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to the hon.

On motion by Mr. [Name], Leave given to bring in a bill to amend the constitution and form of government as relates to the election of governor of the state, and for other purposes.

On motion by Mr. Emory, Leave given to bring in a bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the appointment of an executive council.

On motion by Mr. [Name], Leave given to bring in a bill to invest [Name] with right of dower in equitable estates.

Mr. Mason delivers a petition from the president and directors of the Potomac Company, praying that the loan of \$30,000 in six percent stock authorized by the last legislature may be made. Referred.

Mr. Callis delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Prince George's county, praying the incorporation of a company to make a turnpike road from Edward H. Calvert's old mill to the District of Columbia. Referred.

On motion by Mr. Howard, Leave given to bring in a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charter of the several banks in this state, &c. for other purposes.

Thursday, December 16. The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Ordered, That so much of the communication of the executive of this state dated December 8, 1813, as relates to the loan made in virtue of a resolve of the last General Assembly, together with such parts thereof as concern the financial resources of the state, be referred to a select committee of five members to consider and report thereon, to wit: Messrs. Wilson, Jno. Thomas, Culbreth, Ford and Warner.

That so much of the said communication as relates to the defenceless and unprotected situation in which the state has been left by the General Government, the calamities of the war, and the means of defence, be referred to a select committee of five members, to consider and report thereon, to wit: Messrs. J. H. Thomas, Kilgour, Randall, Callis and Causin.

That so much of the said communication as relates to proposed improvements in the militia system, be referred to a select committee of seven members to consider and report thereon, to wit: Messrs. Plater, Potter, Tilghman, Jons. Spencer, Craft, Belt, and Quinton.

That so much of the said communication as relates to the removal of the public records and papers be referred to a select committee of five members to consider and report thereon, to wit: Messrs. Howard, Dorsey, Stonestreet, Coitman, and Gabby.

That so much of the said communication as relates to the propriety of adopting a system of General Education, be referred to a select committee of seven members, to consider and report thereon, to wit: Messrs. Parnham, Williams, J. R. Evans, Taney, Maulsby, Emory and Claude.

That so much of the communication of the executive, dated December 10, 1813, transmitting copies of the acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the completion of the canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay, be referred to a select committee of five members to consider and report thereon, to wit: Messrs. Bayly, Hoge, Forwood of Wm. Handy and Simsbury.

That so much of the said communication as relates to the amendment proposed by the Legislature of North-Carolina to the Constitution of the United States, be referred to a select committee of five members to consider and report thereon, to wit: Messrs. Leconte, Mason, Bayly, S. Stevens and Blackton.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the house adopt the following order: Ordered, That the resolution submitted to the house on the 15th instant, for paying out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, the interest on the direct tax, be referred to the committee appointed on that part of the communication of the executive which relates to the loan made in virtue of a resolve of the last General Assembly, and the financial resources of the state.

On motion by Mr. Emory, Leave given to bring in a bill to amend the constitution and form of government as relates to the election of governor of the state, and for other purposes.

On motion by Mr. Emory, Leave given to bring in a bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the appointment of an executive council.

Friday, Dec 17. The House met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. Parnham, Ordered, That this house will, at one o'clock to-day, proceed to elect, by ballot, a Director on the part of this state in the Bank of Baltimore for the ensuing year.

On motion by Mr. S. Stevens, Leave given to bring in a bill for the building of barges for the defence of the Chesapeake bay.

Mr. Emory delivers a bill for all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the appointment of the Governor, and for other purposes. Read.

On motion by Mr. Emory, Ordered, That the said bill be the order of the day for Wednesday the 12th of January.

Mr. Emory delivers a bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of Government as relate to the appointment of an executive council. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message: Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message of this day, and have appointed Messrs. Wm. Hollingsworth, Hawkins, Fenwick, Brown and Holbrook, a committee on the part of the senate to join the gentlemen named by you to compare and examine the engrossed bills. Read.

On motion by Mr. Stonestreet, Leave given to bring in a bill authorizing persons to whom letters testamentary or of administration have been or may be granted in the District of Columbia to prosecute and recover claims in this state.

The house proceeded to the election of a director in the Bank of Baltimore: The ballots being put, Samuel Fernandis was elected.

Whereupon, Resolved, That Samuel Fernandis be, and he is hereby declared to be, a director in the Bank of Baltimore on behalf of the state for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. H. Thomas delivers a bill to extend the powers of the orphans courts of the several counties of this state in certain cases. Read.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 18. The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the clerk of Cecil county, relative to the attendance of the judges. Referred.

Mr. Mason delivers a supplement to the act, entitled, "An act for founding an Academy at Hagar's Town, in Washington county." Read.

Mr. Tilghman delivers a bill to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Chesapeake Bank in William's Port, in Washington. Read.

Adjourned until Monday.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY DEC. 22.

The report of the committee appointed by the legislature of New-Hampshire to enquire into the expediency of paying out of the treasury of that state her quota of the direct tax, is now particularly recommended to the attention of our readers. After a most careful examination of the subject, they came to the conclusion, that to assume the payment of it would be impolitic, in as much as it would be attended with losses arising from the equality and expediency of collection, much greater than the 13 per cent discount made by the United States. Moreover, that it would operate only in favour of one description of citizens, the extensive landholders, who greatly possess the ability to pay such importations, while it would subject the personal property of the poorer class to a double taxation, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the ordinary expenses of the state. In this report, the committee also propose a measure to be adopted with the ability of assessment, adjusted by a series of duties to their immediate constituents. Any state which possesses funds may employ them to much greater advantage than it operates attempts to increase the popularity of the nation, and attract to it a multitude of emigrants, who will be tempted to migrate to the most ruinous consequences to the country.

The Governor of Virginia strongly urges the legislators of that state to provide for payment to the United States of her proportion of the direct tax. This was what might have been expected in Virginia, where landholders alone have a right to vote, and landholders alone can have seats in the legislature, and it is not to be wondered at if they should take care of themselves, though at the expense of the poor, nor need it be wondered at either, if large landholders of other states should feel a desire to burthen the rest of the community with the payment of a proportion of these taxes.

It seems, however, but fair, that a land tax should be paid by those who hold the land, and not be taken from the pockets of other people. Congress has laid a number of other taxes, which are to be paid by the rest of the community; a tax upon stamps, upon salt, upon brown sugar, and indeed all the necessities of life. Now, if the state treasury be in a situation to pay any of these taxes, why should the land tax alone be paid by the state, and the people themselves be obliged to pay all the other taxes? If any taxes at all are to be paid by the state governments, one would suppose that those which are to come out of the pockets of the poor ought to have the preference.

But it is said, that congress has agreed to make a discount for prompt pay. Yes, they have agreed to make a discount, but it is less than it would cost the U. States to collect the tax, and no doubt they would agree to make the same discount upon every other tax, to get the money immediately.

But suppose that the state governments were to pay this tax the first year, who is to pay it the second, and every year afterwards? This tax must be paid next year, as well as this, and certainly the states could not pay it every year. Besides, if the money was paid as soon as the law was passed, it would be an inducement to congress to call for the tax often. Let the state governments agree to pay it once, and it would immediately be said, that the people could pay it the second time, so that in stead of its being paid once a year, we should have to pay it twice.

In Virginia it makes not so much difference—they will tax the poor and labouring classes of people, in order to relieve the landholders, of this the people may complain, but no body cares for that, because in Virginia nobody votes but landholders.

As long as I have lived in this world I have never before witnessed any thing like the threats to which I have been obliged to listen at the commencement of this session of the assembly.

First—the democratic candidates in Allegany were to come down to Annapolis and in defiance of every thing, and every body, were to take their seats, and keep them too. We saw enough, however, the first day of the session, to convince us that this was not true. Then we were told, that notwithstanding the fate of the Allegany election, the people of Maryland would be disappointed in their wishes to have a federal executive, and this would be owing to the firm and inflexible patriotism of our senate. In addition to all this we were told, in very plain terms, that violence would be resorted to rather than let the people have their choice; and some men talked of using the bayonet as they would of a push-pin, or any other childish sport. The day, however, for the election of governor has arrived and gone by, and yet no bayonets glittered, no members were driven from their seats, and what is more extraordinary, the senate, who were to be the guardians of our rights, and every thing else, agreed to go into the election of governor, and we have settled down into a perfect calm. We may, however, be permitted to remember, what vapouring we had, and how ridiculous some people, after their idle threats and vain expectations, must feel.

AN OLD MAN. TAXES. New Hampshire Legislature. REPORT. The committee to whom was referred so much of his excellency's speech as relates to the Direct Tax, have given to the subject that attention which its importance demanded, and time permitted.

At the last session of the congress of the United States, sundry acts were passed, laying Direct Taxes. Those immediately under consideration, are entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," and "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States." These acts lay a tax on lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, and appertion to the state of New Hampshire, the sum of ninety-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents. They also provide, that each state may pay its quota to the treasury of the United States, and thereon shall be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per centum, if paid before the tenth day of February next; and of ten per centum, if paid before the first day of May next.

The advantages to be derived to the state and people of New Hampshire, from assuming and paying their proportion of the said tax by the tenth of Feb.

It has already been observed, that the proportion of this assessment to one hundred thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents, will be fourteen thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars, leaving the sum of eighty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-seven cents to be advanced and paid into the treasury of the United States, by the tenth day of February.

From whence this money is to be obtained, is the first enquiry; and in pursuing the subject, the committee were led to the consideration of the funds of the state, as the proper and most obvious source from whence to derive the means of payment. Not possessing the requisite information, relative to the situation of those funds, and deeming it proper that it should be derived from an official source, a letter was addressed to the hon. Nathaniel Gilman, treasurer of the state, requesting him to give the committee such information as was necessary. They received from the honorable treasurer the following reply:

"I have your note of the 30th, requesting information on the following subjects: 1. Can the funds of the state be applied to the payment of the direct tax, beneficially to the state? 2. What length of time will be required to collect a tax of ninety-seven thousand dollars? 3. Can a loan of that sum be obtained? And at what interest?"

In answer to the first question. The principal funds of the state, from which income is derived, consists of stock in the New Hampshire Bank, and stock in the Funds of the U. States.—The dividends made on the stock in the Bank have never been less than at the rate of seven per centum per annum; sometimes considerably more; and are made semi-annually. From this, and the stock in the funds of the U. States, considerable part of the money has been drawn for paying the annual expenses of the state for several years past. Old six per cent stock of the U. States is sold at about ten per cent discount. As my opinion is required, I add, that I do not think it would be for the interest of the state, to dispose of its funds at this time—and if they were so disposed of, it would soon be indispensably necessary to lay taxes to provide for the ordinary expenses of the state.

In answer to the second question. The tax could not be collected in time for the state to avail itself of the deduction of allowance proposed by the law of the United States, and the expense of assessing and collecting would be a considerable burden upon the several towns.

No doubt the state could obtain money upon loan; the precise terms of which I cannot now ascertain; but if they must resort to direct taxes to repay the loan, the benefit which would accrue to the state from this measure is not apparent.

Respectfully submitted, NATHANIEL GILMAN, Treasurer. Treasury Office, N. Hampshire, November 1, 1813.

From the foregoing statement it is apparent, that considerable loss must be sustained by disposing of the six and three per cent stocks at this time. The Bank stock, much the most profitable, might, undoubtedly, be disposed of to advantage; but the money, when received from the proceeds of the tax, could not again be invested in the same stock. The committee are, therefore, of opinion, with the hon. treasurer, that it would not be for the interest of the state to dispose of its funds.—A loan then seems the only resort; and the committee proceed to consider the advantages and disadvantages of that measure. From the statement of the treasurer, the committee presume that a loan of eighty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-seven cents, can be obtained on the credit of the state; but whether from individuals or banking corporations is uncertain. They are also satisfied, that this loan must be made for a term of time not less than one year and six months. From fifteen to eighteen months are required to collect a state tax of thirty thousand dollars; and it cannot require a less time, to assess, collect and pay one of more than three times the amount. Whether the loan be obtained from individuals or banks, the committee are of opinion, that it cannot be obtained at a less rate of interest than bank interest, or seven and a quarter per cent. Individuals or banks, who have money to loan, can obtain that interest, or even more, by loaning it to the government of the U. States. It cannot therefore be expected, that they will loan it to this state at a less rate. Should the state then borrow the sum of 82,274 dollars at bank interest for 18 months, the interest would amount to 8,347 dollars and 33 cents. This taken from 14,519 dollars, the deduction made by the U. States, leaves the sum of 6,171 dollars and 67 cents, which at first view may be supposed to be saved by advancing the tax, but even this will be found subject to the following important consideration.

The interest of the government of the state, and the interest of the people, are inseparably connected. The object of the government in assessing and paying the tax, can only be to ease the burden

about to be laid on the people. If this cannot be collected, or if the advantage is trifling, little or no reason remains why the legislature should interfere. It is obvious that the U. States for collecting a tax out of the monies received, as that in the present case, the sum of 26,793 dollars and 37 cents, may be paid by the people. It is equally obvious, that in collecting a state tax, the whole amount assessed is paid into the treasury; and the people pay, in addition, all the expenses of assessing and collecting. Now this sum of 6,671 dollars and 67 cents, supposed to be gained, is only saved by making the people pay for collecting; and instead of easing, increases their burden, just so much as the assessing and collecting costs.

This is variously estimated. In some places, four per cent; in other, three; and in some perhaps still less. From the best information the committee can obtain, they are induced to put it at, an and a half per cent; making the expense of assessing and collecting, a tax of ninety-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-seven cents, amount to the sum of three thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents. This committee are of opinion, that this additional burden ought not to be laid on the people; but taken from the deduction made by the U. States. This, being done, the sum of two thousand two hundred eighty-three dollars and ninety-one cents, is all that can be saved by borrowing the money and advancing the direct tax.

But the committee are of opinion, that the government of the state cannot pocket even this scanty gleaming from the deduction, without manifest injustice.

It was observed, in the former part of this report, that sundry acts for laying direct taxes, and internal duties, were passed by congress; and that the acts immediately under consideration lay a tax on lands, lots of ground with their improvements, and slaves; and on those only. These laws permit the states to assume, and pay their proportion of the land tax or tax on real estate, but no other. At the same time, laws were passed for collecting duties from personal estate, such as carriages, stills, licenses, stamped paper, &c.—These last taxes, the states have no power to assume; but they must be assessed by, and paid to the government of the U. States.

It is also well known that all taxes of this state are assessed on both real and personal property. Should the state assume this tax, and collect it in the usual way, it follows, that personal property will be taxed twice—by the U. States, and by this state. No remarks of the committee are necessary to make the injustice of this procedure apparent.—The U. States tax is intended to operate equally on real and personal property; by assuming it, we must inevitably destroy this equality.

Under these considerations, the committee are of opinion, that no benefit can result to this state, from assuming and advancing the tax aforesaid—and that no further proceedings be had on the subject.

DANIEL KIMBALL, For the Committee. WASHINGTON, DEC. 18.

The injunction of secrecy has not yet been removed from the late confidential proceedings of the two houses of Congress. The Senate sat the whole of yesterday with closed doors and adjourned to Monday. The other House sat a part of the day in private, and also adjourned to Monday, so that the important act which it was the general belief would have been promulgated this morning, cannot be made public for two or three days.

We have received for publication the official details of General White's late victory over the Creek Indians, which from their length and the lateness of the hour at which they reached us, we have been obliged to defer until Monday.

BOSTON, DEC. 15. FRIGATE CONGRESS ARRIVED. "The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain, And not a sail but by permission spreads." British Naval Register. The U. S. Frigate CONGRESS, Captain SMITH, from a cruise of 224 days, anchored below Portsmouth, N. H. on Monday afternoon. She has on board a considerable quantity of Specie, and between 3 and 400 prisoners; and has taken several merchantmen; their number and value was not known when the frigate left Portsmouth yesterday morning, 7 o'clock. We shall soon have the particulars.

Capt. Jewitt who arrived here yesterday, passed the Congress, on Monday, saw Captain Smith on the quarter deck, and says, she was in perfect order, beating into the harbor. We do not learn that she had any engagement with a British frigate as reported yesterday.

Note. The mail from Portsmouth arrived about 12 o'clock last night, and we shall doubtless have further and more correct particulars as soon as it is opened at the Post Office this morning. Patriot.

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Congress. We understand, by two Officers belonging to the U. S. Brig, Rattlesnake, who left Portsmouth yesterday morning, that the U. S. Frigate Congress

Capt. Smith, was then beating into the harbor. We have not as yet learnt the particulars of her cruise, but probably in the course of the day we shall be able to procure some further information relative to her cruise. Daily Ad.

Sarah Ann Waters. Has just received at her shop in West street, three doors above the Church, a fresh assortment of Ladies Dress and under.

Shoes & Slippers. Where she calculates in future, on accommodating her patrons on the most reduced Baltimore retail terms. N. B. At the same place, a few prime Saddles, Bridles, &c. for sale by JONATHAN WATERS. Annapolis, December 22.

Valuable Stock. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 27th of December, All the Valuable Stock, Consisting of Horses, Steers, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c. with the Farming Utensils of every description, on the Farm of the late Nicholas Carroll, Esquire, called The Plains, lying near the city of Annapolis.

The terms of sale will be as follows: For all purchases amounting to 50 dollars and under, cash; for all amounting to 100 dollars, and over 50 dollars, a credit of three months; for all over 100 dollars, a credit of six months; to be secured by notes with approved security. No stock shall be taken away, till the terms of sale are complied with, which shall be on the day of sale, and on failure, the same shall, on the next day, be sold for profit and loss of the purchaser.

N. C. CARROLL, Administrator of N. Carroll. Annapolis, Dec. 22.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 28th day of January next, ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Gaither, deceased, situate in the city of Annapolis.

This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain house and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Peaco, Basil Sheppard, and others, situate on the south side of Church street, nearly opposite to the houses now occupied by John Munroe and Jeremiah Hughes.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

HENRY C. GAITHER, Administrator, c. t. A. December 22.

Forty Dollars Reward. Deserted from the Ferry Barracks in this city, Samuel Hatfield, Gresham Townner, James Crawford, and William Wilested, soldiers of the 36th regiment U. S. Infantry.

Hatfield deserted on or about the 20th day of November; he is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, and has a family living somewhere on the road between Baltimore and this city. The others deserted on the night of the 16th December. Townner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, very strong and active, and bold in speech. Crawford is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark skin, thick eyes and hair, his face very much marked with the small pox, he has not been long in this country, and is an excellent drummer, he will probably again wish to enlist. Wilested is about 5 feet 9 inches high, swarthy complexion, dark hair & eyes, and about 30 years of age. Ten dollars reward, and reasonable charges, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of each, or either, of the above deserters, by the subscriber, or any officer in the service of the United States.

HUGH W. DENBALE, Capt. 36th Reg. U. S. Infantry. December 22.

NOTICE. That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1813.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, December 22, 1813.

To be Rented. For the ensuing year, either with or without hands and stock, the Farm of DODEN, lying about three miles from South River Church, and nearly the same distance from Queen Anne. For terms apply to David or William Stewart, at Mount Stewart, near London Town. December 16, 1813.

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