

# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth Year.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1812.

No. 3429]

Extract from the Washingtonian.

But—"WE OUGHT TO VOLUNTEER."  
Truly, we ought to volunteer—to do all that is incumbent on the good citizen. But who will say, that we ought to volunteer to march to Quebec? Let those volunteer, who list. The door is open; and the act will certainly be patriotic. But no man is obliged to volunteer for this service;—if we except indeed, those, who by a formal and solemn vote, have "pledged their lives and fortunes," and we may add their liberties too—to the men in power. These men, are perhaps, in honour and duty bound to turn out and redeem their pledge, whenever the government calls for soldiers. If not, what is the meaning, and what is the amount of their solemn pledge? It was a wicked and unprincipled, as well as a slothful and faithless servant, that said unto his Lord—"I go Sir"—"and went not." If we except these men—which we certainly must—we shall be puzzled to say, who ought to volunteer.

We ask—Who ought to volunteer?

Not our Rulers?—They are to sit safe at the helm, to guide the vessel of state through the storm they have ventured to meet. They will not march to Quebec. Not our National Legislators? They must consult our interests at home. They must remain snug within the walls of the Capitol.—They will not march to Quebec.

Not our Governors?—They have enough to do to regulate their own concerns; to guard their respective state sovereignties, and to discipline and command their militia. They cannot march to Quebec.

Not our Justices and Judges?—Who, but they, can hold the scales of justice, and keep the peace, at home—while our victorious eagles are planting in the Floridas, and while the American Mars is seen thundering in the car of Bellerophon on the banks of the St. Lawrence. No—They will not march.

Not our Sheriffs?—No—They, with their whole posse of Deputies and Constables, will have their hands full in serving writs, levying executions, and collecting the War Tax. These gentry will not budge an inch, over the Canada line.

Not our Militia Officers? They will not volunteer, as privates, surely; and, as Officers, they are not wanted—if we except platoon officers; for Gen. Dearborn wants no field officers. He calls only for companies?—"Four companies"!!!—They will not volunteer to march to Quebec.

Not our Ministers of the Gospel?—They belong to the Church militant—not to the Army—They have the charge of souls, at home—under the walls of Quebec, they might possibly lose both soul and body together.—They must not march.

Not our Lawyers?—They are growing rich in these hard times, and fatten upon the sins and miseries of the people. They will not volunteer, to be shot at—for a shilling a day.

Not our Doctors?—They can, in their way do more execution at home. They will not consent either to KILL or BE KILLED, under the walls of Quebec.

Not our Merchants?—They also, (if they are already rich enough,) thrive in proportion to the hardness of the times. They will not enlist—and if drafted, they will hire.—They will not volunteer for Quebec.

Not our Mechanics?—They can do better in their shops.—They will not agree to quit their families, their tools and their trade, just as they are beginning to thrive—to pack up their duds and off for Quebec. No—They will not volunteer.

Not our Wealthy Farmers?—They cannot leave their farms.—They are drafted, when their turn comes; but they will not go;—they will hire a substitute. They will not VOLUNTEER for Quebec.

Not our Young Men?—No—which of the above classes will consent to have their sons, or their apprentices, Volunteer for Quebec?—It is drafted—as they may be—who will consent to go, so long as a substitute can be

hired? Not one.—Then, who ought to VOLUNTEER—for the invasion of Canada?

Who but our LABOURING POOR?—Those, who have least to defend—those, whose families may starve—those, who are unable to hire—those, in short, who cannot help it.—But must such men volunteer?—Such men have all the patriotism?—Such men make all the sacrifices?—

Certainly not.

If men are poor, honest, and industrious;—if their families are depending on their labours, for their daily bread;—if, when their turn comes by draft, they must go in person; If "the destruction of the poor is their poverty";—Then, certainly the labouring poor is the last class that ought to be called on to VOLUNTEER for a war of invasion.

Tell us, then, ye Patriots, who are for carrying on a foreign war, by Volunteers—tell us, where is the man who is in duty bound to volunteer?

## NEWS FROM DETROIT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit to his friend in Pittsburg, dated July 19, 1812.

"On Thursday afternoon last, the first blood was drawn in this quarter in the 'unprofitable contest' in which we are now engaged. About three hundred men were sent that day to reconnoitre the country between this and Malden—when after crossing a small river about five miles from the latter place, a party of British regulars and Indians were discovered, amounting it is said to about two hundred men. Our party immediately commenced a fire upon them; the others soon took to their heels, and continued a running fire for some time, and got off with the loss of two men wounded one of whom is since dead. It is reported that eight or ten others were wounded who were carried off. Our men kept the ground all night, and returned to camp opposite this place the next day. Last night about 500 others were sent to the same place, and this morning firing has been heard from thence, and we are in expectation of news every moment. The greater part of the army has moved off to their support this morning. The British have destroyed the bridge over the small river, and the Charlotte of sixteen guns lies out opposite to it to prevent our men from rebuilding it. The reason the whole army has not marched down several days ago was their waiting for the finishing of gun carriages."

From the Trump of Fame, printed at Warren, Ohio.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from John S. Edwards, Esq. of this town, to the editor, dated Huron, July 17, 1812.

On Monday the 6th July, General Hull arrived with his army at Detroit, on Saturday night the 11th of July he crossed over to Sandwich, on the Canada shore sixteen miles above Malden, with two thousand men, and took possession of it without bloodshed, at which place he was by the last advices fortifying.

The British have collected all their forces at Malden, where it appears they are determined to make a stand. They have two hundred and fifty regular troops, seven hundred militia and about four hundred Indians. The country about Malden is in the greatest state of alarm and distress possible; all the men of that region have been drove into the Garrison at Malden; and a great proportion of them at the point of the bayonet.

The British are engaged in putting all their most valuable effects on board of their vessels; prepared to go down the lake, provided they should be drove to extremes.

The Indians are waiting to see the event of the contest before they take a stand. And nothing is to be feared from them in this quarter, unless Gen. Hull should be beaten.

I would further add, that on the 5th of July, the British began to throw up

breastworks opposite Detroit; from which place they were driven by the firing from Detroit; they then went down the river three miles, and began throwing up another breastwork, from which place they were again driven by a fire from some pieces of ordnance that were taken down from Detroit, and planted opposite to the spot where they were fortifying.

All speak in the highest terms of the order, discipline, and spirit of the troops under Gen. Hull, and the most favorable result is anticipated from their operations.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the North Western army to a gentleman in this city dated

Sandwich, (Canada) July 14, 1812.

"I congratulate you and my countrymen generally that the American standard is raised in this province. It was hoisted on the 13th inst. without opposition, but a great display was for some time made. The enemy had several pieces of cannon at this place, opposite Detroit, but they prudently removed them the evening we came over. We were informed we should have an attack every night since we came over; but there appears to be no probability of that difficulty now, as from the number of deserters coming in daily, it appears they will have but few or no men of the militia in a short time. I am sure not less than 100 have come in a day and a half's time. The report is that there are about 250 militia 100 Indians and 210 regulars. It is thought that they mean to abandon the garrison of Malden from their having embarked a great deal of property on board of the ship Charlotte. I am of opinion, that in four weeks we shall have possession of all Upper Canada.

"There was great pains taken to induce the inhabitants to believe that they would be all butchered & plundered of their property. When the army made their appearance in this quarter they abandoned their property and houses, and what they could not take off they hid about in the ground and secret places.

"I think this one of the handsomest banks I ever saw, and indeed the country is most beautiful; as level as the neighborhood of Washington. I never in all my life saw such grain, (wheat timothy and clover.) The apple and pear trees are larger than I ever saw before, and the cider is fine."

Nat. Intel.

Petersburg, (Va.) July 28.

## JUDICIAL DECISION.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina lately decided, that interest on Notes or Bonds from date (where credit is allowed) cannot in equity be recovered. The case on which this decision was made, was Joseph Gales, vs. Buchanan & Pollok. In this case, notes were given payable six or twelve months after date; but if not punctually paid when due, to bear interest from the date. The plaintiff was a security in the case; and after having paid the notes with interest from the time they became due, was sued for the interest from the dates, by way of forfeiture for a failure of punctuality in the principals.

Pittsburg, (Penn.) July 24.

I arrived here last evening three days after leaving Bedford Springs.—Being much fatigued with a hard days ride. I went to bed early and in about two hours was awakened by the cry of fire; which on looking out of the window, I perceived to be within twenty yards of the place where I slept.—In the course of two hours 6 or 7 brick houses, and I cant tell how many wooden ones, were destroyed.—The evening was very calm, and there is no conjecturing where its ravages would have stopped. It happened that several of the largest houses in the place were at some distance from where the fire commenced, and opposed the progress of the flames by their high brick walls—several of these took fire themselves, but the exertions that

were used to extinguish them succeeded. It burnt every house in Market-street from Front-street to the river, and a number on Market-st. in all, including wooden ones, from 10 to 12.

Savannah, July 23.

Letters received by yesterday's Southern Mail, affords us nothing new as to what is going on in Florida—the Volunteers from this place, speak with disgust of their situation—no orders to act offensively, nor to leave the ground, and their term of service nearly expired.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1812.

## NOTICE.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALEIN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

STEPHEN B. DORSEY, Esq. will serve as a delegate from Anne-Arundel county, in the State Legislature, if elected.

DR. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly—He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

Elk-Ridge, 27th July, 1812.

The squadron of cavalry under the command of Major Charles Sterett Ridgely, attached to the 3d regimental cavalry district, have unanimously volunteered their services to the executive of this state, as a part of the quota.

## A LESSON FOR RIOTERS.

At the last Criminal Court held in this city, five of the rioters who attempted to pull down a house in James-street, were tried, convicted and sentenced to one year's confinement in the City Prison or Bridewell.

[N. Y. Columbian.]

## PROVIDENCE MOB.

We are glad to find the first account of this affair considerably magnified the importance of the mischief done. The privateer sunk appears to have been a Block-Island fishing boat, and the damage easily repaired. We are always pleased to record any thing in mitigation of the outrages of popular tumults.

[Ibid.]

Captain Bainbridge is appointed to the command of the U. S. frigate Constellation, sitting at Washington. Capt. Christopher R. Perry, succeeds Capt. B. as superintendent of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass. [Ibid.]

## REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in Baltimore. [In the first branch of the City Council August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the news-papers of the city.

By order,

S. H. MOORE, clk.

In the second branch, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the news-papers of the city.

By order,

THOS. ROGERS, clerk.]

## TO EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq.

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The joint committee of the two branches of the city council, appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in the city, having, as enjoined upon them, requested the aid of thirteen other of their fellow-citizens, ten of whom attended in the discharge of the duties assigned them, in pursuance thereof—

REPORT, That on Saturday the 20th of June, a publication appeared in the news-paper entitled the "Federal Republican," printed in this place, which excited great irritation in the city—that on the Monday following, the printing-office occupied by the editors of that paper, was pulled down and their press destroyed. The commotion had subsided, and the transaction—

investigation by the criminal court until Sunday the 26th of July; in the evening of which day, Alexander C. Hanson, one of the

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Linthicum, liv-  
Anne-Arundel  
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dollars if taken in  
and fifty dollars if  
ing information to  
Pig Point, Anne-  
HARRISON.

Voters

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polis.

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candidate for your  
election of sheriff,  
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the office, the gen-  
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MON GROVES.

County Court,

April Term, 1812.  
Judges of the said com-  
n writing, of John Doe  
the benefit of the ad-  
solvent debtors, and the so-  
on the terms mentio-  
chedule of his prop-  
as, on oath, as far as  
ing annexed to his peti-  
g satisfied by competent  
John Dove has resided in  
for more than two years  
the time of his applica-  
his petition that he is in  
and having prayed to be  
on confinement on the terms  
sta, it is therefore ordered  
said John Dove be dis-  
nement, and by causing a  
published in the Maryland  
this successively, before the  
mber next, to give notice  
ear before the county court  
said county, on the third  
next, for the purpose of re-  
for their benefit, and to  
they have, why the said John  
the benefit of the acts as

m. S. Green, Clerk.

the Voters

County and the City of  
napolis.  
begs leave respectfully  
the voters of the city of  
ne-Arundel county, that  
for the office of sheriff  
ction, and flatters him-  
that he will be able to  
action in the execution  
ties connected with that

R. WELCH, of Ben.

NOTICE.

having obtained letters of  
on the personal estate of  
ate of Anne-Arundel coun-  
all persons having claims  
of the said deceased, to  
legally authenticated, for  
persons indebted to the said  
mediate payment.  
M. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

ANAPOLIS:

Y JONAS GREEN.

o Dollars per Annum.



The committee further report, that during the course of the day the mayor sent to the sheriff to use particular precautions in securing the doors of the gaol, which he promised to do, and about 1 o'clock attention was made by the mayor and other magistrates to the brigadier general; to call on the military to preserve the peace and order of the state. Orders were issued calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, to pass at an appointed time and place. The

I am, zealously and truly yours,  
J. H. THOMAS  
Alex. Centre Hanlon, Esq.  
Rockville, Montgomery.  
[Post mark—“Fredericktown, 28th]

P. S.—Write me a particular beta your operations. Tell our excellent Lingo and Anderson, that upon receipt it was deemed best to wait the answer from Baltimore, before publishing our letter. The answer from Harper with other communications which I will state to them deterring me not to offer it for publication. I am certain that Thompson would dare not withhold what he was induced to insert a few weeks ago. Learn from

100



with him myself] paper, that he has been of the in- s. Until the Fed- pels in Maryland, rmanent and hono-

son, Esq- nery.

July 19th, 1812.

of the 15th inst. up- was delivered by him- last evening. I am- was not apprised of- king possession of a- der to re-establish the- at so short a day as- to-morrow week- there again until to- of business that in- I also feel much in- cold and head-ach- ury home with all- is possible I will join- ng on the noble en- olt so since the re- ardly ever was so pre- at this time several- le on hand, that most- of them one hundred- I yesterday received- rpose of making the- week, or I shall per- the cattle in the bar-

le for me to get some- me. The most dis- I have not seen and- et that is a competent- think of. My friend- the difficulties under- and of a very serious- but it is unnecessary- sible I will with heart- nothing in this world- me more real pleasure- ble undertaking. So- n will be necessary us- in possession of the- lace, there ought (ac- the hour) to be a full- n to defend it at every- flocks with the bayonet- sills, with a large store- there be a plenty of- clove work, and when- (which will never be- ways best to be well pre- that a store of toma- with dirks for every man- are thus prepared, and- the house or stove us out- ve under the necessity- ve thus thrown my ideas- ; should they do so in- jure. Too much casu- of. I repeat again, be with you in time- n my power, I hope I- I hope there will be no- and those command- ngan and Anderson can-

ours sincerely,

JOHN LYNN.

atches would be a good- wks, if they cannot be-

mas, Esq.

Friday Evening.

the enclosed letter from- ht to me last evening- at I wrote to you by the- entertained a faint hope, xpress, that I might be- meet the party on the-

s the solicitude I feel in- the regret, the mortifica- ble to assist in it. I have- your conduct and courage- ally, and take care, should- not to use force, that- al the attempts of the af- in the eye of the law- mph in case of a resort to- ain and complete, so that- ed in any event by the- as well as the principles of-

ry affectionately,

J. H. THOMAS.

ederick-town, Md. 24th

concluded.]

States Loan.

NOTICE

ment, Aug. 3, 1812.

given, that subscrip- eleven millions of dol- the United States, will- altimore at the Bank of- the Commercial and- until the 15th instant in- which day the books will- sed.

BERT GALLATIN.

er's Treasury

# FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## To the Citizens of Maryland.

Two great men and heroes have fallen in Maryland! Generals Lingan and Lee are no more! Their spirits have ascended on high; and, should the prayers of an old soldier have availed any thing, cleansed from their sins, rest in peace. Their bodies have been deposited in the peaceful mansions of the dead. General Lee the distinguished and enterprising partisan, who commanded the cavalry during the revolutionary war, encountered every danger, and endured every hardship, in defence of his country—General Lee, the celebrated orator, who, selected by the united voice of his country, delivered the funeral oration over the body of the great, the illustrious Washington. The mild, the humane, the brave, the benevolent General Lingan, whose liberal heart like his purse was always open to the cries of the widow and the orphan, and ready to relieve their distress—the prayers and tears of him, who always rejoiced, with those who rejoice, and mourned with those who weep, could not penetrate the stony hearts of a ruthless mob, who know no pity. These two great revolutionary officers, who fought and bled to establish the independence of America, were slain in the asylum of justice. Abner fell by the hands of violence and treachery—so fell Lingan and Lee. Joab by artifice prevailed on Abner to return to Hebron; he took him aside to speak to him quietly, and smote him that he died. Lee and Lingan, and the persons with them in possession of Hanson's house, surrendered themselves prisoners into the hands of the civil authority, on a firm promise and assurance of sure protection from the violence of the mob, who, during the night of the same day, broke into the gail, murdered some and cruelly and most inhumanly beat and wounded others, in violation of the constitution and laws, and in contempt of the civil and military authority. The floor of the prison is stained with the blood of Americans, shed by the hands of foreigners. The offenders walk the streets of Baltimore unmolested, and triumph in the iniquity they have committed. The law is silent; justice sleeps; and the arm of authority is unnerved. Oh, Maryland! how art thou fallen and degraded! The declaration of rights and the constitution secure to the citizens of Maryland the liberty of the press, the rights of property, and personal security. According to the constitution and laws of Maryland, no person can be condemned unheard, nor can the greatest offender be tried and punished but in the way prescribed by the constitution. No man's person can be injured, or his property destroyed, without infringing the law. The liberty of the press cannot be subject to any restraint but what the law imposes.

No man, or body of men, can, under any pretext, inflict punishment on others, as passion may prompt, or the suggestions of depraved and malignant hearts may impel. Every citizen has an unquestionable right to investigate the measures of public men in power and in office, and to express his opinion of the evil tendency of such measures, and to point out the pernicious consequences likely to result from them, with the view and for the purpose of obtaining redress in the manner the general government warrants. All such investigations should be conducted with candour, decorum, and manly firmness. The liberty of the press is the grand palladium of the rights enjoyed under our free republic, and its demolition the precursor of despotism; because it dries up a source of information from whence the people may be the better enabled to acquire knowledge of the conduct of their rulers, and the motives by which they are guided, in the adoption of measures, and in the pursuit of the objects to be attained by them. These are valuable rights, inestimable privileges. Every citizen is interested in the protection and enjoyment of them—From these fundamental principles flow equal liberty and equal security, in the rights of person, property and conscience. Those who opposed the sedition law on the ground that it was an invasion of the liberty of the press, are among the first to advocate the mobs who demolish the houses and presses of printers, and violate their persons, for no other reason, but that they wish sentiments and opinions which do not accord with their own, and reprobate the pernicious measures of government, and expose their weakness and inefficiency, and point out the dreadful evils and calamities resulting from them; the greatest of which is a French alliance, deprecated by the honest and good men of both parties. The establishing a press, and publishing a paper, is a lawful occupation, and sanctioned by the constitution. A mob would be as justifiable in demolishing a shoe-maker's house, and destroying his tools, because he makes shoes and boots according to the English models to please federal customers, or for any other whiggical or allied reason, as they are in the demolition of the house and press of a printer because he is a FEDERALIST, and publishes sentiments in favour of peace, against a French alliance, Loans, and a long catalogue of internal taxes, which were branded with the odium and reprobation of the dominant party, when they were in the minority. Let those blith and take shame to themselves who advocate mobs, excuse or palliate their conduct.

All genuine republicans, all good and honest men of all parties, should unite in the suppression of mobs, the enemies of the constitution and laws, and foes to the peace and good order of society. A mob is the worst of all tyrannies. It is governed by no law, guided by no principle, and restrained only by fear. It is put in motion and acted on by wicked and designing men, concealed in disguise, whose diabolical designs shun the light. Like a torrent in its fury, it demolishes the moulds of the constitution, prostrates law and justice, and subverts the rights of the citizens. The meek and mild christian, the disciple of Jesus Christ, should be the first by his conversation and example to discourage mobs, and all unlawful violence; and according to that super-eminent rule of morality, delivered by our Saviour, to do unto others as we would they should do unto us. Fellow-citizens! our great, our fundamental rights are in danger; liberty, personal security, the rights of property and of conscience cannot be enjoyed, if the tyranny of mobs is submitted to.

## A SOLDIER OF '76.

### For the Maryland Gazette.

(Continued from the Gazette of the 23d ult.)

The insinuation that the people of the U. States have taken the baleful distemper of "French Philosophy," and cherish attachments to that country which are treason to their own, I conceive to be as unfounded and unjust as the assertion that the councils of the nation are prostituted to French policy. As a community of republicans, the people of America have continued true to the principles and attached to the cause on which their own happiness is established, wherever it has been asserted. By turns they have deplored the fate of the republicans of Poland, of Switzerland, and of Ireland; they are now alive to the fortune of the independence of South America. And it is true that circumstances at one time conspired to elevate those feelings to enthusiasm, and to make France the object of universal interest; a sentiment of which Washington himself partook, and which was no less honourable to him than to his countrymen. It was the cause of oppressed man, the emancipation of the people from despotism and bigotry, and their country of usurpation and slavery, in which France was embarked. Every generous soul was excited in a cause, in which it was our pride to assert we had set the glorious example in the revolution which established American independence; but it is now many years since the illusion has passed. It is true that with much patience and forbearance we excused the first errors, and palliated the first crimes of this people, and with heart felt reluctance withdrew, step after step, our confidence, our expectation and our hopes, of what she had so fairly promised to the world: It was with mortification and regret that we witnessed the successive stages of anarchy, massacre, and usurpation, treading rapidly on each others heels, tearing every vestige of regard from our hearts, and planting in their stead universal horror and disgust at the perpetrators, and pity for the victims. It was no longer necessary for France to extend insult and injuries to America in order to alienate American republicans from France. And yet if ever she purchased our regard by services in the day of trouble, or by splendid promises to the cause of freedom, she has not only taken back the amount, but left herself so far our debtors by her injustice, that it is time she were settling the account. But it is not impossible to conceive why we are followed by this unceasing cry of "French principles, French influence," this little less than foul calumny alike on government and people. There is a key to this mystery in politics artfully designed to conceal the wherefore whilst it locks up our better understandings from the truth: All who cannot be quiet and passive under British injuries must be guilty of French influence, must certainly have been inoculated with this pestilential "distemper." Just in proportion as we feel indignant at the conduct of Britain we are considered as succumbing to France. This is the thermometer of French influence exactly graduated. I do not mean to attribute this motive to distinction between the government party and their accusers indiscriminately—the best men are liable to deception—the doctrine of human fallibility is the very creed of republicans—We can account for much suspicion and prejudice when we consider the rancorous eye with which rival and contending parties are accustomed to regard each other wherever they are allowed to exist: and we shall not be at a loss to discover the means by which these really "dangerous" these "lamentable" ideas are nursed and propagated, when we look around, observe and reflect one moment:—The amnesties granted to the refugees of last war, received again and incorporated into the bosom of the country after their traitorous exertions to enslave it, some of whom have been high on the ladder of federal distinction: the various ramifications which bind commercial agents down through every city in the union by "our houses" of London, Liverpool and Birmingham, with chains of interest, consanguinity and attachment to their partners and patrons at home;—the widely

disseminated magic of British secret service money; political agents, and prostituted presses, added to unprincipled office seeking and office disappointed beings, all writing, preaching and doing whatever they believe will be likely to bring the government into disrepute and bring the reigns of power into their own hands—these are the sources from whence this tune of "French influence" is continually chaunted, and the chorus is swelled by the victims to their deception.

If I am bound to estimate the writers of the essays in your late papers, to which I have referred, as exempt from the censurable list I have, I am surely at liberty to question the justice with which they have pointed out the "dangers of the crisis;" and I am justified by the same occasion which they plead, in asserting my firm belief that we have most to apprehend, and should more strictly look to the safety of our yet happy country, from the spirit of unprincipled opposition, systematized and operating every possible way to create dissatisfaction and suspicion, unnerve the energies of the nation, detach the affections of the people, and disunite the political system under which we live. Whatever may be the more general sentiments of a "Friend to the People," I may be suffered to remark, that his essay partakes of strong symptoms of prejudice. In his zeal to colour the enormities of France, and the intention of her recent conduct, he would appear to have considered that nation as the only dangerous, the only wicked and deceitful people in the world; and seems anxious to arouse all our apprehensions against the name of France, instead of the political folly and madness which they have been guilty of. Let Americans estimate the value of their republican system by abroad comparison of its result with that of every system; and let every sage "friend to the people" teach them the danger to which it is exposed on the right as well as on the left hand. Let us understand that anarchy and despotism are the same, and as odious in the other nations as they are in France; and that tyranny, oppression and usurpation, are common to all governments where monarchy prevails and the people have no control in the laws: Let us be taught, day by day, the important lesson, that it is the destruction of equality, the elevation of the few above the rights of the many, that lead to the one, and that it is the unprincipled designs of ambitious men, conspiring factions and disorganizing measures, that produce the other.—The fair and free exercise of suffrage must guard against the first, and a virtuous manly adherence to the government and laws, thus enacted, is the only means of avoiding the last. Whilst we are taught to abhor the depravity of French anarchy, let us not forget that it was the uniform means by which one faction surmounted another to cry out disorganizers, jacobins and foreign influence; and thereby hunt out the constituted authority that might have saved them. Let our enemies succeed to spread distrust, suspicion and alarm abroad; raise a storm within at the moment of a tempest without, and try the efficacy of any human contrivance to save us from the evil of anarchy or of tyranny! What is the soul and substance of republican virtue? It is to conform to the legitimate will of the majority within its constitutional boundaries; it surpasses this limit and the character of citizen is lost in the name of tyrant or of subject—characters which the American people should be instructed to avoid by their sage "friends," rather they approach in the impertinent garb of a French usurper the hypocritical pretext of Britain fighting for the liberties of mankind, or the insinuating pretensions of uplift would-be nobility, under the new name of "friends of order," that are so anxious to save the people from the dangers and inconveniences of governing themselves. If we are to borrow our impulses from the affections which other nations suffer by foreign dominion, and other people from arbitrary governments, we may easily discover that they are not peculiar to France—if France is stigmatized for want of religion, other nations of Rome are scarcely less to be pitied for their want of its every principle.—The history of the union of church and state is the only prelude to French atheism—remember the civil laws that make pontiffs arbiters of soul and conceive the inquisition—the papists—the prisons of Magdeburgh, observe even England vending church appointments—making bishops of infant princes and profligate dukes, to manage the holy concerns of religion!—disfranchise two thirds of the people of a sister kingdom for religious distinctions; and impose a tythe of a tenth upon all dissenters for the support of the established church, although they may conscientiously believe its tenets contrary to every injunction of the Gospel!—Americans, never forget your privileges.

## ONE OF THE PEOPLE AND A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.

(To be continued.)

Yesterday morning arrived here, from Norfolk, a detachment of U. S. troops, part of the 5th regiment, consisting of about 120 men. Col. Beall, it is said, with his regiment, will leave this in ten or twelve days for Albany.

At an election held in this City on Monday the 3d day of August 1812, for sixteen Directors for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and nine Directors for the Branch thereof at Frederick-Town, the following persons were duly elected.

### For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County,

John F. Mercer,  
Lewis Neth,  
Burton Whetcroft,  
Thomas Harris, Jun.  
Alexander C. Magruder,  
Robert Bowie.

### Saint Mary's—Luke W. Barber.

Charles—Henry H. Chapman.

Calvert—Richard Grahame.

Prince-George's—Francis M. Hall.

Montgomery—William Carroll.

Frederick—Thomas Hawkins.

Washington—John T. Mason.

Allegany—William M'Mahon.

Baltimore—Samuel Moale.

Harford—Henry Dorley.

### Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

John Tyler,  
John M'Pherson,  
John Hoffman,  
George Baer,  
Abraham Shriver,  
John Grahame,  
Richard Brooke,  
Roger B. Taney,  
John H. Thomas.

### Easton, August 4.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Branch of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland at Easton.

### For Easton and Talbot county,

Nicholas Hammond,  
Lambert W. Spencer,  
Robert H. Goldborough,  
John Goldborough,  
Wm. W. Moore,  
Robert L. Nicols.

### Cecil—George Gale.

Kent—Isaac Spencer.

Queen-Anne's—Edward Courcy.

Caroline—Wm. Hughlett.

Dorchester—Wm. B. Martin.

Somerset—John C. Wilton.

Worcester—E. K. Wilton.

The Boston Yankee says, "We are informed that a British cartel has arrived at Salem, bringing an official account of the repeal of the orders in council."

## By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon, Luff, Richard Bailey and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing & enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the gail of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the above Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown, the National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. August 13, 1812. Sr.

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Carroll, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to Nicholas Brice, Esquire, of Baltimore, whom I have fully authorized to settle the business of said estate.

NICHOLAS C. CARROLL, Adm'r. August 13.







# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1812.

No. 3423

[LXIXth Year.]

## REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in Baltimore.

(Concluded from our last.)

My dear Sir— I have nothing but bad news to give you from this quarter as to our plan. John H. Thomas I have seen, and he expresses much regret at being obliged to go to Virginia to-morrow or next day with his wife, who he says is very sick. He read to me a letter from Col. Lynn, from which I am very much inclined to think Lynn will not be with you, as he has pressing engagements at home. Robert M'Pherson I am told, is sick, and Sprigg has engaged no other. This plan is here public, and I believe Geo. Baer and others have named the very day for its execution. When the scheme was first mentioned to me, I stated my objections to it, I believe to you as well as to others. The very same reasons which I urged against it to Cabb and Kilgour on Sunday, my brother has urged to me here, enforced by others which on the whole I have thought irresistible. I presume none have entered into this plan supposing for a moment that there could be any danger after the battle was over; but upon conversing with my brother, he seems clearly of opinion, that to fire on the assailants before other means of putting them out of the house have been used, would be unlawful and subject us to the punishment of man slaughter. Thus in protecting the laws we should be violating them. To wait until the mob have entered would not do, because their numbers would overpower us; nor do I consider this as a part of the plan developed to me; besides with a democratic judge to direct a democratic jury, as to the law, he considers our conviction of murder as far more than probable.

I consider myself to have been engaged to incur risk in the battle only, and nothing beyond this. I consider you to be acting with the same purpose, and therefore hope you will take the advice of Harper, and of those men in whom you most confide. This I ask for your own sake, and of those friends who have not taken the same view of the subject as I have. My opinion is formed upon authorities that I have looked into with my brother, and if such were not my opinion I would not act contrary to his. Under these circumstances, I have concluded not to go on to Baltimore, as I could not act in such a plan. I hope you yourself will take a fuller view of the subject. If the mob should rise to pull down the press in George-town, the mayor or the magistrates may and will be induced to do their duty. We shall then act under the authority of the law, and the feelings of the people will go along with us; but this will seem too much like a plan to provoke an attack, that we may take into our own hands the sword of justice, and you know that this the law will not allow.

With respect, &c. &c.

Your obedient servant,

A. TANEY.

Frederick-Town, July 24.

Frederick-Town, July 24, 1812.

Sir—It was my intention to have done myself the pleasure of calling on you a few days since at the Court House, but was prevented by indisposition. I know the manner in which you have been treated. If I can be of any service to you at any time you may command me. I will lose my life for you.

OTHO H. W. LUCKETT.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.

Montgomery Court House, Md.

(NO DATE.)

George-Town, Thursday Morning.

Dear Sir—The day before yesterday I sent you a rough sketch of part of the observations for the first paper. Having no letter from Mr. Allison, and none of the apparatus having arrived, I wrote to him to send on the people and come himself. I expect him today. I had made an arrangement with Rind to print the paper, if we should be reduced to the necessity of resorting to any other office than our own. But last evening he communicated his retraction of the accommodation; assigning as a reason, that the postmaster, in whose buildings the office is kept, was fearful it might injure him at the palace. I suppose the true reason to be, that as Rind is a very timid man and holds the situation of a clerk in the Bank of Columbia, he is afraid of meeting the mob. Still he offers every facility by using his types and hands, and loaning a press, to be taken down and used elsewhere. From all I can learn, a wonderful apathy prevails among the Federalists respecting the Federal Republican, and some have contracted an aversion to its publication, lest they may be involved in inconvenience or broils. This is quite a state of things radically different from what was impressed on me ever before. I am,

however, flattered that this repugnance is no more than a species of delicacy which will yield as soon as the paper is set a going. We shall soon reduce this to the test of experience. Under present circumstances it is not probable that we shall be able to publish on Monday; and until I see Allison it is impossible for me to approximate the time. It is reduced to a certainty, that without our own office we cannot get afloat. This is so important to your arrangement, that I have sent the letter by express, to apprise you of it before you left town, for Elliott's, and also to request your assistance in obtaining from Mr. Gaither a lease of the house at the corner next to Crawford's, and which was the property of the late Col. Gaither, by whom it was purchased from Gov. Lee. Should we not be able to get it, it is doubtful whether we could suit ourselves in the town. Some places, hitherto expected to be obtained, would not answer our purpose, and others we could not procure.

So much idle conversation has been had respecting the power and the inclination of the navy yard to imitate the example of Baltimore, and the injury the establishment of the paper will occasion to the interests of the town, that we could not have a choice of houses which are to be let. Harry Gaither's uncle has a right to lease the house I allude to, and Harry himself can do in it as he likes best. It is proposed to lease from him the whole except the lower story, which is occupied as a grocery store. We ought to pay him \$150 per annum, which is all that it is worth, but rather than be disappointed, we might go as high as \$200. It never has had a tenant, except that in a gambling season it is occupied for a few weeks by blacklegs and whores. To enable us to get the paper out as soon as possible, I could wish to have Mr. Gaither's written permission to enter it sometime to-morrow. An united Lithuanian is the grocer who lives below; but though the upper part has no connection by passages with his rooms, I am apprehensive that he and the Riggs's will intrigue to keep us out. You will therefore be prompt in your application, and obtain for me an indisputable authority to warrant my entry into it. I have received a letter that says the hosts of the mob are chafed, and that the mayor himself has been predated by the grand jury. Should this prove true, it evinces a determination in them, which must have been procured by a fear, that the interests of the city were ruined or only to be retrieved by a resolute and indiscriminate prosecution of all offenders.

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

J. WAGNER.

George-town, July 23, 1812.

Dear Sir—With the assistance of Colonel Marbury, I have surmounted all the difficulties mentioned in my letter by express. You may therefore count on receiving the paper at my house in Baltimore on Monday morning and go on with your arrangements accordingly. Marbury says that the croaking is confined to democrats and a few federalists who by means of jobs and dependence upon the executive, are labouring in the promotion of its views. In him we shall have a valuable and steady supporter in all our undertakings. I am sorry he had not been in town before. I hear nothing from Allison in answer to my letter from which I conclude that he is on his way by water with the rest.

Yours very truly,

JACOB WAGNER.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.  
(The assignment of the lease is on the other side.)

By these presents I assign and let over to A. C. Hanson, Esq. in consideration of one dollar, to me in hand paid, all my right, title and interest, of, in and to the dwelling-house in S. Charles-street which I leased from Mrs. White, in Baltimore, with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances.

Witness my hand and seal, this 23d day of July, 1812.

JACOB WAGNER.

Witness Benj. B. Mackall.

George-town, July 25, 1812.

Dear Sir—The bearer carries you the paper which he will deliver up by day break. God send you success and glory in case of an attack. Yours very sincerely,

JACOB WAGNER.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.  
No. 45, South Charles st. Baltimore.

Alexandria, July 20th, 1812.

Dear Sir—The short distance between the place of your abode and this town, invites me, my mind always anxious to meet you (especially since the late disgraceful and so you destructive scene in Baltimore) to mount my horse for Montgomery but circumstances interfere which frustrate my wishes.

Beside as soon as I hear from Richmond, expected every day, I must go to Baltimore where I ought to have been on the 16th, but where I cannot go until I am prepared.

You mean to return and re-establish your press; this decision. I presume, comports with your interest and is called for by due respect to yourself, your friends, and to your country. Mobs are justly styled 'sores' political by acrimonious Tom, when his pen was directed by truth, and not by ambition. They must not be allowed to take root in our land, or soon will our tall trees be absorbed from their foundation.

It is possible, I fear probable, that your return to Baltimore will be followed by a repetition of the past—this cannot but occur to your own mind, and must produce a determination to resist to the last.

Vain is such determination unless accompanied by preparation to defend yourself.

Select a house for your business capable of defence—place your family under the same roof, and collect a few resolute friends, some of whom shall always be in the house throughout the day and all throughout the night.

Put in the most retired room in the upper story, cartridges made of the best powder with ball and swan shot, these with a number of spare flints chosen with care, reserve for the hour of trial, if that hour should come.—Prepare also cartridges with small shot to apply wherever it can be done without encouraging the mob by their experience of their innocence—collect a ton or two of large stones in your cellar, place some of them close to the windows over the outer door of the house, to be rolled down on the assailants when forced forward through the pressure of those behind. Water and biscuit be sure to have in abundance.

Appropriate to every story a proportion of your friends, assigning to each story a leader—let them not be crowded, or you not only unnecessarily risk their lives but you injure your ability to defend; in a safe upper room hold all the supernumeraries in leisure arranging to them the supply of cartridges, flints, and muskets, as accident may render necessary.

Appoint a chief to direct the whole, and inculcate not only profound silence throughout the house, but let every order be given in a low voice, this compels your own men to be silent and attentive and withhold from the assailant knowledge useful to him.

The defenders of the house must be posted on each side of every window, all of which except in the lower story must be hoisted to prevent wounds from the shivering of the glass by the balls; those below ought also to be opened if the ground admits it.

In case of forcing the outer door and entering the lower story, be ready with chairs, tables and bedsteads to stop the staircase, which defend.

Should the iniquity of the mob render it proper for you to adopt my advice remember that you ought not to provoke their action, that you ought to require in time the aid of civil authority, and that you having began defence must never even think of concession—Die or conquer.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.  
Rockville, Montgomery county, M'd.

† This letter has no signature, but it is supposed to have been written by general Lee.

## COPY OF ORDERS.

As the mob will always be on the alert, a correspondent activity is expected from those who united to resist its depredations. A slate with the names of all the defenders of the house will be placed in the front room second story; and whoever wishes to leave the house, must rub out his name and replace it when he returns, but no person is to consider himself at liberty to depart if there are fewer than ten names on the slate.

The gentlemen who pass to and fro during the day are expected to bring in all the information they can obtain. At six every evening the roll will be called, and no person will be permitted to absent himself after that hour.

By the Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a disposition has unhappily manifested itself on the part of some of our misguided citizens to disturb the peace of our city, by a disregard of, and open opposition to its laws; and whereas it is believed that the promoters of this disorderly conduct are so few in number that if not counteracted by the appearance of others who are in fact only spectators, they would desist from such misconduct—Now therefore I am induced to issue this my Proclamation, calling upon all peaceable well disposed citizens, who are not in the employ of the civil or military authorities, to remain within their respective houses after the hour of eight o'clock in each evening during the present state of the public mind; and particularly to reside at home all their apprentices, servants and children. In doing so they will consult their own safety, as well as contribute to the preservation of peace: for as efficient means are adopted to

disperse all assemblages of the people, and summarily to punish the riotous and ill disposed—those who are in the streets only as spectators, will subject themselves to the danger of suffering with the guilty.

EDWARD JOHNSON.

August 5, 1812.

The Mayor and City Council to the People of Baltimore.

Fellow-Citizens—We feel ourselves bound to address you on the subject of the late unhappy disturbances. These are briefly detailed in the report which has been made out by a committee of our own body, assisted by ten other respectable citizens of all political parties, and unanimously concurred in. It is entitled to your confidence. Can you read it without the most awful sensations? Can you look back without horror upon the fatal events of the 27th and 28th of July?

The authors of those events, the actors in those scenes, which have insulted the dignity, sported with the happiness, subverted the peace, and disgraced the character of our city, will be brought to justice.

Citizens of Baltimore—public tranquillity is again restored: and we exhort you to maintain it. Let no man's curiosity carry him to a tumultuous meeting lest the innocent may be confounded with the guilty!

If such meeting should unfortunately occur we entreat all good men to remain quiet at home, unless called upon to support the civil authority.

The laws must and shall rule. Measures have been adopted to suppress every species of disorder. And at a concerted signal thousands will rush forth to maintain the majesty of the laws. Civil and political liberty can only be maintained by an obedience to the laws, and respect of the civil authority.

ADAM FONERDEN, Pres't.

10 Branch of the City Council.

JAMES CALHOUN, Pres't.

2d Branch of the City Council.

August 7th, approved,

EDWARD JOHNSON,

Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, Richard Bailey and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing & enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the goal of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the above Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Gazette at Georgetown, the National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Star at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

August 13, 1812.

8r.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Carroll, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to Nicholas Carroll, Esquire, of Baltimore, whom I have fully authorized to settle the business of said estate.

NICHOLAS C. CARROLL, Adm'r.

August 13,

3w.

County, sc.  
to me the subscriber, in  
county court, as an ad-  
judicial district of Mary-  
land, of William Davis  
the benefit of the ad-  
debtor, and the se-  
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to his petition; and  
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Court, April Term,  
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Maryland Gazette once a  
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am S. Green, Clk.  
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Maryland Gazette for three  
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notice to his creditors to ap-  
port on the third Monday  
the purpose of recommend-  
ment, and to shew cause  
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day of May, 1812.  
hard H. Harwood.  
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♂ We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEIN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

DR. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly—He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

On Saturday last Philip Stuart and Clement Dorsey, Esqrs. Deputies from Charles county, and Francis M. Hall and Richard W. West, Esqrs. Deputies from Prince-George's county, waited upon his Excellency the Governor, in his Council Chamber, and in pursuance of their instructions, handed to him the original of the subjoined Resolutions.

Philip Stuart, Samuel Hanson, Clement Dorsey, Esquires, and General Cable Hawkins\* and Colonel Francis Newman,\* a committee to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting; who, after having retired a short time, unanimously reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.

**Resolved.** That we view with detestation every attempt to silence the freedom of the press by a system of terror and proscription.

*Resolved*, That the citizens of this state in the exercise of their natural and legal rights, are justified, in the protection of their property, to resist force by force.

**Resolved**, That the attacks made by the lawless and blood-thirsty Mob of the city of Baltimore, upon the office of the "Federal Republican," were outrageous prostrations of the security guaranteed by our constitution to the property of our citizens.

**Resolved,** That the temper of licentiousness so long existing there which has humbled our state pride, violated the peace of society, and feasted upon the blood of our Revolutionary Heroes, has been nurtured by the indiscreet impunity yielded to its first manifestations.

*Resolved*, That the recent assault upon the port of Baltimore, and the more than savage torture and murder inflicted upon our unarmed citizens, resting in delusive security, under the plighted protection of the civil authority, has disgraced our national character, weakened our confidence in the power of the law, and must tend to prevent all emigration to our state, and cause the banishment of our mercantile capital, and thus produce serious injury to the agriculturalist.

*Resolved*, That the Governor of this State is entrusted with the honourable and responsible task of preserving the peace of society, and enforcing the execution of the laws, and that a forbearance by him to take prompt and constitutional means to suppress this growing temper, to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of such barbarous deeds, would be utterly incompatible with the duties of his station, the only object of his appointment,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that unless efficient means are taken either by the executive, or a convention of the State Legislature, to put down this system of terror and murder, that this happy country will be deluged by all the horrors of a civil war.

*Resolved*, That a deliberate and perfidious abandonment by a Mayor and Brigadier-general, of an agreement to protect

• *Democratic Republicans.*

the citizens who confided themselves to their care, would merit the abhorrence of all honourable minds.

**Resolved**, That as an evidence of our respect for the memory of the gallant LINGAN, and of our regret for the prostration of the laws in a section of the state, we will wear crape on our left arm for one month.

*Resolved*, That we at all times hold ourselves bound by our sacred duty to our country, to be ready to repel any foreign invasion, and to co-operate with our lives and fortunes, to perpetuate our government of laws, established by the *valorous achievements* of our fathers.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Republican, the National Intelligencer, the Federal Republican and Snowden's Alexandria paper.

*Resolved*, That Colonel Philip Stuart, and Clement Dorsey, Esq. be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with a copy of these resolutions.

(Signed) J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.  
JOHN B. MORRIS, Sect'ry.

At a meeting of the citizens of Prince-George's county, held at Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 15th August, 1812—JAMES SOMERVILLE, Esq. was called to the chair, and THOMAS G. ADAMS, Esq. appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by a committee consisting of Dr. William Beanes, Dr. William Marshall, Dr. John Bowie, Edward H. Calvert, John C. Herbert, Richard T. Lowndes and Thomas G. Addison, Esquires, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas the bill of rights has declared, that the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved, and deeming it essentially necessary for the security of freedom that it should be unawed by power, and unassailable by licentiousness, we have viewed with abhorrence and indignation the attempts which have been made to destroy this sacred right—our indignation has been greatly increased when we have seen that the civil authorities in this state, instead of interposing their power in protecting its citizens in the full and free enjoyment of this inestimable privilege, have been silent spectators of the most atrocious enormities that ever disgraced a civilized community. We have seen with emotions of horror, not only the invasion and destruction of private property, but the lives of our fellow-citizens sacrificed by an infuriated mob, with all the merciless rage of the Savage Indians, while they were nobly defending and supporting those rights which were guaranteed to them by our constitution : And whereas this lawless force commenced their outrageous violations of the law on the 24th of June last, and with impunity have repeated the most wanton acts of violence and bloodshed. Believing, as we sincerely do, that the liberty of the press is the palladium of all our civil, political, and religious rights, that they must exist or perish together—believing that a succession of such outrages will not only lead to the prostration of the press itself, but to the destruction of every thing held dear and valuable by freemen—we do, therefore, in the spirit of that liberty derived to us from the favour of our fathers,

*Resolve*, That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government, are only the trustees of the people, and as such accountable for their conduct; that therefore it is the right of the people at all times, either by liberty of speech, or through the medium of the press, freely to examine into the measures of government, to lay open and expose to the public the conduct of their rulers, boldly to set forth and publish any delinquency or mismanagement in their administration, that the people may see and judge whether the government committed to their charge has been wisely directed, and whether it has been conducted in such a manner, and upon such principles, as may best conduce to the interest, the happiness, and prosperity, of their country.

*Resolved*, That if the liberty of the press be subverted, it is a matter of perfect indifference to us by whom—the consequences are precisely the same, whether it be by the wicked ambition or criminal relaxation of our rulers. The municipality of Baltimore, have the power, and it is imperatively their duty, to protect the citizens thereof, both in their persons and property, against all lawless force and violence, and to secure to them the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, consequently their failure to curb the unbridled cruelty and savage outrages of the mob, merit the annulment and execution of all who duly estimate the peace and good order of society, and evince criminal acquiescence in a detestable usurpation of the authority of the laws.

*Resolved*, That from a deliberate and impartial examination of the report of the civil authority of Baltimore, we consider the conduct of the Mayor and Brigadier General as distinguished and characterised

by perfidy and cowardice—perfidy, in not affording that protection they had promised to unarmed men, who had confided in their honour for the safety of their persons, and security of their property—and cowardice, in being deterred by the menaces of the mob from the execution of their duty.

*Resolved*, That the executive of this state are the constitutional guardians of the land, and conservators of the peace of Maryland—it is their duty to take care the former be faithfully enforced, and the latter inviolably maintained—When they fail to discharge the high trust confided to them, they will merit the severest censure of their constituents.

*Resolved*, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the brave LINGAN, who died in defence of that liberty he fought to achieve, it be recommended to our citizens to wear arape on the left arm for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That Francis M. Hall and Richard W. West, be authorised and requested to repair to Annapolis, and to lay a copy of these resolutions before his Excellency the Governor.

*Resolved*, That the above preamble and resolutions be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, Frederick-town Herald, National Intelligencer, and Snowden's Alexandria paper.

The revocation of the British Orders in Council affords the most favourable opportunity to the President to restore that state of things, between Great Britain and the U. States, so congenial to the wishes, and correspondent to the interests and prosperity, of the people of America.

The substitution of a system of conciliation in the place of war, before the evils and calamities attending it have been much felt, by suspending hostilities, and stopping the further effusion of the blood of those who are innocent and unoffending, and in no respect concerned in the causes of the war, would cover the president with glory, entitle him to the honest applause of his countrymen, and remove all impediments to his re-election.

The orders in council were the principal cause of the declaration of war, and that cause being removed, it behoves the president, as the great organ of the voice of America, and protector of her rights, to lay hold of this auspicious crisis to avert the evils of war, and to re-establish the peace, happiness and prosperity, of America, by appointing a minister, holding the olive branch in one hand, and the sword in the other, with power to make peace and adjust all the subjects of difference between the two countries, on honourable, just, and equitable terms. In this manner peace may be restored; our seamen will be protected; commerce will be free and flourish; our revenue will revive; loans, taxes, direct and internal, become unnecessary; drafts not called on; the poor will be supplied with salt, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, &c. on moderate terms; the agriculturist will obtain a good price for his produce, wheat, Indian corn, &c. The feuds and dissensions arising from the violence of party prejudice will cease; the distinction of Federalist and Democrat will be heard no more! Americans will be united as a band of brothers, and become a rock of defence, that the tempestuous sea of tyranny will beat against in vain; every pretence for a French alliance will be removed, and the insidious schemes and intrigues of the tyrant of Europe, and destroyer of its liberties, aiming at universal domination, will be frustrated, and the further effusion of Christian blood will be stopt; the blood of friends and relations interwoven and connected by immutable ties.

*From the Federal Republican.*

One of the persons intended to be Massacred with General Lingo and others, in the Gaol of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 28th of July last.

On Monday, the 27th July last, I was invited by Mr. Hanson to his house; and in

the evening about twilight, I went there and found from 15 to 20 gentlemen in his house, most of them known to him. I was told that an attack upon the house was threatened that night, which they had made preparations to resist and defeat. I saw some muskets, pistols, and swords in the house, for the purposes of defence. After being there sometime, I understood an arrangement had been made, that in case of an attack, the direction of the defence was appointed to Gen. Lee. About eight o'clock, a number of persons were collecting at the front of the house, who were very noisy and began to throw stones at the windows, and they broke several of them.

The house was in front completely closed, the door and inside window shutters being shut, till the stones broke the glass, and burst open the shutters. Mr. Hanson spoke from the second story to the mob, and told them if they did not desist they would fire upon them, and he warned the spectators to go away. Gen. Lee in the house, told them not to fire unless

it should be absolutely necessary, and the doors were forced. The mob continued to increase and to throw stones more violently which broke the windows of the first and second stories. General Lee directed a volley to be fired from the upper story over the heads of the people in the street to frighten them away without injuring them. This was executed, and nobody was hurt. The mob huzzaned, were still more violent, and broke open the lower door. They were then fired upon, and a man fell at the door upon the inside thereof, who was immediately taken up and removed by some of the mob. This must have happened about ten o'clock, or after. Judge Scott made his appearance and came into the house; the door having remained open after it was broken, and requested us to leave the house—he was told we should do no such thing, that we could not be secure unless the civil authority interfered, that we were lawfully employed with Mr. Hanson in protecting him and his house against violence, and whenever the mob would disperse, or the civil authority interfere, we would retire to our homes, and not return. During the night, we continued to stand on sentry, and never fired but after being given and violent attack. I believe it probable several were wounded. The mob during the night retired and gathered again, and attempted some fresh damage. Just about, or before day light, the mob brought a field piece which was planted near the house, and in front of it, but it was prevented from being discharged by the arrival of Captain Barney's troop of horse, some of whom were stationed round the house, and six of them having dismounted, took possession of the front door on the first floor, and of the back yard. Hanson and his friends occupied the same places which they had done during the night; so things remained, until Edward Johnson the Mayor, Gen. Stricker, John Montgomery, the Attorney-General, James Calhoun, Lemuel Taylor, and several others, arrived, and proposed that we should leave the house. We answered we had no objections to leave the house, provided the mob would retire, or we could get home with safety. The mayor said the mob could not be dispersed, nor would they be satisfied without we went to gaol, and that we should be protected from them in going to gaol, and while in it. To this proposal most of us expressly objected. General Lee principally carried on the conversation on our part with the Mayor and General Stricker. The Mayor, General Stricker, and the Attorney-General, severally declared and affirmed that we should be protected, as well in going to the gaol, as in it, and the mayor pledged his life and his honor that we should be safe, and that he would die with us, if we should be hurt. General Stricker expressed himself in similar terms.—Also Montgomery, Taylor, Calhoun, and their companions, gave assurances of safety if we went to gaol.—All these assurances and finding the civil authority would not make any exertion to disperse the mob, we consented with the advice of General Lee to deliver ourselves up to the civil authority. The mayor declared his opinion that we would not be safe in the gaol without a guard, and he and General Stricker affirmed there should be one. About 8 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, we left the house and went under the care and custody of the mayor who preceded us, and were placed between two lines of infantry, consisting as it appeared of about fifty militia about 20 dragoons mounted advanced before us to the gaol; general Stricker marched foot with the infantry, and an immense course of people were in the streets, some of whom went along, and we were abusing the most opprobrious language; some of us were thrown with violence at us, one of Mr. Kilgore and cut him badly in the head, and another struck Mr. Bigelow, nearly knocked him down. The distance from Mr. Hanson's house to the gaol was about one mile.

At our arrival at the gaol door, and as we entered it, several of us were struck by some of the mob whom we found there. Being delivered into the custody of John H. Bentley, the gaoler, some time in the forenoon, we were put in a room in the common criminal apartment, where we remained the rest of the day. The dragoons and infantry left the gaol soon after we were placed in it, and they did not return, nor was there any military guard afterwards. In the afternoon the mayor came to us in the gaol, and assured us there should be a guard, and that preparations were making to send one. He told us that he would lose his own life, before we should be hurt. Gen. Stricker was also at the gaol, outside of it. The mayor having been with us about twenty minutes, went away, leaving us in the belief that there would be a guard of armed militia sent to protect us in the gaol.—During the afternoon we were told several times by persons admitted to see us that the militia were called out and assembling. Late in the afternoon two butchers, one named Mumma and the other Maxwell, came into our room, the former having a key in his hand. Mumma asked me the names of several of the prisoners; I told him. Mr. Hoffman said he wondered Mr. Bentley should suffer so many men to come into their room who had no business there. Mumma answered that he came there on Mr. Bentley's business. They were perfectly known to us, and

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necessary, and the mob continued to be more violently directed a volley of stones over the heads of the prisoners to frighten them. This was executed. The mob huzzas, and broke open the door. The mob then entered the room, and the prisoners were immediately locked by some body, and the mob very soon began to assemble from various quarters, but no troops were arriving. This excited much alarm in our room. We were to be sacrificed. About dark the back door of the gaol was beset by the mob who entered it without breaking it by force. By whom it was opened I do not know but by hearing they began to break down the wood and iron gratings in the passage leading to our room, which took them at least three quarters of an hour. They had the gratings of our room was opened instantly without any exertion, which makes me believe it was opened by some one having the key, & I believe either by Mumma or Maxwell. The first person I recognized at the gratings was Henry Keating,\* who keeps a printing office, and him I should have killed with my pistols, but for Gen. Lee, who laid hold of my arm and begged me not to fire, and also prevented Mr. Murray from firing. It had been agreed that Mr. Murray and myself, being the strongest men, should first rush in and make the best of our way, and every person was to escape as he could. Some of the mob rushed into the room, and Mr. Murray and myself rushed out, both of us armed; I had a pistol in each hand and he a dirk and a pistol. We made our way through the passage and hall without injury till I was at the front outer door, when I was struck on the back of my head with a heavy club by some man I had passed, which threw me forward from the head of the steps, and I fell headlong down about twelve feet. There I saw a gang of ruffians armed with clubs, ready to destroy whomsoever should pass down the steps, and six or seven of them instantly assaulted me while down, and beat me about the head until I was unable to rise. Some then dragged me twenty or thirty yards while others were beating me with clubs. They then tried to make me stand on my feet, and looking round I perceived Lemuel Taylor, and I called upon him to prevent those men from taking my life. He told the men to desist and said they had beat me enough and begged them not to take my life; they said they would kill me: he again repeated that I was beat enough, and desired I should be let alone, and he would be security for my forthcoming in the morning. They disregarded what he had said, they dragged me along and it was proposed to tar and feather me, and as I went along they continued to strike me with sticks and clubs—one fellow struck at me with an axe who missed me; when they had dragged me a considerable distance and into Old Town, they met with a cart and put me into it, and dragged it along themselves to a place where they got tar. I had left my coat in the gaol, and they tore my shirt and other clothing and put the tar on my bare body, upon which they put feathers. They drew me along in the cart in this condition; and calling me traitor and lory, and other scandalous names, they did not cease to beat me with clubs, and cut me with old rusty swords. I received blows on my head, arms, sides, thighs and back, upwards of eighteen cuts of the sword. On my head one cut was very deep, beside which my head was broken in more than twelve places by other instruments, such as sticks and clubs. I received a few blows in my face, and very many severe bruises on different parts of my body; my eyes were attempted to be gouged, and preserved by means of the tar and feathers, tho' they were much injured. About the last time, as I was lying in the cart, a fellow struck both of my legs with a bar of iron, swearing damn my eyes. I will break your legs. I drew my legs up, and he was led to think and to say he had broke them. Shortly after I received a blow with a club, across my eyes, upon which I lay as if dead, supposing it would stop their further beating me; remaining so for some time, I was struck upon my thighs, which I bore as if dead; a villain said he would soon see if I was dead, and he stuck a pin into my body twice, at which I did not flinch, but I still remained senseless, as if dead. Another said he would show if I was dead, he pulled a handful of tar and feathers, and fettered to it, and stuck it on my back, which put into a blaze what was on my back. I turned over suddenly, and rolled upon the flames, which put it put before it reached too great a height, but I was burnt in several parts. I then raised upon my knees and addressed them, "for God sake be not worse than savages; if you want my life, take it by shooting or hanging." Often I begged

them to put an end to it. Upon this one said, don't burn him; another said we'll hang him—one in the shafts of the cart turned round and said to me, "if you will tell the names of all in the house and all you know about it, we will save your life." Believing all the damage was done which could be done by them, I did not hesitate to say I would. They took me out of the cart upon the causeway at Fell's Point, and carried me to the Bull's Head Tavern; there I gave them the names of all the persons in the house (most of them already known to them) which they took in writing, and the reason of our being in the house, which was to defend Mr. Hanlon and his house against violence with which he had been threatened. They detained me about an hour at this tavern, and offered me some whiskey, of which I took several glasses, being extremely thirsty and weak from the loss of blood. They then made me walk, with several persons on each side upholding me, towards the watch house, where they said I should be kept till morning, and that I should swear to what I had said before a magistrate by 9 o'clock, or if I did not they would hang me. On my way I was unable to proceed, and stopped twice for rest. When I first stopped, some of them said they had got all they could out of me and they would now hang me. I rose and went on, and some who were against hanging me followed, and I was obliged by weakness to stop again, when it was proposed again to hang me, and one person said they would cut off my head and stick it on a pole. The vote was taken and carried for hanging me; but some said they should not hang me, that my life had been promised upon condition of disclosing what I knew, and that the information I might give them would be of use to them. I was then moved on to the watch-house, and delivered to the captain of the watch about 2 o'clock in the morning, who was told they held him responsible for my body at 9 o'clock. I laid myself on the floor, a doctor was sent for by the captain of the watch, who came and having removed the tar and feathers, sewed up the wounds on my head, and dressed them. Between nine and ten o'clock the mob was gathered at the watch-house, and some were for hanging me, saying that I had not sworn to what I had told them before a magistrate before nine o'clock, as had been stipulated, and one of them said the rope was ready. I observed it was not my fault, that I was not able to go to a magistrate, that I was ready to swear to it if they would bring one. They then bro't a magistrate of the name of Galt, who took my affidavit, in which was stated the names of the persons in the house, the causes of their meeting and the name of the person under whom they were acting in the house. It was read aloud, and at this period the mayor, Lemuel Taylor, and some others, arrived, who said they would take me to the hospital out of the hands of these men. Mr. Taylor said he had no idea of seeing me alive. The doctor had lent me a shirt, and I was now provided with a pair of trousers. The mayor sent for a carriage, but the mob said I should not ride in it, that a cart was good enough for me, and a cart was brought into which I was placed, stretched out in the cart and exposed to a hot sun. About 11 o'clock I was carried to the hospital, the distance of a mile, the mayor accompanying me amid the noise of a great concourse of people. There I heard the groans of Gen. Lee, in a room adjoining, who had been said to be dead. After the crowd had dispersed, some of my friends, who did not think me safe, sent me a carriage into which I was put, without losing a minute, and Gen. Lee was put into the same carriage. We were hurried away into the country, in our wounded, bruised and mangled condition; we arrived at Yorktown, Pennsylvania, on Saturday evening, the first of August, where we received the humane and friendly sympathies and attention of the inhabitants, and the medical aid of two gentlemen of the faculty. Possessed of a strong constitution and in the prime of life, I cherish the hope that I shall survive all the bruises and wounds, which have been so cruelly and maliciously inflicted by a wicked and lawless mob, and that I shall be again restored to the full use and enjoyment of my bodily powers. Given under my hand this 6th Aug. 1812.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Arrived on Tuesday from the city of Baltimore, Capt. Collins' company of Volunteer Artillerists, for the purpose of garrisoning and doing duty in our Forts. That part of the 5th regiment which has been on duty here, have embarked for French-Town, on their way to head quarters at Albany. The remainder of the militia ordered to this place, are expected in a few days.

One thousand men, one hundred in each ward, are about organizing in New-York who are to act at a moment's warning, in case of riot, armed with watch clubs.

From a London paper of June 24.

CATHOLIC QUESTION DECIDED. Mr. Canning's motion for the adjournment of the Catholic claims, was carried in the House of Commons on Monday, 23rd to 106.

# UNITED STATES FORT TAKEN.

From the Montreal Herald, Extra, of Aug. 4. The following are copies of letters received from Upper Canada containing the account of the capture of Fort Michilimackinac; and the unsuccessful attempts of the American Governor Hull at the River Garonde.

Mackinac, 18th July, 1812.

Dear Sir, I am happy to have it in my power to announce to you, that Mackinac capitulated to us on the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. Capt. Roberts at our head with a part of the 10th R. V. Battalion, Mr. Crawford had the command of the Canadians which consisted of about 200 men; Mr. Dickenson, 143 Sioux, Forlains and Winabags, myself about 280 men Attawas and Chippawas, part of the Attawas of L'harh Canche, had not arrived. It was a fortunate circumstance the Fort capitulated without firing a single gun, for had they done so, I firmly believe not a soul of them would have been saved. My son Charles, Longlade, Augustine Nolin and Machello Cadotte, Jun. having rendered me great services in keeping the Indians in order, and executing from time to time such commands as were delivered to me by the commanding officer. Whoever saw to determined a set of people as the Chippawas and Attawas were.

Since the capitulation they have not drank a single drop of liquor, nor even killed a fowl belonging to any person, [a thing never known before] for they generally destroy every thing they meet with. I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN ASKIN, Jun. Str. Keeper Dep. The Hon. Col. W. Claus, &c. Fort George.

Extract of a letter from York, dated, July 29, 1812.

"At Sandwich Governor Hull landed on the 12th inst. without opposition, with about 800 or 1000 men. He has made three unsuccessful attempts on the river Garonde, where his parties have been repulsed. I trust before long Mr. Hull will have reason to repent his crossing the Detroit."

We understand from respectable authority that six transports and a sloop of war, with a battalion of Royals, were in the river near Quebec, on Saturday afternoon.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 19.

Extract of a letter from New Castle Del. dated Aug. 16, received yesterday morning by the packet.

I am informed by a passenger in the Cape May packet arrived this morning, that there is coming up, a Bermudian sloop with 3000 bushels salt, a prize to the Paul Jones privateer of N. York. He further informs that the Paul Jones captured, after a severe engagement of an hour and a-half, a British letter of marque of 14 guns, from Gibraltar to Havana, with a cargo of dry goods, &c. the invoice of which amounted \$250,000, and sent her into Savannah.

There are no other prizes near or gone up, except the ship Boyd and brig Rariger, which you have no doubt heard of. C. H. Books.

## To Rent,

I will rent my Farm on the south side of Severn River, containing 436 acres of well improved land, which is now in high cultivation, together with or without four valuable Negro Fellows. I will also rent that well known Farm on the Head of Severn, called THE RISING SUN, containing near six hundred acres of kind land. On this farm there is a great quantity of choice fruit. The buildings are in tolerable good repair, and calculated for a Tavern, where there has been one for thirty years preceding the last ten—Distance from Annapolis, ten miles. The tenants will be privileged to sow grain the ensuing fall. Apply to Augustine Gambrill, Head of Severn.

August 20, 1812.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber has for sale thirty head of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Some Milch Cows with Calves.

Aug. 20. J. T. CHASE.

## In Council,

July 29, 1812.

ORDERED, That the report of the committee of conference on the bill establishing an equity court on the Eastern Shore, the message from the Senate accompanying the same, and the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in August and once in September in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town; and the National Intelligencer, at Washington.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

The committee appointed by the House of Delegates, to confer with the committee of the part of the Senate, beg leave to report, That they have no reason to expect that at this late period of the session, any system can be agreed to by both branches, which will have the effect of gratifying the wants and removing the complaints of the citizens of Maryland, by permitting them to have recourse to the courts organized within their own counties, for chancery relief: the bill extending equity jurisdiction in all cases to the county courts has been deemed for the last four years, by the immediate delegates of the people to the general assembly, well calculated to produce these desirable results. Your committee are not aware that any weighty considerations oppose its adoption. It is, however, thought by some, that the system

would not conduce to the convenience of Baltimore county, in as much as the great number of suits arising there from its great population and extensive commercial pursuits, already occupy so much of the attention of the court as to render it probable that the increase attendant on a concurrent jurisdiction would demand so much of their time as to preclude their necessary devotion to the common law business. It is believed by your committee, that a provision incorporated in the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, providing for the holding of the high court of chancery in the city of Baltimore, would obviate this objection. A principle of this nature will require considerable detail. The great pressure of legislative business, and the expected close of our labours in a very short time, will prohibit in the opinion of your committee, the investigation and deliberation required upon such an important change. They therefore beg leave to recommend that the different bills connected with this subject, be referred to the consideration of the next general assembly.

BY THE SENATE, Jan. 2, 1812.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message of to-day, proposing a conference between the two houses, on a bill, entitled, "An act separating the business of the court of chancery, and entrusting the holding sessions of the said court in the Eastern Shore, and for other purposes." We must on this occasion, in justice to ourselves observe, that on this and all other subjects which are presented for our consideration, we claim all the zeal and interest in promoting the best interests of our citizens, which becomes the representatives of a free people. The Senate have too high a regard for their own dignity, and too much respect for that decorum which ought to be observed in all communications between the two branches of the legislature to notice that part of the message from the House of Delegates, which insinuates that the complaints of the people as manifested through their immediate representatives, were treated with neglect or contempt by the Senate. Considering the bill to which your message refers as deserving the most mature deliberation, and feeling anxious at all times to unite with you in whatever may appear the best means of effecting a public benefit, we accede with pleasure to your proposed conference, and have nominated Messrs. Lloyd, Tabbs and Williams, on the part of the Senate, as a committee of conference, to join the gentlemen who have been nominated by your house.

By order, T. Rogers, Clk.

An additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise original equity jurisdiction in all cases, in the same manner that they now exercise equity jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several judicial districts of this state, during vacation shall have the same power to grant and enforce, within their respective judicial districts, writs of injunction, in the same manner and with the same limitation as the chancellor of the state can or may exercise.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of some one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of the state to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their several judicial districts at some day between the several sessions of their court; who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts upon the equity side, brought or depending therein. And it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state, to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed at their first court next after the passage of this act to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equi distant between the terms of the several and respective county courts.

And be it enacted, That the several county courts of this state shall have full power and authority to appoint during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment and skill in accounts, to be auditor for the said court, who shall before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath to be administered by the court, well and faithfully to execute the duties of his office, without affection, favor, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts in the same manner and with the same powers, and subject to the same control, as the auditor in chancery now does. And the auditor so to be appointed shall be allowed three dollars per day for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing and settling any account, to be paid by the party desiring such account to be stated, audited and settled, and taxed in the bill of costs aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any county court in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the original act to which this is a supplement, shall be at liberty, in all cases, to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, in the same manner and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals now have.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall act as registers for their several counties, in the same manner and with the same power as the register in chancery now does, and the sheriffs or coroners of the several counties shall execute and return all process which may issue from any court by virtue of this act in the like manner as they would have been compelled in case the same had issued from the court of chancery.

And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise and empower any interference by the several county courts, or by the judges thereof, in any cause or process now depending or hereafter to be brought, or hereafter to be issued before or by the chancellor of Maryland, or to change the manner of issuing writs of error.

Be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the clerks of the several county courts, any other or greater fees than those already allowed to them for chancery proceedings in the county courts.



## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, will be sold, on Wednesday the 2d September next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Richard Harrison, deceased,

Six hundred fifty seven and a half acres of valuable land, situate in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county. On this land is a good dwelling house, and every out house necessary on a farm. The soil is well adapted to farming and is congenial to the growth of clover and the use of plasters. This land lies within two miles of Herring Bay, has on it a good orchard and meadow, is well wooded and watered, is a healthy and beautiful situation, and justly ranks among the best farms in the county.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bond to the trustee as such, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale.

Thomas Selman, Trustee.

All persons that have claims against the said Richard Harrison, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the chancery, within six months from the time fixed for the sale.

August 6, 1812.

## In Council,

July 14, 1812.

ORDERED, That the further Supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State," be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.

By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state."

And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrollment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs whenever required; and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse, to be approved of by a regimental court-martial.

2. And be it enacted, That all able bodied white male citizens in this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of congress shall be liable to stand their draught, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That all certificates heretofore granted for a corporal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect; and that all surgeons of regiments and extra battalions and their mates, who are hereby empowered to grant certificates of corporal inability, before they proceed to grant any certificate of corporal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, shall first take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will not grant a certificate of corporal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection; or who in my opinion is not justly entitled to the same; or withhold it through prejudice or ill will."

Passed June 18, 1812.

## State of Maryland, sc.

By Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,  
July 21, 1812.

On application by petition of William Kilty, administrator of John Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis, and the American of Baltimore.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,  
for A. A. County.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of July, 1812.

William Kilty, Adm'r.

## RAN AWAY

From the service of Mr. Linthicum, living in South river neck, Anne-Arundel county, on the 29th of May last, NEGRO JAMES. He is about five feet six inches high, slender made, speaks quick, and stammers when spoken to; his age about twenty—his clothing when he went off was a striped yarn roundabout and trousers, coarse linen shirt, and old hat. He is a cunning artful fellow, and pretends to be a shoemaker—he has connections on Herring Bay, from whence he came, having been hired by Araminta Harrison to said Linthicum. I will give to any person who shall apprehend and commit said fellow to jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, twenty dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county; thirty dollars if taken in any of the adjacent counties; forty dollars if taken in the city of Baltimore, and fifty dollars, if out of the State, on giving information to the subscriber, living in Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON.

July 16, 1812.

## Valuable Lands for Sale,

By virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 12th February, 1810, and duly recorded in Prince-George's county, Maryland, executed to the subscriber by Marshall Waring, late of said county, for the purpose of securing certain debts due from the said Waring to the Bank of Columbia, and of indemnifying his endorser for discounts actually paid by them, will be exposed to Public Auction to the highest bidder for ready money, on Wednesday the second day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the late dwelling house of the said Waring, on the premises.

All the lands with their appurtenances, of which he died possessed in the county aforesaid, supposed to contain from 750 to 850 acres, all the right title, and interest, of the said Marshall Waring, deceased will be sold. Evidences of his title, the deed of trust, and a survey of the land, will be shown on the day of sale.

This property is situated in a healthy, thickly settled neighbourhood, on the most direct road from the City of Washington to Annapolis, about ten miles from the former, and at twenty miles from the latter place, and about 7 miles from Bladensburg. The greater part of the land is of excellent quality, it contains a full proportion of wood, and some valuable bottom, and is all, or nearly all, under fence.

The improvements are a roomy and comfortable wooden dwelling-house, with cellars, kitchen, stable, and other out houses, a good garden, and a considerable orchard of good fruit. Payment in Cash, will be required immediately on the sale being declared, and if not so paid, it will be considered null, and the property will be again offered at auction as before, and so in succession until it is finally sold and paid for, when a deed in due form conveying such title, and such only as is vested in me, by virtue of the deed of trust aforesaid mentioned, will be made to the purchaser.

Walter Smith.

Georgetown, July 30, 1812.

to the office of the Maryland Herald for payment a week or eight weeks, and send their accounts to the above advertisement (upside down) once in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.

Thomas Selman, Trustee.

All persons that have claims against the said Richard Harrison, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the chancery, within six months from the time fixed for the sale.

August 6, 1812.

## Thirty Dollars Reward

Will receive proposals for making three thousand water proof knapsacks, five hundred camp kettles, and three thousand canteens fit for service; two hundred fifty rifles with bayonets, 100 braces of horseman's pistols, and one hundred horseman's swords.

By order

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

July 15.

It is requested that the proposals may be made as early as possible, as the articles are necessary in order to equip the the state's quota of 100,000 men required by the President of the U. States.

4. Printers who publish for the state will insert the above four times.

## Anne-Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of John Dove of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Dove has resided in the state of Maryland for more than two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said John Dove be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Dove should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk.

## 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 estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

## Baltimore Hospital.

6th July, 1812.

THE Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far completed, as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calculated particularly for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and will be soon finished.

The Asylum erected for Lunatics is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated, and constructed in such a manner as to be made perfectly cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather.

The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchel, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick, and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard, shaded by forest and other trees; now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

## Attending Physicians.

Doctors Colin Mackenzie,

James Smyth.

## Attending Surgeon.

Dr. W. Gibson.

## Consulting Physicians.

Doctors George Brown,

Miles Littlejohn,

John Coulter,

John Campbell White,

John Crawford,

Solomon Birkhead,

P. Chatard,

John Cromwell,

Ashton Alexander.

## Visitors of the Hospital.

John Hillen,

James Mosher,

William M'Donald,

William Ross,

Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Fredericktown, Herald at Hagerstown, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement, once a week for eight weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

July 8.

## Public Sale.

Will be Exposed at Public Sale, on Friday the 21st day of August next, the following VALUABLE NEGROES, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, viz

ONE Negro Woman aged 30 years, one Mulatto Girl aged 16 years, one Negro Boy aged 8, one do. aged 4 years, one Negro Girl aged 6, and one Negro Woman, and infant child, aged about 32. A credit of eight months will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved securities.

The Negroes will be sold at private sale if application be made previous to the day of sale. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be attended to.

July 30, 1812.

## To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.

April 30, 1812.

R. WELCH, of Ben. tf.

## Anne-Arundel County, sc.

Application being made to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Davis of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Davis having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday in September next, to show cause why the said William Davis should not have the benefit of the several acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

## Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Joseph Chaney of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in the said act and the supplements thereto, and alleging that he is now in actual confinement; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assent of more than two thirds of them in value, to his obtaining the benefit of said act, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Joseph Chaney be discharged from his imprisonment; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months, before the 21st day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at the city of Annapolis on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Chaney shall not have the benefit of said act, and its supplements, as prayed.

By order,

William S. Green, Clk.

## Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Isaac Holland of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Isaac Holland having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged from said confinement, on the terms prescribed by the aforesaid acts, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Holland be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in August next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Isaac Holland should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

## To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, You are hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of sheriff. I flatter myself that you will continue to me the support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the gentleman returned first on the then poll having resigned.

I undertook it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and flatter myself that my endeavours to give general satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to me your confidence and support, and depend upon it that every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of indulgence, that shall comport with justice.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SOLOMON GROVES.

May 7, 1812.

## For Sale,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, A smart, active, Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

July 30.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXIXth YEAR.

LANCASTER, (OHIO,

The verbal accounts from Canada, are so various and so no actual dependence can be placed on them. The most correct I believe, which has yet reached in the following statement obtained from a gentleman bearer of despatches from governor.

By an express from the M we learn that Gen. Hull w July, with the army at th Sandwich—that it was no change their position until should arrive—that general ed an express to the gover requesting one thousand on teers from that State, to the for 900.

It is very difficult to obt correct information from th however, led to believe th may be relied upon as sub

That at several times rec have marched from our a Malden, and have frequer of similar parties of the they have not, except in on come within shot of each British commander has gen body of regulars stationed in Canada or Duck River, practicable to pass this stre end it five or six miles, Bridge—that 3 or 400 of the command of Col. Mil up the river and crossed o to the bridge. Upon thei with troops retreated in c wards Malden, which is at last. Our troops encamp and the next day returne tri. That the enemy too gain at the Bridge, and h battery, and placed the and the bridge, four or f nance. The Long Bridge from Sandwich—that a p mand of Col. M'Arthur, r the bridge, and as soon as a good shot of the battery commenced firing, and continu retreated—no lives were l

Major Denny, having v men, on reconnoitering night, and about day light they were attacked by a f ans, and we regret being that the soldiers, in disobeders, fought safety in a six men were missing, a wounded—Mr. McCullou informed, flaid to get an M'Arthur's horse was no but slightly wounded.

Our informant says, th on the Trench, had take of flour, 300 blankets, cloths. We are happy to inform Maj. Munton was fast wound he received from The English have taken mackinac, and two ships ons for that garrison—I t pined in consequence of ed a knowledge of the before our commander.

It is believed that in the English have had fe a mumber wounded. Our informant further two men on the way, w they were dead. One c a son of Capt. Sutton, li Miami country—the o were flated to have been army.

NEW-YORK,

We learn by a gentle: fenger in the steam boat an armistice, or cessation concluded on between adjutant gen. Baynes. both governments have each other, on the subj the Orders in Council, of controversy. On th armistice gen. Dearborn Washington, and to ge There was a report a of general Hull's army the British at Fort Ma Gov. Tompkins was from boat from Albany We have received a of Upper Canada's pro Montreal Herald, UPPER C

PROGLAM

The unprovoked decl U.S. of America, agai



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXIXth. YEAR.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1812.

No. 3424]

LANCASTER, (OHIO,) AUG. 8.

The verbal accounts from our army in Canada, are so various and contradictory, that no actual dependence can be placed upon them. The most correct information, we believe, which has yet reached us, will be found in the following statement, which we have obtained from a gentleman, who was the bearer of despatches from our army to the governor.

By an express from the North-West army, we learn that Gen. Hull was on the 29th of July, with the army at the encampment in Sandwich—that it was not contemplated to change their position until additional forces should arrive—that general Hull had despatched an express to the governor of Kentucky requesting one thousand one hundred volunteers from that state, to the governor of Ohio for 900.

It is very difficult to obtain any thing like correct information from the army. We are however, led to believe that the following may be relied upon as substantially correct.

That at several times reconnoitering parties have marched from our army towards Fort Malden, and have frequently come in fight of similar parties of the enemy—but that they have not, except in one or two instances, come within shot of each other—that the British commander has generally kept a small body of regulars stationed at the Long Bridge in Canada or Duck River—that it is not practicable to pass this stream, unless they ascend it five or six miles, except over the Bridge—that 3 or 400 of our troops, under the command of Cols. Miller and Cais, went up the river and crossed over, and came down to the bridge. Upon their approach the British troops retreated in complete order towards Malden, which is about five miles distant—Our troops encamped there that night, and the next day returned to the headquarters. That the enemy took their position again at the Bridge, and have now erected a battery, and placed thereon, so as to command the bridge, four or five pieces of ordnance. The Long Bridge is about 12 miles from Sandwich—that a party under the command of col. M'Arthur, marched down near the bridge, and as soon as they came within a good shot of the battery, the enemy commenced firing, and continued until our troops retreated—no lives were lost.

Major Denny, having with him about 120 men, on reconnoitering tour encamped all night, and about day light in the morning, they were attacked by a small party of Indians, and we regret being compelled to say, that the soldiers, in disobedience of the orders, fought safety in a shameful flight—that six men were missing, and several slightly wounded—Mr. McCullough, a soldier, we are informed, flaid to get an Indian's scalp—col. M'Arthur's horse was not killed, as stated, but slightly wounded.

Our informant says, that col. M'Arthur, on the Trench, had taken only 200 barrels of flour, 300 blankets, and a few coarse cloths. We are happy to inform our patrons that Maj. Munson was fast recovering from the wound he received from an accidental shot. The English have taken our Fort Michilimackinac, and two ships loaded with provisions for that garrison—It is said that this happened in consequence of their having obtained a knowledge of the declaration of war before our commander.

It is believed that in the several skirmishes the English have had several men killed, and a number wounded.

Our informant further states, that he saw two men on the way, who had been scalped—they were dead. One of them is said to be a son of capt. Sutton, living in some part of Miami country—the other unknown—they were stated to have been on their way to our army.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 17.

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger in the steam boat from Albany, that an armistice, or cessation of arms, has been concluded on between Gen. Dearborn and adjutant gen. Baynes. Its duration is till both governments have time to hear from each other, on the subject of the repeal of the Orders in Council, and the other points of controversy. On the conclusion of the armistice gen. Dearborn sent off expresses to Washington, and to gen. Hull at Detroit.

There was a report in Albany, that a part of general Hull's army had been defeated by the British at Fort Malden.

Gov. Tompkins was a passenger in the steam boat from Albany.

We have received a copy of the governor of Upper Canada's proclamation.

Montreal Herald, Extra, August 8.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

The unprovoked declaration of war by the U. S. of America, against the United King-

dom of G. B. and Ireland and its dependencies, has been followed by the actual invasion of this province, in a remote frontier of the western district, by a detachment of the armed force of the U. States. The officer commanding that detachment, has thought proper to invite his majesty's subjects not merely to a quiet and unresisting submission, but insults them with a call to seek voluntarily the protection of his government. Without condescending to repeat the illiberal epithets bestowed in this appeal of the American commander, to the people of Upper Canada, on the administration of his majesty, every inhabitant of the province is desired to seek the confutation of such indecent slander, in the review of his own particular circumstances: where is the Canadian subject who can truly affirm to himself that he has been injured by the government in his person, his liberty, or his property? Where is to be found in any part of the world a growth for rapid in wealth and prosperity as this colony exhibits. Settled not thirty years by a band of veterans exiled from their former possessions on account of their loyalty, not a descendant of these brave people is to be found who under the fostering liberality of their sovereign, has not acquired a property and means of enjoyment superior to what were possessed by their ancestors.

This unequalled prosperity could not have been attained by the utmost liberty of the government or the preserving of the people had not the maritime power of the mother country secured to its colonies a safe access to every market where the produce of their labour was in demand.

The unavoidable and immediate consequence of a separation from G. Britain must be the loss of this inestimable advantage, and what is offered you in exchange, to become a territory of the U. S. and share with them that exclusion from the ocean, which the policy of their present government enforces—you are not even flattered with a participation of their boasted independence, and it is too obvious that once exchanged from the powerful protection of the United Kingdom you must be re-annexed to the dominion of France, from which the provinces of Canada were wrested by the arms of G. Britain, at a vast expence of blood and treasure, from no other motive but to relieve her ungrateful children from the oppression of a cruel neighbour—this restitution of Canada to the Empire of France was the stipulated reward for the aid afforded to the revolted colonies, now the U. States, the debt is still due, and there can be no doubt but the pledge has been renewed as a consideration for commercial advantages or rather for an expected relaxation in the tyranny of France over the commercial world—Are you prepared inhabitants of Upper Canada, to become willing subjects or rather slaves to the despot who rules the nations of Europe with a rod of iron? If not, arise in a body, exert your energies, co-operate cordially with the King's regular forces to repel the invader, and do not give cause to your children when groaning under the oppression of a foreign master to reproach you with having too easily parted with the richest inheritance of this earth—a participation in the name, character and freedom of Britons.

The same spirit of justice, which will make every reasonable allowance for the unsuccessful efforts of zeal and loyalty, will not fail to punish the defalcation of principle; every Canadian freeholder, is by deliberate choice bound by the most solemn oaths to defend the monarchy as well as his own property; to shrink from the engagement is a treason not to be forgiven; let no man suppose that if in this unexpected struggle his majesty's arms should be compelled to yield to an overwhelming force, the province will be eventually abandoned; the endeared relation of its first settlers, the intrinsic value of its commerce and the pretensions of its powerful rival to repossess the Canadas are pledged that no peace will be established by the U. S. and G. Britain and Ireland, of which the reparation of these provinces does not make the most prominent condition.

Be not dismayed at the unjustifiable threat of the commander of the enemies forces, to refuse quarter should an Indian appear in the ranks. The brave bands of natives which inhabit this colony, were, like his majesty's subjects, punished for their zeal and fidelity by the loss of their possessions in the late colonies, and rewarded by his majesty with lands of superior value in this province; the faith of the British government has never yet been violated, they feel that the soil they inherit is to them and to their posterity protected from the base arts so frequently devised to over-reach their simplicity. By what new principle are they to be seduced from defending their property; if their warfare from people

and their property when invaded, more especially when they find in the enemies camp a ferocious and mortal foe using the same fare which the American commander directs to reprobate.

This inconsistent, and unjustifiable threat of refusing quarter for such a cause as being found in arms with a brother sufferer in defence of invaded rights, must be exercised with the certain assurance of retaliation, not only in the limited operations of war in this part of the King's Dominions but in every quarter of the Globe, for the national character of Britain is not less distinguished for humanity than strict retributive justice, which will consider the execution of this inhuman threat as deliberate murder, for which every subject of the offending power must make expiation.

ISAAC BROCK,

Maj. Gen. and President

Head Quarters Fort George, 22d July, 1812.

LANCASTER, (Penn.) Aug. 14.

We are sorry it is our duty to state that we have just seen a letter which we know to be genuine, from an officer in the northwestern army, dated Sandwich, July 28th, which states that Fort Mackinac has been taken by a party of about 1000 Indians, headed by 30 English under the command of one Askins. The garrison consisted of 60 or 70 men. The Indians were Sacks, Delaware, and Chippewas. The two latter nations were hitherto considered friendly to the U. States, but no doubt have been recently induced by the British to take arms against us. Two fine vessels were taken at the same time. General Hull has not yet taken "Fort Amherst."—Numerous difficulties had presented themselves. Our brave troops were without artillery. A council of war had been held on the 27th, when it was agreed to take the Fort by storm. The scaling ladders were preparing for the occasion.

A letter from a gentleman in Detroit, to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated July 28, says: "The army has no movement from the encampment opposite this place since I last wrote you. It waits for finishing the carriages for the heavy cannon, which I do not suppose will be completed in less than two or three weeks."

On Saturday last a scouting party of about 100 men went down towards Malden, when they arrived near the river Canau, they got into a scrape with about the same number of Indians; a variety of manoeuvres took place between the contending parties, each endeavoring to gain the most advantageous positions, small parties branching out from each, and almost continual firing for near three hours, when our men retired with the loss of four men killed, one wounded and one taken prisoner. The Indians lost from 10 to 12 killed, the scalp of one of them I have seen, and information is received from Malden that one or two cart loads of wounded were taken to that place the next day. Had it not been for dauntless conduct of the drafted Ohio militia, who composed one half of the party, and who took to their heels when they evidently had the advantage, the whole of the Indians would either have been killed or taken. The officers endeavored to rally them, and said they would be fired at by their own party if they did not stand, they replied they would rather be killed by them than the dead savages. The balance of the party was then obliged to retreat to camp, since which time there has been no other excursion.

Yesterday two Indians arrived here from Michilimackinac, who bring the unwelcome tidings of that post having fallen into the hands of the British; they give the account circumstantially, and say they were there at the time. The Indians are well known by most people here, and full credit is given to their story. They say that before the news of war reached that place, a party of British and Indians, not more than one hundred in all, proceeded from fort St. Joseph, where the news of war had been some days, and arrived at Michilimackinac as friends. The officers not suspecting any hostile intentions suffered them to walk into the post, where they took peaceable possession of it without a single gun having been fired. It was at first contemplated to put all the men in the fort, and the other inhabitants on the Island, to the sword, but this they declined, and they now remain prisoners of war.

The property found in this place is immense; all the peltry collected to the west and south west during the preceding winter arrived there waiting for vessels from this quarter to transport it down the Lakes. Four vessels had gone up, two of which proceeded to Chicago; the other two, the Roughs and capt. Dobbin's were taken.

It is probable as our troops were on the 24th at Sandwich, the Amherst may be another name for Fort Malden, or the name of some Fort between Sandwich and Malden.

FROM THE LAKES.

MACKINAC, July 17.

Capitulation.

Agreed upon between capt. Charles Roberts, commanding his Britannic majesty's forces on the one part, and lieut. Hanks, commanding the forces of the United States, on the other.

ARTICLES.

1. The fort of Mackinac shall immediately be surrendered to the British forces. Granted.

2. The garrison shall march out with the honors of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the U. S. of America by his Britannic majesty; not to serve during the present war, until regularly exchanged, and for the due performance of this article, the officers pledge their word of honor. Granted.

3. All the merchant vessels in the harbor with their cargoes, shall be in possession of their owners. Granted.

4. Private property shall be held sacred.

5. All citizens of the U. States of America, who shall not take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty shall depart with property from the island in one month from the date hereof. Granted.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS. Commanding his Britannic majesty's forces.

(Signed) P. HANKS. Com'g. the forces of the U. S. of America.

His Britannic majesty's forces consisted of 40 regulars of the Royal Veteran battalion; 260 Canadians, with their Burgeois or employers; 400 Indians.—Soux, Fallavoines, Puans, Chippaways of Joseph's, St. Mary's &c. Artillery, two 6 pounders, which embarked at St. Joseph's on board the Caledonia N. W. Company's Ship; 10 batteaux, and 70 canoes.

The American garrison consisted of 63 regulars, and 2 vessels in the harbour having on board 47 men—in all 110.

After the capitulation two American vessels arrived, laden with 700 packs of furs, which became prizes to his majesty's forces.

(COPY.)

Sandwich, July 18.

My Brethren of the Six Nations,

The powerful army under my command is now in possession of Canada. To you who are friendly it will afford safety and protection—all your lands, and all your rights of every kind, will be guaranteed to you if you take no part against us. I salute you in friendship, and hope you will now act such a part as will promote your interest, your safety and happiness. May the great spirit guide you to peace.

(Signed) WILLIAM HULL, Governor of the Territory of Michigan and Commander of the North Western Army of the U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 17.

Extract of a letter dated Cape May, August 14, half past 10 A. M.

This moment Prize-master Beach has come ashore from the Mary Ann, just cast anchor here, a prize to the privateer Paul Jones, capt. Hazard, of New-York. The Paul Jones, with 3 guns and 120 men sailed from N. Y. July 6. On the 25th July, lat. 20, long. 67, two days sail from Porto Rico, fell in with and engaged the letter of marque ship Halfan, capt. Peter Smith, of London, with 14 guns and 20 men, loaded with wines, dry goods and saffron, invoice cost 250,000 dollars, from Gibraltar bound to Havanna. The Paul Jones fought the Halfan half an hour, when she struck with the loss of her captain and a small boy wounded, had a prize-master put on board and was ordered for the first American port, probably Savannah. July 31, off the N. side of P. Rico, took the sloop Mary Ann, capt. John T. White, of Bermuda, from Turks Island, bound to Antigua, with 3000 bushels salt. [The Mary Ann is now lying at anchor off Cape M.; under the charge of prize-masters Beach and Ricker, from the first of whom we have this information.] Mr. Beach left the Paul Jones, then mounting 17 guns, off Porto Rico, in chase of a brig supposed to be British. The Paul Jones had information of 6 English merchant ships, richly laden, under convoy of a man of war brig, from Jamaica bound to London, which they were keeping a good look out for. The officers and crew of the Paul Jones were all well and in high spirits. Saw no American vessels of war. Heard nothing of Commodore Rogers. P. S. 3 o'clock P. M. 3 sail in sight.

We understand that Peter L. Berry, Bryant, Drum. Ighn Water and Edward Visher, on a charge of assault & battery committed on Mr. Sowers, a printer in Norritown, and that they were severally bound over in the sum of 500 dollars each, with a security for a like sum, to answer the said charge at the next court of quarter sessions in Montgomery.



NOTICE.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

STEPHEN B. DORSEY, Esq. will serve as a delegate from Anne-Arundel county, in the State Legislature, if elected.

DR. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly—He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

Elk Ridge, 27th July, 1812.

We are authorised to state to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that DR. RICHARD G. STOCKETT will serve them, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly.

DR. DORSEY being compelled to take a journey to the Western country, wishes it to be understood that he will return at all events by the last of October, time enough to take his seat in the Legislature, should he be honoured with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Talbot County, to his friend in this city.*  
"The Democrats are much chop fallen at their war measures having made so many converts. Talbot is about being born again, I think, beyond a doubt. Caroline has come to her senses and will be Federal. Dorset I can say but little about. There is so great a change on this shore, that there is little doubt if things are managed with proper resolution that we shall be Federal."

Federal Ticket for Prince-Georges.

Francis M. Hall,  
John C. Herbert,  
James Somerville,  
Henry A. Callis.

For Frederick.

Maj. John Grahame,  
Ignatius Davis,  
Joshua Delaplane,  
Richard Potts.

HYMENEAAL.

Married—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Nehemiah Holland, to Miss Anne Glover all of this city.

From the Federal Republican.

THE NARRATIVE OF  
OTHO SPRIGG, Esq.  
One of the Gentlemen who defended the House in Charles-street, Baltimore.

On Monday, the 27th of July last, I was in the house of A. C. Hanson, Esq. with some gentlemen from the counties of Montgomery and Frederick, and some residents of Baltimore, who had assembled there for the purpose of resisting a threatened attack upon the house. Muskets and ammunition were provided, and the direction of the defence assigned to General Lee.

It was frequently mentioned aloud by the commander and subaltern, and perfectly understood by all in the house that they were to act entirely on the defensive. Nor were the orders of the commander to this effect disregarded.

Under the solemn obligation of an oath, I shall detail nothing in the following narrative from hearsay—nothing which did not come immediately under my personal observation, thro' the medium of the senses of seeing and hearing.

About eight o'clock, a number of persons assembled in front of the house. They conducted manifestly strong indications of a design to do mischief. They were extremely obtrusive; and without the slightest provocation, began to pelt the house with stones. The doors and window shutters belonging to the front of the house were closed. The stones were hurled by the assailants with such rapidity and violence against the front windows of the second story, that I saw or all of them were speedily demolished. Some of the gentlemen who were within (particularly Mr. Hanson) made an unavailing address to the assailants, importing that unless they desisted those who were in the house would be compelled, in defence of themselves, to fire upon them. This admonition was several times repeated, without producing any visible abatement of the violence and fury of the mob.

Finding that no intermission of violence could be procured in this way, Mr. Hanson, after warning the spectators to depart, ordered the gentlemen in the second story to fire over the mob. A volley was discharged which appeared to do no damage. This, so far from repressing, aggravated the fury and exertions of the mob. The house was assailed with still more tempestuous rage, the door forced, and all the window shutters of the two lower stories broken.

I was stationed in a small room in the back part of the house, with four other gentlemen to defend it against an attack in the rear. We were positively ordered to abstain from firing upon the mob unless they should surmount the enclosure. In the meantime, an almost constant volley of stones were discharged at us who were in the house and on the portico. I saw Mr. HENRY NELSON's gun broken from his hands at the end of the portico, and himself receiving divers blows from the stones cast by the mob. Still Gen. Lee would not permit us to fire. Nelson, too brave to desert, or even to complain of this position of danger, remained in it for several hours, firm and undimmed by the savage ferocity of the mob, and the terrible tempest of stones by which he was assailed, when he was summoned by me to aid in guarding the door of the room where I had the command.

The mob, after they had forced the front door, and broken the windows, continued for awhile, to hurl their formidable missiles with unabated vigor at the house, and those who defended it. At length, they rushed into the passage. I had, but a moment before, been stationed by the general at the head of the staircase to assist in the defence of it. The mob advanced along the staircase room. In company with one other I descended. When we had proceeded rather more than half way down, one gun was fired at them in my presence. This had the effect of driving them into the street. A Mr. Barney presently arrived with a troop of horse, and there was a cessation of active hostilities on both sides. Not another gun was fired from the house.

Mr. Johnson the Mayor, General Stricker, and John Montgomery, came to the house separately, or together. They entered. The necessity of an evacuation of the house was strenuously urged by them, and resisted by Mr. Hanson. About eight o'clock in the morning however, the triumvirate succeeded; and most of the gentlemen yielded a fatal consent to be conducted to the public jail, as a place of safety under a guard of sixty militia.

I well remember, that the deputies who negotiated on behalf of the mob, made repeated, and most solemn assurances of protection. They went so far as to pledge their sacred honor, that before the mob should hurt any of the gentlemen, they should walk over their dead bodies. They also pledged themselves for the protection of Mr. Hanson's property. Mr. Hanson was, nevertheless, opposed to the surrender. He seemed to anticipate the heart-rending and tremendous results. We were, however, conducted to the prison. On our march thither we were compelled to endure every species of contumely, insult, and indignity; two of the gentlemen were badly wounded, while under guard, on their way to the prison.

Arrived at this asylum, we were safely deposited in the criminal apartment, where we were amused with a repetition of assurances from General Stricker, that the mob should walk over their dead bodies sooner than one of us should be hurt. These assurances, however, did not appease the inordinate cravings of hunger during the day, which were alleviated only by the humanity of some gentlemen of the town, no materials for this purpose having been contributed from any other source.

It ought not to be forgotten that we were told that we might be released on finding bail. Mr. Boyd offered to become bail after we were fairly housed but was told that we could not be admitted to bail. This circumstance, added to the appearance of a large and rapidly increasing assemblage of the sovereigns of Baltimore, in the evening, without a prospect of the redemption of the solemn and sacred pledge of the Mayor and Gen. Stricker, induced in my mind some suspicion of foul play. Self-preservation is a powerful stimulus to invention. Immured and unarmed, as we were, and without any means of annoying the Briarean Monster that beset us, or of protecting and defending either ourselves or our friends; it struck me that each of us should adopt the best means we could devise to avoid the projected immolation. Accordingly, about the dusk of the evening of the memorable 28th of July, I quitted the apartment of my friends, and sought refuge from the impending storm among the dregs of society.

In the passage I encountered the turnkey. This was not a time for deliberation. I immediately followed him softly into a room occupied by some negro criminals. From thence I pursued him with cautious steps into an apartment in the occupation of five white culprits, with whom I remained. I found there another of the gentlemen who had been conducted to gaol with us, a Mr. Graham.

Whether the turnkey knew that I was following him, or whether he permitted it, I cannot tell. I shall not pretend to determine. I wore a coat which was not my own; nor had he seen me in it before, if he did then.

Seeing so numerous an assemblage of enemies about the jail, and no guard to protect us, I entertained no doubt that all of us were doomed to bleed. Relieved to my fate, I threw myself upon one of the prisoner's beds, and fell asleep. In a few minutes I was awakened by one of the prisoners, and found that the mob had entered the lobby of the jail and were endeavoring to get through the door which led them into the passage leading to the room of my friends. Having entered the passage they advanced to the door of my room, which they struck three times with an axe. One of the prisoners, a Frenchman, by the name of Du Pratt, [I shall never forget him!] exhorted them to use all possible dispatch in releasing the prisoners, assuring them that they would form an immediate junction with the mob. The mob paused, and promised a compliance with this request, after they should do what they wanted with the Tories, provided the prisoners would inform them where they were to be found. One of the prisoners pointed to the door of Mr. Hanson and his friends, they approached it and after striking it more than once, it was opened, and a scene of indescribable horror ensued.

The door of my apartment and that of my friends, were directly opposite to each other, and separated by a passage. I had assumed a disguise, which prevented a recognition of my person. I had a red handkerchief about my neck, a white one about my head, tied under my throat, and wore a drab, instead of a blue coat. When the mob discovered they were at the wrong door, they squeezed my hand with great cordiality, and promised me a speedy liberation from confinement.

I saw many of my friends taken from the room, and most inhumanly beaten with bludgeons, swords, &c. Their helpless condition, the extremity of their sufferings, were sufficient to dissolve a heart of adamant. My sensations can only be felt—Language is inadequate to their description. My heart was pierced. I threw myself upon the floor behind the door of my prison, where I lay for sometime, giving vent to the anguish of my soul in a flood of tears.

From this state of prostration I was called by one of the criminals in my apartment, to the window. There is not a solitary ray of compassion, or even of common humanity, to illuminate the gloom of diabolical atrocity that shrouds the behaviour of these savage ruffians. I saw them, from the window, standing, with remorseless fury, the hapless victims of perfidious revenge, whom they had dragged from the asylum of a gaol. Murder was incurred by them. I distinctly saw the mob take something from the pocket of a victim, whom I supposed to be Mr. Wm. Gaither. He opened it, told his comrades it was money, and enquired if it was lawful to keep it?—He was answered in the affirmative.

The mob, or many of them, continued in and about the gaol the greater part of the night; and, perhaps, during that period, they never were absent from my door more than an hour at one time. They enquired after the Tories, and threatened vengeance should they find them within.

Du Pratt saved my life. He testified that none of the Tories were there, and that he feared to forfeit a life if he proved to be deceptive. This would satisfy them for a while. Many of them, particularly Irishmen, would tell them to come away. "He is a Frenchman. He has no Tories in with him." Thus things went during the night. The next day they did not visit our door so often.

In the latter part of the night, the mob enquired particularly for several of Mr. Hanson's friends by name. But the next morning the object of their search appeared to be young Mr. —. At a still later hour, (7 o'clock) they enquired particularly for Graham and Sprigg. This they continued to do till about 11 o'clock on Wednesday, when they were reinforced by numbers, amounting it is supposed, to about 300. During the morning whenever they came they swore that Graham and myself were there, and that they would have us. Du Pratt, however, had always succeeded by presence of mind and address, in sending them away.

When the reinforcements appeared, they crowded the gaol about my door, which they struck several times, swearing most vehemently that Sprigg and Graham were there, and that they would murder them. I was then concealed behind the door, and they looking through the grating. There must have been a trying time to the little Frenchman. There can be no doubt, that he would have fallen a sacrifice to the resentment of the mob, if I had been found under his protection. If he had been an attorney-general of a state, a commandant of a brigade, or a mayor of a city, he might have proposed terms to the mob, and their victim might have been handed over for sacrifice. But as he was an humble prisoner, confined in a charge of felony, he had not yet lost all regard for moral obligation. He had promised to protect me, and he did it. By his address and courage, the murderous hand were again sent from the door.

As they retired, they swore that we were there; that their numbers were not quite sufficient at present, but that towards night they would bring a force sufficient to carry the gaol on their shoulders. I sent for the gaoler, and desired him to go or send immediately for an attorney. He appeared surprised and not a little pleased to see me; and

said that he would make application to Judge Scott and the mayor, for authority to release me. He took my real name & Graham's, and was gone, I suppose, about two hours. When he returned, he informed me, that he had an order from the Judge and the mayor to release me so soon as the mob would leave the house, and that he was directed by the mayor and Judge, to advise me to leave town as soon as possible, and I would be no further molested.

This was early in the afternoon. He left me, and I remained in dreadful suspense till twilight, when I began to suspect that my danger was equal to that of the preceding night. I was however, called by the gaoler, who told me to put on my coat and follow him, saying the gaol was clear. The door of the prison was opened, and I followed him to the lobby or hall, in which I found a number of persons. This occasioned some apprehensions, which I communicated to the gaoler. He said that my fate depended on the moment, that to go out through them would be dangerous; but, to remain in the prison would be more so.

I took a round or two through the lobby, had some conversation with the gaoler, and walked out unmolested through a crowd of rough looking men, who had collected at the door. I then went home.

Graham left the gaol at the same time, at the opposite door.

OTHO SPRIGG.

Corporation of Fredericksburg, to wit.

Personally appeared before me, a magistrate of the corporation aforesaid, Otho Sprigg, who made oath on the Holy Evangelists that the foregoing narrative is true.

Given under my hand, at the corporation of Fredericksburg, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, this 17th day of August, A. D. 1812.

GEO. W. B. SPOONER.

Virginia—Corporation of Fredericksburg, to wit.

I Robert Smith Chew, clerk of the Corporation aforesaid, do hereby certify, that Geo. W. B. Spooner, gent, whose name is subscribed to the above certificate, was at the time of subscribing and still is, a magistrate in the said corporation, and that full faith and credit is, and ought to be given to all his acts and deeds as such.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said corporation, this 18th day of August, 1812, and in the thirty sixth year of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT S. CHEW, C. C. T.

MEETING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

At a numerous meeting of the Citizens of Montgomery County, composed of all political parties, held at Rockville, on the 15th of August, 1812, agreeably to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Late Outrageous Proceedings of the Mob in Baltimore,

Col. RICHARD ANDERSON was unanimously called to the Chair—and ZADOCK LANHAM, appointed Secretary.

When the following persons were appointed a committee to report Resolutions on the subject, to wit:—William Carroll, Colonel Thomas Fletchall, Robert P. Magruder, Major John H. Riggs, Major Wm. Worthington, Abraham Jones and Charles Evans, Esquires—who, after retiring, in a short time returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we live under a government of laws, which, if properly administered, can at all times maintain the peace of society, and afford protection to the rights of the citizen; and whereas, the constituted authorities of Baltimore have suffered a Lawless Mob to rise in their city at different times, and without prevention, to destroy the property of individuals, & at length assail their lives with unheeded circumstances of cruelty and barbarity; and whereas, by these outrageous proceedings a beloved citizen, General JAMES M. LINGAN, has been massacred, and the lives of many more put in extreme jeopardy—therefore,

Resolved, That we view with horror and indignation the lawless proceeding which have been carried on in Baltimore for the last six weeks against the Liberty of the Press, the Security of Person and Property, and every privilege which is assured by the social compact.

Resolved, That we regard the massacre committed upon our fellow citizens, who were placed in the prison of Baltimore for security, under the most solemn oaths and protestations of defence and protection from the civil and military authorities, as in the highest degree derogatory to civilized society, and a blot which cannot be effaced from the character of the community.

Resolved, That by forbearing an interference for so long a period to restore the reign of the laws, and to afford to the citizens that security from injury, which is the direct and most essential end of government, the Executive of this State has justly incurred the censure of all confidence; and our Delegates to the next General Assembly, are hereby re-

quested, if they see proper, to cause a judicial investigation of the charges of lawless apathy, to the end that the lawless may be found appropriate.

Resolved, That Mobs are a free government, which if at all, will immediately spread over the land, to the profligation of the subversion of society; and that we hold ourselves pledged to use every means to prevent them from taking root.

Resolved, That when the authorities, through weakness or to give protection to the right to protect himself is necessary.

Resolved, That the LIBERTY and of the PRESS, ought to be preserved.

Resolved, That the thanks are due to ALEXANDER SON and his heroic companions, for their lives in defence of this rights, this surest safeguard of our constitution, a version of our constitution, a monument of tyranny on its ruin.

Resolved, That we feel the deepest sorrow for the loss of a brave and patriotic fellow-citizen, JAMES M. LINGAN.

Resolved, That the memory of a noble and patriotic father, the honourable and brave revolutionary patriot, who was better than his own life—

Resolved, That in testimony of our esteem for his numerous services to his country, and in commemoration of the great principles which he expired, a MONUMENT be erected to his Memory, and that he be appointed to superintend the descriptions, and to correspond with the committees appointed for the same places.

Resolved, That we recognize the services of Montgomery county on the left arm for the space of one year.

Resolved, That we feel with sentiments of gratitude to Providence, without viewing care those of our injured and that dreadful night, been preserved, amidst the ties to which they were exposed.

Resolved, That Charles Richard Anderson, James Howard, of John, and He be a committee to carry this to effect.

Resolved, That the following be signed by the chairman of the committee, and that the Spirit of '76, Federal Intelligencer, and I read.

RICHD. ANDERSON  
ZADOCK LANHAM, Secy.

ST. MARY'S

At a large meeting of the of all political denominations, on Friday, August, 1812, in Town, for the purpose of public feeling, in relation to the late and savage proceedings in Baltimore, Col. Henry to the chair, and James to the secretary, when the committee, consisting of gentlemen, John Rufus Neale, Athanasius Fe well and William C. ing retired a short time following resolutions, mostly adopted.

We the inhabitants of the county, feeling the most anxious for the preservation of integrity with deep regret and violent proceed Baltimore, deem it our precatory such outrages, principles of all free government to the peace, equity of society, and pressed, leading to the fatal confusion and anarchy.

Resolved Unanimously with detestation and abhorrence upon private property, and every assemblage to peace of society; that the principles which debel revolution, the emblem which, if nurtured, will be the ruin of our liberty.

Resolved unanimously of this meeting, that the State ought to take measures to enforce and constitution; to cause a judicial investigation of the charges of lawless apathy, to the end that the lawless may be found appropriate.

Resolved unanimously that the State ought to take measures to enforce and constitution; to cause a judicial investigation of the charges of lawless apathy, to the end that the lawless may be found appropriate.



plication to judge  
authority to release  
& Graham's, and  
two hours. When  
he, that he had an  
would leave the  
by the mayor  
to leave town as  
uld be no further

afternoon—He left  
radful suspense till  
to suspect that my  
of the preceding  
alled by the gaoler,  
y coat and follow  
clear. The door of  
I followed him to  
h I found a number  
ned some apprehen-  
ated to the gaoler,  
ended on the moment,  
em would be danger-  
the prison would be

through the lobby,  
with the gaoler, and  
through a crowd of  
had collected at the  
at the same time, at  
DTHO SPRIGG.

ricksburg, to wit:  
foie me, a magistrate  
aid, Otho Sprigg, who  
Evangelists that the  
ue.

d, at the corporation  
in the Commonwealth  
17th day of August,

V. B. SPOONER.

of Fredericksburg,  
w, clerk of the Corpora-  
by certify, that Geo.  
whose name is sub-  
certificate, was at the  
still is, a magistrate in  
and that full faith and  
be given to all his acts

hereof, I have hereun-  
my name, and affixed  
the said corporation, this  
August, 1812, and in  
the sixth year of the Com-

T. S. CREW, C. C. F.

MONTGOMERY

NTY.  
ing of the Citizens of  
y, composed of all po-  
at Rockville, on the  
12, agreeably to pub-  
purpose of taking into  
re Outrageous Proceed-

Baltimore,  
DERSON was unanim-  
to the Chair—and  
M, appointed Secretary.  
g persons were appoint-  
ort Resolutions on the  
William Carroll, Colonel  
bert P. Magruder, Ma-  
Major Wm. Worthing-  
es and Charles Evans,  
retiring, in a short time  
d the following Procla-  
which were unanimous-

under a government of  
ly administered, can at  
the peace of society, and  
the rights of the citizen;  
stituted authorities of Bal-  
a Lawless Mob to rise in  
times, and without pre-  
the property of individuals,  
eir lives with unbridled  
belty and barbarity; and  
outrageous proceedings a-  
general JAMES M. LIN-  
affacted, and the lives of  
extreme jeopardy—there-

we view with horror and  
dels proceeding which have  
Baltimore for the last six  
liberty of the Press, the  
and Property, and every  
ffured by the social com-

we regard the massacre  
our fellow citizens, who  
prison of Baltimore for  
most solemn oaths and pro-  
and protection from the  
authorities, as in the high-  
way to civilized society, and  
by the effaced from the char-

by forbearing an inter-  
period to restore the reign  
afford to the citizens that  
try, which is the direct and  
of government, the Exe-  
has justly incurred the  
nce; and our Delegates  
al Assembly, are hereby re-

quested, if they see proper, to promote an ef-  
fectual investigation of the cause of this al-  
arming apathy, to the end that it may be re-  
solved by the constitutional animadversion  
which may be found appropriate.

Resolved, That Mobs are the foes of a  
free government, which if at first disregarded,  
will immediately spread over the body po-  
litical, to the prostration of the laws and the  
subversion of society; and that we will ever  
hold ourselves pledged to use every exertion  
to prevent them from taking root in our land.

Resolved, That when the constituted au-  
thorities, through weakness or corruption, fail  
to give protection to the citizen, he has a  
right to protect himself by armed force, if  
necessary.

Resolved, That the LIBERTY OF SPEECH  
and of the PRESS, ought to be inviolably  
preserved.

Resolved, That the thanks of this assem-  
bly are due to ALEXANDER C. HAN-  
SON and his heroic companions, who with  
unexampled bravery and magnanimity risked  
their lives in defence of this palladium of our  
rights, this surest safeguard against the sub-  
version of our constitution, and the establish-  
ment of tyranny on its ruins.

Resolved, That we feel penetrated with  
the deepest sorrow for the loss of our virtuous,  
brave, and patriotic fellow-citizen and friend,  
Gen. JAMES M. LINGAN, who will ever  
be remembered as the tender husband, the  
indulgent father, the honoured and beloved  
magnanimous patriot, who loved his country  
better than his own life—

Resolved, That in testimony of our love  
and esteem for his numerous virtues, and in  
commemoration of the glorious cause in  
which he expired, a MONUMENT be erected  
to his Memory, and that a committee be  
appointed to superintend the raising of sub-  
scriptions, and to correspond with the com-  
mittees appointed for the same purpose in o-  
ther places.

Resolved, That we recommend to the ci-  
tizens of Montgomery county to wear crape  
on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we feel deeply impressed  
with sentiments of gratitude to that Overrul-  
ling Providence, without whose superintend-  
ing care those of our injured friends who sur-  
vived that dreadful night, could never have  
been preserved, amidst the dangers and cruel-  
ties to which they were exposed.

Resolved, That Charles Gassaway, Col.  
Richard Anderson, James Lackland, Henry  
Howard, of John, and Ezekiah Linthicum,  
be a committee to carry these resolutions in-  
to effect.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions  
be signed by the chairman, and attested by  
the secretary, and that they be published in  
the Spirit of '76, Federal Republican, Na-  
tional Intelligencer, and Frederick-town He-  
rald.

RICHD. ANDERSON, Chairman.  
ZADOK LANHAM, Secretary.

#### ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

At a large meeting of the citizens, composed  
of all political denominations, of Saint-Ma-  
ry's county, on Friday the 7th day of  
August, 1812, convened at Leonard-  
Town, for the purpose of expressing the  
public feeling, in relation to the vio-  
lent and savage proceedings of the Mob in  
Baltimore, Col. Henry Forrester was called  
to the chair, and James Forrester appointed  
secretary, when the chairman appointed a  
committee, consisting of the following gen-  
tlemen, John Rousby Plater, Raphael  
Neale, Athanasius Fenwick, James Hope-  
well and William C. Somervill, who having  
retired a short time, returned with the  
following resolutions, which were unani-  
mously adopted.

We the inhabitants of Saint-Mary's coun-  
ty, feeling the most anxious solicitude for  
the preservation of internal tranquillity, and  
viewing with deep regret the reiterated law-  
less and violent proceedings in the city of  
Baltimore, deem it our bounden duty to de-  
precate such outrages, as destructive of the  
principles of all free government, and vitally  
ruinous to the peace, happiness, and tran-  
quillity of society, and if not in time sup-  
pressed, leading to the worst of evils univer-  
sal confusion and anarchy.

Resolved Unanimously, That we regard  
with detestation and abhorrence every assault  
upon private property, and personal security,  
and every assemblage tending to destroy the  
peace of society; that we recognize in them  
the principles which desolated France during  
her revolution, the embryo of an anarch fiend,  
which, if nurtured, may lead to the extinc-  
tion of our liberties; therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opi-  
nion of this meeting, that the executive of  
this state ought to take immediate and effec-  
tual measures to enforce obedience to the laws  
and constitution; to cause the sacred privi-  
leges and rights of the citizen to be respected; to bring

condign punishment to all  
perpetrators of such violations of the law;  
and to use every constitutional means to pre-  
vent in future similar outrages from whatever  
quarter they may proceed.

Resolved unanimously, That all outrageous  
violations and disregard of law, tend to the  
dissolution of the happy union of these states;  
that we regard the union as the ark of our

political salvation, and that we pledge our  
prompt and cordial co-operation, in carrying  
into effect every measure that may be em-  
braced by the constituted authorities to secure  
its perpetuity.

On motion, ordered, That copies of the  
above resolutions, signed by the chairman and  
secretary, be forwarded to the editors of the  
Federal Republican and Maryland Republi-  
can, for insertion; and that Raphael Neale,  
Athanasius Fenwick, Gerard N. Caulin, James  
Forrester and Henry Gardiner, be a committee  
to forward to the executive of this state a co-  
py of these resolutions.

By order,  
HENRY NEALE, Chairman.  
JAMES FORRESTER, Secretary.

From the Boston Repertory.  
ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL LINGAN.

"Thou hast not fallen by the sword of the mighty;  
Neither was thy blood on the spear of the valiant."  
OSSIAN.

TO the sod where the bones of the Soldier  
are laid,  
Who bared his brave breast to the spear of  
the foe.

Shall approach his fond friends, and, in fable  
array'd,

Pour over his relics the soft plaint of woe.  
And first, see stern HONOR, his eye on the  
ground,

With the tears of affection besprinkle his  
mound!

He mourns, too, to mark how ungrateful  
have proved,

The sons of those Sires, who once his  
loved.

To thy cold mansion, Lingan! next VALOUR  
draws near;

A deep blush of crimson enmantles his face,  
Asham'd of thy fate, he in rage rends his  
spear,

And exclaims, "See what lustre can fac-  
tion debase!"

But fairer than light, a meek, sorrowing form,  
See FREEDOM comes griev'd and with bo-  
som forlorn;

The sad bodings of fear still unite with her  
moan,

That the death of her Lingan presages her  
own!

But avast grief and fear; for lo! yonder  
draws nigh,

The bright car of GLORY—it stops at his  
grave!

Bright seraphs of light bear the Warrior a-  
way,

To realms of felicity worthy the brave.  
Still, Friend of thy Country! thy name shall  
be dear,

Whilst we LIBERTY love, whilst Oppres-  
sion we fear;

Thee Honor shall mourn, Valour, Freedom,  
and Glory,

Whilst free tongues and free presses shall  
teem with thy story!

Gen. JAMES MACUBBIN LINGAN,  
was a native of Maryland, descended from a  
respectable family; and was brought up in a  
store in George-town. At the commence-

ment of the American Revolution he obtained  
a commission in the army—was at the bat-  
tle of Long Island, where the Maryland line  
suffered severely, and was one of those spared  
to aid in the defence of Long Island—He  
escaped the balls of the Hessians who drove  
in the advanced posts of Fort Washington,  
and became prisoner when that fortress sur-  
rendered, and partook of the sufferings which  
followed, as was evinced by the rheumatism  
with which he was severely afflicted as he  
returned to George-town after the close of  
the war.

When the new Constitution went into op-  
eration he was appointed collector of the port  
of George-town by Washington the friend  
of the patriot and soldier. He was well  
known to many of those who served in con-  
gresses from 1800 to 1804, who often partook  
of his hospitable board.

This is a brief account of the man who  
was recently and barbarously murdered by the  
infuriated mob of Baltimore.

Gen. LINGAN was one of the most upright  
of men, and it may justly be said he knew  
no guile. He was emphatically the poor  
man's friend, and was ever ready to aid the  
industrious mechanic. I do not think he  
would have been guilty of a deliberate false-  
hood to amass a fortune, or use deception to  
carry a favorite political point.

He was above the middle size as to height,  
and a stout well proportioned man; in respect  
to personal courage he appeared to know no  
fear. This was evinced in the hour of his  
death, after having received the fatal blow,  
he reached out his hand to one of his com-  
panions, saying "farewell, I am a dying man,  
make your escape, return home and take care  
there."

For several years past he lived retired in  
the country, useful to a numerous family cir-  
cle (much dependent on his council and ma-  
nagement) beloved by his neighbours and re-  
spected by all who knew him. Few men en-  
joyed a larger portion of domestic comfort.

His wife is amiable and accomplished, and  
her time much devoted to the education of  
their children—her loss is great indeed, and so  
is that of their fatherless children; but the  
widow will find support, I trust, and comfort,  
from the ARM that the enraged mob cannot

wither—she has long since chosen the LORD  
as her GOD—JESUS as her Saviour, and I  
hope she will be enabled in this trying afflic-  
tion to lay hold on that precious promise—  
"All things shall work together for good to  
those who love God." Can the leaders of the  
mob and those who manage behind the scene,  
look up to the father of mercies as the can?

FROM THE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.  
Columbian Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Columbian Agricul-  
tural Society held at Georgetown, according to  
adjournment, on Monday the 8th of June  
1812, it was determined that the following  
premiums in plate with suitable devices, be  
given, under the usual regulations and restric-  
tions, at the general meeting of the society,  
to be held on the third Wednesday of No-  
vember next, viz:—

Premium 1.—Forty dollars, for the best  
bull as to form and size, age considered, not  
less than one year, nor more than four gra-  
fles old.

2. Thirty dollars for the best heifer as to  
form and size, age considered, not less than  
one year nor more than three-grafles old.

3. Thirty dollars for the best fat bullock  
or spayed heifer for beef.

4. Thirty dollars for the best yoke of draft  
oxen broke to work single or double.

5. Twenty dollars for the best written ef-  
say on the mode of gearing and working ox-  
en, founded on experiments.

6. Thirty dollars for the best piece of ful-  
led and dressed woolen cloth of any width,  
not less than seven square yards.

7. Fifteen dollars for the second best piece  
of fulled and dressed woolen cloth as above.

8. Twenty dollars for the best piece of  
woolen keyfemere not less than ten yards  
in length.

9. Ten dollars for the second best piece of  
woolen keyfemere as above.

10. Twenty dollars for the best piece of  
cloth, cotton warp filled with wool, to show  
the wool on one side, not less than ten  
yards.

11. Ten dollars for the second best piece of  
cloth cotton warp, filled with wool as a-  
bove.

12. Twenty dollars for the best piece of  
fancy patterns for vests of wool and cotton  
not less than ten yards.

13. Twenty dollars for the best piece of  
flannel, all wool, not less than ten yards.

14. Ten dollars for the second best piece  
of flannel as above.

15. Fifteen dollars for the best piece of  
flannel, part cotton and part wool, not less  
than ten yards.

16. Ten dollars for the best pair of wool-  
en stockings, knit or woven, full size.

17. Twenty dollars for the best pair of fine  
woolen blankets, large size.

18. Ten dollars for the best pair of stout  
coarse blankets, for laborers, full size.

19. Ten dollars for the best coarse woolen  
cloth fulled or otherwise, calculated for la-  
borers, combining warmth, durability, cheap-  
ness of material and manufacture, not less  
than ten yards.

These are the considerations by which  
the quality of the blankets also will be deter-  
mined.

20. Thirty dollars for the best woolen car-  
pets, or carpeting in the piece, containing  
not less than thirty square yards.

By order of the standing committee.  
DAVID WILEY, Sec'y.

From a London paper of June 30.  
MRS. SIDDONS'S RETIREMENT.

COVENT GARDEN. The departure of Mrs.  
Siddons from the stage is an event that most  
sensibly interests every amateur of the art.

She has so long maintained the lustre of the  
genuine drama, that it fills the breast with  
the most sincere regret that she should thus re-  
tire in the fulness of her fame, while her  
powers are undiminished by years, and when  
she sees no rising candidate in any adequate  
degree qualified to supply the place which she  
will leave vacant.

The play with which Mrs. Siddons took  
leave of the public last night was Macbeth.  
Mrs. Siddons, in the dress of the sleep scene,  
came forward and delivered a poetical piece  
(written by Horace Twiss, Esq.) with great  
feeling and effect—The following are the  
concluding lines:—

Judges and Friends! to whom the tragic strain  
Of nature's feeling never spoke in vain,  
Perhaps your hearts, when years have glided  
by,

And past emotions wake a fleeting sigh,  
May think on her, whose lips have pour'd so  
long

The charmed sorrows of your Shakespearian  
song:

On her, who parting to return no more,  
Is now the mourner she but SEEM'D before,  
Herself subdued, resigning the melting spell,  
And breathes, with swelling heart, her long  
her last farewell!

She made her reverences with great emo-  
tion, and then, as the stage to-  
leading her off. The house took  
leave of their favorite with reiterated accla-  
mations.

DEFENCE OF A HOUSE.  
Sometime since the house of captain Tre-  
lithen, at Bath, was entered in a riotous

manner, and himself and his sister abused.—  
The next day he procured arms & ammuni-  
on, and on the following night, when his  
house was attacked, but before it was enter-  
ed, he fired twice, and killed two persons.—  
He was tried and acquitted. [Bost. Pal.]

NEW-YORK, AUG. 20.  
LATEST FROM OUR SQUADRON

The prize-master of the British brig Har-  
mony, [sent into this port by the Yankee] in-  
forms us, that previous to his leaving the  
Yankee they spoke and boarded an American  
vessel, the captain of which informed them  
that he was boarded on the THIRTEENTH  
of JULY by an officer from one of Commo-  
dore Rodgers's Squadron. The boarding offi-  
cer stated that they had captured and destroy-  
ed THIRTY-ONE SAIL OF ENGLISH  
VESSELS during their cruise.

It is stated in a Newport paper that a let-  
ter has been received from an officer on  
board the President, dated July 19, [with-  
out name or place] announcing that the Squad-  
ron had captured and destroyed 160 English ves-  
sels.

The letter also mentions, that a few days  
after leaving port, the Hornet had a brush  
with an English frigate, supposed to be the  
Belvidera.

A letter from New-London, dated on Mon-  
day, says, "A ship has arrived off Montauk  
Point in 32 days from England, waiting or-  
ders."

Died, in this city on Sunday the 16th inst.,  
in the 69th year of his age, Mr. Thomas  
Wilmore—And, on Sunday last, at his  
dwelling on the North side of Severn, Mr.  
Daniel Fowler, formerly an inhabitant of  
this city.

Jonathan Hutton,  
LATE FROM BALTIMORE.

Respectfully makes known that he car-  
ries on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS in  
all its various branches, at the shop for-  
merly occupied by his father in Corn-Hill-  
street, and hopes by unremitting exertion  
to please, and the speedy and well per-  
formance of all work with which he is en-  
trusted, to receive a portion of public pa-  
tronage.

N. B. Orders from the country will be  
punctually attended to, and carriages of  
all kinds mended on the most reasonable  
terms. Half worn carriages will be re-  
ceived in part payment for new ones.

Aug. 27. 3w.  
By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE,  
Esquire, Governor of Maryland,  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Executive of the State  
of Pennsylvania hath lately demanded of the  
Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Tho-  
mas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram,  
as fugitives from justice, alleged to be at  
large in the State of Maryland; and hath  
transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth  
ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Tho-  
mas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram,  
with felony in kidnapping three negroes from  
the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff,  
Richard Bailey and Gabriel Jackson. I have  
therefore issued this my Proclamation, author-  
izing & enjoining it on all civil officers, and o-  
ther citizens of this State, to arrest and commit  
said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John  
Oram and James Oram, to the gaol of the  
county in which they may be found, and to  
give notice thereof to the Governor and Coun-  
cil of this state, in order that the Executive  
of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the  
same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the  
State of Maryland, at the City of  
SEAL: Annapolis, this third day of Au-  
gust, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE.  
By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the above Procla-  
mation be published twice in each week, for  
the space of four weeks in the Maryland Re-  
publican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapo-  
lis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Fed-  
eral Gazette at Baltimore; the Republican  
Gazette at Frederick-town; and the Mary-  
land Herald at Hagerstown, the National In-  
telligencer at Washington, and the Star at  
Easton.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.  
August 13, 1812. 8t.

This is to give Notice,  
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel  
county, hath obtained from the orphans  
court of the county aforesaid, letters of  
administration on the personal estate of  
Nicholas Carroll, Esquire, late of the city  
of Annapolis, deceased. All persons  
having claims against said estate, are re-  
quested to bring them in, legibly authenti-  
cated, and those in any manner indebted  
to the estate to make immediate payment  
to Nicholas Brice, Esquire, of Baltimore,  
whom I have fully authorised to settle the  
business of said estate.

NICHAS. C. CARROLL, Adm'r.  
August 13. 3X



