

It is a fact well established, that instead of thirty-eight millions of dollars, which were appropriated by government for carrying on the war last year, the sum of seventy-five millions has already been expended.

Although the loan of sixteen millions, and the full amount of treasury notes should be received into the treasury, there will not be a sum sufficient to meet the expenditures of government longer than about the 5th of July. Such being the situation of our finances, and such the enormous sums necessary to meet the expenses already incurred by government, and which are daily accumulating, it is very difficult to mark out any mode by which Mr. Madison can proceed with his hostile measures. Even should the taxes be laid, of which there appears at this time to be much doubt, they could not be collected to be of any advantage before some time in the year of 1815, and money must be had, or the wheels of government must stop. Now, let the warmest friends of administration look around upon the deplorable condition to which they have reduced the country, and ask themselves, if the object of the contest will afford any compensation for the sacrifices made to obtain it? It is well known that the only way by which Gallatin was enabled to contract for the last loan, was by giving the most solemn assurances to contractors, that a peace would be made in the course of the summer. If there are no prospects of peace, it is not at all likely that loans can be obtained again in the same way, and particularly when nothing is pledged for paying the interest or redeeming the principal. No loans, however, have yet been appropriated, and unless money can be procured in this way, government must stop paying their troops, as well as ruin many of its military contractors. In almost every section of the country, contracts to a large amount have been made by these agents of government, which yet remain unpaid, and there is not even a possibility for these engagements to be complied with, if they are compelled to rely on the resources of government to meet them. This picture of the pecuniary situation of our country, is not fiction but fact—and let but a few months elapse and many who have been fed from an overflowing treasury, will realize it to their sorrow. The army, which has so often experienced the incapacity of administration to direct it, will soon find their inability to pay it, and the same old scene of speculation on soldier's certificates, which was witnessed soon after the revolution, will in all probability be acted over again—No logic is so powerful, or can produce such conviction on the people of this country, as oppression and injustice; and when they are refused by government the small pitance which their laborious services demand, those who have embarked in this war, will then be satisfied that they have been under a wrong impression respecting those men whom a wrong founded confidence had placed at the head of our affairs.

At a numerous meeting of the voters of the First Election District of Anne Arundel County, convened, in pursuance of public notice, at Capt. Joseph Watkins's store house, on Saturday the 26th June, 1813, Colonel Mercer, Mr. Moxey, Captain Franklin, J. M. Coney, Esq. Wm. Stewart, Esq. and Major Brodgen, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the majority of the meeting on the present situation of public affairs; who, having retired for the purpose, prepared and reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this meeting view, with the deepest concern and regret, these measures of the General Government, which have eventuated in a war with that nation of the world which can do us most injury, with whom we have the strongest inducements to cultivate friendly relations; and at an awful and impious period, when public war and individual proscription, were desolating the fairest portions of the earth. We believe that this war was unnecessarily and precipitately declared, as subsequent events have proved; that a few days delay would have removed

the greatest if not the only cause of complaint, the British Orders in Council; that the remaining cause since prominently urged, the imposition of a burden from our merchant vessels, limited and confined as it has been (by the British acts and declarations) to their own subjects, is not, in our opinion, sufficient cause to justify a risk of the happiness and prosperity we enjoyed, and that to encounter all the evils and calamities we are at present exposed to, in order to shelter and protect British deserters from the claims of their own government, is still more unjust to ourselves than to the nation we contend with.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the united energies of our fellow-citizens of this county, without distinction of party, should be invited to co-operate in measures to terminate a war, that, imprudently commenced, and without due preparation, has been marked in its progress by a series of afflicting disasters, and an useless and disgraceful waste of blood and treasure.

Resolved, That for the above purposes, a committee should be appointed to correspond with any similar committees that may be appointed by the other districts of the county, to promote the election of delegates, who will pledge themselves to exert all constitutional means of procuring an honourable peace, and a restoration of the blessings of commerce.

Which resolutions being fully discussed before the meeting, a question was thereon taken, and they were passed by a majority so very decided as to preclude a wish, on the part of the minority, to ascertain the respective numbers. The same committee were then appointed to carry into effect the purposes of the last resolution.

After the committee mentioned above had reported their resolutions, and they had been accepted by a very large majority of those who attended the meeting, Mr. Moxey rose, and addressed them in a lucid and eloquent speech, portraying the calamities resulting from a preposterous war, as well as the juggling which first produced it. Gen. Osborn Williams, having some objection to the resolutions, mounted the rostrum, to express his sentiments on the subjects under discussion; but unfortunately grounded on two points, which above all others he should have carefully avoided. To those acquainted with this gentleman, it is wholly unnecessary to mention the effect or beauties of his speech, for they all consist in the manner of his delivery. Mr. Heath then, at the earnest request of many who attended this meeting, addressed them in a speech of some considerable length, in a forcible and argumentative manner, upon the unfortunate condition to which a misguided policy had involved our once flourishing and happy country. He was followed by Colonel Mercer, in a strain of that popular eloquence for which he has been so justly celebrated. Although debilitated by sickness, he seemed to feel it his duty to yield to the solicitations of his friends, and they soon found how easily their attention could be riveted by the magic of his oratory. He charmed into silence those of his opponents, by a luminous, and at the same time awful representation of our political affairs, until they appeared almost convinced by the justness of his remarks. Had they not been blinded by the same obstinacy which characterizes bigots in politics, as well as in religion, they must have been compelled to acknowledge the correctness of the picture which, with the power of an artist, he painted to their imaginations.

Every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety, and it is sincerely to be wished, that a judicious selection of candidates, advocates of peace, may be made, to represent the county in the next general assembly; and that every constitutional effort will be made to oppose the mad career of administration, and restore our country once more to that delightful state, when the "busy hum of industry" was heard in every street of our cities, and the whole country wore the cheering aspect of peace and happiness.

When almost every day brings to our ears the unwelcome intelligence of some new disaster, it would ill become Americans, who husband with attention the liberties of their country, to suffer one of their heroes to sink into the grave, without dropping the tear of regret which is due to his memory. But for

our naval commanders, the history of our country at this particular epoch, would exhibit little else than disasters of the most mortifying nature. While we applaud their brilliant achievements and view with admiration the glory which has marked their career, we are forced, with reluctance, to dwell on the recent misfortune of the Chesapeake. In view of the noble LAWRENCE fell! He early sacrificed the sweets of domestic happiness to embark in the service of his country, and now he is dead, gratitude should yield the willing tribute to his valour, and pour forth her oblations at the tomb which contains the heroes ashes. Eminent alike in naval science and private virtues, he was an ornament to the station which he held. But cut off in the vigour of his days, he has gone down to the silent mansions of death, shrouded with the flag under which he fought. In his death, his wife has to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband, his children a tender parent, the navy a strenuous advocate, and his country one of her boldest sons. Although clouds appeared at one time collecting to eclipse his merit, yet he blazed forth in the political firmament as a star of the first magnitude, dazzling every eye with the effulgence of his glory. He fell at a moment when establishing, beyond cavil, the correctness of his favourite doctrine, and giving to the world another convincing proof of the necessity of maritime means for the protection of maritime rights.

This has been so often illustrated by practical experiments, that it has completely overthrown the theories of sophists, and silenced all clamour respecting such an establishment. As long as virtue is a passport to esteem, so long shall the noble and generous LAWRENCE live in the recollection of his countrymen. And when at some future period, a naval monument may be reared by the wisdom of our republic, to commemorate the brilliant triumphs of our illustrious heroes, his victory over the Peacock will add lustre to his name, notwithstanding the subsequent event which lost us the Chesapeake.

For the Maryland Gazette.
I send you a paper containing the speech of the Hon. A. C. Hanson, in reply to Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, upon the resolutions of Mr. Webster, for requesting information of the president concerning the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. This is the most important subject that has been or can be brought before Congress during this session; because if that decree had been bona fide published, and communicated to our government at the time of its date, the ruinous and ill managed war, in which we are engaged, would not have been declared. It is important too, as it regards the honour of our government. The French Emperor says, through his minister Bassano, that this repeal was communicated to our charge d'affaires in Paris, at the time of its date, April 1811. Our president, however, did not lay it before Congress, till more than a year afterwards, when we were already at war with England for her orders in council; which orders would have been revoked in time to have prevented war, if the French repeal had been communicated to the British government in the year it bears date. *Either the French Emperor has been guilty of the baseness of a formal official falsehood, or our president has betrayed the high trust reposed in him by the people.* Every American must or ought to feel deeply interested in having an investigation made and the whole truth discovered.

To effect this object the enclosed speech was delivered. The ability and clearness of the argument, left no doubt of the necessity of the investigation, while the keenness of the invective, caused the member who had just been speaking to prevent the disclosure of the truth, to writhe and sweat as if thorns of fire had composed his seat. The public ought to be congratulated upon the acquisition in such perilous times, of talents like Mr. Hanson's, united with a fixed resolution to perform his duty faithfully at all hazards, and a personal intrepidity which nothing can appal. He has already, on several occasions, besides the present, afforded proofs of his great abilities in a display of eloquence, which, while it has gratified the expectation of his most sanguine friends, has extorted the reluctant applause of his most bitter political enemies. His constituents, in particular, cannot but be flattered by the result of their enlightened choice, which does so much honour to their discernment, and has reflected lustre upon the first session of the 13th Congress. That lustre will be thrown back on them-

selves, and must daily draw closer the ties of attachment which now bind them to Mr. Hanson. May a complete restoration of his health, shaken to its base by his sufferings in the cause of liberty, long assure to them the honour of conferring the benefit of such a representative upon the United States! Nothing can be better calculated, than the enclosed speech, to rouse the attention of our fellow-citizens to a consideration of the true causes of the unhappy war in which we are engaged. By publishing it in your able and extensively circulated journal, you will confer an obligation on

A SUBSCRIBER.
MR. HANSON'S SECOND SPEECH ON MR. WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.
A motion being made for an indefinite postponement, Mr. HANSON rose in reply to Mr. GRUNDY.

He would again ask the attention of the house as long as his strength would enable him to keep the floor, whilst he set forth those views which directed his mind upon the present enquiry. He equally regretted that gentlemen should have dipped so deeply into the documents connected with this very plain and simple question under discussion, and the necessity he was under of replying, in a particular manner, to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy.) The assertions made by that gentleman, the sentiments he uttered, and the monstrous doctrines he advanced, rendered such a reply unavoidable, if indeed he could ever be disposed to avoid doing his duty. Desirous as he had been from the beginning, to confine the discussion within its proper metes and bounds, with the hope of having presented to the people a simple, plain proposition, he would not have suffered himself to be led into a tedious investigation, but that it seemed altogether fitting for him to reply to the member from Tennessee.

One of Mr. Hanson's reasons for avoiding the course pursued in the debate of opening upon the house a deluge of documentary evidence was if possible to deprive gentlemen, like the member from Tennessee, of an opportunity to display the lawyer-like dexterity, & a characteristic skill and cunning, for which he understood the member stood unrivalled and pre-eminent in the highly civilized, polished and refined state which honored the house with his presence here. As it was, however, Mr. H. did not regret the course that had been taken, because it had been the means of placing the gentleman from Tennessee in the light Mr. H. was most pleased to behold him—of exhibiting him in those native colors dressed in which he would be best recognized by those who best knew him—of displaying him in his true character, of a bitter reviler of one of the great parties in this country and the *apologist of France.*

Here the Speaker called to order; saying, the gentleman from Maryland could not proceed in such a course of argument—that the epithet "cunning" was not proper to be applied to a member of that house, still more was it out of order to use the words "apologist of France." Mr. Hanson asked if the same latitude of debate allowed to the gentleman from Tennessee would not be extended to him. The Speaker replied "certainly." If it is not, said Mr. H. I must get at the gentleman in some other way—in the course of the argument. Mr. Grundy rose to explain—Mr. H. said he had the floor and meant to keep it; there would be an opportunity to reply. Mr. Hanson proceeded—It struck me, Mr. Speaker, with considerable force, and I have no doubt other gentlemen on this floor thought it not less remarkable, that although the enquiry embraced in the resolutions related exclusively to the perfidy and falsehood of the French government presuming innocence at home, after occupying the floor full one hour by the clock, during which time innumerable insinuations were made when not one fact could be substantiated, the gentleman has not uttered one word of reproach, has not suffered a breath of imputation to escape his lips against this France. On the contrary, in the breath that he impugns the principles and arraigns the patriotism of the best and wisest men that adorn our country, he himself seeks to shroud and smooth over the enormities of the French government.

The gentleman spoke of our laboring in our new vocation to how distrust among the people, and to throw obstructions in the way of administration, thus weakening the arm of our own government & strengthening

that of the enemy. If that gentleman will only turn his eyes inward and examine his own heart, if he will look at home, he may come to the conclusion, that our new vocation is at least as praise worthy and honorable as his old vocation. If I am not mistaken, sir, this is the very first session, which, during the war, he has spent about beating up his arms and enlisting recruits, crying out, follow me ye of stout hearts, let the faint hearted now leave us. That gentleman, Mr. Speaker (pointing to Mr. Grundy) it should be known, can set examples in and out of this house, which, I confess, would require a very stout heart to imitate, which, with perfect honesty might be shunned, nor should that heart be denominated as faint which should pause, palpitate and shudder at the bare idea of such a station. The gentleman may labor in his vocation without danger of interruption from me in his speech or pursuits. But who are the friends of "the fast anchored ship" (and I hope she will long remain fast anchored; I trust in God, she will not be loosened from her moorings, at least until the Colossal power of France is at an end—we have nothing to disguise or conceal upon this subject) that he accuses of weakening the arm of government and aiding the enemy?—Think you, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. gentleman alluded to would suffer by a comparison of public and private virtues with the member from Tennessee? I will not do irreverence to the gray hairs of the venerable and exalted characters (pointing to Col. Pickens, just before him, and meaning also Judge Benson and Col. Stuart) whose lives have been dedicated to the service of their country—whose bosoms the flame of patriotism still burns bright, and cannot be extinguished by the snows of age—I will not disparage their fair virtues by any such comparison. No, sir, the reputation of the models of political excellence and moral worth that we delight to honor, rests upon a base of adamant. They are lifted high up above the reach of obloquy or crimination from that quarter.

The gentleman in his zeal, to cast odious suspicion upon the friends of peace, has said, the hon. gentleman from New-York (Mr. Grosvont) "out-Herods Herod," "out-Castlereaghs Lord Castlereagh" when by his own exhibition, the gentleman from Tennessee out-Bobadil's Bobadil, and out-Bassano's Bassano. At the same time he loudly calumniated the hon. gentleman from New-Hampshire, no longer to support his resolutions by proxy, when he himself was made a mouth-piece by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun.)

The gentleman charges the perfidy with being the cause of the war, said Mr. H. Did he mean to say, that they had been laughed or ridiculed into the measure? This was paying a left-handed compliment upon this people. As direct and as constant as the vane upon the steely points to the quarter whence the wind blows, and shifts with every adverse breeze, as faithfully as the scale designates the north, have had so completely committed themselves in their bullying system—their policy of addressing themselves to the fears of England, that according to their own misconceived notions of consistency and honor they were obliged to go on, all redoubting their system—but left open for escape. Mr. H. spoke of a self-treated committee of Congressmen who called on the President, and required him to see the house a message recommending war. He said, the first demand was unsuccessful, but the second succeeded, when he was given to understand, that his re-election depended upon his recommending war at once. Mr. H. inveighed in strong terms against such a state of things when a Presidential election was made to depend upon a recommendation of war.

In answer to the doctrine of moral treason, Mr. H. spoke of the Western insurrection, and copied the conduct of federalists who, with that of the democrats, were like the alluring night hawk, with that of the democrats, were like the quagmire. But, to foretell the pressure of the privations and afflictions induced by an unjust and wasteful war, they had not combined to rebel against the government, and point their bayonets against their own country. They claimed nothing but the privilege which was the birth right of every man in this free country, of opposing the measures of government to a constitutional way. He spoke of the indignity of the conduct of Gallatin in that insurrection, who had been so well rewarded, and was known

to have been the very soul of the government for many years past, and was now sent to Russia, to intrigue on the continent of Europe. After speaking of the conduct of the present ruling party during the French war, he again assailed the slavish Asiatic doctrine, advocated as a means of carrying on the war. None but a felon or a perfidious traitor in his bosom such hideous deformed principles, and he who did entertain them was unworthy of being a member of a free community, much less of having a seat on this floor. He had not the patience or philosophy to treat this subject as it might be treated by others. Even in the district he represented, distinguished as it was for lofty and correct sentiments, some men of reputed sense were so borne down by clamor or terrified by the threatening aspect of affairs, as actually to ask the opinion of a lawyer, how far it was lawful to oppose war, now that it was declared. Such was the industry and success with which the doctrine of moral treason, passive obedience and non-resistance was disseminated, wherever agents could be found base enough to do such jobs for their employers.

There was no way of terminating this war, if the house, who held the purse strings of the nation, would grant the supplies to carry it on. The house owed all its importance and authority to the power of the purse. They alone held the purse strings of the nation. To this feature of the constitution, they should cling as the floating plank on the ocean—as the rock of their salvation. It was in the power of the house to terminate this bloody and disastrous contest with a nation willing to be at peace with us, and that man was exceedingly guilty of treason, who would furnish the means of ruining his country under the impressions entertained by the minority of this war. With the conviction written on his mind in strong and indelible characters, Mr. H. would feel like a traitor, if he aided in supplying the means to bring the republic to a premature but inevitable fate, if the war was continued another year, of which there could be no doubt, as far as the actions and the hearty wishes of the dominant party and their leaders were a criterion to judge by.

Mr. H. said, that nothing but the spirit, perseverance and patriotism of the federal party, had saved the nation so long from falling into the hands of France. They cleared closer and closer to the country as the danger increased. But for their unshakable attachment to liberty, their ardent and unintermitting exertions to save the nation from the grasp of all sublimary miseries, years ago we should have fallen into the snare set for us by the fell destroyer of nations. By a slow but sure process, said he, has the existing state of intense suffering, alarm, discontent and danger been brought upon this people. As direct and as constant as the vane upon the steely points to the quarter whence the wind blows, and shifts with every adverse breeze, as faithfully as the scale designates the north, have had so completely committed themselves in their bullying system—their policy of addressing themselves to the fears of England, that according to their own misconceived notions of consistency and honor they were obliged to go on, all redoubting their system—but left open for escape. Mr. H. spoke of a self-treated committee of Congressmen who called on the President, and required him to see the house a message recommending war. He said, the first demand was unsuccessful, but the second succeeded, when he was given to understand, that his re-election depended upon his recommending war at once. Mr. H. inveighed in strong terms against such a state of things when a Presidential election was made to depend upon a recommendation of war.

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