

transfer it to be taken into consideration: and Mr. McKim, a member from Kentucky, explicitly gave his opinion—"that his constituents would not pay such a tax!" And yet those Kentuckians and other western men have been burning with zeal for beginning and persevering in this "disastrous and disgraceful war!" And while such men bear rule, and the northern and eastern states patiently bear all the burthens, the war will be continued and the commercial states be impoverished, by the draining away of their money to fill the pockets of its authors and authors. For myself as a member of the National Legislature, having deliberately considered the subject, I explicitly declare, that I do not hold myself under any obligation to give my vote to redeem the paper-money called exchequer bills, issued and issuing by the secretary of the treasury, or the loans of millions on millions which he is now attempting to effect to continue this unnecessary and iniquitous war.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

MAIL ROBBERING.

By a most profligate and daring act of usurpation and tyranny, James Madison, after the manner of his master, Napoleon of France, has lately laid violent hands upon the public mail, and broke open indiscriminately the letters of citizens and foreigners. It is now vociferated, that the end justified the means; and the court gazette triumphantly announces the discovery and possession by our noble, high-minded comploter of Healy (who pollutes by his presence the drawing room in which Washington's portrait hangs) of a reasonable correspondence with the enemy. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this a infamous fabrication and calumny. It is an insult offered to the federal party which cannot be overlooked and is meant only as an apology for breaking open the mail with those who think that the ends justify the means. If a reasonable correspondence has been discovered, why are not the spy and his accomplices arrested or exposed? Why allow them time to escape, by proclaiming the discovery before seizing their persons and papers? Every person concerned in seeing, breaking open and reading letters addressed to American citizens, richly deserves the horse-whip if no other satisfaction can be obtained.

Every man who has suffered by the outrage, is not only justifiable, but would act as becomes a high-minded republican, by inflicting a little wholesome chastisement upon the violators of a positive law of the land. When the laws are set at naught by those who are appointed to execute them, the fundamental laws of nature and society must be resorted to for redress. In this free land, where all men are equal, and no privileged orders or kingly prerogatives are known, no man, or set of men, can claim and exercise the right of oppressing a fellow citizen by acts of usurpation. Who dares so, surrenders the arm of flesh and the right of the strong, to law and rational liberty. This prepares the way to a private redress of grievances. A perseverance in such arbitrary and illegal acts, must lead to an organized resistance of oppression—for, as a proud champion of English liberty has said, when rulers become tyrants from policy, subjects will become rebels from principle. Because these things are common in France, it is no reason why they should be tolerated in America. On Friday there was no mail from Boston, and we expect soon to hear of the mail from one city to another being stopped and robbed by Mr. Madison's orders. *Ed. Rep.*

DEMOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

This is the election takes place throughout the State of Massachusetts having no other hope of making an impression upon the regenerated people of that Commonwealth, the supporters of Mr. Farnam, deliberately forge a circumstantial account of the appearance of a British flag off Boston, and a demand upon the citizens to furnish them with provisions, upon the penalty of confiscation. To give the desired efficacy to the profligate invention, the distinguished popular leader in Boston, is represented as addressing the contribution levied by the enemy, and the post offices are engaged to favor the impost by stopping all letters and papers for two or three hours. One of the letters directed from the Patriot office states, that the next day's mail will convey a fuller account, and behold there is no next day's mail, it being stopped in the Post Office. The people in those parts of Massachusetts, remote from the capital, will accordingly go to the polls under a full persuasion, that they have been threatened by a hostile squadron, and the federal party recommended a compliance with the demand of the fleet. This scheme to delude the people, must have proceeded from long-headed politicians, and as the Post office, under the direction of the general government, so lately plundered to further executive views, has been enlisted in the business, we are bound to consider the vile contrivance, as proceeding from no less a personage than the President himself. We are strengthened in this belief by the circumstance of Mr. Madison's expressing himself on Friday, in hypocritical terms of anxiety for the fate of Boston. Not only the Massachusetts, but the Virginia elections are to be effected by the fabricated account; the result of all which ought to be, that the people in every state, come to an immediate and resolute determination to believe nothing that proceeds from a Democratic quarter, at any period of the year, and more particularly at the season of elections. The instances of falsehood and fabrication, have been so numerous and constant, that the sentinels of truth, will be compelled to adopt such a determination. *ibid.*

Short Answers to short Questions.

In a long article, in the Enquirer, aiming at unusual eloquence, many brief questions are asked in relation to the war.

Question 1. "How came this war?"

Answer. Mr. Madison recommended and Congress declared it.

Q 2. "Was it an ambition which declared it?"

A. Yes; low, sordid, despicable ambition. The ambition to be dignified by the title of Ally of Imperial France, and to be handed down in

history as an abettor in the overthrow of her powerful rival, whose empire was thought to "totter to a fall."

Q 3. "Did your government sigh for laurels or for conquest?"

A. Royal Brag-adier Gen. Smyth's laurel gathering proclamation, and refer to the invasion of West Florida.

Q 4. "Is it Bonaparte that wages it?"

A. Yes; it was declared almost in the very words used by the Duc de Cadore in his insolent letter to Armstrong—"war exists, &c." and is waged by all Bonaparte's minions and emissaries in this country.

Q 5. "Are they actuated by the same motives which urged the restless Conqueror to track his way to Moscow?"

A. Yes, a owdly; for "the freedom of the seas," and to universalize the continental system;—and the same cause which made him track his way back again (the hand of Heaven) will multiply his difficulties and disasters. The war was declared just as Bonaparte was on the eve of invading Russia, and to aid in her destruction and that of her great ally.

Q 6. "Is it glory that they seek?"

A. They may seek, but will find not; its door was barred against them, and they lack the process to burst it open.

Q 7. "Is it the thirst of blood?"

A. Let the proclamation of General Hull, in which he refuses all quarter to white men fighting by the side of the Indian, answer. Such a bloody paper was never issued but by the sanguinary chiefs of Bonaparte in Spain.

Q 8. "Is it the thirst of dominion?"

A. Not content with Louisiana and West Florida, the declared object of the war was the conquest of Canada, the extermination of "our brethren" and the forcible occupation of their territories.

Q 9. "Is it the unjust plunder of a poorer neighbor?"

A. Let the Indians, Canadians, and Floridians answer.

Q 10. "Is it a bubble or feather for which they fight?"

A. Much worse—for British runaways.

Q 11. "Or is it to curry popularity with their own people; to induce you to praise them, or to vote for them?"

A. Madison's re-election was declared by his most devoted partisans to depend upon the war. He was told so; a recommendation of war demanded of him, and he was re-elected by conforming to their wishes. He was beset by a gang of treasury harpies, speculators and would be army contractors, who enchained his reason and stifled his little remnant of patriotism. By the war he hoped to raise to a high pitch of exasperation the popular sentiment and animosity against England, and thus to continue in power as they were there by swimming upon the tide of old British sympathies.

Never were so many unfortunate questions propounded so easily answered, by every man in the least acquainted with the politics of the country, the measures of the ruling party, and the great questions upon which parties have divided. *ibid.*

GLORIOUS NEWS!

From Harrison's army, as late as the 19th ult.

Messrs. Madison and Gales, tell us in the Intelligence of Monday, that they have seen letters from the North Western army of the date mentioned, but nothing material had occurred as to the general operations of the army, but that the camp was surrounded at a short distance by straggling parties of Indians, who were only now on the shooting, tomahawking and scalping our soldiers. Now, nothing as to general operations may have been heard from the army, but scalping and tomahawking, is a particular sort of operation which these editors would find rather unpleasant, if they were to leave their stations of profit and security, and help on in person this war they are so fond of.

Those journalists, who have such a peculiar knack of dealing out information by dribble, and in an involute, doubtful style of diffidence, have not only seen letters, but have dispatches. The people ought to know that expresses are going and coming almost daily from and to the army, and they ought also to be prepared to hear another doleful tale about a massacre, of beating out brains with iron weights in stockings, and of slips of scalps sent to England as trophies. We hope our good friend Labadie is still kept in prison, and is with the army. As we have so many major generals, it would be well to have a sweeper general as long as the Indian war continues. Such an office would be better worth \$2500 a year to Mr. Madison, than an agent of the Indian Department, now that the trade with our "red brethren" is at an end. The president will certainly be remiss if he does not recommend the faithful, zealous Labadie to the distinguished notice of congress. And for the Canadian way who amuses himself with keeping a tally of the scalps, and invoices of those shipped to the Lords and Commons of England, we know not what appointment to suggest for him, unless Messrs. Madison and Gales take him into their respectable concern to indite waggish paragraphs. We have a notion that he would work Joe out of the partnership after awhile, unless his knowledge of short-hand, and slight of hand, renders him indispensable to the establishment.

Here comes the paragraph from the Intelligence.

"We have seen letters from the N. Western army as late as the 19th ult. Nothing material has occurred as to the general operations of the army. The camp was surrounded at a short distance by straggling parties of Indians who watched every opportunity to exercise their demonic cruelty.

A lieutenant of Gen. Crook's brigade (whose name we have not heard) was, at a little distance from the camp, shot through the body, tomahawked and scalped, and his body found and brought into camp the next day.

A few days before, four or five men, who had gone out to gather grass, were fired upon, but none killed; one of them having been providently saved from the fangs of the savages by having a Psalmbook in his pocket; through which the

bullet penetrated, but did not enter his body.

It is not a little remarkable that while the government paper has, some time since acknowledged Harrison's desertion of the army, and rewarded him for it and acknowledged their rapid march from the direction of Malden (concentrating their force if you please) and has now acknowledged that the camp is surrounded at a short distance by the Indians, we say it is not a little remarkable, that Ritchie, of Richmond, is holding an opposite language in his last paper, to wit:

"But at this very moment Ohio is pouring forth her regiments, and Kentucky 3000 of the flower of her militia, to Harrison's camp to avenge the murder of their brethren and drive the savages of the desert from the parapet of Malden."

Remarkable! not at all, for the elections are taking place in Virginia, and Mr. Jefferson has a favorite son in law in that state, that he sent into Mr. Randolph's district to turn him out, and Mr. Jefferson himself has been electioneering for a year and upwards, to accomplish his purpose, and the Enquirer is under Mr. Jefferson's direction. Aye! that alters the case. Then we suppose these regiments that Ohio is pouring forth, are actually on their march, but are not to be expected to travel quite so rapidly as the Mississippi pours forth her waters. And these 3000 of the flower of the Kentucky troops, are fresh troops and not those that were captured with the unfortunate Winchester, and took French leave after the term of service expired. If we wait for Kentucky to drive the enemy from the Parapet of Malden, there must be some more salt-petre contracts made, and even then we shall wait as the foolish man did, for the stream to run by the mill-race pass on his journey. We beg leave never theless, to recall this opinion, should Mr. Speaker Clay take the field. He'll prove no Patroclus in Achilles' armour, whom Hector biggied when he found him out. *ibid.*

SO THE TALK IS.

Well! how goes it? I begin to think times are hard. What was the price of Brown Sugar twelve months ago, before the war? An elevenpenny bit a pound. What is it now? Eighteen pence and a quarter of a dollar a pound. What was coffee? Fifteen pence a pound. What is it now? Half a crown a pound. This is rather bad upon poor people, who have to work for their living. What was molasses a gallon? From six shillings to a dollar. What was it before the war? Three shillings and half a dollar a gallon. What was coarse muslin before the war? A quarter of a dollar a yard. What is it now? Three elevenpenny bits. Have you got all the brandy or whiskey you want this year, for your family and for harvest? No. Then make haste and contract for it. For Congress are going to meet in the spring to tax it heavily and depend on it it will come after that, from a quarter of a dollar to thirty seven, and a half cents a gallon. What are they going to do with whisky and whiskey? To raise money to carry on the war. Salt is a fine price now, what is it? A dollar and half a bushel, and will probably be three dollars—how so? Our harbors are blockaded by the British, so that our vessels can get out or in, and of course all the salt we get must come in foreign vessels, and then there will be the double-duty and the foreign tonnage money and the scarcity of war times, that will altogether run it up to a pretty size. Good gracious! I thought we were to have had peace if we only elected Mr. Madison President again! Who told you that? Why don't you remember last fall, when they were electioneering for Lloyd and Jump, they said the way to get peace was to vote for Madison? Puh! that was only a pull, to get you to vote for Madison; why what's the use of minding these fellows? we see what suits us, and what suits us will suit every body else. What the name of sense can poor men like us set by war? Now just consider it yourself—if men are drafted or recruited to go out and fight, who is it that goes? why the poor men—look at the men they enlist; and they all poor men? look at the men who are drafted, and they all poor men? and if a rich man or two happens to be drafted, he can hire a man to go in his place, but you and I can't do that—well then take it the other way—suppose you stay at home; why then the high price of all necessaries of life is such, and the low price of produce is such, that a poor man can hardly keep soul and body together. So that in war times whether a poor man is taken away to the wars or stays at home, he has not a bad chance. No, no—I am for no war, and if all poor people were like me we would soon knock the war in the head—why how would you do that? I would vote against every man who was a friend to this war, or who had been a friend to it. If it was a war where they wanted to take our country from us, or to take our government from us, that would be another thing, I'd see them out then to the last drop—but are the poor men of this country to be marched off to Canada to fight, and suffer and die because British sailors slide on board of our vessels, and King George says he will have his own British born subjects to fight on board his own ships, and Mr. Madison says, if they have been naturalized men he shan't? Now is this an affair of such consequence as to drag our men through frost & snow without shoes, clothes, or victuals to Canada, to be killed up by the Indians?—to have enormous taxes laid upon the people, and so to raise the price of all articles necessary for life and trade, as to bring the poor all but to starvation? In the name of God! Don't let us lose our senses. Let us see things as they are, and as poor men must bear the greater burden of the war, whether they go to fight or stay at home, let us put an end to this war, while we can, which is attended to us with nothing but increase of hardships, misery and oppression.

People's (Maryland) Monitor.

WINCHESTER, April 3.

We understand, from a source entitled to the highest credit, that the suspension, by the executive of this state, of the law for raising a regiment of troops for its defence, was produced by the refusal of the general government to reimburse the expenditures hitherto incurred by the march of the troops to Norfolk. That a gentleman of an adjoining county was specially deputed by the Governor to repair to Washington in order to ascer-

tain the intentions of the government on this subject. That a positive refusal was given to reimburse the expenses already incurred, and that they were not authorized by the federal executive. Hence it has become necessary for the contemplated increase of taxes, would be inadequate to meet the enormous expenses occasioned by the march of the militia, as also the raising of the troops in question. There is every probability that the troops will not be raised, as a gentleman alluded to had received a prominent appointment in that corps, which it was said, he would accept; but in consequence, we presume, of the failure of his mission to Washington, he has not declined his intention of presenting himself as a candidate at the ensuing election for the assembly.

HAPPY SELECTION.

We are authorized by R. BERT PAGE, Esq. say, that, although it most certainly never entered into his views, to propose himself, at the late day as a candidate, at the approaching election of a member for the next congress, were it not for the intervention of indisposable business, which will draw him from home on the day of the election, he would, in compliance with the wishes of a portion of his fellow citizens who have recommended to the "Friends of Peace," that he should be supported by them, have attended the business and taken his seat as a candidate, and that he will serve if elected.

The Freeholders of this county are respectfully informed that a Poll will be opened on Monday next for Mr. Page.

The following extracts from an address, in the Boston Gazette, entitled,

THE ROAD TO PEACE, Commerce, wealth, and happiness, BY AN OLD FARMER.

Are worthy the serious consideration of every citizen who holds these blessings in just estimation:

"On the whole, therefore, I conclude, that we are at war for the right to employ British apprentices and minors and that we have very little chance of success in the object, and that if we had full success it would do us more harm than good.

I am therefore against a war of which this is the object.

What has the war cost, and what will it cost? The government, though a republican one, and though we were told that republics should have no secrets, has neglected to lay before the public the actual expenses of the last nine months of the war.

If any of us had leased a farm on half profits, we should be much dissatisfied with our tenant who not only demanded a large amount for the farm for next year, and yet refused to let us know how much money it cost the last.

But we have some rule by which to judge. The government borrowed sixteen millions last year, including the new paper money which instead of new emission, they choose to call treasury notes.

This was over and above the ordinary revenue. The war has then cost for 9 months, sixteen millions. And yet we hear of soldiers and sailors and contractors and furnishers unpaid. I am afraid we shall find a great debt yet behind.

As to future expenses & Mr. Cheves, chairman of the committee of ways and means in congress states the annual expenses of the war at fifty millions. At this rate the war will cost us in 5 years 200 millions, which is 70 millions more than it cost us to achieve or procure our independence. A pretty heavy debt for the privileges of protecting British seamen from their own sovereign!

My brother farmers, you do not yet see any of this new paper money, because it is circulated only among the merchants, but you will have to redeem it at last. It is the land which finally pays all the public burdens.

What have been the fruits of this war? and what will be its fruits?

A farmer naturally inquires about the crops. He finds his land always produce bad crops he calls it bad.

If he finds a mode of cultivation always injurious and unproductive, he changes it for another.

Shall we act on opposite principles in our political concerns?

We were told that we should conquer Canada in three months. We were only to move and they would retire. We were to take possession of it and we would reap a crop of rye or oats. For my part, I was one of those who did not see, even if we did reap it as with a sickle, that it would produce any thing but tares, and chaff, and straw.

I could not see, that the burning the houses of some poor Frenchmen in Canada, who can't subsist, and who can pay no taxes to Great Britain, would tend to relieve our samens (if there are any who are impressed.)

But still I did think, Mr. Madison, knew what he could do. I supposed when Gen. Hull told me, Canadians that he had an overwhelming force, that would look down all opposition, that he would take the country as easily as he wrote his proclamation.

But what has been my surprise and mortification to find, that we have had three successive armies cut off, have lost a thousand men by the sword, and four thousand by capture. That we have not gained one inch of ground, but have lost a whole province—the Michigan territory.

I am not over superstitious, but when I consider the invasion of Russia and America; I am compelled to believe in the justice and overruling providence of God, who has declared he will "break the rod of the oppressor and scatter the nations which delight in war."

As to what will be the fruits of this war, the present is only known to God.

Some weak men there may be who may press a happy issue from the partial success at sea. We have indeed, gallantly achieved three naval victories, but such was the acknowledged superiority of our enemy on the ocean, that two or three ships captured were wisely and prudently