

guilty; the attorney-general of Maryland declared his belief that no convicted offenders could be had; and still for a suggestion on the record that the case be transmitted to another county. An attempt of the most blood-thirsty ensued; a choleric apprehension is now entertained, and had nothing there to fear from the office of the state.

The committee further find, that the ordinary which the magistrates are invested for the peace of the city, was in no respect as stated by your committee, called that the constables are corrupt, and exercise influence over the magistracy, that Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol conducted in a manner inconsistent with due to a tribunal invested with such ex-

The committee find, that during the morning of the eighth of July, John Montgomery, Esq., ordered to prevent the firing of the cannon at the house, make use of every exertion, entered great danger, and that during the frequent meetings of the most recalcitrant citizens of both parties were convened, in order to concert some plan of insurrection, to insure the peace of the city, and which resulted only in recommendations to the forbear, and recommending a proclamation by the magistracy, calling on the citizens to be vigilant in the preservation of

The committee have presented to your consideration and extent of the late riots—They submit to you an expression of their opinion upon a dispassionate examination of the same, "as to the conduct of the Civil and Military officers in relation thereto." It is the opinion of the committee, that during all the agitations convulsed the city of Baltimore, Edmondson, Esquire, did every thing which could be expected of him as a private citizen; but they regret, that, as Mayor, charged with the duty of the quiet of the city, his forbearance and disposition to resort to the ordinary coercion, with which he was invested, turbulent and wicked, was so distinct to encourage a belief that he connived at the popular excesses.

That he was the most reprehensible indiscretion, when the refractory militia intemperate and the Federal Republican, the inevitable result was to sanction and excite, by his character, the popular excesses against the military and his political friends, a proposition, the object of which was the triumph of the illegal combinations of the mob, and a want of resistably inducing a belief of his unfitness for the station which he filled. That his course was, united with the wicked inertness of the magistracy, and deplorable corruption of the magistracy, and gave maturity to that licentiousness, which terminated in the lawless events detailed by your com-

General Stricker, aware of the ferocious and blood-thirsty temper of the Mob, who were uttering "blood for blood," and seeking to avenge the instrumentality of the levelling at the house, failed to gratify the requisition made on him by the military, when he issued to Major Barney orders to ensure the return of order and enforcing the dispersal of those who were

both. Major Barney erred, when (although tied by his orders, and evidencing every disposition to prevent the effusion of blood and to allay the rage of the Mob,) * instead of preserving a stand, such as became a soldier, he so condescended as to banish that awe and apprehension in the presence of an armed cavalry nature. That his pledge to the Mob, that those in the house should escape, was calculated to give all that confirmation which would result from the expression of his opinion, gentlemen in the house were the aggressors, the Mob, of course, were justified in their outrages. That General Stricker, knowing that a portion of his brigade manifested a disposition compatible with the gratification of any mischief, which the requisition on him demanded being present, when the sanguinary temper evidenced itself, in a force incompati-

ble with the safety of the persons marching to the gaol, and unchecked either by the interposition of the military force with which they were surrounded, or by the presence of the political friends of the mob, failed to do his duty to his country when he omitted to order out a larger portion of his brigade on the 28th—That he was guilty of a manifest departure from every principle of prudence, when he, by a verbal, rendered unavailing a written order, given to Colonel Sterrett, to fire on any assailants. This restriction, in the opinion of your committee, merits the most decided reprobation, as being utterly inconsistent with, and having a direct tendency to render inoperative, any application of a military force; nor can the dismissal of the troops on the evening of the twenty-eighth day of July, when opposite opinions were entertained as to the desirability of the turbulent, when the civil power was lulled into a fatal security by assurances of an efficient military co-operation, when the General and his advisers were vibrating between apprehensions of danger and belief of security, when no exertions were made to sound the temper of the different quarters of the city, be considered in any other aspect than as the act of a timid mind, seeking to avoid a responsibility for the awful consequences resulting from an efficient military resistance. If the military assembled as a portion of the fifth regiment, was inadequate for the purpose of defence. General Stricker owed it to the solemnity of the occasion, to his pledge to the gentlemen in the gaol, to his duty to his state, to appear in the most impressive manner, and to invite all, either affected by military pride, by political association, or by personal confidence, to rally under his banners. That such a course of military preparation would have been productive of a result favourable to humanity, and our pride of state, is apparent from the occurrences connected with the operations at the post-office. The public had a right to demand that those wretches who had thus trampled on the law, and outraged humanity, should, by a fair administration of justice, be brought to punishment; it had right to expect that the law officer of the state would see, that at least an impartial trial should be had.—Your committee are therefore of opinion, that John Montgomery, Esquire, the Attorney-General, when he believed that the sovereignty of the law could not, either from corruption in the jurors, or the influence of public feeling, an event anticipated from the very genius of our government, be vindicated in the city of Baltimore, was bound, both by his duty and his oath of office, to enter a suggestion of his belief, and pray for the removal of the trials to an adjoining county. This omission, in the opinion of your committee, demands from this house a severe animadversion. All which is submitted.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

ADDITIONAL REPORT.
The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, beg leave further to report—That they find, that Tobias E. Stansbury, then a Brigadier-General in the militia of this state, and now a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland from Baltimore County, on the twenty-eighth day of July last, at the Gaol of Baltimore County, did refuse to obey or aid the civil authority in the preservation of the tranquillity of the city—That he frequently used violent and inflammatory expressions, intended and calculated to excite the Mob to break the gaol, and to murder Mr. Hanson and his friends, who had confided themselves to the protection of the law; and to depress the exertions of those who laboured to allay the infuriated temper of the turbulent; and to divert the assassins from the consummation of their savage designs. That he was present when the cruelties were perpetrated either on General Lee or Lingan—That he has frequently before and since that day, expressed his opinion and wish that those persons, who were defending the house in Charles-street, ought to have been put to death, when in the house, by the Mob; and has also declared, that if he had been present, that he would have aided in their destruction.

When your Committee reflect upon the many manifestations of confidence which Mr. Stansbury has received from

his immediate constituents, and the public functionaries of the State; when they recollect how frequently and solemnly he has sworn, before the Supreme Being, to support the Constitution and Laws; when they consider the high and important command which he then bore in the service of the State, and the only object of which was the indiscriminate and general security of his fellow-citizens, they cannot but express their indignant feelings at the course pursued on that eventful night by General Stansbury, and their belief, that the evidence collected by them, is so strong as to justify a well grounded opinion, that he consented to, and countenanced, the completion of the horrible butcheries of that night; and that the House of Delegates of Maryland, is bound by every consideration of justice and expediency, to adopt every constitutional means with which it is invested, to bring to a fair and impartial trial the said Tobias E. Stansbury, for his conduct in relation to the attack on the gaol, and the murder of General James Lingan.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24.
The bill to increase the Navy of the U. States, as sent from the Senate, authorizing the building of four seventy-four gun ships and six frigates, has passed the House of Representatives, and wants only the signature of the President of the United States to become a law.

MERCHANTS BONDS.
The bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases, has also passed the House of Representatives, but with amendments which require the concurrence of the Senate before it is presented to the President for his approbation.

We are informed that the Powder Mills, near Bladensburg, were on Monday night, about one o'clock, set on fire, as it is believed, by an incendiary. The fire was discovered in the centre building, and immediately the inhabitants of the neighborhood left their houses. In about 15 minutes the house exploded, containing about four thousand pounds of powder. From the judicious arrangement of the establishment, the explosion was not communicated to other buildings; and already the operations have been renewed. The loss is stated not to have exceeded six thousand dollars; although the explosion was so violent, as to have shattered the glass of houses, two miles distant, to have raised from the ground large frame buildings bursting out their windows and doors; and in one instance breaking rafters and beams of a house within an hundred yards.

[Nat. Intel.]

BOSTON, Dec. 25.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.
Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated December 12.

"A ship (the Diligence) has just arrived 32 days from Portsmouth, Eng. failed under convoy of the Atalanta, of 18 guns. The London papers are to Nov. 5. She brings a confirmation of the Declaration of War by G. Britain against the U. States, which took place on the 13th of October last—and an Order from the Prince Regent for the condemnation of all American vessels and property hitherto detained, or which may hereafter be brought in as prize—with the exception of the negotiation of Sir J. B. Warren having been successful; in the event of which the declaration to be considered null and void.

"The advances of Massena, in Spain, with a considerable force, have induced Lord Wellington to raise the siege of Burgos, and retire to Madrid.

"A gentleman who was passenger in the Diligence, says, that it was fully understood in England, that Buonaparte was on the retreat—and strong hopes were entertained that he might not be able to effect even a retrograde movement in good order.

In the interim, a serious insurrection has broken out in Paris, which some think is a piece of fines on the part of the Emperor, to justify his return there.

"The packet for this place from Falmouth about 4 days before the Diligence left England—A signal is now hoisted for a ship to the eastward, and we have strong hopes that it may be her.

"The declaration of war on the part of Great Britain, appears to have given rise to very little animadversion in England—at least so far as I have seen; and many people in that country seem still to entertain a strong opinion that the war will be of short duration. Insurance in the merchant vessels from thence for this port, is still done at 12, to return at 6—which argues their opinion of the risk to be very small.

"In a previous packet I have sent a copy of the agreement between Sir J. Warren and Mr. Mitchell, American agent here, for exchange of prisoners. The terms appear to be liberal and equitable on both sides. Both parties have ranked privateers in the lowest grade of warfare."

For Sale,
A LIGHT AND FAITHFUL BUILT
Travelling GIG,
With PLATED HARNESS—both equally as good as new. Inquire of the Printer.
D. M. Gray and
NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Captain ROBERT DENNY, 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, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
December 31. *Augusta Denny, Adm'r.*

Anne-Arundel County Court, September Term, 1812.
ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of JOSEPH P. PEARCE, 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, 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, and that he has given due public notice of his intention to make it: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Joseph P. Pearce, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April 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 P. Pearce shall not have the benefit of said act and its supplements, as prayed.
December 31. *L. G. Gassaway, Clk.*

Sarah Ann Waters,
Has just received at her shop in Church-street, Annapolis, a few dozen well selected Baltimore-made Ladies dress and undress
Shoes and Slippers,
With a few Rand Morocco and Calf ditto. 24 of which she will dispose of on the 24th reduced Baltimore retail prices
December 24. *3w.*

20,000 Dollars—Cash
Now afloat in the Potomack and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, second class.
1 prize of \$20,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
7 do. 1,000
12 do. 500
30 do. 100
Besides the following Stationary Prizes:
1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500
10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class.
Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1-2 blanks to a prize.
Present price of tickets \$9.
TICKETS & SHARES
Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town.
Who sold a great part of the Capital Prizes in the first class.
All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets. All lottery information gratis.
December 10, 1812.

GIDEON WHITE,
Has received an Extensive Assortment of Goods, amongst which are,
EXTRA SUPERFINE American Broad Cloths,
From Shepherd & Co. Manufactory, Massachusetts, equal if not superior to any imported Cloths.
ALSO
London Superfine and Second Cloths, Casimeres, Bedford Cord, Fashionable Stockinet, Fashionable Vestings, &c. &c. All which he will sell low.
November 5. *9 tf.*

NOTICE.
I will Rent, or Sell, my FARM, near South River Church. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, of the City of Annapolis.
FRANCES YATES.
November 12.

Livery Stables.
THE subscriber having his Stables in good order for the reception of Horses respectfully solicits the favors of the Public. The utmost attention will be paid to horses entrusted to his care.
NEHEMIAH HOLLAND.
N. B. He is likewise prepared to carry expresses to any part of the state at the shortest notice, with despatch.
N. H.

State of Maryland, &c.
On application, by petition, of Joseph G. Harrison, administrator of Jeremiah C. Simmons, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for the 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:
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 Jeremiah C. Simmons, 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 third day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of November, 1812.
Joseph G. Harrison, Adm'r.

By the Committee of Claims.
The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order,
BENJAMIN GRAY, Clk.
November 5.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.
The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.
November 5.

NOTICE.
The subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of said court, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto.
December 3. *John O'Hara.*

NOTICE.
That the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the eighteenth of January next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the Inspectors of Tobacco and Supervisors of the public roads, and to lay and proportion the Levy for the said county. By order
Wm. S. Green, Clk. L. C. A. A. C.

Public Sale.
Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday 8th day of January next, at his house, for ready cash,
A Negro Woman and five children, consisting of three Boys and two Girls, with some other articles too tedious to mention, the property of Robert Steuart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the payment of all just claims against said estate, and the balance if any, to be equally divided among his legal representatives according to law.
David Steuart, Adm'r.
November 26 *tf.*

Land for Sale.
I will sell the plantation on which I now reside, containing about six hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, adapted to farming, in a healthy situation: There is the greatest plenty of wood, such as oak, chestnut, walnut and poplar; it is well watered; a plenty of meadow, and about four acres in clover. This land lies within two miles of Herring Creek Church, five miles from Pig Point, and about the same distance from Herring Bay. It will be divided to suit purchasers, if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber.
Samuel Harrison.
Sept. 24, 1812. *tf.*

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forewarned from hunting either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on the lands belonging to John P. Meekins, John Linthicum, and Joshua Linthicum, in South River Neck, now in the possession of Joshua Linthicum, as they will be dealt with according to law.
Dec. 24. *Joshua Linthicum.*

Take Notice.
THE subscriber being desirous of settling up the estate of John Jacobs, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, he therefore requests the creditors of said deceased, to attend at the orphans court, on Tuesday the fifth day of January, 1813, in order to receive their distribution of the assets now in hand.
Thomas Woodfield,
Administrator de bonis non.
December 17, 1812. *3w.*

B. CURRAN,
Has received a good supply of Cloths, Coatings, Casimeres, Flannels, Blaukets, Stuffs, Irish Linens, and various other Articles in the
Dry Good Line,
which he will sell low for Cash, and usual to his Punctual Customers,
October 13.