

of the proposed resolution would, in its effects, produce that inequality which, in the opinion of your committee should be avoided.

Should the proposed resolution be adopted, and the quota of the direct tax imposed upon the people of this state by congress be paid out of the public treasury, it will become necessary, at no distant period, to pass a law laying a state tax, the operation of which would be unequal upon our constituents; for in that case all the assessable property in Maryland would have to bear its proportion of the burden, together with that which the said resolution proposes to exempt from bearing its proportion under the system adopted by congress.

By the thirteenth article of the bill of rights, a principle is established which we cannot disregard, "that every person in the state ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes according to his actual worth," in real or personal property within the state.

The effect, therefore, of the proposed measure, if adopted, would be, that one portion of property in Maryland will be taxed twice, while another portion will be taxed only once.

A consequence so manifestly unjust, your committee cannot believe the house will have any agency in producing.

There are, in the opinion of your committee, other objections against the adoption of the resolution proposed.

From the situation of our finances, it is obvious that we should be under the necessity of resorting to additional loans for the purpose of meeting the payment of our proportion of the direct tax, unless we are prepared to make an immediate sacrifice of a considerable portion of the capital of the state, which has been accumulated by the economy and foresight of our ancestors.

It is equally obvious, as has been before remarked, that a state tax must be imposed; in that case it would soon be made manifest, that the fifteen per cent deduction offered to the state for the speedy payment of its proportion, would produce no saving to the state.

The interest on the loans which must be negotiated—the expense of organizing a new system of taxation, and the expenses of collection, would, in the estimate formed by your committee, exceed fifteen per cent.

Your committee cannot see any reason to believe that this offer to the several states, on the part of the General Government, will only be made for the ensuing year, on the contrary there is cause to fear that its recurrence will take place annually for years to come.

If the state Governments will release the General Government from the responsibility of collecting taxes, it is easy to foresee that our troubles and burthens will be increased in magnitude, and extended in duration.

Your committee cannot forbear also to remark, that whether we consider the present war in its cause, in its continuation, or in the manner and spirit in which it has been conducted, there is no circumstance connected with it which ought to induce this legislature to interfere for the sole purpose of relieving the General Government from the odium of collecting the taxes which their own policy has brought upon the country.

It is well known that a great part of the people are opposed to the war itself upon principle.

The committee would ask, what good reason can there be why the General Assembly of Maryland should step forward and waste the funds of the state merely to relieve the Administration of the National Government from the displeasure of public feeling and opinion?

In a state in which landholders alone have any power or influence in regulating public affairs, in the Commonwealth of Virginia for example, it is very natural the constituted authorities, when they have the means, should be willing to pay their share of the direct tax, out of the general resources of the state, because it might have the effect of favouring the wealthy holders of property, and leaving the poorer classes of society to bear an unequal burthen.

Upon the same principle, if the amount of the carriage tax which each state has to pay could be ascertained, it would become the interest of the richer classes, that such a tax should be paid out of the common treasury of the state, leaving the state afterwards to provide means for itself, by laying such taxes as would operate upon the poor as well as the rich, the humble as well as the fortunate ranks of life.

It is no point of view in which the committee consider this subject, do they think that this Legislature ought to take upon themselves such an accountability. They believe that fair policy, honest principle, and the permanent interests of the state, all combine in rendering it the duty of the house of delegates, as truly representing the people of Maryland, not to interfere in the way proposed, but that the General Government ought themselves to be answerable for the operation of those burdens, which their own course of measures, and the present unnecessary and ruinous war, have inflicted upon the suffering people of this country.

In the language of the resolution submitted to your committee, it is proposed that the payment should be made out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.—But there will in fact be no money unappropriated to meet such payment, as will appear by the treasurer's account, and the report of the committee of claims.

It will appear by the said report and statement, that the state, by the provident care and economy of our ancestors, is in the possession of funds consisting of stocks yielding an annual revenue which, for years past, has relieved the good people of this state from the burdens of taxes.

Upon the credit of these funds, a loan to the amount of three hundred and seven thousand dollars has been already negotiated, during the last year, to provide for those expenditures of defence for which it was the duty of the General Government to provide.

Your committee believe that it will again become necessary for the state to resort to another loan to defray similar expenses, as we have no reason to expect that any suitable provision will be made for our protection by the Government of the nation.

Your committee conceive, that instead of diminishing, it is our duty to increase, our resources, as far as is practicable, without increasing the burthens of the people.—They therefore beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it would be inexpedient to adopt the said resolution.

Resolved, That instead of making advances of money to the General Government, it is our duty to see that the amount of expenses already incurred by this state on account of the war be reimbursed.

By Order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, CLK.
Adjourned.

Monday, January 3.
The house met. Present as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

The report of the committee of elections and privileges, relative to the memorial of Philip Key, and others, of St. Mary's county, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house concur in the same?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, W. Hall, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Rogerson, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, J. Spencer, S. Stevens, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Griffith, Lecompte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, R. Evans, Somervell, Callis, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handly, J. Thomas, Delaplane, J. H. Thomas, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Potter, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Mason, Kershner, Gabby, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinson, McCulloh, Howard—63.

So it was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company under the title of the Bank of Somerset were read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilson delivers a bill relating to the election districts in Worcester county; which was read the second time by especial order and passed.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That the governor of Maryland, as commander in chief of the militia when in actual service, is entitled to the pay and rations of a major general of the militia.

Resolved, That the council be, and they are hereby authorized, to liquidate the account of his excellency the governor, for services that have been or shall be rendered as commander in chief of the militia

of this state, while in actual service, and that the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby directed, to pay the amount, when so ascertained by the council, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

On motion by Mr. Howard, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

On motion by Mr. Howard, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, January 4.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Claude delivers a petition from the corporation of the city of Annapolis, praying that they may be authorized to repair certain wharves. Read and referred.

Mr. Delaplane delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying the erection of a new county, to be composed of part of Frederick and part of Baltimore county. Read and referred.

Mr. Saulsbury delivers an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts. Read.

Mr. Williams delivers the following report.

By the Committee of Claims.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of William Chambers late Treasurer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which was referred to them, and find, that on the first day of November 1812 there was a balance remaining in his hands and due to the state of \$ 850, and we find that he received from the first day of November to the 31st day of December, 1812— for marriage, ordinary and retailers licences, fines, tortitures and amerciaments, and taxes in Chancery, \$ 3991 22, for composition, caution, and improvements on land \$ 83 13. And it appears to your committee that said William Chambers paid away from the first of November to the last day of December 1812, the sum of \$ 250 45. Also on the eighth of January and 11th day of March 1813, to William Richardson Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, the further sum of \$ 4673 92, for all which payments have been produced to your committee the necessary vouchers and receipts.

Amount received \$ 4924 37
Paid away \$ 4924 37
All which is submitted to the honorable house.

By Order
B. GRAY, CLK.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the following preamble and resolution were read.

Whereas, by an act, entitled, An act relating to the Governor and Council of the state, passed at the last session, one month's additional service was imposed on the executive of this state: and whereas it is just and right that the Governor and the members of the Executive Council should be paid for the performance of this additional service; Therefore,

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Western Shore pay out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to his Excellency the Governor and the members of the Council, for their services during the month above mentioned, the one twelfth part of the annual salaries which by the laws of this state the Governor and Council respectively are entitled to receive.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Ordered, That the Governor and Council be requested to communicate to this house whether any and what applications have been made by the Executive of this state to the General Government for protection, or any information they may have of such applications made to the General Government in behalf of any portion of the citizens of this state, and what answers have been returned thereto.

Mr. F. M. Hall delivers a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to make a turnpike road from the District of Columbia to the City of Baltimore. Read.

Adjourned.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

VERY INTERESTING
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city from an officer in the navy, dated.

"Sacket's Harbor, Nov. 27.

"Your interesting and friendly letter which you have been promising, has at last arrived, and the pleasure I derived from it prompted an answer long since, but absence from port has prevented my doing so, and now I have arrived, my ideas are so congested with the ice, snow storm, &c. which we have experienced, that I know not whether I can show sufficiently to aid me in a letter, with the uninteresting matter out of which I have to compose it. The movements of the military and naval forces on the frontier, will compose the substance of my letter, and as you are a true friend to the cause in which we are engaged, such a topic may not be uninteresting."

[Here the writer gives an account of some transactions relative to the plan of the campaign; and after stating that com. Chauncey with his squadron escorted gen. Wilkinson with his army some distance down the St. Lawrence, in doing which the two large ships, the Gen. Pike and the Madison, accidentally went on shore in the face of the enemy, but were got off without injury, the letter proceeds.]

"You know enough of the geography of this country, to be informed that the confluence of the St. Lawrence with this lake is formed into two channels, by an island 20 miles long in its centre—the northern leading to Kingston and bearing its name. The lower end of this island, where their channel came into ours, was the point to be guarded, and here we anchored—Sir James was soon in sight on his way down, but was compelled to abandon his enterprise by meeting us—He lay some round the point of the island, that the bells of the ships could be heard, and our guard boats in the passage were firing on each other during the night—Pilots would not venture to take the Gen. Pike through, as there was only six inches more than she drew, and the passage a difficult one. However, the wind came fair to attempt it, and we had all our boats sounding ahead, when his knightship thought it best to be off and made a precipitate retreat to Kingston.—We were here a week, in order to ensure the army to get beyond his reach, although we confidently believed that he would come into our channel and garrison one of the strongest and regularly built forts in our country, which stands on Carlton island, the Gibraltar of this passage, & by mooring his fleet under this battery, we could not have passed out this way, and must either have wintered here or run the gauntlet by Kingston batteries. This he had not the enterprise to attempt, and we returned in perfect safety to this place about the 12th inst. with an intention of laying up for the winter, which had then set in very severely—Here the commodore found a letter from the secretary of war, pointing out the exposed situation of our fleet at this place from Kingston being left unconquered, and wished us to transport Harrison's army from the head of the lake.

"We fortunately had a fair wind, sailed immediately, and embarked the troops the third day after; but a most tremendous snow storm from the eastward came on, lasted three days, separated our fleet, and had it lasted 24 hours longer, most of our vessels must have perished with their crews; or had the enemy come out immediately afterwards, he must have taken us in detail. Some lost masts—some sails, and one her rudder—many had men washed overboard, & some rode out the gale and anchored upon an enemy's lee shore, their fate hanging upon a rope yarn! I met no accident whatever, but suffered much from wet, cold and fatigue. I very unexpectedly found gen. Harrison from my neighbourhood, and a plain, honest Virginian he is—he knew all my friends, and those of my wife—I made him and his aids very comfortable, as much so as the weather would admit—I gave him my bed, which he never quitted during the gale—they were all horribly seasick. I arrived here first in the Gen. Pike, and they are all now in, except one, and she we hear is on shore in Niagara river, where she anchored for shelter and parted her cables, and went on shore—only two lives lost on board her. Every day will demonstrate more clearly to the nation, the evils arising from our army's leaving Kingston in its rear. They have here the hulls of 2 ships, nearly finished—one larger than the Pra-

sident, to mount a tier of guns, 64 in number—John 32's and 18's—the other the size of the Gen. Pike, and the frame of a third one, the size of the latter, all ready to lay down.—All these, and their force on float, would have been destroyed. Their arsenal and grand depot, amounting to millions, would have been destroyed; an army captured, which are now in Wilkinson's rear, and holding this place in check—and the vast and useless expense of building here a naval force, would have been saved.—The army would have been in comfortable Winter Quarters, by which their healths would have been ensured for active enterprise in the spring.

"The Lady of the Lake, a flag sent to Kingston, has just returned. The enemy have laid their ships up long since—they have never been out since the whaling we gave them on the 28th September, which we find to have been much more serious than we then expected. Sir James was dangerously wounded by a splinter, carrying off the flesh from one side of his thigh, and cannot yet walk, except a little on his crutches. He acknowledges to have been beaten by us in each rencontre, and thinks himself lucky that we could not follow the last victory up. He says the fighting was done; and that he had given orders to his fleet to escape from their vessels as soon as they grounded, and that their trains were already laid, for blowing them up. His ships were literally torn to pieces, and a number of officers and men killed and wounded. He acknowledges that the General Pike did the work."

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 5.
Copy of a letter from Gen. Floyd to his Excellency Gov. Early, dated Camp Mitchell, 12th Dec. 1813.
SIR

I herewith forward to you the Pipe of the old Tallies or *Tame King, taken at the battle of Autossee.—The friendly Indians observe, that it was the pipe of the greatest man in their nation, and who was for many years their king; but he had grown old and foolish—had forsaken them—that he was now dead, and as none of his successors had acquired sufficient dignity to be entitled to it, requested that I should send it to my king, meaning your excellency.

It is valuable for its antiquity! This once respected and venerable chief used this pipe at the treaty of Shouderbone and how long before is unknown.

I have the honor to be, with much respect and esteem, your excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN FLOYD.
* Killed in the battle of Autossee.
† The treaty of Shouderbone was held in '86.

FROM THE SOUTHERN BORDER.
Gallatinville, Dec. 22.

Brigadier Gen. Floyd, we are informed, has written to Major General Pickney, that he is recovering from his late wound, and expects to be able shortly to resume the command of the army.

A letter from an officer of the United States' army at Camp Pinkney to a gentleman in this place, dated 7th inst. gives information, that the Patriots and Royalists of East Florida are about to compromise their quarrel as follows: The Royalists propose to give up to the Patriots the lands on the north of St. John's; comprising about half the Province, and grant a general amnesty. The Legislative Council of the Patriots had been convened to deliberate on this proposal, and appointed General Harris and Col. Dill to confer with the Spanish Agents at Point Peter, on the 11th inst. An armistice has been agreed on till the 15th inst. and it is supposed their differences will be finally settled.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an officer in Gen. Floyd's army, dated, Fort Mitchell, 12th Dec.

"I with pleasure give you the occurrences in Camp since you left here; Riley and Mosely were dispatched as spies to the Talapoossee—they returned three days ago and reported that the Indians of Tallassee and Autossee have moved down to Hoithle, waullee, six miles below our battle ground, where according to their statement, all hostile towns are concentrating. The statement of the runners or spies relative to Oakstussee are somewhat contradictory, but from what I can gather, a number of their warriors were in our battle, and more of them have since gone down the Talapoossee. There came into Cowotau last week, about 3,000 Indians—the Chiefs estimate them at about 3,500

friendly warriors. The lower chiefs vouch for the friendly conduct of the Florida Indians.—Runners are started with despatches to Gens. Flournoy, Jackson and Adams—those to the two former officers to return in about 20 days. Quarter Master Tennille is fast recovering."

A gentleman from Fort Hawkins informs us, that some of the friendly Indians who went on an expedition to plunder horses from the hostile party, bring in a report of their having heard a heavy cannonading near the junction of the Coosa and Talapoossee rivers, about ten days after the battle of Autossee. They say the report of the artillery was heard by them from 12 o'clock till sunset. We think their story not improbable, as Gen. Flournoy certainly contemplated an expedition against the Creeks; and if a battle has been fought in that direction, the troops of the U. S. engaged in it must have been marched from Fort Stoddert or that neighbourhood.

For Sale or Rent.

By order of the Orphans Court
To Let, the House and Lots lately occupied by Alexander C. Megruder, Esquire—Also for sale a Stone Warehouse, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Sands, and a House and Lot situate in Green-street, the property of the late Charles Wallace—For terms apply to CHRISTOPHER HOHNE.
January 8, 1814. 3w.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1813.

Wm. Alexander, Joseph Alkinson, Thomas G. Addams, Thos. G. Addison, James Beard, (2.) sher. Revenge, Oliver Bird, Fort Madison, John Bear, schr. Burrows, Capt. Thos. Barber, Robert Beasley, Ebenezer Ballard, Fort Madison, Nathaniel Creaur, Annapolis Fort, David Cothrel, Lt. Henry Coulter, (2.) John P. Crafts, John Callahan's heirs, Lt. John Clark, David Caueday, Wm. Coats, Charles Chaluniau, Robert Carr, Anne Arundel County, John S. Camden, ditto, Madame La Comtesse Desmoral, Wm. Duncan, (3.) near London-town, Charles Duvall, near Annapolis, John Davis, Margaret Darnald, Capt. Furgason, N. H. Fitzhugh, Thomas Fisher, near the Black Horse Tavern, Wm. Frazier, Daniel Glocking, schr. Revenge, Capt. Wm. Gramme, schr. Moro, Richard Gray, Richard Grason, (2.) John Guen, Thomas Gist, Amos Gambrell, near Annapolis, John Gibbons, Annapolis Rhoads, Mrs. Nancy Hammond, Wm. Hook, schr. Moro, John Howell, Tarry Hanson, Richard Hall, of Edwd. Aquila Johnson, Ferry Barracks, John Ivy, The Pon John Johnson, Theodore Kirby, Fort Madison, Mrs. Ann Karney, Richd. Kelly, Wm. Lowring, schr. Chasseur, Thos. Morgan, Fort Severn, John Miller, Abraham Moferson, Wm. M. Comas, Miss Ann Martin, James Mills, Catherine McIntosh, Wm. Myers, John Miller, Wm. McClure, Fort Madison, Captain James Marriott, Robert Nichols, near Annapolis, Moses Orme, (3.) Mrs. Elizabeth Orme, John Oaks, A. A. county. Wm. Proctor, Joseph Parker, John Price, John B. Robinson, (2.) Arthur Rich, Capt. Charles C. Randolph, Lieutenant Thomas Ritchie, Fort Severn, Major Alexander Stewart, Henry Smith, Miss Mary Ann Simmons, Hambleton Sellar, (2.) schr. Revenge, John Chew Thomas, John Thompson, John Tidings, Samuel Thomas, A. A. County. Jacob Waggoner, John Williams, Lt. Edward Hopkins, Richd. Wilson, John Weedon, Bennet Wilkinson, Henry Woodward, A. A. county, Charles Waters, ditto, Major Gassaway Watkins, ditto.

John Munroe, P. M.
Jan. 8. 3w.

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout ablefellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stutters very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half tick, given to him this fall, a spotted wandown under jacket much worn, white felled country cloth trousers a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick gaol; he has a brother in George-Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
Anne-Arundel county,
January 8, 1814. 5