

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

BY  
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**PLAIN CALCULATIONS.**

WHEN the people of a free country, who are not the slaves of any man's ambition, passion or policy, are carried into a war, the most dreadful of human afflictions, they have a right to demand clear and satisfactory answers to these questions:

*What will be the cost and consequence of the war? What will be the gain?*

**PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** whose hard and honest labour must supply the treasure to be wasted in the war now forced upon you, and whose blood must buy every advantage to be gained by it, *count the cost and count the gain, for yourselves.*—Put away all prejudice, passion and party feeling; and you can, every man of you decide the question as well as the cabinet at Washington. Decide for yourselves, and you will, at least, be sure to decide *honestly* and without any *intrigue or false influence.*

Suppose then that this war shall terminate most successfully:—there shall be no disappointment, no disaster, no disgrace;—we shall get all we expect; all that the makers of this war have promised themselves or you—**WHAT IS IT?**

**THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.**

Inquire then what will this Canada cost us, and what will it be worth when we get it? We will have no exaggeration or misrepresentation; it would only deceive ourselves. If Canada, this promised land, shall be taken, it must be done by the usual means of war—**MEN AND MONEY.**—Proclamations we have seen, won't do the business.

*How many men? And how much money?*

When we consider how and by whom Canada is defended, how many forts and military posts it contains, the amazing strength of Quebec, one of the strongest places in the world, and the intolerable climate of that country for a great part of the year, we are very moderate when we say it cannot be taken without the sacrifice of at least, **THIRTY THOUSAND LIVES,** to say nothing of the hardships and sufferings of those who survive. *What sort of men* will be the thirty thousand thus slaughtered and lost? Will they be a gang of vagabonds such as are picked up in Europe for standing armies? No—they must be good and useful citizens, the honest yeomanry of our country, fathers of families. A regular standing army of any great force cannot be obtained in this country—we have not the stuff for it. We are all too happy and too thriving to turn soldiers for five dollars a month. We love our families and our homes, our fields and our fireplaces, too well to exchange them for the misery of a camp and the tyranny of military upstarts. The experiment has been made and failed—the raw material for a standing army seems to be already exhausted here, and I hope we shall not import it. The recruiting for the army of 25,000 men began in May last and not more than 6000 have been obtained. Yet no pains have been spared—Lard, rum, and the promise of glory, have combined their influence to induce enlistment.

But *Men must be had* or Canada cannot be taken. It is true that by our constitution the militia cannot be compelled to march out of the United States—they are for defence and not for invasion. If they may be taken to Canada, they may be taken to Russia. But what are constitutions, or laws, or the rights of the people in the fury of war? Ask the miserable people of Europe. The power that forces the war upon you, can also force upon you its own means of carrying it on.—Shall we then live to see the system of

**FRENCH CONSCRIPTION**

adopted in this land of liberty, and all of us become the wretched slaves of military despotism.—**FELLOW CITIZENS** look to this before it is too late; before your children are torn from you to perish under the walls of Quebec, and you are drawn like criminals to a foreign land, to return to your peaceful homes no more.

**HOW MUCH MONEY** will this conquest cost? and **WHERE IS IT TO BE GOT?** It cannot be denied, for it is proved by Mr. Gallatin's estimates, that at least

*Thirty Millions of Dollars*

will be wanted by the government for every year during the war. The administration papers tell us it will probably last about six years.—Then we shall, at the end of six years misery, have Canada, at the cost of *One Hundred and Eighty Million of Dollars.*

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said late to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

And who is to pay this money? Where is it to come from? Not from commerce and the merchant—All trade is at an end. It must come then from the hands and mouth of Labour; from the FARMER and MECHANIC. To prove this beyond all contradiction, look at the following list of taxes prepared for and produced by the war, which have been reported to Congress, by Mr. Gallatin's direction. The bills are already drawn and the passing them postponed until the first Monday of November next, when the *Elections will be over.* Could these rulers believe the people are such fools and children as to be deceived by this shallow contemptible artifice?

**LIST OF WAR TAXES.**

1. A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States (land tax.)
2. A bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.
3. A bill imposing additional duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels.
4. A bill to retain 25 per cent. on the drawbacks allowed by law.
5. A bill laying a duty on IMPORTED SALT.
6. A bill to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.
7. A bill to lay duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.
8. A bill to lay duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
9. A bill to lay duties on licenses to Distillers of spirituous liquors.
10. A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize, and of ships and vessels.
11. A bill laying duties on sugar refined within the U. States.
12. A bill laying duties on bank notes, and on notes of hand; and on foreign bills of exchange of a certain description.—**STAMP TAX.**
13. A bill making further provision for the collection of internal duties.

Until these taxes can be raised the war is to be carried on by Treasury Notes, or in other words, **PAPER MONEY;** by which the national debt will be increased many millions, and by which so many honest people were ruined in the last war.

When Canada shall be conquered by this exhausting and ruining ourselves—**WHAT IS IT WORTH?** We shall have a cold in hospitable country, full of fortifications, military posts, and containing a large fortified city; all of which must be maintained at an enormous expense from our own treasury. The population of Canada never has paid any tax to any government, and never will. It has cost the British many millions every year, and will be a constant drain on the U. States both of men and money.

*Who then gains anything by the conquest of Canada?*

The President and his friends and parasites. Here will be a new government to be established; a large army to be stationed. **EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE** will have a fine field to feed the hungry advocates of this war. A great number of civil officers, a much greater number of military officers must be appointed; and the President will take care to reward those who have supported him in **HIS WAR;** for it is not the war of the **PEOPLE,** inasmuch as they have **EVERY THING TO LOSE AND NOTHING TO GAIN BY IT.**

**BOSTON, OCT. 5.**

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

*Messrs. Lang and Turner,*  
I have received this day a letter from my correspondent dated Salem, Friday evening 10 o'clock, which mentions the arrival of the privateer brig Montgomery from a cruise; of her taking 4 prizes; and the ship Lady Gallatin, for New-York with a license, which she put a prize-master on board and ordered for N. York. From the Lady Gallatin the Montgomery obtained a London paper of the 21st of August and one of the 17th, which were endorsed to me. From them I have made the following extracts.

**WINDSOR, AUG. 20.**

The destination of the 2d battalion and 89th, has been altered, and they are now to proceed to North America. The Princes regiment, the 10th, is not to have a man in it under 5 feet 7—All under that standing are to be discharged.

The Courier is nearly filled with extracts from American papers, concerning privateering; Com. Rodgers's Squadron; congressional proceedings, &c. It contains no accounts of vessels in the Baltic, nor any ship news, nor any comments upon the war with America.

A man by the name of Francis Mathew, (fled in the Courier 'another Bellingham') had been taken up, for fending, as stated, "for sometime past, letters to Mr. Wellesley, Mr. Hamilton the under secretary of state,

and other gentlemen, in official situations, about an unfounded claim, and stating pretty plainly, if attention was not immediately paid to him they must look to themselves." He was committed to Bridewell for six months.

**London, Aug. 21.—(From the Courier.)**  
**DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH BY THE RUSSIANS.**

"We can now account for the delay of the transmission of French Bulletins to this country. The last received was dated on the 25th of last month. The French have had no favourable intelligence to announce.— Since the date of the last bulletin, they have been worsted in every encounter with the Russians. On the 25th they attacked Bagration's vanguard, but were repulsed with the loss of 8000. On the same day they attacked the main Russian army, but were defeated with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st Oudinot attacked the Russians, but was beaten with great slaughter, having 5000 killed and wounded, 3000 taken prisoners, besides baggage and ammunition. This is a most favourable onset."

"An article from Konigsburg talks of some success gained by the Prussians at Eihauerde Mittan, on the 21st ult. How great it must have been, we may infer from the total silence of the French bulletins respecting it."

**Gottenburg, Aug. 15.**

On the 25th ult. the French attacked the advance guard of gen. Bagration, but were driven back with the loss of 8000 men. On the same day the main Russian army was attacked and equally successful, the French being repulsed with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st ult. a French corps under the command of Oudinot, attacked the Russians under the command of gen. Osterman, and were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving 5000 prisoners, 2 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of baggage, their loss in killed is estimated at 5000.

The greatest activity prevails in preparing the intended expedition; its destination is supposed to be Holstein, Pomerania, or some part of the Russian Empire.

The above is from the Gottenburg papers. The official accounts are of the most flattering nature. Prince Bagration having joined the main army the whole was retiring in the greatest order to Smolensky; in addition to Bagration's success, gen. Dr. Tolly had gained advantages over Davout; and Oudinot's corps having advanced beyond the Dwina, gen. Wittgenstein had attacked and completely defeated him, and taken about 3000 prisoners, and driven him back about 60 miles. The following is the bulletin, dated Klesliuzki, July 13—

"Yesterday and to-day lieutenant gen. Count Wittgenstein defeated the corps of Marshal Oudinot near Devor Jubiboua, between Polotch and Sebetch. The advanced guard and the reserve of Count Wittgenstein pursued the enemy closely. A great part of the baggage of the French had been already taken by the Russians." "The next day he intended to pursue the enemy, and after passing the Duna with or without opposition from Oudinot's corps, it was his intention to turn upon M'Donald to relieve Courland and Livonia."

"At the departure of the courier, the Russians had made 3000 prisoners and taken two pieces of cannon, two were continuing in pursuit of the enemy."

A riot took place at Sheffield Aug. 15, in consequence of the high price of flour. A paper was drawn up by the populace, which most of the flour dealers were obliged to sign, engaging to sell flour at 3s. per stone. Lord Milton made a speech to the populace, and told them they must endeavour to wait until the harvest was got in, at which they were much infuriated. The mob threw several stones at his Lordship but the military protected him. Flour had been selling of late for 9s. per stone.

**HALIFAX, Sept. 25.**

*We have been favoured with the following extract from the Log-Book of an officer, who was on board his Majesty's ship Guerriere, in the late action.*

"His Majesty's ship Guerriere, being on her return from a cruise, her foremast and bowsprit crippled, and most of her fore rigging gone—on the 19th August, lat. 40, 20 N. and long. 55, W. at 2 o'clock, P. M. saw a sail on her weather beam, coming down before the wind; made sail in chase—At 3 P. M. made her out to be a man of war—Went to quarters and cleared for action—At 4 o'clock the chase was discovered to be the United States frigate Constitution, which we had formerly chased off N. York; but which had escaped, by superior sailing, from the English squadron. Hauled up the courses, took in the top-gallant-sails, backed the main top-sail, and hoisted an ensign at each mast head. The enemy shortened sail and hauled to the wind.—Filled our main-top-sail. At 4 h. 15

m. the Constitution bore up and hoisted her colours at each mast head. Fired a shot over him; and finding it to go about 1-2 a mile beyond him, gave him our starboard broadside, and wore to give him our larboard. At 4 h. 20 m. the enemy commenced firing, wore several times to avoid being raked, exchanging broadsides. At 5 h. our opponent closed within half pistol shot on our starboard beam, both steering sic, and keeping up a heavy fire.—At 5 hours, 20 minutes, the mizen mast was shot away, fell over our starboard quarter, and brought the ship up in the wind against her helm, which exposed us to a heavy raking fire from the enemy, who placed himself on our larboard bow; a few only of our how guns could be brought to bear on him; whilst his grape shot, and riflemen in his tops, were sweeping our decks. At 5 h. 40 m. the ship not answering her helm, he attempted to cross our bows and lay us on board. At 5 h. 55 m. our bowsprit got foul of his larboard quarter. Got the Boarders up to board him; but the sea running too high it was found to be impracticable. Both ships keeping up a fire with musketry, and we with the bow gun, the only one that would bear. At this time most of our men on the quarter deck and the fore-castle, were picked off by his musketry. At 6 h. 20 m. the ship coming to, we brought some of the bow guns to bear on him, and got clear of the enemy. The fore and main masts then went over the starboard side, and completely disabled our guns: The Constitution immediately made sail a head, leaving the Guerriere an unmanageable wreck. All hands were immediately employed in clearing the wreck in hopes of being able to get the ship before the wind to recommence the action; but just as we had completed clearing her, the sprit-sail yard went away, and left the ship in the trough of the sea, rolling her main deck guns under water. Our opponent, by this time, had refitted and wore round to rake us; and all attempts to get the ship before the wind, or to bring any of our guns to bear, proving in vain—the ship in a sinking condition—much shattered in her hull, many shot between wind and water, with one third of her crew killed and wounded, Capt Dacres called his remaining officers together—when all were of opinion, that any further resistance would be a useless expense of lives. At 6 h. 45 m. the jack was taken from the stump of the mizen-mast.

The Guerriere was a frigate of 1084 tons burthen, taken from the French in 1806, and had 302 men and boys belonging to her; but the 3d Lieut. 2d of Marines, 3 Midshipmen, and 24 men, were away in prizes; there were 10 American seamen on board, who had belonged to her for some years; but, as the Declaration of war against Great-Britain was not known when she sailed, there had been no opportunity of discharging them; and Capt. Dacres considering it as unjust to compel a native of the United States to fight against his countrymen, granted them permission to quit their quarters and go below—so that they had only actually in action 244 men and 39 boys.

The Constitution is a frigate of upwards of 1600 tons burthen, having on board 450 men, mounting 15 long 24 pounders and a long eight pounder on each side of her spar deck.

**LEXINGTON, Sept. 22.**

Upwards of 300 mounted volunteers passed through town yesterday from Madison, Clarke, Etil and Jesamine, on their way to the relief of the people of Indiana. They expect to be followed by many more from their respective neighbourhoods.

**KENTUCKY IS INDEED BROKE LOOSE.**

Volunteers are marching to the frontiers from all parts of the state. We stated last week there were about 10,000 of our citizens under arms. We should have been nearer right had we said 15,000. And most of them go without any regular commissions, not expecting and not caring whether they receive any remuneration from the government or not. This is practicable patriotism.

The following is stated to be the force under the command of Gen. Harrison;

Kentucky Volunteers, exclusive of	4660
mounted riflemen now on their march	
Ohio Volunteers	2500
Col. Well's Regulars	528
	7,688

2000 Pennsylvania militia were to rendezvous at Pittsburg on the 2d of October, and 1500 Virginia militia at Point Pleasant, destined for Harrison's army.

Reports have reached town that the British had blockaded the Mississippi and seized on the Balize. General Wilkinson had left New-Orleans with a detachment of his army in the Steam-boat to reinforce Fort Plaquemine.—He had previously called on the governor of