

John Brown, Seaman,  
James Read, do.  
Galeb Smith, do.  
James Ashford, do.

#### WOUNDED.

Chs. Morris, first lieut. dangerously.  
John C. Aylwin, Master, slightly.  
Richard Dunn, seaman, dangerously.  
Geo. Reynolds, ordy seaman, do.  
Daniel Lewis, do. do.  
Owen Taylor, do. do.  
Francis Mullen, Marine, slightly.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Killed—One lieut. of marines, and six seamen—Total killed, 7.  
Wounded—Two officers, four seamen and one marine—Total wounded, 7.  
Total killed and wounded, 14.  
U. S. Frigate Constitution, August 21, 1812.  
ISAAC HULL, Captain.  
J. T. CHEW, Purser.

Here follows a list of killed, wounded and missing, of the *Guerriere*, amounting to 15 killed, 62 wounded, and 24 missing.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1812.

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.

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.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esq. of Anne-Arundel county, at the earnest request of a large number of the *Democratic Republicans*, of that county, has determined to stand as an elector for President and Vice-President in conjunction with M. LEMUEL TAYLOR of this city, and will if elected vote for *Dewitt Clinton* as President of the U. States.

[Whig.]

#### From the Whig of September 7.

We are requested to state, that DOR THOMAS LOVE, will be supported as Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States for Baltimore county; and pledges himself, if elected, to vote for *Dewitt Clinton* of N. York as President.

#### From the Maryland Gazette.

To the serious and contemplative mind the situation of America presents a wide field for speculation. On which ever side we look, awfully interesting subjects press on our attention, and claim a portion of our consideration. In despair of the future we seek relief in retrospection. It is indeed only in the past we can find a bright spot on which the mind, distracted with forebodings, can repose. The early part of our history opened the brightest prospects, and recorded the happiest events. An infant people rising in their strength to vindicate their insulted rights, and nobly triumphing over superior force; and after their struggle ended in the establishment of their liberties, quietly and voluntarily settling down into the peaceful occupations of domestic life, gave the most flattering presages of great national prosperity. But alas! Scarce thirty years have elapsed, and our glorious fabric totters to its base. Rapid strides are making towards the demolition of our free government. History, ancient or modern, furnishes no example of a republic growing in so short a time to the consequence which ours has attained, and none of its rapid declension. The causes it is our duty and interest to explore, and fortunately they are not beyond the reach of discovery. The American people need not be told that it is the result of a bad administration of their affairs. Every man learns this lesson from his sufferings. How grievous are the consequences we all feel, but how far they may extend, or how long last, we are "a wary of conjecture." They are at least formidable enough to alarm a man of prudence, and disgraceful enough to afflict a man of spirit.

To express our sentiments as to the conduct of those who administer the government of our country, is our fundamental right. A right the exercise of which is vitally important to the purity and preservation of our free constitution. Any violence then to this right, is a daring insult to our laws, and a

bold encroachment on our liberties. The dawning of such an attempt should meet resistance from every patriot, as waging war against his freedom. The press by whose agency those opinions are expressed, and by whose vigilance rulers are coerced within the line of duty, is intimately connected with the duration of a free government. So long, indeed, as the liberty of the press is unfettered, and its integrity uncorrupted, the rights of the people are in no danger from domestic faction or foreign ambition. Its existence is an evidence of virtue in the people; and that virtue will prove their bulwark. To accomplish the downfall of a nation then, it is essential that its guardian should be destroyed; and accordingly the history of all former governments shews, that the first attack is made on the press—when that is destroyed, the nation is left without illumination or concert; and then its remaining energies will be wasted in ill-directed and unavailing efforts to be free, till it sinks, exhausted and worn out in the struggle, in one common grave with the liberty of the press. It is only through the medium of the press, that information as to the proceedings of government is communicated to the people—it is their monitor and teacher, as well as guardian and friend. In no way do the people exert a controul of their rulers, but by the ministry of the press; for in no other manner can their measures be so well canvassed. It is essential then that the press should be independent, and any attempt to impair that independency, should be punished as an act of hostility to our liberties. In vain do we look for correct information as to governmental proceedings from governmental papers. We listen to partial advocates, whose affections or necessities impel them to gloss over all the acts of their patrons. Some, from persuading others, become convinced themselves, and from being scarcely serious, are at length by the heats of opposition, kindled into enthusiasm; others are swayed by the permanent pressure of their situation, by the controul of a hard and inexorable necessity, and cannot relax or relent without becoming the victims of their own honesty or contrition. There are not the men who will exercise a vigilant controul over the conduct of rulers, and expose with firmness and impartiality their wicked or foolish acts to public inspection. It is not by them, that offenders will be drawn before the august tribunal of public scrutiny, and there be made to resign a trust which they have abused. The people must have presses devoted to their interests, as well as those in power; and a brave and generous people will never suffer such presses to be destroyed by violence, or their conductors sacrificed with impunity. They will learn to appreciate the character of that administration whose safety conflicts in their destruction. The people will be on their guard against the arts of those who are labouring to render their friends suspected. The chord of union should be drawn still closer as it is attempted to be funded.

To the vigilance and fidelity of the press the people are indebted for their safety, and in the gratitude of the people the press should find protection. *Una salus amobus erit, commune periculum*. In union they find safety; in division they have to apprehend ruin. Let the nation then rally round the liberty of the press as the dearest of their privileges, as the very safeguard of all their rights—Let not the rude hand of violence offer it injury, or the spirit of corruption poison its morality. In private defamation let it never be tolerated—in wicked or wanton aspersions of a good administration, let it never be encouraged—But in the exercise of its duty—in animadversions on public men and public measures, let it receive our support and countenance. Let us try to restore the press to its legitimate object, and render it effectual to its destined end. Let it be made the vehicle of truth and of sound knowledge—Let it be the active minister for engaging the passions of the people in favour of any honourable enterprise, and of calling into action the energies of the nation—Let it be capable of calling "from the plough the ploughman, from the closet the scholar, and from the haunts of conviviality the man of pleasure" to fight the battles of their country. It should be made the thermometer whereby the degree of popularity of any measure might be ascertained—the organ of public opinion—the medium of praise or blame as to the conduct of our rulers.

The liberty of the press then, it is evident, must find friends and supporters in all men who are not enemies to order and government, freedom and morality. And the late violent attack on it in this state, cannot but fill the mind of every reasonable man with the fear of an approaching despotism, and leave no hope to the people of preserving themselves and their children, but in a common confederacy for the common safety. The tameness of government under such aggravated violations of law, and such daring invasions of private rights, and in many cases, their open countenance and encouragement of it, justify the most melancholy apprehensions, and call for the exercise of all the talents, energy and patriotism, which are to be found in the American people. We have seen the few presses of our country attacked—One effectually put down, and another preserved from a similar fate only by the zeal, courage and disinterested-

ness of its editors. "At such a crisis, no honest man will remain silent or inactive. However distinguished by talents, education, or fortune, in the rights of freedom we are all equal. As we are Americans, we are all equal. The meanest man among us has an interest equal to the greatest, in the laws and constitution of this country, and is equally called upon to make a generous contribution in support of them; whether it be the heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, or the hand to execute. It is a common cause in which we are all interested; in which we should all be engaged. The man who defects it at this alarming crisis, is an enemy to his country. The time is come when the body of the "American" people must assert their own cause—must "pluck from the deep, the drowned honour of their country"—must work out its political salvation.

PHILO PATRIDOS.

#### For the Maryland Gazette.

#### FROM THE CHRONICLES.

1. Now it came to pass, in the days of James, a man who ruled over the American people, that there was great distress and tribulation in the land.
2. His wicked and foolish reign had bro't down upon the people many sore afflictions, and they were driven nigh unto ruin.
3. The ships of merchants, which were wont to sail upon the mighty deep; and return laden with the riches of foreign climes, were shut up in havens, and their rich cargoes confiscated to replenish the empty coffers of the nation.
4. The fruits of the earth which husbandmen had toiled to rear, were left to perish on their hands, because they were forbidden to take them to their accustomed markets.
5. Many who were wont to go down to the sea, and do business upon the great waters, were recalled and left to roam as vagabonds upon the land without the means of subsistence.
6. Their wives and children steeped to the lips in poverty, were compelled to the unpleasant task of craving alms at the cold hands of charity, while the unfortunate husband had nothing to offer them but his sobs and tears.
7. Thus were blighted the fondest hopes of industry, and the labourer left but the liberty to brood in silence over his losses and misfortunes.
8. If prompted by sufferings to repine, or reprobate the conduct of the administration which had reduced him to distress, he run the risk of being stigmatized by the tools and minions of James, as an enemy to his country.
9. Moreover, the revenue was squandered upon spies to gratify the foolish whims of an infatuated ruler, and in this way the treasury was drained, even unto the last farthing.
10. Now, when all these things were taken seriously into consideration, the voices of thousands were raised against him, and the anger of the people waxed exceedingly hot.
11. They saw destruction awaited them, disgrace attended them wherever they journeyed, and that their character had sunk in the eyes of other nations.
12. They held frequent consultations respecting the measures proper to be pursued, and wept bitterly at the calamities which were brought upon them.
13. They had now no doubt but the judgments of an offended heaven had overtaken them, and that God in his displeasure only laughed at their calamity, and mocked at their fears.
14. Although they did fast and pray, yet were not their sorrows mitigated, but misfortune seemed to attend their every act.
15. Their armies were cut off, and their defenceless men, women and children butchered by savages, who prowled the desarts by night.
16. They saw many of their soldiers, destitute of blankets to cover them, or even tents to shelter them from the unwholesome damps of the evening.
17. They did verily believe, that all those afflictions flowed from the folly of their rulers, and they were very desirous to change them.
18. Accordingly a man of the east, whose name was De Witt, very skillful in the affairs of government, was recommended to fill the office of chief magistrate, which chagrined many of the friends of James.
19. Yea, so sorely were they displeased, that they gave themselves up to many abominations, and seemed to thirst after the blood of those who opposed them.
20. They reviled them oft, in every place, and some they put to excruciating tortures, and some to death.
21. This opened the eyes of many who before had been blinded, and they seemed to shudder when they found they had been leagued with assassins.
22. Why, cried they, have we not before been swallowed as were Dathan and Abiram? surely we must have been spared for sevenfold vengeance!
23. But we earnestly repent of our transgressions, regret that we have been deceived, and beg forgiveness.
24. We will hereafter show favour to those competent to rule over us, and never more trust the helm of government to men unable to guide it.

25. We now see we have been misled, that we have been falling over a broken sea with an unskillful pilot, but soon, very soon, shall reparation be made for past follies.

26. This acknowledgment displeased many of these children of democracy; so much so, that they were extremely wroth, and vent all their malice against these regenerate sons of men.

27. They beset them at home and abroad, by day and by night; and their *Chronicles* and *Gazettes* teemed with scandalous and abusive paragraphs against them.

28. All this, however, did not provoke them to violence, but they were pained by the mere effusions of a frantic brain, as the dregs of a very corrupted mind.

29. Nevertheless the people were disposed to favour De Witt, because they verily thought he saw their condition and would restore prosperity again in the land.

30. He saw they were oppressed from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and it took strong hold on his mind.

31. Call to mind the scenes of former times, when the olive branch waved over the country; when the land flowed with milk and honey; when the implements of war were converted to plough-shares and pruning hooks, and each one sat under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to disturb or make afraid.

32. These were days of happiness; but the recollection serves now only to distress; other men have arisen to fill the places of our fathers, and have forgotten the arm which delivered them from bondage.

33. They have disregarded the precepts of their deliverer, and butchered his disciples.

34. The land has been defiled with their iniquity, and the blood of innocence cries aloud for vengeance.

35. "Woe unto that nation whose king is a child!"

#### COMMUNICATED.

Died, on Tuesday September 1st, at Mulberry Grove, Charles county, ROBERT FERGUSON, sen. Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of that county.

Mr. Ferguson was a native of Scotland, where he received a liberal and useful education. He had scarce emerged from the controul of his tutor, when he turned his attention to America, as a suitable theatre for the enterprise and activity of his genius. Accordingly he renounced the strong ties of country and friends, and embarked for America. Here he was led by the geographical situation of the country, the adventurous and hardy temper of the people, and his own corresponding disposition, to pursue the speculations of commerce. Having thus made choice of a profession, he prosecuted it with all that patient industry and unrelenting perseverance, so characteristic of his countrymen, until the American revolution swallowed up all private interests in one general concern. This was the period of trial—this the time to shew men's preference for their adopted country. At this time, then, we see our young adventurer lose all recollection of Scotland, that gave him a birth-place, in gratitude to America which afforded him an asylum and a sphere of action. Mr. Ferguson was the friend of America, and the advocate of her rights. He risked his rising fortunes in the same bottom with her liberties, and determined to rise or fall with her. At the close of that ever memorable struggle, which gave a character to this New World, Mr. Ferguson resumed his original occupation, which he pursued until the operations of his industry were crowned with affluence. He then sought the shades of retirement, in the bosom of a people who knew and revered his worth. In privacy he was no less useful than he had been when engaged in a more active intercourse with the world. The friend of justice, he watched with paternal care over the rights of the fatherless, and with scrupulous exactitude fulfilled the duties attached to the office of Chief Judge of the Orphans Court. To this interesting station he was appointed many years since, and there lives not one who can charge him with "slumbering on his post!"—On the contrary, many, with grateful recollection, can testify, that they have abundant cause to embalm his memory in their affections. From none did he withhold their due, whilst to many he imparted his bounty. In the relations of husband and master, of neighbour and friend, he was alike exemplary—alike honest, faithful and true.

But perhaps in no character is he more to be admired, or in none is his loss more to be lamented, than in that of citizen. His example was a model worthy of imitation to the growing generation. Cool, but zealous; mild but determined; he lived and died a true disciple of WASHINGTON. The whole tenour of his conduct was his recommendation to favour—his evidence of patriotism.

His love of country shewed itself in the acts of his life—he was honest, sincere, industrious, sober, discreet, and public-spirited. It did not evaporate in the fumes of profession, or the idle blusterings of a grog-shop politician. It was a substance and not a shadow—it was a virtue and not the affectation of it. Seventy years had not shed their snows on his locks in vain—they had brought with them a rich experience—they had taught him how to discriminate between realities and shades—between truth and artifice. They had taught

him that experimental was better than theoretic perfection. He therefore suffered to preach, whilst he practised what was Social duty, and practical honour, we lessons of his youth, and the practice of subsequent life.

A consciousness of these, armed him with fortitude to meet the most solemn dispensation of Providence—a final separation from all we hold dear on earth. His face, like that of every virtuous man, shone on a retiring world. He sunk into rest as the great orb of day below the horizon, with majesty and effulgence.

#### From the Freeman's Journal of Sept.

U. STATES FRIGATE ESSEX.  
Mr. Saunders a pilot arrived here on pilot boat Louisiana, from the Capes, and account that the U. S. frigate *Essex*, Captain Porter, came into the Delaware Bay on the 1st inst, from a successful cruise of 70 days on the Banks of Newfoundland, capturing the British sloop of war *Alert*, rates 16 guns, (18 pound carronades) 130 men, having been sent out expressly for the purpose of capturing the *Hornet*. The action was very short, the *Alert* poured broadside into the *Essex*, who gave her a return a discharge from her quarter guns and a volley of small arms, where *Alert* struck her colors. The *Alert* had ten or eight wounded. Not one hundred board the *Essex*. The *Essex* had the *Alert* in tow for several days, when the *Essex* manned, and sent her to St. John's (Newfoundland) as a cartel, with prisoners. The *Essex* captured the *Alert* a British transports which was rammed, burnt two brigs and captured merchant ships in which he put prizes, and crews, and ordered them for the crew of the *Essex* are remarkably fit, but one man having died with sickness. Mr. Saunders left the *Essex* at anchor Tuesday evening, having come up with the officers, (Lieut. Gamble of the *Essex*, and the Purser) whom he lauded for their gallantry. On Wednesday morning Mr. Saunders saw the *Essex* getting under way for the purpose of coming up to Chester, where it is most likely to be to-night or to-morrow morning.

#### From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Another wreath is added to the laurels of our gallant navy, by the successful capture and safe return of the frigate *Essex*, Captain Porter. She entered the Capes of Delaware on Tuesday afternoon.—An officer belonging to her came up to town this morning. We understand she has made several captures; and that she is the British sloop of war *Alert*, rates 18 pound carronades.

The *Essex* was disguised as a merchantman, (she is a very small frigate,) with few of her men on deck, and in her rig when the *Alert* came and made the attack. The ports of the *Essex* immediately flew open, and her gallant crew returned the attack with such vigour and effect, that the *Alert* struck to the American commander.

The *Essex* intended making New York a few days since she desired two British ships of war, and presumed them to be in pursuit, she dodged into Delaware. We are happy to add, that the whole of the officers and crew are in perfect health and spirits.

#### From a New-York paper.

#### HONOUR TO THE BRAVE.

At a meeting of the Common Council yesterday, the following resolution, brought forward by Mr. Lawrence, and seconded by Alderman Buckmaster, unanimously passed the Board.

"The Common Council of the city of New-York, considering a naval establishment important to the protection of our country, and viewing the recent capture of the British frigate *Guerriere* by the American frigate *Essex*, as not only illustrating the advantages of a navy, but as reflecting the brightest honour on the intrepidity and skill of Captain Hull, his officers and crew, esteem it their duty as the municipal government of a great commercial city, to express their sentiments on this occasion, and to present thanks to the citizens of New-York to the officers and seamen who achieved the splendid victory.

Resolved, That the freedom of the city be presented to Capt. Hull in a gold watch with an appropriate inscription, and that the mayor be requested to forward the same, with a copy of this resolution to the several officers and seamen who achieved the splendid victory.

From the Federal Republican.

Our opinion is requested upon the following points: X  
I. Whether Mr. Hanson and his friends, under the circumstances in which they were themselves in Baltimore on the 27th of Sept. were justifiable in law in repelling force the attack made upon them, and in using the assailants upon the ground of self defence.

II. Whether the presentment against Hanson for man-slaughter, and the indictment which will be found on it, can discharge him in law for a seat in Congress.

On the first point we hold it to be clear that Mr. Hanson had a complete right to exercise in Baltimore the business