

THE CARROLLTONIAN.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT—LET ALL THE END'S THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S, AND TRUTH'S."

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Communications.

FOR THE "CARROLLTONIAN."

To the voters of Baltimore and Frederick counties, embraced within the contemplated new county.

It has already been made to appear conclusively to you, that the present taxes which you pay, in addition to the sum raised by private subscription, will be sufficient for erecting the public buildings, and providing for all other expenses incurred in establishing a new county. So that at the very beginning there will be no need of taxing you higher than you now are. If then, there will be no need of taxing you in the beginning, when the expenses of the new county will be much greater on account of putting up the court house, &c. than they will afterwards be, it certainly follows that after a year or so your taxes will be much lessened. This has all been made so plain to you, that I do not wish to say any thing on that point. My intention is, as I pretend to be a man of some experience, and a plain man like most of those I address, to state some of the evils of the present arrangement, and some of the advantages to be gained by dividing the counties. It is well known to you that many of you have to travel a distance of near 40 miles, and few less than 25, to Frederick and Baltimore, when you have business at court. Now a journey of this kind, you all know, is a very great hardship to you because besides the trouble, many of you are farmers, and can't leave your business without your losing much by it. If you are a mechanic you have your family to support, and if you are compelled to go to Baltimore or Frederick, and stay there two or three weeks, there will be no one to take care of them, and provide necessaries for them. But this is not the worst. If you are a witness, when you get to court, there are ten chances to one that your case will be put off until the next term, or at any rate until the next week.—Because there is so much business before the courts that it cannot be foretold when a particular case will be taken up. Well, then you must turn round, and if you are a poor man, must walk all the way home again through mud and cold, and get not a cent for your pains. When the time appointed for you to go again comes round, you start once more upon your weary journey, and if your business

happens to be completed this time, you get just money enough, and not that sometimes, to pay your expenses, and you have all your trouble for nothing. In the mean time if you are a farmer, your work is put back—your crop suffers, from want of ploughing, your grain is not sown in time, or some other work is neglected. If you are a mechanic or a day labourer, you disappoint your employer, your family suffers on account of your not receiving your daily wages, and perhaps you have lost a profitable job.—So that besides all your trouble and vexation in going backwards and forwards to Frederick or Baltimore, you lose more than a month's hard labour can make up. I have known many cases in which poor men have been most shamefully imposed upon in this way. Does not all this then, shew that those persons who reside at so remote a point from the courts, are unjustly oppressed? They do not enjoy their rights, and it is their privilege and their duty to rise up in a body, and demand justice from those who trample upon their dearest interests. On the other hand, suppose we had a county of our own. We should all then be within a couple of hours' ride of our court house. The poor man when compelled to attend there, could leave home in the morning, put a biscuit in his pocket for his dinner, and return in the evening without spending a single cent. And if he should get any pay for his attendance, it would be so much clear gain to him. He could also frequently return early enough in the day to make half a day's work into the bargain, and besides would enjoy the pleasure of being with his family.—So also with the farmer. He could attend to his farming operations in the morning, could put a morsel in his pocket to answer the purpose of a dinner, could ride to court and return in the afternoon, to his concerns at home, without expending any thing more than a trifle for a little hay for his horse. He too, would realize the whole of his pay. Is it possible the people will hesitate, when they can purchase all these advantages by merely voting for the new county?—Will the poor man hesitate to put himself on a footing with the rich man, when it can be done by merely recording his vote in favor of the measure? All these conveniences can be procured, and all these evils removed, without burthening you with a cent more of tax than you now pay. On the contrary, your taxes will in

the end be lessened. Let me therefore conclude by solemnly exhorting you to reflect well upon what you do, and not neglect to improve the present opportunity to promote the welfare of yourselves and your posterity. Let me press upon you the considera-

tion that unless you embrace the present opportunity to improve your condition, you will be doomed, in all probability, during many years to come to groan beneath oppressions, compared to which those you now suffer are unimportant.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.