

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundel county by John Golder, for their right to freedom which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his clothing; he went off with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to jail, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN.
June 25, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and sawmills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenements houses, a blacksmith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.

JNO. JAS. BROOKE.
St. Leonard's,
May 18th, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,
Admr. D.B.N.
Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has placed in the hands of Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. his attorney at law, in Annapolis, all the bonds, notes, and accounts, due to the estate of the late Mr. Bennett Darnall, deceased; and takes this method of informing all those who are in any manner indebted to that estate, that he has directed suits to be instituted against every person without distinction, that shall fail of discharging the amount due, when the same is demandable. The purchasers at the sale made by the executor are requested to pay particular attention to this notice.

John Mercer.
August 4, 1814.

Notice to Overseers.

The subscriber is in want of an Overseer, for the ensuing year—One that can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, industry, and management, may find an advantageous situation by application to the subscriber, on the north side of Severn.

Frederick Mackubin.
September 22.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1814.

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From the Federal Republican.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

SPEECH

OF THE
HON. CYRUS KING
Of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives,
OCTOBER 22, 1814.

Against an Increase of the Taxes, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Chairman,

I feel that I owe to the committee an apology for rising thus early in the debate, before gentlemen of greater experience and of longer standing on this floor, have had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. This course, however, I am compelled to pursue in consequence of what fell from the hon. gentleman from New-York, yesterday, in debate upon this subject. Had I been satisfied with the practical conclusion to which that hon. gentleman bro't himself, I should have remained silent and with him have united with the majority in voting for additional taxes. But this, after the most mature consideration, I cannot do. No one laments more sincerely than I do, the distressing state to which our country is reduced, by corrupt men, and ruinous measures. No one will go further in a correct and honorable course, to relieve her from our present embarrassments. No one can more ardently desire the return of the blessings of peace on fair and honorable conditions; so necessary for the government; so indispensable for the people. But I do not think that the road pointed out by that gentleman, will lead directly to that desirable end.

If the war, as he admits, and as every reflecting man must admit, was inexpedient in its origin, and is ruinous in its prosecution, I have seen nothing to change its character. As well might the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots. If the administration who declared this war, were weak, corrupt and wicked, as the gentleman will concede, have they too changed their natures? and if not, can honest men possibly unite with them? If, as the hon. gentleman correctly observes, the extreme depth of the folly of these men, in declaring & conducting this war, was such that even his intelligence could not fathom it—if, as he says, they have abused the confidence reposed in them, and lavished the blood and treasure of this nation, in foolish and wicked contests, can we in honor unite with such monsters. Can we justify ourselves to our constituents, our consciences, or our God, in assisting to put into the power of such men, the lives and the remains of the fortunes of our fellow citizens? I believe in God we cannot!

But the hon. gentleman, attempts to justify his course by saying, that the nature of the war has wholly changed—from offensive to defensive. Is this indeed the case? Where is the only efficient army which the administration have? Is it not invading Canada? Is it not carrying fire and sword into the heart of that country? And shall we be seriously told that this, on the part of the administration, is a defensive war? It is true, sir, as far as respects the people of this country, and the state governments, it is a defensive war. It is true, sir, that the yeomanry of the country, the owners of the soil, are obliged to defend that, and their wives, their children, and their fire sides, against the attacks of the enemy, along the whole of your sea coasts; while your administration, who are bound by the constitution to defend us, are dreaming of the conquest of Canada, and are sending their soldiers in that direction, to places where we have little property, and few inhabitants, to protect, but leaving exposed to the incursions of the enemy, the whole Atlantic frontier. Like the dog in the fable, they catch at the shadow, and lose the substance.

The hon. gentleman has hinted, for he did not hazard the assertion, that some people in this country, and many in Europe, believe this war of French origin. I have no hints to give on this, or any other subject; but assert, as I believe, and I believe it as I do my existence, that this is a French war; and I have no doubt that a majority of this nation, and all Europe, think the same, and act upon that belief. I very well know, sir, that this government have lately plead not guilty to this charge, on the ground, no doubt, that direct evidence of their guilt cannot be produced. So, sir, in our courts of justice, we every day hear the most notorious offenders, plead the general issue, of not guilty, and even be acquitted by their country, because there was not sufficient evidence of their guilt, though every honest man in the nation believes them guilty. But let us hear what these gentlemen, the administration, say in their defence. "No reliance was placed on the good offices of France, in bringing the war with G. Britain to a satisfactory conclusion." But they dare not say, they did not rely on the good offices or power of the French tyrant when they declared that war. But they proceed; "he, the president, nevertheless knew that France held a place in the political system of Europe, & of the world, which, as a check on England, would not fail to be useful to us." No doubt he knew it, while France held, under her tyrant, not holders, under her legitimate sovereign, a place among nations, all Europe knew it, felt it and trembled; while our administration were courting his good offices. Like the contemptible jackal to the Lion; while the imperial Beast of France was greedily pursuing his prey, our dastardly administration expected to extort their dirty portion from its tears. I was induced to advert to this French origin of the war, for the purpose of distinctly stating to the American people, that the allies in Europe, the great and good Alexander the deliverer, among the rest, all so consider it: Nay more, sir, they believe your administration, only a branch of the power of the late imperial, now fallen tyrant: which power they are determined to destroy, root & branch. Let not the people then of this country, delude themselves with the hope of peace, while the present men wield the destinies of this nation. Foreign nations, sir, have no confidence in the amicable professions of your administration; they have forfeited all respect, and no honorable peace will ever be made with them. Not, sir, that any foreign nation would pretend to dictate to us, or in the smallest degree interfere with our internal regulations: to this I would not submit, from any nation. But the people ought to know, that England will not make peace with a set men of whom she thinks corrupt and wicked. Can we then, sir, ought we, to unite with such men in the prosecution of this French war? Besides, sir, do we not condemn the friends of this administration, for supporting such weak and corrupt rulers, and shall we not condemn ourselves if we unite with them in that support? Honest men will decide.

For these among other reasons I cannot unite in support of the present administration. I shall now proceed to state some of the reasons which compel me to vote against the whole system, or rather scheme, of finance, reported by the committee of ways and means; whereby they calculated to raise from the people of this country, directly or indirectly, by new or increased taxes, 11,635,000 dollars, in addition to the sum of 10,800,000 dollars, raised in the same manner, or to be raised the present year. Making a grand total for the people to pay in taxes for 1815, 22,435,000 dollars to the national government, which does not and cannot protect them. Before I proceed to the reasons I have alluded to, permit me to hold up to the view of the American people two pictures; one of the expense of a year in peace, the other of a year of war. The expense of our

peace establishment before the war, was (as the late secretary of the treasury, Mr. Campbell, informs us, in his able and faithful annual report made to the house of representatives on the 26th of September, 1814.)

\$7,000,000
Interest on the debt, existing prior to the war, 1,900,000

Making \$8,900,000

He further informs us, that "the sums authorized by congress to be expended during the year 1814, and for which appropriations have been made, are as follows:

Amounting in the whole to \$47,270,172. This sum the government expected to provide as follows:
From the customs 6,500,000
Sales of public lands 600,000
Direct tax and internal duties 3,500,000
Postages & incidental receipts 50,000

Loans and treasury notes 33,592,665
Balance said to be in the treasury 2,727,507

\$47,270,172

Of the sum the government expected to raise by loans, after begging, hiring and submitting to the grossest usury, they are still deficient more than thirteen millions and a half of dollars, according to the first and dashing report from the new secretary Dallas, to the committee of ways and means. This statement shows a balance in favor of peace \$38,370,172 of course the amount which one year of war costs the people.

I will now sir, by your indulgence and that of the committee, state some of the reasons, which compel me to vote against the war taxes: Of these reasons, sir, some will be local and others general: While our attention is directed to the interest of the whole we ought not to neglect that of any part.

First—I shall vote against this report as a citizen of New-England, because that section of the country was not represented in the committee which made it, although its inhabitants, if the taxes are imposed, will be called upon to pay a large proportion of them. How this happened, whether by design or accident, I know not: but such is the fact, that no member from New-England was put upon that important committee. But the middle, southern and western states engrossed the whole. I would not be understood to implicate the honorable speaker of this house, who appoints our committees; and who discharges the duties of his office with distinguished ability. It may have been accident, or he may only have followed the example of some bad predecessor. Nor, sir, would I suggest, that the committee is not composed of gentlemen of ability & integrity. But, sir, they cannot understand the interest of that part of our country so well as a member therefrom. They cannot have the feelings, the interest, or the views of citizens of New-England. New-England appears to be proscribed, put under the ban of the empire. These things create suspicions of designs against her rights and liberties. I cannot sanction this procedure by my vote.

Second—This administration have by their weak and wicked measures, so impoverished our citizens, that they have not the ability to pay these oppressive taxes. Shall we lay upon them additional burdens, when they are now almost pressed to the dust, by those which you have already heaped upon them? Let us hear what Mr. Secretary Dallas says upon this subject:—

"The wealth of the nation, in the value and products of its soil, in all the acquisitions of personal property, and in all the varieties of industry, remains almost untouched by the hand of government." Is this indeed true? Let me ask the farmer in the middle states the value of his wheat and his flour, now spoiling on his hands; the merchant in the east, the value of his lumber and his fish, without purchasers; his acquisition of property, deprived by the acts of the government of the accustomed means of enterprise; the ship owner, the rich return of

his vessels, now only food for worms; the sailor and mechanic, the value of their industry in all its varieties. These will all exclaim, that they have been sorely touched by the hand of this government. That "the little finger of this oppressive administration is thicker than the loins" of the father of his country.

That this administration had afflicted them, as the great enemy of mankind was permitted to afflict the perfect and upright man, by touching all they possess, and they are almost ready to curse them to their faces." But what does the chairman of the committee of ways and means say on this subject? "In Europe, the price of agricultural products is not materially affected by a state of war; the produce of the earth is there consumed within the country in peace and in war. The situation of the U. States is entirely different—with an extensive and fertile country, and a small population compared to the extent of our territory, we have annually large surplus to export to foreign markets, ever and above what is necessary for consumption. On the export of this surplus, which is cut off by war, depends in a great degree the ability of the farmer to meet taxes."—

By this it appears that the wealth of the nation, composed by the wealth of every individual in that nation, subject to taxation, does but remain almost untouched by the hand of government. And, sir, I consider this war, for every purpose of misery and distress, as having existed for nearly eight years—since the embargo, by Mr. Jefferson, in 1806. A constant hostility has, since that period, been maintained by the government against the industry, property and enterprise of our citizens, by their restrictive and oppressive acts, whereby thousands of our citizens are reduced to beggary: to a situation that scarce any change can be for the worse.

In New-England, too, sir, we are obliged to pay our state tax, county tax, town tax, and parish tax (the latter some gentlemen on this floor may not understand) consider too, sir, that our citizens are deprived of the usual means of obtaining supplies for these objects, and for the maintenance of their families, lumber, the fisheries and commerce were our chief dependence. Our lumber, which before the war found a ready market at 10 and 15 dollars the thousand, is now merely nominal, at 4 or 5. The bank fisheries are destroyed—and it now seems, from the terms of the enemy, that we are in a fair way to lose the best portion of our coast fishery. Our vessels are now confined to our ports. It must be known likewise that the inhabitants of the sea port towns in Maine, were accustomed to receive two thirds of the provisions required for their support, in articles of the first necessity coast wise. And in proportion as the means of purchasing provisions have decreased, the price of provisions has increased. Flour, which was formerly bought for six or eight dollars, has for sometime past been 15 and 16 dollars the barrel. Indian corn, which sold for 75 cents the bushel before the war, was the last summer one dollar and a half and two dollars the bushel, and so of many other articles of prime necessity. The consequence of this has been, such as was probably expected and wished by the government. Many of our respectable citizens sailors & mechanics, have, for subsistence, been forced into the ranks of your army, and marched into Canada.—

Yes, sir, I have to regret, may to lament, the fate of many valuable citizens, some personal friends, who have thus fallen victims to the diseases of that climate, or the sword of the enemy—far distant from their homes, with no friendly hand to relieve their suffering or soothe their distress; in death they cast a fond recollection back upon their country and the dear objects of their affection, then closed their eyes in despair. With the hope of giving some relief, I have since entered the dwellings of their families, once the abodes of prosperity and happiness—now of wretchedness and woe. I have beheld their disconsolate widows and helpless parents, in misery and

want; and their children crying for bread: Do then, oh God! now their only supporter, according to the petition in thy prayer, give them each day their daily bread.

But when the poor have thus cried, Madison has not wept; ambition is made of a sterner stuff than this.

Third reason—As a citizen of New-England, I am opposed to laying this additional burden upon my fellow-citizens, because no part of the money, thus to be raised, will be applied to the payment of the expense incurred by those states in calling out and assisting their militia, for the defence of their soil and families. This information, we have from the secretary of war himself, in his answer to the letter of his excellency Gov. Strong, upon that subject. That no part of the expense thus incurred would be reimbursed unless our troops were placed under the orders of the commanders of their military districts. This is a species of command we know nothing of; military districts—by what right, what authority, what usurpation established?—they are unknown to our laws—unknown to our constitution, and abhorrent to our feelings.—For what purpose is our country gerrymandered into military districts? Can you inform me, sir? I did indeed once hear on this floor, the purpose avowed, for which they were established, and the use to which they were destined; I did hear an honorable gentleman debate, and I heard him with horror and detestation, alluding to some rumours of dissatisfaction in the east, thank his God, that there was within each military district of this country a physical force sufficient to put down the first movements of popular discontent. What sir, are we under a military despotism? Must we be butchered if we dare complain of our wrongs. Is this the republican form of government guaranteed to us by the constitution? Is this the freedom for which our ancestors fought and bled. If so, then Warren and the succeeding martyrs of the revolution died in vain. No sir, New-England will not submit to it! No military despotism shall reign there. I too, thank my God, that there is within each state of New-England, the brave yeomanry of the country, hearts of oak, ready and determined to beat down tyranny and oppression under their feet.

But who are the officers under whose command your president wishes to place our hardy soldiers? In Massachusetts, he is an officer whom your president himself has recalled from a command in Canada, with every mark of disgrace: In New-Hampshire is an officer who, when in command in Canada, suffered himself to be taken by a handful of the enemy; and of so little consequence was he in the view of your government, that they let him rust in Canada unchanged, until he almost became a subject of His Britannic Majesty. His pay and rations, however, went on, which was some consolation. Sir, our militia officers would think themselves disgraced, and throw up their commissions, if they were ordered under such commanders. But, sir, the principle on which this military gerrymander is formed is what I must deprecate. If your president can thus divide the states into military sections, and place over each, a general officer, what prevents his appointment of all the subordinate officers in the same districts, ready to take from our military officers their commands, as soon as they take the field—thus violating in the very letter, that part of the constitution which reserves "to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers of the militia." There is nothing that will prevent his doing this, seeing he has the disposition, but the determined resistance of the people. Who are accustomed "to anticipate the evil, and judge of the pressure of the grievance by the badness of the principle. They augur mis-government at a distance, and snuff up the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze." If then sir, you will not defend New-England, and New-England will defend herself, and will keep her resources for