

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

For the Maryland Gazette.

The outrage committed by the Mob of Baltimore-town on Tuesday last, equals, if it does not transcend, any act of enormity committed during the French revolution. The persons who, with Mr. Hanson, had defended his house against a lawless banditti who had assembled to pull it down, having surrendered themselves to the civil authority, were committed to gaol, and placed under the protection of the law, for the purpose of being tried in the manner the constitution and laws of the State prescribe. The mob, composed chiefly of foreigners, in subversion of the constitution, and violation of the law, and in defiance of the civil and military authority, broke into the prison, dragged out the prisoners, and in the most cruel and savage manner murdered General Langan, an old revolutionary officer, upwards of 70 years old; who in the most humble attitude of prayer implored mercy, and that they would spare him a short time that he might prepare for death. In this posture, while imploring mercy, they refused him time to say, "Lord be merciful to me a sinner." Fractured and bruised in his skull, and mangled in his body, with bludgeons, and an axe. In the same savage and cruel manner they beat, wounded and mangled, General Lee, Murray, Hanson, Winchester, Hullman, Nelson, Thompson, and many others. The citizens of Baltimore chilled with fear, or under the influence of the force of party prejudice, made no effort to rescue the prisoners from the hands of their destroyers. In perpetrating this outrage the mob have subverted the constitution, trampled on the laws and the liberty of the press, set at naught the civil and military authority, and violated the sanctuary of justice. This is an awful crisis. It is incumbent on all Americans of Maryland to unite together as a band of brothers, and rally round their constitution and laws. It is the indispensable duty of the executive, and the magistrates of Baltimore, to make every exertion to have these offenders apprehended and brought to condign punishment. The demand of justice should be heard from every part of the State. The blood of Langan, shed from the earth for justice, and will be heard. The outrage of this day has fixed an indelible stigma on the town of Baltimore. The tooth of time cannot wear it out. It is recorded on the memories of the present race, and will be transmitted, with all its attendant circumstances, from father to son, until the last trump shall summon the living and the dead to appear before the judgment seat of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and then it will appear in all its deformity against those concerned in it, directly or indirectly.

THE FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

From the Spirit of '76.

THE BALTIMORE MOB.

With the voracious spirit of a mob, and its bloodthirsty appetite, our infant Republic has but little knowledge. In whatever light the existence and supreme authority of one in Baltimore may be viewed, its sway over the liberty of the press and freedom of speech in that city is terrible and ominous of what is to be expected. Another, and a far more dreadful narrative which we are about to relate of a horrid scene of this species of oppression on the rights, privileges, and immunities of individuals, than the one which occurred on the 27th ult. will afford but a faint and glimmering idea of the extent to which this kind of civil warfare is carried when once set in motion. The particulars which we have collected, are from gentlemen of the first respectability, who were of the party arrayed against the mob.

Although the public anxiety appears to be much excited to hear all concerning the origin, progress and success of the melancholy proceedings to the last period at which information can be procured from that quarter, yet our time and the limits of our columns compel us to be brief.

Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson of Maryland, had signified his determination to re-establish upon the ruins of the Federal Republican (which had already been demolished by a furious mob) another paper under the same title, and upon carrying his determination into execution, and the re-appearance of his paper last Monday, excited & brought forth

threats of violence upon his life, liberty and property, from the self-same mob which was the engine of demolition to the former establishment, of which he was in part the proprietor.

Here commences the brief detail in question. In consequence of these threats, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Hanson to a few friends, about 30 gentlemen accompanied him to his house with a view to support the liberty of the press, guaranteed to him by the Constitution and Laws of his country. Whilst they were in the house, at an early hour in the evening, the dwelling was surrounded by a lawless banditti and violently assaulted for at least two hours, before any resistance was made by the gentlemen in the House. The mob was frequently requested by Mr. Hanson, and others, to desist or they would be fired upon, but persisting in the attack and having destroyed the whole of the window-glass and sashes, a discharge of musquetry was fired over their heads from the 2d story, with a view of shewing a determination to resist them by force; but finding it had not the effect of dispersing them, and the door being burst open, a discharge was fired at them from the lower story which silenced them for a short time. The attack was again renewed by them, when the party in the House found it necessary for their own preservation to re-commence the fire, which again dispersed them for about an hour, when they returned with a fresh piece and an increase of their force. But (as it is stated) they were unable to discharge the cannon for want of balls of a proper magnitude. Shortly after, Maj. Barney at the head of a troop of horse appeared before the house and took possession of the door; from which time the firing from all parties ceased: He having stated to the mob, in effect, that he was not their political enemy, and would take possession of the house—and looking up to the gentlemen in the house, observed that his intention was to protect their persons and property. The Mayor then entered the room and pledged himself to the gentlemen therein that if they would deliver themselves into the hands of the civil authority that the house and every thing in it should be protected and their persons placed beyond the reach of injury. Those terms, after a considerable time, were acceded to, and the party in the house marched off to jail, under a military guard; and after they had remained there for several hours, the mayor & Judge Nicholson entered their apartment, and gave them further assurances of being protected; and the mayor pledged himself to remain with them during the night, and that the military had been ordered out for their protection. Soon after, however, he departed, and the mob collected about the jail, forced the door, fell upon the gentlemen in confinement, and exercised the most inhuman barbarity upon their persons—so much so as to deprive several of their lives.—During which scene of cruelty and bloodshed, neither the civil nor military authority appeared to fulfil the pledge given by both.—A further detail of these horrible proceedings will be given hereafter, together with the names of the unfortunate gentlemen who lost their lives.

From the National Intelligencer.

DREADFUL COMMOTION.

Within a few-days past, the city of Baltimore has been the theatre of the most distressing scenes this country has witnessed for many years. Our ears, and those of our neighbors have been assailed by rumors, which bring, as usual in such cases, exaggerations of fact, have given rise to the most gloomy apprehensions. Not having before us the materials from which to present an impartial detail of the transactions alluded to, we shall attempt nothing more than a naked statement of facts, as they have come to our knowledge. They are briefly these: On Monday last was refused at Baltimore and Georgetown in this district, at one and the same time, the publication of a newspaper called the "Federal Republican," the printing office of which had been demolished by a mob about a month ago. In the house whence the paper issued, had been previously deposited, in open day, many muskets and much ammunition, with other warlike weapons; and a party assembled in the house, for an account of whole intentions and general description we refer our readers to the following extract from the Federal Republican issued at Georgetown on Wednesday morning:

"Means had been previously accumulated and plans devised for fortifying and defending the house, which was maintained by a band of selected heroes, who volunteered from different parts of the State and the city, and were commanded by officers of the first distinction who had rendered eminent services in the war of our revolution. Accordingly, the defence was as much marked by gallantry and skill, as by humanity and forbearance."

Whether it was that this re-publication of this paper conveyed fresh matter of offence to those who first took umbrage at it; whether an association of the people had sworn the extermination of this print; or whether their indignation was principally roused by the garrisoning of an armed citadel in the midst of their city, we cannot say. But on the even-

ing, a body of people collected around the house, (wherein one of the Editors the other remaining, as we understand, at Georgetown, had taken up his residence,) in a tumultuous manner, the mob being chiefly of boys at first but increasing as the scene acquired greater interest. The persons in the interior of the house, after warning the assailants (as they state them to have been, but as others deny) saying that mere curiosity drew them together) fired upon them; killed one person (Dr. Gale, the Electrician) and wounded from 20 to 30 some dangerously. The populace, it is said, then retired, but thirsting with a desire to revenge the death of the unarmed persons whom design or curiosity had first assembled, returned to the attack with a piece of artillery. Before however, this could be brought to bear on the garrison of the house, the persons who composed it, under the persuasion of the civil authority, surrendered themselves and were marched to the jail as a place of security, under the protection of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the place, who could scarcely save them from the rage of the people, so much had they been infuriated by the sight of their dying and wounded fellow-citizens. These persons having been lodged in jail, it was hoped that the tumult had subsided. But no; the most dreadful scene was yet to come. The mob re-assembled in great numbers, and well prepared with instruments for the purpose, broke open the jail, rushed into the apartment where the prisoners were confined, and with clubs and other weapons assailed them, killed one person (Gen. Langan of this neighbourhood) and dangerously wounded several, of whom it is reported that one (Gen. Harry Lee, of Virginia) has since died of his wounds. Some of those who were in confinement escaped unhurt, and others slightly wounded, and have gone from Baltimore, some of them having passed through this city.

We have stated facts, as far as we have been able to collect them, impartially—Whenever an authentic detailed statement shall appear, we shall publish it.

Such a scene of violence, we believe, is unprecedented in the annals of the Republic. Long may it be before we witness its repetition!

The excellent Charge of his honor De Witt Clinton, Mayor of New-York, to the Grand Jury of that city, contains sentiments worthy of a dignified and independent Magistrate, and ought to cover with shame and confusion, the licentious sentiments, nay, the direct incitations to violence and outrage, which disgrace the administration papers as well at Washington, as elsewhere. Society has no object more worthy of regard or veneration, than a civil magistrate asserting the authority of the Laws with dignity, resolution and effect, when the minions and tools of power are attempting to establish Tyranny by intimidation and menace.

[Portsmouth Oracle.]

Extract of a letter from Urbana, Ohio, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated July 18.

"Mr. Fowler, who is immediately from Detroit, informs us that the army of gen. Hull met with a friendly reception from the Canadians at Sandwich; fifty of their militia joined our army on Sunday last; our troops manifest a friendly disposition to all who continue at their places of residence. Mr. Fowler met with an Indian near Detroit on Sunday, who informed him that the British had sent their women and children from Malden to the eastward; that they expected our army to march to Malden immediately; that 700 English and 300 Indians would meet them at the end of the Long Bridge to give them a fight. An express was immediately despatched to gen. Hull, communicating their intentions. The Long Bridge is over a deep and miry creek. By marching about 3 miles higher up, the army will be able to wade the creek." [American.]

Arrived, at Baltimore, the British brig Lamphrey, from Jamaica for Halifax, with rum and sugar—prize to the Essex frigate—she had captured a transport with 150 soldiers on board bound to Halifax, from Jamaica, and ransomed her, disarming the troops and taking their parole.

Extract of a letter dated Newport, (R. I.) Sunday evening July 26.

"The information which I have to communicate may be somewhat interesting to your readers. This afternoon there arrived at this place, the brig Dispatch of New-Haven, which had been taken by the British fleet now on the coast, and was suffered to