

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 ships, 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 Sackett'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, 1815.

PEACE CANDIDATES.

- ANNE ARUNDEL.
**BENJAMIN ALLIEN,
HORATIO RIDOUT,
DR. ARCHIBALD DODDSEY,
MR. CHARLES S. RIDGELY.**
- TALBOT.
E. N. Hamilton, Jabez Caldwell,
James Smith, Alexander Hands.
- CAROLINE.
William Potter, John Young,
Richard Hugblitt, William McDonald.
- WORCESTER.
E. K. Wilson, R. J. H. Handy,
Th. N. Williams, Littleton Quinton.
- CECIL.
William Lushy, Samuel Hogg,
John R. Evans, Robert Evans.
- KENT.
Jervis Spencer, Joseph Brown, 11th
Frederick Boyer, Bedding Hands
- DORCHESTER.
John Stewart, Richard Toothell,
Benj. W. Leecombe, Edward Griffith.
- ALLEGANY.
William Hillbary, George McCulloch,
George Robinson, Beal Howard.
- FREDERICK.
John Thomas, Joshua Delaplaine,
John H. Thomas, John Graham.

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 these 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 met 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 annually 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 down." 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 authorised 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. There 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 further 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 slang 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 the 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 up on 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 chuse 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 chuse 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:—
1st. I would rather stay at home to mind my own business than to be dragged away to fight the enemy for ronado Englishmen.

2. I would rather not pay taxes if I can avoid it, and by the late laws of congress taxing lands, and houses, sugar, and salt, whiskey and retailing, 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 line 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 go militia duty.

6. I don't know, myself, and I can 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 er 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 nonplussed. If they say it is to protect British seamen sailing upon the sea, we must ask them if it is 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 entails 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, five thousand nine hundred fifty dollars.
On the county of Charles, five thousand seven hundred forty dollars.
On the county of Montgomery, five thousand one hundred ten dollars.
On the county of Frederick, five thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.
On the county of Washington, seven thousand three hundred ten 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 imposed by Congress, it is not easy to calculate what proportion will fall upon the different states.—But the direct tax or land tax, is to be raised three millions of dollars to be raised, and was apportioned among the states and the different counties of each state, so that we can tell a fraction what we shall have to pay on that score.

The state of Maryland, on account of the land tax alone, will have to pay one hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and twenty three dollars and ninety-four cents.

But this is not all. Together with the land tax there comes the stamp tax and with the stamp tax there is the salt tax, and with the salt tax there is the carriage tax, and with the carriage tax there is the Whiskey tax, &c. &c. all of them to come in full play on the first day of January next. What a fine New-year's day we shall have.

But that is not all. Here, flour grown to five dollars a barrel more or less, so that it will not take more than twenty barrels of flour upon an average to pay for a substitute in the militia, if a man with a family and business to attend to should happen to be drafted. But if he chooses, he cannot compass the cash, he may have the fun of marching off himself, and taking out his frolic as a common soldier subject to the articles of war, and dancing away to the tune of "spends half a crown out of six pence a day."

While the people are thus groaning and sweating at home, the Government are carrying on their foolish projects aboard, and sending all their men and money to get possession of the Canada Whistle. And the Government continues in their obstinate and wicked folly, although it is clear that if they were to stand twice as much blood and treasure, there is now but little chance of their taking Canada at all, and if they could take it they could not keep it, and if they could keep it they would not find it worth having.

The long and short of the chapter is, that our rulers are capering away in a crazy ridiculous war dance, for which the people must pay the piper.

From the Ohio Federalist.

If at this time there is any thing left among us, of which an American may be justly proud, it is, that he can call himself a federalist. In all parties, there are men of all characters; but for 12 years the federalists have been undergoing a constant process of purification. The burning furnace of reproach and persecution, hath so melted down the base metal and consumed the dross, that they remain almost without alloy. The love of office and hope of reward, have stood with their fan in their hand and have not only thoroughly purged the floor, but have winnowed them. The swellings of the political waters, have so often borne them down, that the froth and scum are thrown off, and the drift wood carried away. Almost every Judas has sailed to the political Chief, to "What will ye give me!" and has emerged with them for his 30 pieces of silver.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE TAX LAWS.
We have this day completed the act for laying and collecting a direct tax—Our readers may perhaps think that they have now got through with these disagreeable laws;—but they will be disappointed. For their consolation we will relate a little anecdote—A lad who had just arrived at the age in which he must take his place in the ranks of the militia was fitted up by his mother with every requisite for a soldier, except courage, which he unfortunately wanted. But the good woman who hoped sometime or other to see her son a general, endeavored to encourage him by telling him, after he had fired one gun, he would be as bold as a lion, and childish fear would have no more dominion over him.—The young man marched to the parade, where the company was to be exercised in firing;—He loaded at the word of command, but when the order was given to fire, his courage failed him, and he had not strength to pull the trigger; but as all the eyes were turned to him, he did not notice his neglect, and he went on loading and neglecting to fire thro' the day, until he had got twelve cartridges into his musket.—After being dismissed he went home and his mother, anxious to know how her son had behaved in the field, asked him if he did not find it true, that after he had fired one gun he was as courageous as a lion? He answered with a sheepish look he did not know, for he had not fired one upon the different states.—But she said, you have not you dastardly fellow! said she, is your gun loaded? Yes it is said he, pretty well loaded.—Hand it to me, said she, and fire it.—She did so; but the gun was so unobtrusively thus handled by a woman, recoiled with such force