

3. I would rather not pay tax 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 necessities of life, such as wheat, 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 do 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 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 this 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, it is 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, five 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, more, forty-eight thousand and four 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, five 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 seventy dollars.
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 the direct tax or land tax, by three millions of dollars is to be apportioned among the states and the different counties on that score.

The state of Maryland, on account of the land tax alone, will have to pay one hundred and fifty-one 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 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 Whisky 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 is flour down 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 once a day."

While the people are thus groaning and sweating at home, the Government are carrying on their foolish projects abroad, 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 stop this war 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 the political chaff from among 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 said to the political Chief, "What will ye give me?" and has bargained 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 rest fired, the commanding officer went on noticing 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 gun. 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, I can fire it.—She did so; but the gun being discharged at being thus handled by a woman, recoiled with such force

that it set her wrong end upwards against the opposite wall of the house. While she was in this situation kicking and struggling for breath, her hopeful son, with his hands to his ears, cried out, *lie still, lie still mother, for there are eleven more charges to go off yet.*

We would not, however, have our readers be too much frightened, we have not quite as many acts left to promulgate, as there were charges in the soldier's gun. We have at present only seven more, viz: The act laying duties on auctions;—the act laying duties on salt;—the act laying duties on distilleries;—the act laying duties on carriages;—the act laying duties on refined sugar;—the act laying duties on retailers of foreign goods;—and the act laying duties on bank notes & notes of hand. These laws we shall publish for the benefit of our readers as fast as we can find room for them, and for this voluntary act of ours we should suppose the government will be very grateful to us. They will likewise be very thankful for the explanations and observations which we shall from time to time make on these salutary laws—laws which, if we are not much mistaken, will serve the administration party as the soldier's musket did his mother.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 28.

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. GALLATIN AND BAYARD AT WINGO SOUND.
We are indebted to our obliging correspondents, for the following news, by the last evening's mail. Office of the Newport Mercury. Monday evening, Aug. 21. This afternoon arrived the Swedish brig Aurora, Lundberg, 63 days from Gottenburg—in which came passengers, captain Cozzen, of this port, capt. Low, of Boston, Hibbert and Cobb, of New-York, Greenleaf and Hodge of Newburyport, and Rollins of Portsmouth, N. H. By capt. Cozzens, Low, and the other passengers, we learn, that a pilot from Wingo Sound arrived at Gottenburg on the evening of the 21st June and stated, that that day the American ship Neptune, with two Commissioners, [Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin] arrived, and anchored in the Sound. The Aurora came past Wingo Sound the next morning, and saw a ship answering the description of the pilot, *Ye* chor there. The Aurora has brought despatches from Mr. Adams to our government, and from the Russian government to Mr. Daschkoff. No convoy from Petersburg had arrived at Gottenburg when they sailed.

LATEST FROM NEW-LONDON

By the arrival yesterday morning of the sloop Abigail of New-London and the schr. Sally of Saybrook, we learn, that on Tuesday at 2 o'clock the Ramilies and Orpheus were seen beating up Oyster Pond Bay. It was then supposed they were bound to Sag Harbor, where, it was said were a number of Com. Decatur's barges. At 5 o'clock the same evening, they returned and anchored in Gardner's Bay, where they were soon joined by 2 other ships of war, and a neutral vessel in company.—The neutral vessel was released and arrived on Tuesday afternoon at New-Haven.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 26.

Copies of letters from Brig. Gen. Boyd to the Secretary of War. Head-Quarters, Fort George, Aug. 17, 1813.

SIR,
In the last letter which I had the honor to address you, I had to communicate the information that Com. Chauncey had left this part of the Lake; yesterday an express arrived from the 18 mile Creek, stating that he was then off that place, in pursuit of the British fleet, which was likewise to be seen. A body of volunteers, militia and Indians under the command of Brig. General Porter of the New-York Militia, having arrived at this place and very impatient to engage the enemy, a plan was this morning concerted to cut off one of his pickets. About 300 volunteers and Indians, under the command of Major Chapin, was to effect this object, supported by 200 regulars under the command of Major Cummings of the 16th infantry. A heavy rain and other untoward circumstances defeated the primary object, but, in a skirmish that ensued, in which the enemy was completely routed, our Indians captured twelve of the British Indians, and four whites. Many of the enemy's dead were left on the field, among whom is supposed to be

the famous Chief, Norton. Our loss was only two Indians, a few slightly wounded. Those who participated in this contest, particularly the Indians, conducted with great bravery and activity. Gen. Porter volunteered in the affair, and Major Chapin evinced his accustomed zeal and courage. The regulars under Major Cummings, as far as they were engaged, conducted well. The principal Chiefs who led the warriors this day were Farmers' Brother, Red Jacket, Little Billy, Pollard, Black Snake, Johnson, Silver Heels, Captain Halfston, Major Henry O. Ball (Cornplanter's son) and Capt. Cold, chief of Onondago, who was wounded. In a council which was held with them yesterday, they consented not to scalp or murder; and I am happy to say, that they treated the prisoners with humanity and committed no wanton cruelties upon the dead.

The Canadian volunteers, under Maj. Wilcox, were active and brave as usual.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant, JNO. P. BOYD, B. C. C. Honorable John Armstrong.

Head-Quarters, Fort George, U. C. Aug. 18, 1813.

Hon. John Armstrong, SIR,

Yesterday I had the honor to address to you a letter detailing the conduct of the Indians in a late skirmish. Their bravery and humanity were equally conspicuous.—Already the quietness in which our pickets are suffered to remain evinces the benefit arising from their assistance. Permit me to suggest the propriety of immediately depositing the presents for them in the hands of Mr. Granger, of whose exertions, and those of Mr. Parish, I must express my entire approbation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your respectful obedient servant, JOHN P. BOYD, B. G.

From the Charleston Courier.

From the Decatur's Log-Book.

EXTRACT.
Relative to the battle between the American privateer Decatur, armed with six twelve lb. carronades, and one 18 pounder on a pivot, with 103 men, commanded by Monsieur Dominique Diron; and his B. M. schr. Dominico, of twelve 12 lb. carronades, two long 6's, one brass 1 lb. and one 32 lb. carronade on a pivot, with 83 men, commanded by Lieutenant George Wilmot Barrette—carried by boarding.
On the 5th of Aug. 1813, lat. 23, 4, N. standing north—at half past 10 A. M. the man at the mast head discovered two sail to the southward. At 11, these vessels were ascertained to be a ship and a schr.—at half past 11 went about and stood towards them in order to reconnoitre; at half past 12, found ourselves abreast of the schr. which hoisted English colours—at 1, the Decatur wore round—half an hour after the schr. fired a shot, without effect; the captain then gave orders to prepare every thing for action, to load all the cannon and musketry, to have the grappling, swords, &c. ready, and having previously got up the necessary ammunition, water, &c. from below, ordered the hatches to be fastened down. At 2, the Decatur having wore ship in order to take the schr. abaft, she fired another shot which passed over us—at a quarter past 2 we fired our large gun, and hoisted American colours at the peak; we fired our piece a second and third time, which she answered by firing two guns from her battery; our distance was now about half gun shot; it was now half past 2 o'clock, the schooner evinced a desire to bear away; observing this, the Decatur hauled upon the larboard tack in order to present her bow to the enemy—10 minutes after the enemy fired a whole broadside, which caused no other damage to the Decatur, except some trifling injury to the rigging. After having answered her by a shot from our 18 pounder, the captain of the Decatur ordered every one to his post, in order to carry her by boarding, when the necessary preparations were made for that purpose; it was now about 3-4 past 2, distance about pistol shot—the crew of the Decatur having cheered preparatory to boarding, our fire of musketry commenced and was well kept up—the enemy bearing away in order to avoid the boarding, seized the opportunity to fire a broadside into us, which killed 2 of our men, and otherwise materially injured our rigging and sails. The Decatur continuing to follow up the manoeuvres of the enemy, endeavoured again to board her, which she once

more avoided, and fired another broadside. The captain of the Decatur having ordered the drum to beat the charge, the crew cried out to board. At that moment endeavouring again to board her, which the enemy could no longer resist, & which was effected by passing into her stern, over our bow-sprit, our jib-boom running into her main-mast. It was now half past 3 o'clock—the fire from the artillery and musketry was terrible, and well supported on both sides.—The enemy not being able to disengage himself dropped a long side; it was in this position that capt. Diron ordered his whole crew to board, armed with pistols, sabres, &c. which order was executed with the promptness of lightning. Mr. Vincent Saith, first prize-master, and quarter-master Thos. Washburn, were the two first on board the enemy; in doing which the prize-master received three wounds—the crew of the enemy fought with as much courage and bravery as that of the Decatur did with valor and intrepidity. Fire arms now became useless, and the crews were fighting hand to hand with cutlasses and throwing cold shot; when the captain of the enemy and the principal officers being killed, the deck covered with dead and wounded—the English colours were hauled down by the conquerors.

In consequence of the orders given by the Captain of the Decatur the vessels were then separated, the rigging and sails being in the worst state possible.

During the combat, which lasted an hour, the King's Packet ship Princess Charlotte, remained a silent spectator of the scene; and as soon as the vessels were disengaged from each other, she tacked about and stood to the southward. She sailed from St. Thomas, bound to England, under convoy to a certain latitude, of the Dominico.

Killed and wounded on board the Decatur.
KILLED 3—WOUNDED, 16—one of whom (the Carpenter) since dead.
On board the Dominico.
KILLED 13—WOUNDED 47, 5 of whom are since dead of their wounds. Total killed and wounded, 60—Among the killed are G. W. Barrette, Commander; Mr. J. Sacker, Master; Mr. D. Brown, Purser; Mr. Archer and Mr. Parrey, Midshipman. Wounded, Mr. J. Nichols, Midshipman. The Surgeon and one Midshipman were the only officers on board who were not either killed or wounded. The Lieutenant was left on shore sick.

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' Cockwaine," 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. September 2. 3w.

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. Sept. 2. 4w.

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. Sept. 2. 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.

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 23rd day of August, 1813. Robert Yoe, Executor.

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. *Wm. Carey*

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 disadvantageous 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 lame 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 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 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 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.

Farmers Bank

OF MARYLAND, AUG. 9, 1813. The Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, are invited to attend a general meeting at their Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. When a law of this state for the extension of the charters of the several Banks, will be submitted for their consideration. By order of the board, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.