

(Continued from first page.)

We farmers accustomed to deal in hundreds and tens, cannot easily form an idea of these great sums.

I have taken the pains to calculate our proportions, compared with what we now pay, and I find from figures, that our yearly state tax is only one thirtieth part of what the national government will impose upon us.

Thus for example, our state tax is 133,000 dollars, and the town in which I live, pays five dollars on every thousand, or 665 dollars. Now I find our little town will pay towards the war every year, nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. My own state tax is usually five dollars, and I am a pretty good liver, and it will during the war, be every year 150 dollars; and if the war lasts five years, our town's proportion will be 100,000 dollars, and my share will be 750 dollars. This is more than I can pay, besides all my state, town, and parish taxes, and much more than I am willing to pay for the protection of all the seamen in his Britannic majesty's service.

I know they flatter us, that we shall have no direct land tax, but I have looked over the debates in Congress, and I find that they have adjourned to an early day on purpose to lay them. Besides, weak as they think us farmers are, I can see that if they tax spirits, and foreign produce, I must finally pay it because I am a consumer. But Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, says he cannot get along without a land tax. I am not one of those spendthrifts, who are easy when great debts are accumulating, merely because I am not to-day called upon to pay them. I know interest is running on, and will finally eat up all my substance. I am therefore against this war.

6thly. Whether the war has borne, and whether it is likely to bear equally upon all the states?

The war has borne very unequally upon the different states. While the northern states have been, and will continue to be great sufferers, the southern states have been great gainers by the war, for they have been enriched by it.

No man dreads disunion more than I do, and no man so much disapproves the sowing jealousies, and making distinctions between the states; but then I am not such a fool, I am not such a slave to my fears of disunion, as to approve of measures which ruin my own part of the country, my own native town and state, and enrich the other states who voted for it.

Now for the facts; Massachusetts owned more than one third part of all the shipping in the U. S. and yet its representatives in Congress are only one ninth. As the shipping interests are the greatest sufferers by the war, so it follows, that Massachusetts must in this one article, lose three times her fair proportion. The fisheries and lumber trade, which are two others of our staples, and are nearly peculiar to us, are almost, or quite ruined. In these articles alone, we suffer more than all the states south of N. York do, from all sorts of losses. Our trade in salted provisions, has also met a great check, and would have been ruined if Britain had begun the war in earnest, which she never did till now. Next season we must kill our cattle as the South Americans do, for their hides and tallow, and abandon their flesh to the birds of prey.

While we thus suffer more than any other people from the loss upon our own products, we pay four or five times our fair part of the expenses of the war, or at least of the present taxes.

This is because we are much greater consumers (in proportion to our numbers) of articles subject to taxation.

Thus there are one million and more of slaves, who are duly represented in congress, and yet they consume no taxable articles; but a poor inhabitant of Barnstable county, or of the province of Maine, if they are a little weakly, and want a cup of tea, must pay the double duty of 25 cents a pound.

So on all spirits we pay 60 cents a gallon, but the southern people make their own spirits, and pay nothing. I see Mr. Quincy proposed to put the same tax on their whiskey, which they rejected. They like the Union, but they do not like equality; they like the war but not to pay for it.

So when the direct taxes come, if the whole was to be raised upon the polls, a poll tax every year in our state, would be 44 dollars a head:

yet in the southern states, their black labourers are not counted as polls, and the tax must there be levied on the rich planter.

The war is therefore much more heavily felt here than there, even when the burdens are fairly proportioned.

While we in Massachusetts have been suffering in our shipping, ship building, fisheries, lumber trade and country products, while houses, and stores and wharves as I am told, in the towns, are falling in value every hour, the southern states have been enriched beyond all measure, since the war. Their flour, and rice, and wheat, have been sold at prices higher than was ever known, and so cunning are they, and so afraid is President Madison of making them opposed to the war, that after all his parade and angry speeches about Britain's licenses to carry their flour, it evaporated in smoke; and Congress rose, without forbidding that thing which the President represented as so naughty. Why so? Why, because it would be as much as his life would be worth, to forbid those high spirited Virginians to send out their flour even to the British armies. But he can make the cool and calculating yankees give up their trade, and even their last coat without danger of losing his popularity.

What made the war operate more cruelly on us, was, that 100 000 of our population, are supplied with bread stuff from the southern states, and we had to pay them these enormous prices, so that they have been enriched at our expence.

This, brother farmers, will explain to you, why the southern representatives all continue to vote for war, though the cause of war is removed.

7thly. What may be the effect upon us, of the late disasters of the French in Russia?

I never can think of the vast successes of the Russians, and the total overthrow of the French armies, without mixed feelings of fear and pleasure, gratitude to God, and admiration for that distant, but wonderful people.

When I consider that for twenty years, success had always attended the arms of Buonaparte, except in Egypt; that he had often subdued powerful nations in one campaign, I cannot but look upon the late total destruction of his army, as a signal interposition of divine providence. That a nation on the borders of Asia, thirteen hundred miles from France, should have been made the instrument of the liberation of the world, bespeaks something more than human contrivance. It must have been God, who hardened the heart of the French Emperor, and emboldened him to penetrate with all his forces, into the centre of Russia. It must have been the same divine power, which so blinded his usual faculties, as to induce him to stay at Moscow, until the severity of the season rendered his retreat desperate. It must have been HIM who inspired the Russian generals and soldiers, with the heroism which they displayed—who gave speed to their horses, vigour to their arms, and courage to their hearts.

I cannot but rejoice, that the invader has been humbled, and the oppressed relieved. I wish I was not obliged to make a comparison of the events in Europe, with those which have passed in our own country. We made a diversion of the British force just at the critical moment when Buonaparte would have asked us so to do. Just as he attacked Russia, the same month, and almost the same day, I believe the very same, we declared war against the King of Great Britain, who was three thousand miles off, and did not know it for two months afterwards. We also invaded his provinces, but those provinces were under much greater disadvantage than Russia was. She was prepared, Canada was not—Russia is as populous as France—Canada is thirty times less populous than the United States.

The interposition of divine providence against us, and in favour of Canada, was therefore more striking. The case of Gen. Hull alone, is a proof of it. That man was as proud as Pharaoh. He told the Canadians he came to overwhelm them—that if they submitted, they should be free—if they defended their estates, he should punish them severely; he even added, if a certain class of the inhabitants of the British territory, should be found fighting, he would give no quarter, which means that he would murder them in cold blood. God hardened his heart, as he led Pharaoh into the Red Sea, and swallowed him up and all his host, so he delivered General

Hull and all his host, into the power of a hand full of British troops.

If any man should be disposed to deny that the hand of Providence is manifest in this thing, let him consider the loss of two other powerful armies, which have since been delivered up to a foe, whose numbers are so small that their achievements are little short of miracles. If it be asked what I say to our naval successes? I answer—There we are not invaders—but the successes at sea are transient, and will not avail us against the force our enemy will have on our coast, in thirty days. Our triumphs are nearly over. Heaven will never I believe, prosper us in this war.

But I ask, what is to become of us if Buonaparte makes peace, as he talks of doing with Britain? Will he include us as his allies? Or will he leave us to fight it out alone? We may not be conquered, but when all the British force is liberated in Europe, the conflict between us will be a dreadful one, too dreadful for such a cause. Even if peace is not made between the European powers, France may withdraw her troops from Spain, and Lord Wellington and his veteran army, who have beaten the French wherever they fought them, may be sent to fight General Dearborn, and some raw recruits.

As a sober man, I cannot but lament the folly of declaring war, and the still greater madness in persisting in it after its cause was wholly removed.

8thly. What ought a plain honest farmer to do, to contribute his mite towards a peace? in other words, what is the quiet, natural, easy road to peace, commerce, and prosperity?

We who live out of the busy world, are apt to think that it is of no consequence to public affairs what we think or do. Never was a greater mistake—The question of war and peace in the next Congress may turn upon the vote of one single obscure farmer, in Oxford County in Maine, or in Barnstable, or Norfolk, or Bristol.

A soldier in an army might as well reason in the same manner, and therefore run off in a battle, and if all his neighbours reasoned in the same way, it would be as bloodless a victory to the enemy as general Hull's. A little wheel in a watch, or a complicated machine, might as well be taken out without disturbing the movements, as a man, a private obscure man, can be permitted to live in the neglect of his political duties.

In three counties in this state, in the late election of members of congress, there was either no choice, or a friend to the war was elected by a majority of some twenty or thirty votes. Now if one farmer in each town had not neglected his duty, all the members in the next congress from this state would have been in favour of peace, and as congress will now be so nearly balanced it is probable that this alone might have given us peace.

It is the same with the state elections—If this great and powerful state of Massachusetts should reject Governor Strong with an increased majority, it will satisfy Mr. Madison that it is vain to think of carrying on the war. For indeed in a free government how can a war prosper, to which the people in whom all power resides are opposed? So if the senate should continue in the war interest as it did last year, what will Madison say, he will say, "the Legislature of Massachusetts is divided—the upper house is in favour of war and of my measures, I am therefore safe." But if this great state and New-York, which is as much opposed to the war as we are, should unite, and respectfully tell the general government that they must have peace, that their people called for it, do you think they would refuse to make peace? No, not one hour, not if we were determined.

Why, New-York and Massachusetts together make nearly two millions of souls, and there are not more than six million whites in all the U. States.

If Norfolk, Bristol, Barnstable, Cumberland and Essex, choose peace senators, we may look upon the war at an end. I cannot believe Mr. Madison mad enough, against such a force, to continue it. The road to peace then is through the coming elections, and every man ought to feel and act as if the war or peace depended on his one vote, for it may so turn out, since the senator from his county may come in by one vote, and the peace majority in the senate may depend on one senator, tho' we hope and expect better things.

I shall now conclude with some remarks on Governor Strong and Deacon Phillips, considered merely as peace men, and General Varnum, and General King, as men of war; in which I shall particularly notice the militia drafts, to which, in case of the election of the latter, you will be subject. I dislike all comparisons of private character—I am an enemy to slander in every form, but in choosing men to public offices I always look to their public conduct. Gov. Strong is well known to us all. His moderation, if it was his only good quality, would recommend him to me.

But as I feel an interest in the election chiefly as it regards its effect in putting an end to the war, I must give my vote to Governor Strong, because he is an open and avowed friend of peace.

To him we owe the preservation of peace within our own borders. But for him our cities would have been like Baltimore, stained with the blood of our citizens. But for him our sons would have been dragged to the frontier, there to perish by want, by sickness, and by the sword, or to pine in the prisons of our enemy. Guarding conscientiously our constitutional rights, he refused to permit our citizens to be carried away by military force, against the express provisions of our constitution.

Now Governor Strong, was either right or wrong in this refusal. If he was wrong, although I dislike the war, I should condemn him, because I believe in the precept of our blessed Saviour, "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

I inquired therefore whether he was right in refusing to order out the militia, when Madison ordered him, and I find our supreme judges determined he acted according to law. I feel too, that though the president complained of it to congress, yet neither he nor they have dared to exercise the unlawful power; from which I conclude that Strong was right and they were wrong: for they surely would not give up their just rights to a man whom they do not like.

I therefore honour him as a just, upright magistrate, who will preserve, and maintain the rights of the people. It is for this very purpose we choose magistrates.

I then inquired what Gen. Varnum had done, and I found he was one of six men only, who brought this war upon us. There were but six majority in the senate in favour of war; if general Varnum had voted against it, it would have made a difference of two, for it would have taken one from the war party, and added one to the peace party. In that case, our senators would have been united against the war, for Mr. Lloyd, our other senator, voted against it. Now I think, that the united opinion of so great a state against it, would have affected four or five more votes, and thus general Varnum alone might have prevented the war. I then asked what led General Varnum to behave in this manner, and I found he had several sons in the pay of government, and that he had made a handsome fortune out of the public. I found that he did not dare act against the wishes of the president. Now, tho' I have no wish to encourage a jealousy of the national government, yet I wish this state to maintain its independence. I love my native state, and I would support its dignity, and I cannot bear the thoughts of having a governor, whose family is dependant for their bread and fortunes, on the general government. I cannot call such a man independent. But my chief objection to general Varnum is, that he voted for the war, and if he is elected, my only son may be drafted, and forced to fight in a foreign country, against the express provisions of the constitution.

As to Gen. King, I have two objections to him; the first is, it has been published in the prints, that he undertook to sell our votes, at the next choice of president, that is, he offered if the New-York people would vote for a war president this time, Massachusetts would vote for a New-York president, at the election four years hence.

Now I do not know, who gave Gen. King this power. He is a great man, I hear, in his own opinion; but I never gave him a right to sell my vote, as he would sell cattle, or as he sells soldiers to Mr. Madison.

My second objection is, that he is so zealous in the war, that he is raising recruits for it in the province of Maine; if he receives as much

a head, as I suppose he does, he may make 10 or 20,000 dollars by sending our fellow-citizens to death and slaughter. I do not want a tenant-governor engaged in such an employ. I much prefer a moderate, sensible, firm, and religious man like deacon Phillips.

These my fellow-citizens, are the reasons for preferring at the next election, peace men to the war party.

I can see no benefit in the war, can, in it, see loss, and expence and disgrace. I can see no justice in it now the great cause of it is removed. I shall therefore vote for the men of peace. I am glad to find am not the only republican of this opinion; when I find such old and staunch republicans as Gen. Heath and a thousand others acting with me, I am persuaded I am right, and that it is no desertion of republicanism to oppose the war, and to vote for such moderate men as Governor Strong and governor Phillips. AN OLD FARMER.

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Government House, March 17th, 1813.

The Volunteers and Draughts comprising this State's quota of one hundred thousand militia, directed by a law of Congress passed April 10, 1812, will hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, except so many of them as have already performed a tour of duty.

The officers of the militia generally, but more particularly those of the Volunteer infantry and cavalry, will actively inspect the arms of their respective corps, and see that they are in the best possible order for service.

The officers of the militia in general, near the Waters of the Chesapeake and its tributary Rivers, on the Board, will be on the alert to discover and repel any depredations which may be attempted by the enemy.

JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen. March 25th.

20,000 Dollars—Cash

Now affort in the Polonak and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class

- 1 prize of \$20,000
- 1 do. 5,000
- 1 do. 2,000
- 7 do. 1,000
- 12 do. 500
- 30 do. 100

Besides the following Stationary Prizes

- 1 prize of \$15,000
- 1 do. 10,000
- 1 do. 5,000
- 8 do. 2,000
- 8 do. 1,000
- 10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class

Besides a vast number of small prizes and not near 112 blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, Georgetown. Sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class. All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

Notice is hereby given,

That I mean to apply to the court of Anne-Arundel county at the next session for a commission to establish and mark the beginning of a tract of land called Neale's Purchase, and the boundary between the same and the land of the late John Neale, and the boundary between the same and the land of the late John Neale's Parcel, and the second boundary thereof. Also the beginning of a tract of land called Hendall's Purchase, and the boundary between the same and the land of Gray's Dispute, which several tracts lie in Anne-Arundel county, and are near to Dogfish River. JOHN GIBSON. Notary Public, Feb. 1813. (19A.)

Lands for Sale.

For Sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek Magothy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the lands by applying to Mr. James Mackubin, jun. living in Annapolis.

NICHIS. J. WATKINS.

P. S. If not sold at private sale before the 5th day of July next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale on the premises. March 18. 1813.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to merit a portion of public favour. REZIN D. BALDWIN. Annapolis, March 18. 1813.

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MR. PICKERING'S LETTER V.

To the People of the United States: THE WAR LOANS.

Notwithstanding the facts have been exhibited, showing little regard of our rulers for preservation of our commerce should rather say, the measure they have taken for its destruction—although virtually pledged great and essential source of revenue for the payment of the debt; notwithstanding their of certain internal duties pledged; and notwithstanding violation of the public faith authorising the payment of the remnant of duties on goods imported, in treasury notes, receiving the custom houses instead of which notes they have authorized to be issued to an amount far beyond the probable receipts of duties the war continues; and which participating and absorbing all the regular payment of interest annual discharge of part of the principal of the public debt—for those duties have been so often solemnly pledged; and notwithstanding their avoiding during sessions of congress, to lay the heavy taxes which their rendered indispensable, even to the interest of the enormous which they have authorized, which the secretary of the treasury is endeavouring to affect; which they feared would ruin both them and their country by unpopular; notwithstanding these things, perhaps it will be that their punctual payment, the of the interest of the public debt, and some millions of the principal—as much as the public debtors were obliged to receive—evidence of the future punctilious with which they will cause the public debts to be discharged.—That it may be answered, that their interest—to facilitate the procurement of loans in time of need—precluded them to make such regulations as they possessed the ample means. On the same principle, faithless, failing merchants, could not make such payments—state of bankruptcy puts an end to their operations.

While a government has abundant means (and such had ours during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's years presidency) where is the merit (though much has been claimed) in a regular payment of its debt? But those means were provided under the federal administration, a system was then formed which produced an abundant revenue increasing annually with a growing prosperity of commerce; which gave life and vigour to all other occupations of the people.—Why could our rulers do with the increasing millions pouring into the treasury, from that prosperous commerce, that pay off the debts of the nation at their outset, especially, when it was expedient to lay up some reserve for reputation for consistency, in settling their public promises? It would have been too bold a proceeding to divert the abundance of public treasure from its appropriate use to new and visionary projects, the most ingenious; the most prodigal; the most extravagant frivolties and dissipations, could not have been indulged and wasted so many millions. They had in fact no choice; they were under not only a moral, but a physical necessity to continue their payments of the public debt; to rid themselves of the immense treasure that was overwhelming them. In all this they were absolutely no merit. As a special merit for paying the debt, his employer, who furnished the money for the purpose, might claim it for his services.

Mr. Jefferson and his associates were resolved to turn the account, for the purposes