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From a London paper of October 2.
GENERAL MOREAU.
GEN. MOREAU TO MADAM MOREAU.
[Translation.]

My Dear Love,
At the battle of Dresden, three days ago, I had my two legs carried off by a cannon ball.

That scoundrel Buonaparte is always fortunate.

The amputation was performed as well as possible.

Though the army has made a retrograde movement, it is not at all the consequence of defeat, but from a want of ensemble, and in order to get nearer Gen. Blucher.

Excuse my hasty writing. I love and embrace you with all my heart. Repeat will finish. V. M.

Madam,
The general permits me to write to you on the same sheet on which he has sent you a few lines. Judge of my grief and regret by what he has just told you.

From the moment he was wounded, I have not left him, nor will I leave him till he is perfectly cured. We have the greatest hopes, and I will know him, am certain we shall save him. He supported the amputation with heroic courage, without fainting. The first dressing has been taken off, and the wounds have a good appearance. He had only a slight access of fever when the suppuration took place, and it has considerably diminished.

Forgive these details—they are as painful to me to give as they will be to you to receive. I have stood in need of all my fortitude for the last four days, and shall still stand in need of it. Rely upon my care, my friendship, and upon all the sentiments with which both of you have inspired me. Don't alarm yourself—I need not tell you to exert your courage. I know your heart.

I will neglect no opportunity to write to you.—The surgeon has just assured me that if he continues to go on as well, he will be well in five weeks to go out in a carriage.

Madame and respectable friend, farewell. I am miserable.

Kiss poor Isabelle for
Your most devoted servant,
RAPATEL.

Luxemburg, Aug. 30, 1813.

Sept. 1—He is going on well, and is easy.

From a London paper.

The following letter was written by the Emperor Alexander to Madam Moreau, upon the demise of her husband:

"MADAM,
When the dreadful misfortune which befel Gen. Moreau, close to my side, deprived me of the talents and experience of that great man, I indulged the hope, that, by care, we might still be able to preserve him to his family and to my friendship. Providence has ordered it otherwise. He died as he lived, in the full vigor of a strong and steady mind. There is but one remedy for the great miseries of life—that of seeing them participated. In Russia, madam, you will find these sentiments every where; and if it suits you to fix your residence there, I will do all in my power to embellish the existence of a personage of whom I make it my sacred duty to be the consoler and the support.

"I entreat you, Madam, to rely upon it irrevocably, never let me be ignorant of any circumstance in which I can be of any use to you, and to write directly to me always. To anticipate your wishes will be a pleasure to me. The friendship I allowed for your husband exists beyond the grave, and I have no other means of showing it, at least in part, towards him, than by doing every thing in my power to ensure the welfare of his family. In these sad and cruel circumstances, accept, madam, these marks of friendship, and the assurance of all my sentiments."

"ALEXANDER."
Tribute, Sept. 6, 1813.

From the Trenton Federalist.
**MR. MADISON'S
DIRECT WAR TAX.**
NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

On the first of November Mr. Rutherford, of Sussex, reported a bill to discharge the direct tax laid by congress, as the quota of this state, and amounting to dollars 108,871 83. for the support of the war and economical war in which we are now engaged. The title of the act is "An act to provide for paying the direct tax of this state."

Shortly after this bill was reported, Mr. Parker of Middlesex, offered a resolution for appropriating the sum of 50,000 dollars, as the beginning of a fund for the establishment and support of free schools throughout this state. This resolution he said was not offered with any reference to the bill that had just been introduced for paying the proportion of the direct tax of this state to the United States, but with the view and intention of securing to the people of this state the benefit of that surplus which was now in their treasury, and which ought justly to be appropriated to state objects.

He reminded the assembly that for several years past the establishment of free-schools had been a favourite object—that whenever the subject had been introduced to consideration, gentlemen had highly approved it, and always regretted a want of means to carry a plan for this purpose into effect. Indeed, for several years past, the treasury had been so poor that it had been necessary to resort to direct taxation to meet the current demands of the state.

This, however, he found was no longer the case. By the bill, just introduced, he perceived that there was a considerable surplus in the treasury, which he perceived might and he hoped would be appropriated to the benevolent object proposed in the resolution he had just brought forward. He said a new and urgent reason for the establishment of the proposed fund for the support of free schools arose from information lately communicated to the public by the New-Jersey Bible Society. At their last meeting it appears from their annual report, that their useful efforts to circulate the Sacred Scriptures were rendered unavailing in many instances, to read the scriptures, when gratuitously put into their hands. He trusted the assembly would not therefore let the present favourable opportunity pass by unimproved of commencing a fund which would prove so great a blessing to the poorer classes of the community.

Mr. Dickerson, said he approved highly the object proposed in the resolution of the member from Middlesex, but thought that the present was not the precise time for beginning the system proposed; that we were now engaged in war, that as a member of the union this state was called on to assist in defraying the expense of this war, and were we at this time to adopt the resolution offered, we should not be able to advance the quota of this state towards paying the direct tax called for by the United States, and thus lose all the benefit of that discount which every state would be allowed on payment of its proportion before the 10th of Feb. next. He therefore moved the postponement of this resolution until the next session, & that the bill "for paying the direct tax," should be taken up. This motion being seconded—

Mr. Pennington, of Essex, said he was a friend to the resolution, but thought it best to postpone it for the present. He was decidedly in favour of paying off the state's proportion of the direct tax, from the monies now in the treasury, as he considered the present war just and necessary, he was for assisting the government of the U. S. all in his power. The money was in the state treasury, and he thought the legislature had a right to do what they pleased with it, and he thought they could not do better with it at this time, than to let the U. S. have it, especially as by these means we

should effect a very important saving. He was therefore in favour of postponing the resolution of the member from Middlesex, until next session, and passing the bill on the table for paying the direct tax.

Mr. Pearson, of Burlington, was in favour of the resolution, and against postponing it. He said the plan proposed of paying off the state's proportion of the direct tax was unjust and inexpedient. It was taking money which had been collected from all classes of people of this state, for state purposes, and now the savings of several years would be dissipated at once to prevent the war from becoming unpopular. He thought the people should always be informed of the objects for which their money was expended, that when money was taken indirectly from their pockets, they would not trouble themselves to enquire how it was expended, but when they were directly taxed for any specific object, they would inquire into the nature and importance of the object, as it related to the peace, welfare and security of the country, and into the manner in which their money was expended. But that if the present bill passed, the people's money would be taken from the state treasury, and transferred to that of the U. S. and the people would not be led to enquire into the blessings of that war, which this money was to be expended to carry on. He thought the U. S. should be left to collect their revenue, in their own way, and that the state resources should be appropriated only to state objects.

Mr. Kinsey, of Essex, said that it was agreed we had a considerable surplus in the treasurer's hands, beyond what was wanted for the immediate demands of the state, and the only question was, how we had best appropriate this surplus. He wished, for his part, that it should be so expended as would best advance the interests of the people of the state. That we should effect a considerable saving by paying this state's proportion in advance, there could be no doubt, and that we had a right, if so disposed, to apply the state money to such a use, he thought did not admit of a doubt either. He was as well disposed as the gentleman from Burlington, to let the people know what was done with their money, and he thought they ought to know how it was expended; but he was not for giving them this knowledge at so great an expense as would be incurred, if the bill was rejected—he was therefore in favour of postponing the resolution in question until next session.

Mr. Richman, of Cumberland, remarked that it was clear what the motives were of gentlemen who voted for this resolution, that it was brought forward on purpose to defeat the bill for paying the direct tax. For his part, he did not wish these gentlemen to vote for this bill, he would rather they would vote against it. They were afraid that the present majority in the house, would get some popularity by this law, and therefore they tried to defeat it.—Last session, when they had a majority in this house, they did all they could to embarrass the national government, and now they would pursue the same course, if not checked. He was for postponing the resolution and taking up the bill.

Mr. Parker, in reply, contended that the legislature had no right to vote away the property of the state for the object proposed by the "bill paying the direct tax." To the U. S. the constitution had confided the important trust of making war and of providing the ways and means for carrying it on.—In the execution of this trust they had laid a variety of taxes. In order to equalize the burdens on the people, they had provided for drawing from various resources—From licences to sell liquors—from stamped paper—sales at auction—carriages for conveyance of persons—stills, &c. but in order that wealthy land-holders and house-holders might bear their share of the burdens of the war, they had imposed a tax on the owners of lands, houses and slaves. Now

This saving by the way goes almost exclusively to the benefit of the rich.

the bill in question goes to exempt this class of persons wholly from the operation of this tax, and throw it on persons much less able to bear it—on the poorer, as well as the wealthy classes of the community. It would therefore have a very unequal and oppressive operation—for which reason he should certainly vote against the bill.

Mr. Bayard, of Somerset, observed that he considered the motion to postpone the resolution of the member from Middlesex, for appropriating 50,000 dollars towards a fund for the establishment of free-schools, as calculated altogether to defeat that important object; that if the bill just introduced by the member from Sussex, for the payment of the direct tax should become a law, the whole surplus, now collected in the Treasury, by the tax on bank stock—by the sale of the state's interest in banks recently established, &c. would be gone, and another opportunity would not probably occur in many years of commencing a fund for the benevolent purpose contemplated in the resolution now proposed to be postponed. As the two objects, aimed at by the resolution and the bill for paying the direct tax were altogether incompatible, as one or the other must, for the present, fail, it became this house deliberately to consider which of the two was of the most vital importance to the good people of this state. We are about to dispose of their money, and let us do it with reference to their best interests. Of the importance of free-schools no one can doubt.—There were many districts in this state where large numbers of children were brought up in total ignorance of the first rudiments of learning. Indeed, in many places, whole families had been discovered, not one of whom could read or write.—This is a fact that would scarcely be credited, unless on testimony the most respectable, yet on testimony of this character collected by the agents of the New-Jersey Bible Society, it did appear to this society at their last meeting, to exist, in such extent, as materially to impede the circulation of the sacred scriptures.

So deeply impressed were the members of this body with the importance of the subject, that had they imagined their interference would have been useful, they would have memorialised the legislature on the business, at their present session.

The example of the eastern states but especially that of Connecticut, Mr. B. thought in regard to the encouragement given to learning, highly deserving of imitation. In the state last mentioned, their school fund at this time amounts, he was well informed, to more than one million eight hundred thousand dollars. The income from this fund, under the management of an able and excellent officer, is appropriated yearly to the instruction of all classes of citizens in that state. In consequence of this noble provision, no child in that state of common capacity, can be deficient in a good practical education. Indeed it is there a public offence, the subject of legal prosecution, for a parent to neglect giving a child the means of acquiring the first elements of knowledge. The effect of this attention to the education of the poor in Connecticut, had been highly advantageous to its general prosperity. There was perhaps no district of country of the same extent on earth, in which society was on a better footing than in Connecticut. None perhaps in which there was in proportion to the population so much real virtue, order, industry, enterprise, pure morals, and sound practical knowledge. For these blessings they were chiefly indebted to their wise attention to the education of youth. Happy would it be for the people of this state, if we could "go and do likewise."

The object is indeed great, and cannot be accomplished at once—but we ought at some time or other make a beginning. Now, we say is that time, and should the present opportunity be lost—should the unappropriated surplus now in the treasury of this state be surrendered to the United States; in vain may we look for a like surplus, for years to come. It will be as much lost to us

as if cast into the ocean. This legislature will take no measures for replacing a like sum in our Treasury.

The chief argument in favor of the bill before us, is the saving it will effect of 15 per cent. on the amount of the direct tax assessed by Congress on this state. This Mr. B. said was altogether illusive. It would cost the United States at least this 15 per cent. to collect this tax—nor can this state pay the sum proposed, and collect it again from the people, at a less expense. Let interest on the sum advanced be calculated, and the expense of collecting with the incidental and unavoidable losses attending the same be added, and it will be found that this sum, can never be brought back into the coffers of the state at a less sacrifice than 13 per cent.

It had been said by a member from Essex, that this money being in the Treasury "we had a right to dispose of it, as we pleased."—This was a doctrine Mr. B. said he could not admit. There certainly was a clear distinction between right and power. We had the power by law to divide this surplus in the treasury among ourselves, but he hoped there was no one present, who would assert that we had a right to do so atrocious an act. He remarked that he had heard once, from high authority, of a propensity in the powers of Europe to feel power and forget right—Perhaps this is at present our case. We may soon, and without difficulty, part with a treasure slowly accumulated, but we may repent at leisure our most wasteful economy when all the gain we shall be able to boast of will be—that we have "gained a loss."

The motives of the members opposed to this bill had been impeached by a gentleman from Cumberland. This Mr. B. thought rather uncharitable. It had been said that it was hostility to the national government and with a view to embarrass its operations, that the gentleman from Middlesex had brought forward his resolution at this time in favour of free schools. This certainly was unfair, as that resolution was prepared before the bill now brought forward, was introduced into the house, and was delayed only until the report on the Treasurer's accounts should be submitted by the committee, appointed on that subject. Mr. B. said he would not impute that gentleman in imputing motives to the supporters of the bill now before us, which they did not avow. They say it is from economical views—in order to save 15 per cent on the amount of direct tax, payable by this state. Other persons, he knew, would consider this as a mere pretence, and that the real motive was to save the government of the United States from the odium of this tax, as well as to prevent the present war from becoming more unpopular than it already is—and, although the act is styled, "An act to provide for paying the direct tax of this state," there are numbers who would be so uncharitable as to think it was in truth, "An act to secure influence and popularity to the party now in power." These motives Mr. B. said he did not impute to gentlemen in favour of this bill. He took them as stated by themselves, but thought that the economy they professed to aim at was false and illusive. They were about to drain the treasury of a sum, the fruit of past care and prudent management, which, when once gone, would never be replaced, and thus, a fund intended for state purposes, and that might be appropriated to the instruction of the uninformed poor of our own state, would be dissipated in support of a most unnecessary war, never again to revisit the treasury of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Dickerson, in reply contended that the state with its own officers, could collect a direct tax, at a less expense than 15 per cent, and that the present measure would be wise and economical.

Mr. Sharp, of Sussex, said he thought the gentleman from Somerset was rather too free, in his praise of the New-Englanders. That in his part of the county, Connecticut men were always considered as tricky fellows; and if the effect of Larnia was to make people know how to think, we had here do without it.

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Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

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Customers Velvets and Cords.

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Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4.

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Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

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All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

LIKEWISE

Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars.

For Cash, at the Factory Prices.

Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.
November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD,
ISAAC PARKER.

Oct. 21, 1813.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—
October 28.

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The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riot and Mob in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS taken before the said Committee.