represented. The Lady Prevost is a large fine schooner.

I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded. I am satisfied, sir, that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity, would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise captain Barclay, who is very dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario as possible, and I had no doubt you would allow me to parole him. He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life. There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners, many who have families.

I have the honour to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.
The hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,

Statement of the forces of the British Squadron.

Ship Detroit	19 guns, 1 on pivot & 2 howitzers
Queen Charlotte	17 guns 1 do
Schr. Lady Prevost	13 do 1 do
Brig Hunter	10 do
Sloop Little Belt	3 do
Schr. Chipeway	1 do & 2 awivels
	63 guns

Note—The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long 24's, 18's and 12's.

Statement of the forces of the U. States Squadron.

Brig Lawrence	20 guns
Niagara	20 do
Caledonia	3 do
Schr. Ariel	4 do: 1 burst early in action.
Scorpion	2 do
Somers	2 do & 2 awivels
Sloop Tripp	1 do
Schr. Tigress	1 do
Porcupine	1 do
	54 guns.

The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly one hundred men.

List of killed and wounded on board the U. S. squadron, under command of O. H. Perry, esq. in the action of 10th Sept. 1813, viz.

On board the Lawrence.

- KILLED.**
John Brooks, Lieut. Marines,
Henry Laub, Midshipman.
Christian Mayhew, Qr. Master.
James W. Allen, seaman.
Joseph Kennedy, do
Jno. C. Kelly, private in — reg.
John Smith, seaman
William Cranston, o. s.
Andrew Michael, seaman
John Hoffman, o. s.
Charles Pohig, seaman
Nelson Peters, do
James Jones do
John Rose do
James Carty, sail-maker's mate.
Thomas Butler, seaman
Wilson Mays, carpenter's mate
James Brown, seaman
Ethelred Sykes, landsman
Philip Starpley, corporal marines
Jesse Harland, private
Abner Williams, do—22

WOUNDED.

- John J. Yarnell, 1st Lt. slightly
Dulaney Forrest, 2d do do
Wm. N. Taylor, sailing master, do
Samuel Hambleton, purser, severely
Thomas Claxton, midshipman, do
Augustus Swartwout, do do
Jonas Stone, carpenter, slightly
Wm. C. Keen, master at a. slightly
Francis Mason, qr. master, severely
John Newen, do do do
Joseph Lewis do do slightly
Ezekiel Fowler do do do
John E. Brown, qr. gunner, severely
Wm. Johnson, boats. mate, do
James Helan, do slightly
George Cornell, carp. mate, do
Thomas Hammond, armourer, do
Wm. Thompson, seaman, severely
George Varnum do do
James Moses do do
William Roe do do
Joseph Denning, do do
William Daring do do
John Clay do do
Stephen Fairfield do do
George Williams do do
Lannon Huse do do
James Waddington do do
John Burdean do do
John Burnham do do
Andrew Mattison do do
Jeremiah Easterbrook, o. s. do
Henry Schroeder do do
Benoni Price do do
Thomas Robinson do do
Peter Kinsley do do
Nathan Chapman do do
Thomas Hill o. s. do do
Barney M'Clair do do
William Dawson do do
Westerly Johnson o. s. do do
Samuel Spywood do do
Robert Hill do do slightly
Francis Cummings o. s. do do severely
Thomas Reed do do do
Charles Vandye do do do
William Simpson do do do
Jesse Williams do do do
James Hadley do do slightly
James Bird, marine, do do severely
William Burnett do do do
William Baggs do do do
David Christie do do do
Henry Vanpoole, do do do
Thomas Triff, landsman, do do do
Elijah Partin do do do
John Adams do do do
Charles Harrington do do do
William B. Perkins do do do
Nathaniel Wade boy severely
Newport Hazard do slightly—61

[On the morning of the action the sick list of the Lawrence contained thirty-one unfit for duty.]

On board the Niagara.

- KILLED.**
Peter Morel, Seaman.
Isaac Hardy, o. s.—2.
- WOUNDED.**
John J. Edwards, Lieutenant
John C. Cummings, Midshipman
Edward Martin, seaman
William Davis, o. s. } since dead
Joshua Trappill, marine }
Ronvell Hall, o. s.
George Platt, s.
Elias Wiley, o. s.
Henry Davidson, s.
John M. Stribuck, o. s.
John Freeman do
John Lansford, s.
Thomas Wilson, do
Charles Davidson, do
Daniel Bennett, do
John Filton, boatswain's mate
Sergeant Mason, marine
Corporal Scott, do
Thomas Miller, do
John Rumas, do
Geo. M'Anomy, do
George Scofield, do
Samuel Cochran, do—25

[On the morning of the action, the sick list of the Niagara contained twenty-eight unfit for duty.]

On board the Caledonia.

- WOUNDED**
James Arrus } slightly—3
Isaac Perkins }
James Philips }

On board the Somers.

- WOUNDED.**
Charles Ordean
Godfrey Bowman—2

On board the Ariel.

- KILLED.**
John White, boatswain's mate—1
WOUNDED.
William Sloss, o. s. slightly
Robert Wilson, s. do
John Lucas, landsman, do—3

On board the Tripp.

- WOUNDED.**
Isaac Green, soldier, 26th reg. badly
John Niles, do 17th, slightly—2
On board the Porcupine, none killed or wounded.

On board the Scorpion.

- KILLED.**
John Clark, midshipman.
John Sylhamamer, landsman—2
On board the Tigress, none killed or wounded.

Recapitulation.

(Two days previous to the action fifty-seven men unfit for service in the small vessels.)

	Killed	Wounded	Total
Lawrence,	22	61	83
Niagara,	2	25	27
Caledonia,	3	3	6
Somers,	2	2	4
Ariel,	1	3	4
Tripp	—	2	2
Scorpion,	2	—	2
	27	96	123

S. HAMBLETON, Purser.
O. H. PERRY, Captain and senior officer.

CHAUNCEY'S CRUIZE.

Extract of a letter from Com. Isaac Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 13, 1813.

On board the U. S. Ship General Pike, off Duck Island.

SIR,
On the 7th at day-light, the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with Niagara River, wind from the southward. Made the signal, and weighed with the fleet (prepared for action) and stood out of the river after him; he immediately made all sail to the northward. We made sail in chase with our heavy schrs. in tow, and have continued the chase all round the Lake night and day until yesterday morning, when he succeeded in getting into Amherst Bay, which is so little known to our pilots, and said to be so full of shoals, that they are not willing to take me in there. I shall, however, (unless driven from my station by a gale of wind) endeavour to watch him so close, as to prevent his getting out upon the Lake.

During our long chase we frequently got within from one to two miles of the enemy, but our heavy sailing schooners prevented our closing in with him, until the 11th off Genessee river, we carried a breeze with us while he lay becalmed to within about 3-4 of a mile of him when he took the breeze and we had a running fight of 2 and a half hours, but by his superior sailing he escaped me and run into Amherst

Bay on yesterday morning. In the course of our chase on the 11th, I got several broadsides from this ship upon the enemy, which must have done him considerable injury as many of the shot were seen to strike him; and people were observed over the side plugging shot holes. A few shot struck our hull and a little rigging was cut but nothing of importance; not a man was hurt.

I was much disappointed that Sir James refused to fight me, as he was so much superior in point of force both in guns and men—having upwards of 20 guns more than we have and heaves a greater weight of shot.

This ship, the Madison and the Sylph have each a schooner constantly in tow, yet the others cannot sail as fast as the enemy's squadron, which gives him decidedly the advantage, and puts it in his power to engage me when and how he chooses.

I have the honour, to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on my plantation in South River Neck, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders, without any favour or affection.

RICHARD BATTEE,
Sept. 16th, 1813.

Anne Arundel county, sc.

I hereby certify, that Andrew Parker brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a Black Horse, about sixteen hands high, much marked with the collar, no other perceivable mark.

NICHAS WATKINS, of Thos. The owner of the above Horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW PARKER,
Mag on the Head of South River.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of this state for a road to commence at a landing occupied by the Messieurs Boones, on a creek called Deep Creek, that makes out of Magothy river, in Anne Arundel county, and to run from the said landing, along on the same tract of a large cart road, now used by the said Boones, and others, until it intersects the public main road, at the back of the Messieurs Boones peach orchard, that leads from Broad Neck up through the neighbourhood of Magothy river.

Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Anne Arundel County, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly of Maryland.

Adamson Crooks, Sheriff, A. A. C.
September 9th, 1813.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of John Wastenaya, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to **THOMAS SELLMAN, Adm'r.** de bonis non with the w. s. September 16, 1813.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next, at Thomas Morton's on Herring Creek, all the personal property of John Wastenaya, late of said county, deceased, to wit:

Several valuable Negro Men, one Woman and four Children; one Horse, and Household Furniture, or so much of said property as will pay the claims against said estate. The above property will be sold on a credit of 3 months; the purchasers to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS SELLMAN, Adm'r.
D. B. W. A.
Sept. 16.

A Bar Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the duties of a Bar Keeper, will meet with an eligible situation at the City Tavern, Annapolis.
Sept. 16.

CLAY,
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1813.

of our vessels and citizens, and that no indemnification has been provided, but on account of unexplained discussions with her, he recommended war with England, and to wait the result of the negotiation with France. Look at it fairly. France urges us to go to war with England, and declares war for us. We refuse to comply—tell her, and the world, that it would be dishonourable to yield to her views, unless she will first do us justice, and respect our rights. To accomplish her purpose, she promises to do it; we proceed on the promise, but before we take the final step, we discover that it was an artifice, a false pretence, and then, with our eyes open, we submit to every thing she requires notwithstanding all the fuss and noise about honour. The cause now for keeping up the war is the impressment of seamen; this has awakened the sensibility of the nation.

Look at it fairly. The difficulty between the two governments, on this point, appears rather a matter of form than substance. Many British seamen have been employed in our service, who have entered voluntarily; many of our seamen are in the service of G. Britain, who have been impressed from our merchant vessels. The employment of British seamen in our service, is the pretext for impressing from our vessels. Great Britain considers her seamen her property, the staff and shield of her empire; she denies the right of expatriation; and once a subject always a subject, is a maxim with both the English and French governments, and indeed with the whole civilized world. To discuss this principle is unnecessary, unless we are determined to keep up the war for the protection of British seamen employed in our merchant service; and know it to be the opinion of the wisest and best men I have ever conversed with, that sound policy dictated the exclusive employment of native seamen in all our foreign commerce. Great Britain never did claim the right to impress American seamen; on the contrary she disclaims any such pretensions, but insists on the right to take her own seamen within her jurisdiction and on merchant vessels on the high seas, where all nations have a common jurisdiction. In the exercise of this right, owing to the similarity of languages, features and manners, and the improper conduct of officers, &c. &c. many of our seamen have been impressed; and I readily grant, with all reasonable men, it is an evil which requires a remedy. In 1805, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney were specially instructed to negotiate on the subject of impressment with the British government, then under the administration of Mr. Fox, and his agents; better disposed towards this country than any ministry since the peace of eighty-three; our ministers pressed a relinquishment of the right of search for seamen, the British ministry objected, that it was a right which the government had so often asserted, and from which they could not recede, without assuming a responsibility which the ministry would be willing to meet; that they would waive the principle, and give immediate orders to stop the practice, and enter into an engagement that would for ever put it at rest, and produce a final continuance of impressment, and prevent the employment of British seamen in our service. After much discussion, the subject was arranged to the satisfaction of our ministers, in terms which they said were "highly reasonable and advantageous to the United States;" and recommended an arrangement to the acceptance of the administration. Look at it fairly. Was there not in this instance a fair proposition to settle the difference? Was not this an offer that ought to have been accepted, and at least to have prevented the war? but it would not do, the administration was determined on rupture with England, and a co-dependence with France; for there is no reason to believe, that if the arrangement had been accepted by the government, and executed with integrity and good faith on both sides, it would in practice have very effectuated the objects of both parties. A few days more will witness the election of representatives—by electing peace-men, we will discover to the general government that a war, waged upon grounds of the present, is not compatible with the genius of our situation, and best interests. Would you elect men who blindly sever in a war, when an "honourable peace" can be obtained, re-

mains you have been admonished of all its calamities and coming distresses.

A FARMER.

Two more splendid victories have been obtained by our navy, commanded by distinguished federalists. How does it happen that these victories, as they are called, behave so much more honourably than their soul accusers? All the honour which has been gained since the war commenced has been gained by federalists. All our disasters have been caused by Democratic generals. Who will say that democrat Dearborn, is a greater man than federal Decatur? That the democratic General Hull is entitled to as much praise as the federal Commodore Hull? or who will compare Chandler, Lewis, Bearster, Smythe, &c. &c. to Bainbridge, Perry, Morris, Lawrence, Burrows, Allen, &c. &c.

FEDERAL.

What has the War cost, and what will it cost? The government, though a Republican one, and though we were told that Republics should have no secrets, has neglected to lay before the people the actual expenses of the war. If any of us had leased a farm on half profits, we should be very much dissatisfied with our tenant who only demanded a large sum to carry on the farm for next year, and yet refused to let us know how much money it cost the last. We have some rate, however, by which to judge.—The war has been carried on but little more than one year, and we have seen three loans authorized, one of eleven millions, one of sixteen millions, and one of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying it on, besides the new Paper Money, which instead of New Emissions they chose to call Treasury Notes, to an amount of ten millions more. Although the greater part of this money has been expended, yet we hear of Soldiers and Sailors, Contractors and Furnishers, that yet remain unpaid. I am afraid we shall find a great debt yet behind.

As to future expenses, Mr. Cheves, who was chairman of the committee of ways and means in Congress last winter, stated in his report the annual expenses of the war at thirty millions—at this rate the war will cost us in five years two hundred millions, which is seventy millions more than it cost to achieve or procure our Independence—a pretty heavy debt indeed for the privilege of protecting British Seamen from their own sovereign! This, I am afraid, will fall far short of the real truth of the matter—for I have been told, and that by an officer of the government, who has had a pretty good opportunity of knowing, that the annual expense of the war would be a great deal more than forty millions.

My brother farmers, you do not see any of this New Paper Money, because it is circulated only among the merchants, but you will have to redeem it at last. It is the Land which finally pays all the public burdens.

Now—what have been the fruits of this war, and what will be its fruits? A farmer naturally inquires about the Crops.—If he finds his land always producing bad crops, he calls it bad.—If he finds a mode of cultivation always injurious and unproductive, he changes it for another. Shall we act on an opposite principal in our political concerns? We were told that we should conquer Canada in three months; we were only to move and they would retire; we were to take possession of it as we would reap a crop of wheat or oats. For my part I was one of those who did see, even if we did reap it as with a sickle, that it would produce any thing but tares, and chaff, and straw.

But what has been my surprise and mortification to find, that after losing so many men by the sword and capture, that we have gained or taken only a few places comparatively insignificant, and have lost a whole province, the Michigan Territory.

As to what will ultimately be the fruits of this war is only known to God. We have now seen a whole summer wasted away in lame and feeble attempts of our army to wrest from the hands of the British this territory of Canada. In some places along our seaboard we have seen the inhabitants fleeing from their homes, without any protection, except a few militia, being offered them; their houses have been prostrated, their property destroyed, without possessing the power to de-

fer it against the rapacious attacks of the enemy. What therefore will be the fruits of this war, should it continue, of which there is every probability, is hard to say, for I can predict as little for the future as the past.

Who suffers by the War?

Every honest and industrious citizen in the community, who depends upon his farm, his trade, his store, his vessel, or his labour, for the support of himself and family. If he is a farmer, he must dispose of his surplus at a reduced price, and at the same time pay nearly double for every article of importation he purchases. If he is a mechanic, finds little or no employment. The merchants, and those in trade, are in a manner thrown out of business, for commerce is annihilated. In addition to this, an enormous debt is imposed upon the country; vexatious & burdensome Taxes will be levied upon all classes; what is still worse, many valuable citizens have fallen a sacrifice to the sword and the pestilence, and many more must follow, in consequence of the war which has been so foolishly and wantonly waged. All these calamities are brought upon us for the purpose of protecting foreigners on board American merchant vessels, and gratifying a spirit of hatred and ambition in Rulers and French Partizans.

Who profits by the War?

Those who voted for it; because many of them got appointed to fat offices; and those who are tired of the dull pursuits of private life, such as those who instead of attending their farms, stores or trades, get commissions in the army, & receive from 40 to 200 dollars per month—this is much better than to earn a living by the sweat of the brow. Then there is a host of commissaries and contractors, who pocket their thousands a year, in consequence of the war, to say nothing of a hungry swarm of expectants, who are buzzing for the war, in hopes of being appointed Assessors and Collectors of the Land Tax, Stamp Tax, Shop Tax, and twenty other such like ticklers for the people's purses.

From the Federal Republican.

TURREAU'S LETTER. From Frederick-town we have just received the following statement of facts. They were to be read yesterday at a meeting of the people, at which Mr. Pinkney, the attorney-general of the U. S. was to make an address; and the challenge was to be given to him, by a gentleman of the highest character and standing, that if he, Mr. Pinkney, would give a written denial of them, the proof would be produced in 48 hours.

It may be concluded, by their being the subject of the first and only extra publication we have made in the place of our present establishment, that we attach the utmost respect to the statement, as we solemnly assure the public whether Mr. Pinkney hazards to put it to the proof as pledged, or whether he declines, that the proof is undeniable and conclusive. We think we may ask emphatically, which is more base and dishonest, the tame acquiescence in these insults from the French minister, or the foul denials and misrepresentations which have teemed from the executive and its dependent minions, in every shape, and we leave it to the public decision.

It will be seen, that this statement literally corresponds with our counter statement, in answer to the letter of Mr. Graham.

THE REAL FACTS.

"Turreau's letter was received & translated by Mr. Graham; that when read by the President he experienced so much awe of the American feeling, as to express considerable resentment; that a gentleman in Baltimore was written to, desiring him to call upon Turreau and induce him to take the letter back, WHICH HE POSITIVELY REFUSED; that upon this refusal Mr. Gallatin went to Baltimore, waited upon the French minister, and tried to induce him to recall the letter, but Mr. TURREAU SAID HE HAD CONSIDERED THE SUBJECT WELL, BEFORE WRITING IT, AND SINCE, AND THAT HE COULD NOT AGREE TO RECEIVE THE LETTER BACK. Mr. Gallatin returned to Washington, and Mr. Turreau was invited to Washington, on by the Secretary of State; BUT HE TOOK NO NOTICE OF THE INVITATION—that some after, Mr. De Cabre, the Secretary of Legation, came to Washington, & then declared to one of the ministers, that the letter had been well considered by the whole Legation, that it was enrolled in the archives of the legation,

a copy sent to his government, and that it could not be taken back—that the letter remained in the office of state until after Mr. Jackson's dismissal when the Baron De Cabre called and took away the letter, without any objection."

NAVAL VICTORY.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 19. We have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that the U. States Brig of War ARGUS is in the Offing, with the British Sloop of War BARBADOES, her prize, in company, taken after a desperate engagement of FIFTEEN MINUTES, carried by boarding.

Captain Allen of the Argus has just come up, and we have conversed with a midshipman, who states, that she was taken off Halifax, but it was deemed expedient to proceed to this place for the purpose of escaping the British blockading squadron.

He also states, that the captain (R. P. Davies) of the Barbadoes was killed, and the vessel was commanded the most part of the action by 1st lieu. Savage. British loss 97 killed and wounded. American loss 12 do.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 21. THE ENEMY.

In the early part of yesterday, a Frigate, a Brig, and two Tenders, weighed anchor and stood up the Bay. At the same time a Snip and two Brigs got under way and went to sea. The force in Lynhaye Bay this morning is one 74, one Brig, two Schooners and a small Tender.

From Monday's American. A gentleman who arrived last evening in the stage from Philadelphia, informs, that the Pilot has arrived at N. York from France, bringing later advices than those received by the Grampus—that the armistice had been broken off—that hostilities had recommenced, and that Austria had joined France.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE, September 20, 1813. The stockholders of this Institution, will please take notice that the second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board, J. STERETT, Cash'r. Sept. 30.

10 Dollars Reward.

On Monday the 20th September absconded from the service of the subscriber, an apprentice lad, aged 20 years on the 13th of August last past, named John C. Richards, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, dark eyes and hair which curls on his temples, wide mouth, and thick nose, when speaking hastily has a small impediment in his speech, makes a tolerable genteel appearance when dressed; his clothing unknown, as he had a variety. Any person apprehending said apprentice, and bringing him to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by WILLIAM COE.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said apprentice. W. C. September 30. 3w.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for a large and commodious main road, to run from Magruder's Tavern, in Prince-George's county, through the said county and Anne-Arundel county, the most convenient and direct route to a ferry on Patuxent river, called and known by the name of Griggs' or Hammond's Ferry, thence from the said Magruder's Tavern, through Prince George's county, the most convenient and direct route, to intersect a new road (not long since laid out through the said counties from the city of Annapolis to the Federal City) not far from the South East corner of Archibald Van-Horn, Esquire's farm, whereon he now lives, and from thence to run with the said Annapolis road to the line of the District of Columbia. Sept. 30. J. B. Foulson.

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON. Sensible of the liberal encouragement which he has received since his commencement of the above businesses in this city, returns unfeigned thanks to his patrons, who he hopes will continue their favours. N. B. Orders from the country punctually attended to, and all work executed with neatness and dispatch. Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, Sept. 23, 1813. 3w.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

20th September, 1813. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the Stock of said Bank, for six months, ending the first and payable on or after Monday the fourth of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order, JON. PINKNEY, Cashier. By his Excellency Levin Winder, esq. Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the night of the twenty-sixth day of August last, the Barn of Sebastian Graf, esq. of Frederick county, was burnt down, and there is reason to believe that some evil-disposed person set fire to the same: And whereas it is of importance that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such daring outrages should be brought to punishment—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. LEV. WINDER.

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

To be published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Frederick-Town Herald, and Plain Dealer. Sept. 23, 1813.

A. A. Cowdon, to wit.

I hereby certify, that William Cowdon, a free man of colour, living opposite the paper mill on the Fredericktown turnpike road, brought before the subscriber, a justice of the peace, as a Stray, a ROAN MARE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, trots and canters. Given under my hand this tenth day of September, 1813. William P. Matthews.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. His mark. William P. Matthews.

Sept. 23. 2 mark 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne-Arundel county. September 17. 2 Sw.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Deserted from my company, since arriving at Annapolis, William Toms, who marched with me from Frederick county; it is supposed that he has returned home, he took with him his uniform, rifle, and accoutrements. Also Jacob Ringer, Conrad Ringer, and Adam Koogle, who were warned in agreeably to law to march to Annapolis, but absented themselves. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for each Deserter to any person who will deliver them to the subscriber. DANIEL MARKER, Commanding a Rifle Company from Frederick County. Sept. 9, 1813. 3w.

A Cook Wanted.

A person residing in Baltimore wants to purchase a Negro Woman of good disposition, industrious and honest, who has been accustomed to cooking—Any one having such a servant for sale, who would be willing to let her be on trial for a month, will be informed of a purchaser by applying to the editor. September 2. 4w.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Waring, late of Prince-George's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment. Henry Waring, Executor. September 2. 4w.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Vos, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of August, 1813. Robert Vos, Executor.

POETS CORNER

TO A BEAUTIFUL QUAKER

By Lord Byron.

Sweet girl, though only once we met, That meeting I shall ne'er forget; And though we ne'er may meet again, Remembrance will thy form retain; I would not say "I love," but still My senses struggle with my will; In vain to drive thee from my breast, My thoughts are more and more preat; In vain I check the rising sighs, Another to the last replies: Perhaps this is not love, but yet One meeting I can ne'er forget: What though we never silence broke, Our eyes in sweetest language spoke: The tongue in flattering language deals, And tells a tale it never feels; Deceit the guilty lips impart, And blush the mandates of the heart; But soul's interpreters, the eyes, Spurn such restraint, and scorn disguise, As thus our glances oft conversed, And all our bosoms felt released, No spirit from within reproved us; Though what they uttered I suppress, Yet I conceive thou'lt partly guess; For as on thee my memory ponders, Perchance to me thine also wanders, Thus for myself at least I'll say, Thy form appears thro' night, and day, Awake, with it my fancy teems, In sleep, it mingles in fleeting dreams; The vision charms the hours away - And bids me curse Aurora's ray For breaking slumbers of delight, Which makes me wish for endless night; Since, oh! what'er my future fate, Shall joy or woe my steps await, Tempted by love, by storms beset, Thine image I can ne'er forget, Alas again no more we meet, No more our former looks repeat; Then let me breathe this parting prayer, The dictates of my bosom's care; "May Heaven so guard my lovely Quaker,

That anguish ne'er may overtake her, But blessed be aye her heart's partaker." Oh may the happy mortal fated To be by dearest ties related, For her each hour new joys discover, And lose the husband in the lover! May that fair bosom never know What 'tis to feel the restless woe, Which stings the soul with vain regret, Of him who never can forget.

From the Federal Gazette.

Fellow-Citizens of Maryland,

The circumstances of the times render the approaching election of delegates to our General Assembly, peculiarly interesting. If the duty it imposes on you be faithfully performed, you will have the credit & the consolation of having shortened the period of our sufferings, by accelerating the termination of the war.

Happily the reason which ought to influence you in the selection of candidates, is obvious to the most common understanding; the choice, in the present instance, lying simply between the advocates of war; and the advocates of peace; two descriptions of men well known to the voters in every county and district. Notwithstanding, however, the plainness of the case, various arts and practices are resorted to, in order to seduce you from your duty and mislead you in your choice. Are not the advocates of war exerting themselves at this moment, in every place, to prevent the election of the advocates for a speedy peace? Suppose the endeavours of these men to be attended with success, and their candidates elected, will not this marked preference by the people be considered, in the cabinet at Washington, proof conclusive that the war meets their approbation? You will thus, by your own act, have prolonged the war, and thereby rendered yourselves responsible, with its authors, for all its subsequent calamities.

Take a retrospective view of the conduct of those men, the advocates of the war, who would still lay claim to your confidence. To fix their real character, it is only necessary for you to recollect how often they have deceived you. While they were flattering you with perpetual peace, they were engendering in your breasts hostility to England, and secretly preparing the path of war. They promised you and your posterity an exemption from an incumbering public debt; and the debt already incurred by their war exceeds thirty millions of dollars, and should this war be continued but another twelve months, calculating on the present ruinous scale of expenditure, it will add to this sum above eighty millions more.

They told you that you should see no taxgatherers at your doors; and you believed them. I have now lying on the table before me, a ticket formed by these patriots for the good people of Washington county. This ticket is headed in large type, "No excise, no stamp duty, no eight per cent. loans, to raise armies to keep the people down," and is signed Nathaniel Ro-

chester and John Tyler. Although Mr. Rochester was president of the Hagar's-town Bank, and the other a respectable citizen, they were not thought too good to be employed on this occasion, as decoy birds, to ensnare their unsuspecting countrymen. This bait, which was generally used throughout the state succeeded: the authors of the war & of most of the acts, which have ruined our commerce, and brought us into our present situation, were elected; and now, as if it were a judgment on our credulity, we are to be afflicted with these very plagues, "an excise, stamp duties, and loans to raise armies to keep the people down!" But then we are assured by the agents in all this mischief, that these taxes are only to be levied during the continuance of the war, and two years after its close, a promise which will be kept like all their preceding ones.

Again: These patriots tell you, that our cabinet at Washington have at all times regarded with an equal eye the injuries and affronts done and offered to us by G. Britain and France, and would have you to turn a deaf ear to the suggestion that it submits its proceedings to French influence. It may not be out of place to examine under this head, a few facts. You have all read the French minister Turreau's letter to the Secretary of State, Mr. Smith, recently brought to light, and published in most of our newspapers, and are ready to acknowledge that more insolence and insult could scarcely be penned. It is in evidence, that this letter was received and translated by Mr. Graham, translating clerk in the office of state. What was the notice taken of and the course adopted by the cabinet on this occasion? All knowledge, that such a letter had been received, was carefully concealed from congress and the public. The same clerk informs us, that it is not on the files of the office, and we are given to understand that it was withdrawn or returned to Mr. Turreau, and here it seems the matter ended. Sometime after this Mr. Jackson the British minister to the U. S. addressed a letter to the same secretary Smith, which was said to contain some expressions or allusion that might be construed into an insult. Did the President direct steps to be taken to induce Mr. Jackson to withdraw this offensive letter? No! Did he order it to be returned to the writer? No! Did he order it to be refused a place on the files, and cast over it a veil of secrecy? On the contrary, Mr. Smith was directed to answer the letter, and to complain of the insult. To this charge Mr. Jackson observed, that if the letter in question really contained an insult he could assure him none was meant or intended. Was this apology accepted? No! The insult, which it would have puzzled the most acute critic to discern, or the most ingenious logician to have verified, was considered in so deadly a light that nothing could wipe out the stain it had occasioned, short of suspending all further intercourse with this minister and sending him back to his master. What think you, occasioned this marked difference in the treatment of these two letters and their respective writers? I offer no opinion. The impartial will determine, whether so extraordinary a bias to one side can be accounted for, without calling in the aid of some extraordinary influence.

Again: You all remember that fifty thousand dollars were paid to one Henry, for certain papers showing that the said Henry had been employed by the Governor of Canada as a spy in the U. States. These papers, though void of importance, were immediately communicated to Congress, by a special message from the president, evidently with a view of affecting elections then depending, and preparing the public mind for war with G. Britain. This war has taken place; and now see what is done, and by whom to prolong its continuance. Its devoted partizans in one of our maritime cities, have procured by subscription or otherwise, between 16 and 20,000 dollars, for the express purpose of preventing the election to our General Assembly, of candidates known to be decidedly in favour of a speedy peace, and causing to be chosen, men of pliant materials, who will vote for such resolutions as may be manufactured at Washington. This information is assured, is derived from an unexceptionable source, and may be relied on. That this money is already on duty, will be apparent to men of observation, from certain in-

dications and circumstances, that neither cunning or duplicity is able to conceal.

To conclude: It is morally certain that the anxious wish of a vast majority of the citizens of Maryland is for a speedy peace; and it is no less certain that peace has always been, and still is, in our power to obtain on the most honourable terms, but it is also to be concluded from past experience, that the wishes of our rulers and the people are far from concurring in the same object, and hence arises the absolute necessity for such an expression of the public will, by their election of delegates, as shall convince those in authority, that the state of Maryland is unequivocally for a speedy termination of the war.

A FRIEND OF PEACE.

From the (N. Y.) Evening Post. HAMBURG LETTER.

Whoever can read the contents of the letter published this evening, which was handed us by a friend and is dated "near Hamburg," without feeling a deep and sorrowful sympathy with the writer, had better quit this country in the first vessel going to France. He is a fit subject for one of the vassals of the scourge of the earth. And to further the views of this sworn enemy of the human race is this nation now engaged in a ruinous war—a war without object or end other than to gratify the wishes and in subserviency to the commands of this blood thirsty villain.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated —, near Hamburg, June 25, 1813.

"What shall I write to you my dear friend? Political events have no doubt come to your knowledge, and as to myself, to say that I am at all in existence is all the good tidings I can give you. I left the city and after having for sometime acted a rather conspicuous part in its defence, am again an individual without distinction. I would call myself another Cincinnatus but I have not learnt to plough.

Alas! the dream is over and with it our enthusiasm has fled; we are now more miserable than before, after having tasted for a moment our ancient liberty, our chains are drawn still closer.

How to depict to you the misery of our ill fated city I know not—a gloom is spread over every countenance, and how could it be otherwise? We have no longer the means to provide for our subsistence here, much less to satisfy the rapacity of our oppressors, and contributions which exceed our power. It grieves me to see so many unfortunate people, many of our mechanics and other professions, whose situations were formerly very comfortable now reduced to work in the fortifications for a bare living. Our city is declared in a state of siege, and the French are continuing those fortifications with ability and zeal which the Russians had begun, without either of those qualities. Martial law has been established, and several people have been arrested for alleged crimes and many of them will no doubt be sacrificed on the altar of tyranny. The rich and poor are involved in the same fate; our worthy alderman D. who certainly was a good citizen under all established governments here, has been arrested unexpectedly and sent to France with about 30 others for no other crime than being rich, as hostages for the payment of an enormous contribution of 48 millions, which we are unable to pay, having been so long deprived of all commerce, and although bills, materials for building ships, or any other goods, except colonial, are taken in payment, yet have we not been able to raise the first installments.

Our leader, Van Hesse, has fled, he was not adequate to the task which his presumptions led him to accept. This age it seems produces no more Tells or Washingtons. If there existed a head capable to guide, hands would not be wanting to execute.

It is vain for us to search for the motives of providence why one generation should pass their lives in happiness and their descendants undeservedly doomed to misery—but so it is. History records a continual change. Empires like individuals, when they have arrived at that renown which fate intended for them, decline, either gradually, or are overthrown by some great convulsions of nature. The Supreme council has chosen that phenomenon Buonaparte to oppress Europe; perhaps to give the new world a chance

to rise also and after some centuries to experience the same instability. The philanthropist, seeks some consolation in the idea that still a spot on the globe remains, though hitherto but little noticed, where rational freedom is yet cherished, and which, to the astonishment of the world, will rise as other nations sink. Be it so! and may that nation possess not only sufficient virtue long to preserve such a blessing, but also strength enough to repel aggressions, for what is virtue to a nation without strength?

We have read with interest the unexpected deeds of valour of a young nation, as yet without a character or reputation, but who dared to assert her rights against the colossal power of the mistress of the ocean. Where conquest is not her object, she will have the good wishes of all those who from congenial feelings must hate oppression, whoever may be the oppressor. You must have heard of the armistice which was concluded on the 4th June; what the result may be, no one knows; we wish for a peace on any terms—it might mend our situation in some degree, for every other hope has vanished. The poor Prussians fought like lions, but the Russians are accused of not co-operating so cordially since their own territories were no longer in danger; who knows what intrigues may be employed to detach them from the cause—common fate of alliances!

The Swedes have upwards of 80,000 men in Mecklenberg; it is not difficult to foresee what game the Crown Prince means to play. It would seem that all wisdom had fled from British councils when we survey their conduct since the unhappy attack on Copenhagen. To chuse a Frenchman for the deliverer of Germany against French oppression! He will dupe them all, at least such is our impression. How ill have they managed the Danes, who at one time had the power to turn the scales? The Danish soldiers were already fighting our battles when England guaranteed to Sweden the conquest of Norway. The King of Denmark was exasperated, and his unwilling soldiers were ordered to join the French. Nine thousand Danes are now under the command of Marshal Davoust England's treatment of Denmark has certainly been unwise from the beginning. Whatever weakness that government may have been guilty of, they have at least always been reputed faithful to their engagements with a sense of honour bordering on chivalry, little suited for these times. It is possible that kingdom will become a prey to its neighbours, as their finances are almost annihilated, but as I believe they deserve a better fate, I cannot help feeling for them.

This letter will be taken care of by a friend who is travelling to —, thus it will not come in contact with any post-offices, otherwise I should not venture any ideas on paper. Remember when you write to me that the seal affords no security; thus I will dispense with any remarks on your part, though no doubt I shall be deprived of much of that interest which otherwise your letters could give me. Let us often know that you are well and hope for better times. * * * *

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

- Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaker's Book Store, Price, \$1.50 in Boards, \$2.00 Bound.

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Rights and Moils in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.—By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reasons to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course, we could not have a reporter in the house, and would on. Although, therefore, we had made every exertion that our disinterested situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in measure been supplied by the same and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded.—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied.—If Federal Reporters are excluded from the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, more and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Congress, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Daily Republican Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be so readily derived from some other than the pure source now relied on, it is by no means discontinued patronage to a mischievous and unprincipled party. Those who are immediately interested in detecting the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubris, near Garrett's-Town, Washington county, on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about a foot or 7 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the generally black, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 20 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STUBBS, Washington County, July 16th, 1813.

[VOL. LXXI.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Ann.

From the Boston Gazette.

We are happy to lay before our readers, this day, the commencement of a series of letters from a subject which has excited the greatest interest in the public, and immediately affects the character of a member of the cabinet.

LETTER I.

To the People of the United States.

I again address you, fellow-citizens, under my proper signature, because a primary object in writing to state facts, these ought to be supported by evidence; by public documents, where applicable, subject and attainable, or by testimony, or that of others, in my opinion, are entitled to my attention. I am desirous also, that the facts, I make on fact, may be presented to your consideration that degree of interest to which long practical acquaintance with public affairs and public men may give some claim. And I hope, that at length arrived, time is not unfoundedly favourable to one set of measures, and adverse to another, may give to wholesome, though to some perhaps, unpalatable truths. A salutary change in the mind, the salvation of our country depends.

For five months subsequent to the last winter session of congress, we were amused with the talk and the prospect of peace, under the mediation of the Russian Emperor. With this subject Madison opened his message, suggesting with his usual art, might induce you to think that Britain ought to agree to a peace negotiated under that mediation. The sentiments of Gales (said the president) towards our sovereign will produce the acceptance of his offered peace, must be presumed. That no motives exist to prefer a peace of war with the U. States, terms on which they are to close it, is certain." These, after some observations, sophisticated and obscure, on the subject of impressions, he then, in the reasonableness of expectation, drawn from these considerations, could guarantee their fulfilment. Thus the president meant to throw all the blame on Great Britain, and did not speedily to an attentive examination of the message warrants the opinion, that the president himself did not mean to result from this peace to the Russian mediation. A perusal of his remarks immediately after the passage last quoted, conciliatory tendency, was intended to keep up and agitate the angry passions of the people towards Great Britain, to induce a continuance of the war. That the president's reason to doubt of success in negotiation to Russia, will give views of it which I shall not now consider.

I am the more inclined, to be restrained, to examine the cause at one period, during the session of Congress, and was then disposed to be administered intended to be. "For several of Mr. Gales had informed me of his instructions, which, though to admit of a practical one, which should be a victory to G. Britain as a U. States. And my struggle in his address and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 20 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STUBBS, Washington County, July 16th, 1813.

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