

...communication with him myself...  
indeed I learn from his paper, that he has  
been up to his own apprehensions of the  
influence of certain moderates. Until the Fed-  
erative revives, we have no press in Maryland,  
and grant it a speedy, permanent and honor-  
able resurrection.

Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq.  
Rockville, Montgomery.

Cumberland, July 19th, 1812.

Dear Sir—Your note of the 15th inst. con-  
cerning my brother, was delivered by him  
me, on my arrival here last evening. I am  
sincerely so, that I was not apprised of  
it. Hanson's plan of taking possession of a  
house in Baltimore, in order to re-establish the  
Republican again at so short a day as  
Monday week, that is to-morrow week,  
is now from home since Thursday morning  
and cannot possibly reach there again until  
Saturday night, on account of business that is  
so urgent to neglect. I also feel much im-  
posed on account of a cold and headache,  
but rest assured I will hurry home with all  
possible speed, and if it is possible I will join  
the gallant spirits, going on the noble ex-  
pedition; perhaps the most so since the revolu-  
tionary war. Time hardly ever was so pre-  
cious with me. I have at this time several  
contracts respecting cattle on hand, that must  
be complied with, some of them one hundred  
miles beyond me: And I yesterday received  
2000 here for the purpose of making the  
necessary payment next week, or I shall per-  
haps, lose my credit and the cattle in the bar-  
tain.

But it may be possible for me to get some  
time to do the business for me. The most dif-  
ficult part is the cattle I have not seen and  
valued; and who to get that is a competent  
judge, I cannot as yet think of. My friend,  
you now see some of the difficulties under  
which I labor—more, and of a very serious  
nature, I could detail, but it is unnecessary.  
I repeat that if it is possible I will with heart  
and soul join the band; nothing in this world  
present would afford me more real pleasure  
than to assist in the noble undertaking. So-  
berness and great caution will be necessary un-  
til the party are actually in possession of the  
house. In the first place, there ought (ac-  
cording to the size of the house) to be a full  
quantity of gallant men to defend it at every  
door, window, &c. muskets with the bayonets  
and a plenty of good pistols, with a large store  
of ammunition. Let there be a plenty of  
lockport provided for close work, and when  
they reach closer still, (which will never be,  
believe, but it is always best to be well pre-  
pared) I would advise that a store of tom-  
awks or hatchets, with dirks for every man,  
be provided. If we are thus prepared, and  
they can neither fire the house or starve us out,  
the garrison will never be under the necessity  
of a surrender. I have thus thrown my ideas  
together in great haste; should they do so  
good, they will not injure. Too much cau-  
tion cannot be made use of. I repeat again,  
it is possible I will be with you in time;  
but should it not be in my power, I hope I  
shall stand excused. I hope there will be no  
want of young soldiers, and those command-  
ed by such men as Lingan and Anderson can-  
not fail of success.

In haste I am yours sincerely,  
JOHN LYNN.

P. S.—Lathing hatchets would be a good  
substitute for tomahawks, if they cannot be  
ac.

John Hanson Thomas, Esq.  
Frederick-Town.

Dear Hanson—The enclosed letter from  
Mr. Lynn was brought to me last evening—  
I notwithstanding what I wrote to you by the  
last mail I had still entertained a faint hope,  
which I would not express, that I might be  
able to join you, or meet the party on the  
road to Baltimore.

But I cannot express the solicitude I feel in  
your enterprise, and the regret, the mortifica-  
tion, in not being able to assist in it. I have  
full confidence in your conduct and courage.  
You will act advisedly, and take care, should  
it become necessary, not to use force, that is  
so deadly force, until the attempts of the ad-  
versaries will justify you in the eye of the law;  
or I wish your triumph in case of a resort to  
extremities to be certain and complete, so that  
you shall be sustained in any event by the  
laws of the land, as well as the principles of  
honour.

Yours very affectionately,  
J. H. THOMAS.

Post-mark—"Frederick-town, Md. 24th  
July.

[To be concluded.]

**United States Loan.**  
**LAST NOTICE.**  
Treasury Department, Aug. 3, 1812.  
Notice is hereby given, that subscrip-  
tions to the loan of eleven millions of dol-  
lars for the use of the United States, will  
be received at Baltimore at the Bank of  
Baltimore, and at the Commercial and  
Farmers Bank, until the 15th instant in-  
clusively, after which day the books will  
be definitively closed.  
ALBERT GALLATIN,  
Secretary of the 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  
trailed any thing, cleansed from their sins,  
rest in peace. Their bodies have been depo-  
sited in the peaceful mansions of the dead.  
General Lee the distinguished and enterpris-  
ing partisan, who commanded the cavalry dur-  
ing the revolutionary war, encountered every  
danger, and endured every hardship, in  
defence of his country—General Lee, the ce-  
lebrated orator, who, selected by the united  
voice of his country, delivered the funeral  
oration over the body of the great, the illus-  
trious 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 or-  
phan, 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  
iron hearts of a ruthless mob, who know no  
pity. These two great revolutionary officers,  
who fought and bled to establish the indepen-  
dence of America, were slain in the asylum  
of justice. Abner fell by the hands of vio-  
lence and treachery—so fell Lingan and Lee.

Job by artifice prevailed on Abner to re-  
turn 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 assur-  
ance of sure protection from the violence of  
the mob, who, during the night of the same  
day, broke into the garb, murdered some 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. On Maryland! how  
art thou fallen and degraded! The decla-  
ration 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 condemn-  
ed 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 pas-  
sion may prompt, or the suggestions of de-  
praved 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 opin-  
ion 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 warrant.  
All such investigations should be conducted  
with candour, decorum, and manly firmness.  
The liberty of the press is the grand palli-  
um of the rights enjoyed under our free re-  
public, 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 publish 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, depre-  
cated by the honest and good men of both  
parties. The establishing a press, and pub-  
lishing 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 Eng-  
lish models to please federal customers, or for  
any other whimsical or absurd 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 brand-  
ed with the odium and reprobation of the do-  
minant party, when they were in the minority.

Let those blush and take shame to them-  
selves who advocate mobs, excuse or palliate  
their conduct.

All genuine republicans, all good and hon-  
est men of all parties, should unite in the  
suppression of mobs, the enemies of the con-  
stitution 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 dis-  
guise, whose diabolical designs shun the light.  
Like a torrent in its fury, it demolishes the  
foundations 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 accord-  
ing 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 sub-  
mitted 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 attach-  
ments 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 circum-  
stances 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 oppres-  
sed 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 excite-  
d in a cause, in which it was our pride  
to assert we had set the glorious exam-  
ple in the revolution which established Amer-  
ican independence; but it is now many years  
since the illusion has passed. It is true that  
with much patience and forbearance we ex-  
cused the first errors, and palliated the first  
crimes of this people, and with heart felt re-  
luctance withdrew, step after step, our confi-  
dence, 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 for our hearts, and planting in their  
stead universal horror and disgust at the per-  
petrators, and pity for the victims. It was  
no longer necessary for France to extend in-  
sult and injuries to America in order to alie-  
nate 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 injus-  
tice, that it is time she were settling  
the account. But it is not impossible to con-  
ceive 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 can-  
not be quiet and passive under British injuries  
must be guilty of French influence, must  
certainly have been inoculated with this pes-  
tilential "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 attrib-  
ute this motive to distinction between the  
government party and their accusers indis-  
criminately—the best men are liable to decepti-  
on—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 re-  
gard each other wherever they are allowed to  
exist: and we shall not be at a loss to disco-  
ver the means by which these really "dang-  
erous" these "lamentable" ideas are nursed  
and propagated, when we look around, ob-  
serve and reflect one moment.—The amnesty  
granted to the refugees of last war, re-  
ceived again and incorporated into the bosom  
of the country after their traitorous exer-  
tions to enslave it, some of whom have  
been high on the ladder of federal distinction:  
the various ramifications which bind com-  
mercial agents down through every city in the  
union by "our houses" of London, Liver-  
pool and Birmingham, with chains of inter-  
est, 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  
dispute 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 swell-  
ed 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 ju-  
stice with which they have pointed out the "dang-  
ers of the crisis;" and I am justified by the  
same occasion which they plead, in asserting  
my firm belief that we have most to appre-  
hend, 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  
dissaffection and suspicion, unnerve the en-  
ergies of the nation, detach the affections of  
the people, and dilute 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 pre-  
judice. In his zeal to colour the enormities  
of France, and the want of civility of her recent  
conduct, he would appear to have consider-  
ed that nation as the only dangerous, the only  
wicked and deceitful people in the world;  
and seems anxious to arouse all our apprehen-  
sions 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 a broad  
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 us-  
urpation, 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 unprin-  
ciple designs of ambitious men, conspiring  
factions and disorganizing measures, that pro-  
duce the other.—The fair and free exercise  
of suffrage must guard against the first, and  
a virtuously manly adherence to the govern-  
ment 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 an-  
other 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 an-  
archy or of tyranny! What is the soul and  
substance of republican virtue? It is to con-  
form to the legitimate will of the majority  
within its constitutional boundaries; surpass  
this limit and the character of citizen is lost  
in the name of tyrant or of subject—charac-  
ters which the American people should be in-  
structed 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 man-  
kind, or the insinuating pretensions of upstart  
nobility, under the new name of  
"friends of order," that are so anxious to save  
the people from the dangers and inconveni-  
encies 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 Europe are  
scarcely less to be pitied for their flagrant ab-  
use of its every principle.—The history of  
the union of church and state is the only pre-  
lude to French atheism—remember the civil  
laws that makes pontiffs arbiters of soul and  
conceive the inquisition—the Bastille—the pris-  
ons of Magdeburgh, observe even England  
vending church appointments—making bi-  
shops of infant princes and profligate dukes,  
shops of the holy concerns of religion!—  
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, al-  
though 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 Nor-  
folk, a detachment of U. S. troops, part of  
the 5th regiment, consisting of about 120  
men. Col. Beall, it is said, with his reg-  
iment, 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 Di-  
rectors 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. Mafon.  
Allegany—William M'Mahon.  
Baltimore—Samuel Moale.  
Harford—Henry Dorley.

- Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick:  
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 e-  
lected Directors of the Branch of the Far-  
mer's Bank of Maryland at Easton.

- For Easton and Talbot county,  
Nicholas Hamilton,  
Lambert W. Spencer,  
Robert H. Goldsborough,  
John Goldsborough,  
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. Willon.  
Worcester—E. K. Willon.

The Boston Yankee says, "We are in-  
formed that a British cartel has arrived at Sa-  
lem, bringing an official account of the re-  
peal 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, 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 ninth  
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  
other 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, legally 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 authorized to settle the  
business of said estate.  
NICHOLS C. CARROLL, Admr.  
August 13, 1812.