

...gave his vote in the affirmative, and the message was sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Randall, Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate certain persons in every christian church or congregation in this State.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act passed at November session 1811, entitled, An act for the amendment of the law.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:—

Gentlemen of the house of delegates,

We have received your message of this date proposing an adjournment of both houses until Wednesday next. We have dissented from the same, but if you will propose to adjourn until Monday next, it will meet the concurrence of the senate.

By order
THOMAS ROGERS, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Culbreth, the question was put, That the house adjourn until Wednesday next? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Stonestreet, the question was put, That the house adjourn until Monday next? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned until Monday.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1813

What are the people to think of those men they have entrusted with their most important concerns,

when instead of attempting any thing to alleviate the calamities of this war, they are continually contriving schemes to multiply its horrors? If we are allowed to form any opinion of the object they have in view, from their past conduct,

there can be no rational grounds for expectation that they will desist from the course they have madly commenced until our commerce, once so prosperous, is totally annihilated, and every other blessing this nation enjoyed in such profusion, is wasted away in the most futile policy that ever disgraced any government.

Vain would be the attempt of the politician to point out the advantages of an embargo, which congress, to gratify the president, has laid, after so many melancholy examples of the same wretched system we have already experienced.

After so many years of experience, the same arguments cannot now be urged in favour of it as formerly, because we find, that though we shut our ports against all nations, they do not starve, neither do they tremble nor sink into submission by wordy proclamations and empty menaces.

Mr. Madison says the enemy are fed with the produce of our soil, and seems to hint that by entirely depriving them of it would be one of the most effectual means of distressing and conquering Canada. He does not, however, tell us what information he has that an illicit trade has been carried on, and his friends in congress would not even consent that the question should be officially asked him.

If he had said in his message, that an army could not be raised for this iniquitous war, until the people are driven to misery and want, it would have showed in him something of candour, and come very high to what may be considered the fact. With this view, therefore, our citizens are distressed until almost wearied of life, before they can be induced to enroll themselves in Mr. Madison's army.

For the Maryland Gazette. I should be glad to know, Mr. Printer, who those people are, who propose that the land-tax should be paid out of the treasury, while the poor people are left to pay all the enormous taxes upon the necessities of life, and hereafter would be called upon to pay this very tax, although they do not own one spot of land. Surely this proposition cannot come from any of the men who pledged

their lives and fortunes in support of the war, and now, as soon as they are called upon to pay any thing towards the war, wish to put it upon others to pay it for them. These are not patriots indeed. Let their taxes be paid for them, and how ready they will be to abuse the poor, if they should complain of the want of money to pay taxes upon the necessities of life.

A TENANT.

COMMUNICATED.

One of the reasons assigned for paying the land-tax out of the treasury is, that by the immediate payment a deduction of fifteen per cent. will be allowed. The state then is to turn a shaver, and to shave the U. States to the tune of 15 per cent. which it is thought will be a very cute thing in our state legislature.

But with all due deference to the lovers of this notion, I would be informed, whether for fifteen per cent. the state could collect the tax.

The United States some years since, had a land-tax—Will any man say that the expense of collecting it (including losses) did not exceed 15 or even 20 per cent? Now if this be the case, I have a sort of a notion that this great speculation, which the general government is offering to the states, would be rather a hard bargain, and the states instead of being the swindlers, would be the persons swindled. But what do our rich land-holders care for all this, if they can get the state to pay their taxes?

NOTHING.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The taxes are now coming into operation, and we shall see who are most ready to aid in supporting this war. If the war-gentry are disposed to be as good as their word, they will pay not only their share of these taxes, but will pay for their neighbours also. The life and fortunes will recollect it has been all along their cry that the administration and the war ought to be supported; but as yet they have supported them only by their talk and their votes. Now let us see if their purses will be cheerfully opened.

This reminds me to tell the good people of Maryland how the tax bills have operated heretofore. Our cunning president has taken care to make the most of them. He carefully avoided the appointment of the tax-gatherers till after our elections, and his agents were equally careful to promise each of these offices to a prodigious number of greedy office-hunters. I guess some of them have been grossly disappointed, and perhaps are not so fond of them now as they were two or three months ago.

ONE.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Now that the taxes are becoming due, and the tax-gatherers are advertising that heavy penalties will be exacted of all who fail to pay them in time, many of the war-foks begin to complain of the scarcity of the times, and how hard it is to pay taxes when they have no means of getting money. But this they ought to have thought of long ago. If we are to have war, we must have taxes too, and those who voted for the war, or for war-men, voted at the same time for taxes. They then are as much to blame as the people in Congress who voted for the laws; and when any man's property is to be sacrificed to pay these taxes, let him just ask himself whether he was not one of the fools who voted for the very men who have saddled them with these taxes.

But if they complain of the taxes already laid, what will they say to the additional taxes which another year of war will render necessary. It was said in congress, at the time that these tax bills were introduced, that they were as much as the people could then bear, and it was necessary to proceed by degrees—Yes, and unless the people declare against them by voting different men into congress and the state legislature, they will go on by degrees until every thing is taxed, and the whole country ruined. And this, Mr. Madison would say, is all right. In his communication to congress at the commencement of the session of 1812, he told us, that "our fellow-citizens enjoyed too many comforts at home;" but in the way that he is going on, they will shortly find comfort neither at home nor abroad. And what does he care for the distresses of the people, while he receives twenty-five thousand dollars a year for his salary, and can get congress to vote him fourteen thousand dollars to buy furniture?

JONATHAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. I understand that the general assembly is going to pay all the taxes of the rich land-holders. Now as I have voted for some of these men, I hope that they will also take my case into consideration, and pay my taxes also. In consequence of the times I have been obliged to go into bank to borrow money, and am now told, that my votes will be good for nothing unless they are upon stamped paper. What I have to ask of the legislature is, that while they are voting the people's money to pay taxes, (their own as well as other land-holders) they will be pleased to direct the treasurer to furnish me with stamped paper at the expense of the state. If they are fond of paying taxes for the sake of a discount, they may discount 15 or even 20 per cent.

A DEBTOR.

COMMUNICATION.

In all public bodies it is, or ought to be, a rule, that no member shall vote upon a question, in which he is personally interested. According to this rule, no land-holder in the legislature can vote upon the proposition to pay the land-tax out of the state treasury.

It used to be thought that the *pro forma* was a sufficient compensation to a member for his services in the legislature; but now it seems, that in addition to the *pro forma* their taxes are to be paid also. This will be paying them for their services more than their services are worth.

A MEMBER.

COMMUNICATION.

John Adams come again! Those who condemned and reproached the taxes and black cockade of John Adams, in '93, will now have the pleasant task of turning right about, and giving them their best support. Behold! the excise on refined sugar, in '99 was 55,000 dollars, it is now 200,000 dollars. The tax on carriages was 79,000 dollars, it is now 150,000 dollars. The tax on stamps was 240,000, it is now 500,000 dollars, &c. &c. But it was then a war with France, it is now a war with G. Britain, and our motto is, "all for France and the world well lost."

[Portsmouth Oracle]

POLITICAL INFATUATION.

From the N. Y. Examiner.

In sad and sober truth, saying out of view all those political taunts, notions and prejudices, in which politicians deal so much, and perhaps too much, we have in our own country seen how much more powerful infatuation is, than the understanding; how much stronger party spirit, than humble reason; how much more liable we are to be hurried along by the eagerness of expectation than instructed by the salutary lessons of experience. Folly and passion are roused and propelled by glittering expectation; honest wisdom alone can profit by experience. And hence it is, that although we have patiently endured the trial of all the ludicrous experiments of our zig-zag administrations, and have seen them all fail—and that shamefully and despicably: yet upon that administration, baffled, humbled, can disgraced, thousands and thousands, perhaps a majority of the people, rely to restore us to our former commerce, prosperity and glory. Is it possible that human error can be more extravagant, more lamentably stupid?

Be our cause of quarrel with G. Britain what it may, just or unjust; be the war expedient or ridiculous; be the charge of French influence upon a cabinet which has always promoted French views, true or untrue; dispute as we may, about a variety of other questions, admitting something to be said, if you please, on both sides; one has this opinion another that. I speak not now of these things, strong as an intimate acquaintance with them has made my opinion. But I put this great and important question: "Are the men in power, fit to conduct our affairs?" And I say, time and experience have answered that question, as explicitly, as ever it can be answered. They are unfit! For of all their new-fangled, silly projects, not a single one has produced the least particle of good; all of them have done us harm, and much harm; and therefore if we have received no benefit from the past, it is the effect of mere party spirit, it is stupid, stubborn, infatuation and insanity, to hope any thing from the future. It is the case of the quack doctor, and his patient over again: it is exactly the case of Mungo Park's barbarians; it is perfect demonstration. And a madman in politics, the most irre-

stimable of all madmen, would be and over it, if it were not that a madman can never be contended that he is mad.

(CIRCULAR.)
Treasury Department,
December 17, 1813.

SIR, An act has been this day passed laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

It extends to all vessels whether cleared or not cleared, as well coasting vessels as those engaged in foreign trade; and also prohibits the landing of any articles on board of the same. You will permit no vessel of any description to depart from port until the law shall be transmitted to you, which will be done with the necessary instructions, as speedily as possible. From this prohibition are excepted private armed vessels either of the United States or of nations in amity with the United States, with their necessary armament, stores and equipments only, and foreign vessels with the cargoes they may have on board when notified of this act, other than provisions, military and naval stores, whose officers and crews shall consist wholly of foreigners belonging to nations in amity with the United States at the time of the arrival of such vessels and which shall not carry any passengers but such as shall have passports from the government of the United States.

I am, respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. JONES,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
The Collector of the Customs
for the District of

NON-CONSUMPTION.

"A very large and respectable meeting of citizens" was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 21st inst. who resolved, among other things, that they would "abstain from the use of imported teas altogether;" and that they would abstain from the use of the following articles, except they can be purchased at the following rates, or in case of sickness, viz:

- Coffee 25 cents.
- Sugar 20 cents.

They also recommend to their fellow-citizens throughout the state of Pennsylvania, to meet together and adopt similar resolutions.

Extract of a letter—dated
Sackett's Harbor, Dec. 14.

We have no particular news here. The enemy are augmenting their force at Kingston, and report states that 7000 men are expected up there very shortly. They have besides a frigate and two sloops of war on the stocks, and an abundance of timber collected for ship building, said to be for the purpose of laying down more vessels, should we proceed in building at the Harbor. We have very few troops here, and many of our seamen's times have expired, and are leaving here for the Atlantic.

[* We understand 150 ship-carpenters are on the eve of departure from this city for Sackett's Harbor—they can build as fast as the enemy.]
Penlon's Phil. Am.

FORT GEORGE EVACUATED.

By the two following articles (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) it appears, that our troops, in obedience to the orders of the secretary of war, have destroyed Fort George, spiked the British cannon at the fort, burnt the village of Newark, and abandoned "the uppermost Canada." That it was a prudent and judicious measure to evacuate fort George, we entertain no doubt—but why spike the cannon? Why not convey them across the Niagara river, and plant them upon the American fort? And why burn that beautiful village? We cannot but consider this last measure as deeply disgraceful to the American character. It was a wanton and cruel destruction of private property; altogether unnecessary in every point of view. It will undoubtedly irritate the enemy, and render this unhappy war the more savage and calamitous in its future progress.

From the Geneva Gazette, of December 15.

Various accounts from Niagara concur in stating, that our troops destroyed and evacuated fort George on Friday last, and, disgraceful to relate, laid the whole village of Newark in ashes, previous to their leaving it. Queenstown, it is expected, has shared the same fate.

Extracts to the Ontario Messenger.
We stop the press to announce to our readers the important Intelli-

gence just received from fort George. Colonel Babin informs us that the 10th inst. gen. M'Clure received correct information that the British army that had been at Burlington, had moved down as far as the 12 mile creek to attack fort George when the militia had been principally discharged. In pursuance of orders from the secretary of war, the general, finding it impossible with his reduced force to defend the fort, ordered the village of Newark to be destroyed and fort George to be razed to its foundation. Most of the guns in the fort and all public property were removed to fort Niagara.

From the Boston Palladium of Dec. 14.

Boston Municipal Court.—On Saturday last, three boys, the oldest of whom was about sixteen years of age and the youngest about thirteen, were sentenced in the Municipal Court to five days solitary imprisonment and five years hard labour in the State Prison, for breaking into a store in the night time, and stealing a pocket book containing, with other articles, about nine hundred dollars in bank bills. They had ascended to the roof of the store, and had forced their way through the skylight down to the counting room below, where they broke open a desk, from which they took their booty. They afterwards divided their plunder, and made off for Providence, but were detected at Walpole, with the money upon them. It appeared, on their trial, that they had used as much adroitness in committing the offence as if they had been old offenders. The expected sentence being after school hours were over, drew together a concourse of boys from all parts of the town to hear it, and after it was read to the three prisoners by the Clerk, Judge Dawes took occasion to address them very nearly as follows:

Prisoners at the Bar!
In the course of more than thirty years acquaintance with Judicial Courts, I have seldom heard a trial more affecting than yours. I have known middle aged men scourged at the whipping post, set in pillories and upon the gallows, their faces braided with hot irons, or their ears cut off, for crimes not more aggravated than yours. In pursuance of later and milder laws you are sentenced to five years confinement; which the court might have extended to fifteen. But compassion for boyhood, and a suspicion that some of the parents intrusted with your education are themselves too much to blame, have induced the Court to temper its judgment with lenity. Had you been convicted of a similar offence in almost any other part of the known world, you might have been "hung up between heaven and earth as unworthy of both." I do not say these things to embitter your punishment, but to excite your remorse; and if possible, to make you better objects of future mercy. It is true, you are now going, for a considerable period of your youthful prime, to a place appointed for the wicked. But you will not be obliged to select the worst of them for your companions; and you will be there taught to get a livelihood by working, instead of stealing. Poorly as you have been educated, I hope you can read the Bible. In that book you will find forgiveness, if you repent; and at the end of your imprisonment, if you make a proper use of it, you may come out purified rather than confirmed in guilt. But if you encourage evil propensities, and learn new lessons of wickedness of your companions, you will come out worse than you go in; and an ignominious death will soon afterwards put an end to your career. It is to be hoped that the children and young lads who have thronged this Temple of Justice upon the present melancholy occasion, perhaps from curiosity, will take warning from the fate of the poor boys at the bar. Had they been kept constant at school, and obedient to pious instructions, they would not now be standing there, with dreadful sights for other boys to gaze at. The unhappy prisoners began their wicked course, first by lying and swearing, then cheating their playmates in little matters, next by pilfering small articles from older neighbours, and, on Sundays, either by going into the water and fishing, or ripping off the lead from gates and fences; when the owners were in Church at prayer for them—for the rising generation.

And still worse to relate, the boys must have been encouraged by older villains, who would not hesitate to purchase of them the lead, iron and cordage, which they had stolen from citizens, who had obtained their property by the sweat of their brows.

God grant that old as well as young offenders may turn from their

From the Montreal Courant.
BRITISH OFFICIAL NOTICE
Of the Defeat of their Lieut. Gen. Eric and Gen. Prodror
GENERAL ORDER
H. Q. Montreal, Nov.

His excellency the commandant the forces has received an official report from major general Prodror the affair which took place on the 5th of October, near the Montmorency, and he has in vain sought for grounds to palliate the made to his excellency by staff captain Reiffenstein, upon which general order of the 18th October was founded—on the contrary, statement remains unconfirmed the principal events which marked that disgraceful day; the pendency with which the staff-officer retreated from the field of battle prevented his ascertaining the sustained by the division on the occasion; it also led him most to exaggerate the enemy's force to misrepresent the conduct of Indian warriors, who instead of treating towards Machedash, had stated, gallantly maintained conduct, under their brave chief, and in their turn he retorted the American army on its retreat.

The subjoined return states the right division has suffered the action of the 5th Oct. on the 10th of Sept. and in the fair of the 5th October near the Montmorency village, in the latter few appear to have been resting in an honorable death from the duty of passing under the American flag, nor are there many wounds plead in mitigation reproach. The right division have been incumbered with a manageable load of unnecessary forbidden private baggage, the requisite arrangements for the expedition, and certain quantities of the ammunition, and provisions objects worthy of consideration, appear to have been neglected, as well as all other any measures resorted to, to impede the advance of a party. The result affords a fatal proof of this unjustified neglect. The right division had a small number of men, and on the 5th of Sept. having had similar every previous arrangement