

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS--IN BALTIMORE.

We shall endeavor to give a connected narrative of events that have happened in our city, and deprived us of the lofty reputation that we had earned by twenty-three years of *happy obedience to the law*—Baltimore having been, from the time of the war-riots of 1812, remarkable for the peaceable demeanor of its inhabitants, and the safety and security, and perfect quiet, of all its population. We were not entirely exempt from excitements, on several occasions—but they were “few and far between,” and never proceeded to extremities, to the best of our recollection; though some occasions had happened in which the public patience was severely and *cruelly* tried.*

The *ostensible* ground of the late riots in Baltimore, was in the affairs of the bank of Maryland, though we believe that other things were more at the bottom of them; together with that *general* disposition to violence that prevails at so many places. We shall not pretend to account for it. Whether the effect is *periodical!* or belongs to certain accidental causes—the foundations of which are deeply laid, to produce the elements of confusion and end their *record in blood*: and then, perchance, to be followed by a reaction that is peaceful and remarkably kind. But it requires a long time to regain lost character—and to repair the injuries inflicted in a single hour of misrule. We shall be again called “mob-town,” and cannot deny that we deserve it. It is nothing that other places are equally guilty. It affords no excuse for us, that *worse* things have recently happened in other cities. We should have respected the law—even if of opinion that it shielded bad men; certainly knowing that it also protected the worthy, and was the source of the glorious prospects that had dawned on Baltimore. These are dimmed, and must remain so—while the things that have been proclaimed, and performed, are fresh in remembrance.

But to the narrative. The ground of the rioters, (judging by their primary actions), was in the affairs of the *bank of Maryland*—the history of which is that of one of the most stupendous and *general* frauds ever committed—bearing especially hard upon the industrious poor; induced, by an interest, allowed even upon *running* accounts, to make deposits in it. We saw, or thought that we saw, for six months before its failure, that a grand “blow up” was probable, from an evidently forced circulation of its

*Such as the immense losses, sustained some time ago, by the failure of the City bank, and the reduced value of the stock in others, as much as 25 per cent. in some cases; and within the last year the bankruptcy of the Susquehanna bank, the bank of Maryland, the Maryland savings institution, with the United States insurance company, and two or three other rag-shops. Taking the whole together, the people have been *plundered* of more than *two millions* of dollars—perhaps, three millions; they bore all this with *astonishing meekness*.

bills. It was the weakest bank in the city—but had more notes out than all the rest of the banks. We gave it, therefore, a "wide birth," and never held fifty dollars in its bills for 24 continuous hours. The "shop" was shut up in March 1834, and, though about seventeen months have elapsed, no satisfactory statement of its affairs has yet been laid before its creditors—being obstructed by the "law's delay," and other causes, that are not understood by the people at large. In the mean time, however, the late president of the bank, and others, have been battering one another by heavy pamphlets—with which the public were made weary, and disgusted. And, as we see quoted in the "National Gazette," (applied to another object), they were something like the orator of whom the Lacedaemonians said—"we have forgotten the beginning of thy harangue, in consequence of which not having been able to understand the middle, we cannot reply to the end." But the creditors refrained, and bore these things as they ought—and the citizens remained quiet, though the loss of character effected by the miserable failure of the bank, affected the interests of the city much more than the amount of money that the creditors of the bank had lost.

On Monday the 3d inst. as mentioned in the last Register, another weighty pamphlet appeared—and this, with certain comments upon it by Mr. Poultney, are put forward as the cause of the riots that followed—for a "feverish" state was soon visible: but still we had no idea that events would be pursued to the extremities which they reached. Nor would they, (as we still believe), had prudent and proper measures been adopted, as the emergency required, at the beginning of our troubles.

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. a small number of persons assembled opposite to the splendid residence of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, on Monument square. They dispersed, however, after breaking a few panes of glass, at the request of the mayor; who was induced, however, by the signs that appeared, to issue the following call for a public meeting:

Mayor's office, August 7, 1835.

In compliance with the wishes of a large number of my fellow citizens, I hereby request the citizens of Baltimore to assemble in TOWN MEETING, at the Exchange, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed proper to insure the preservation of the public peace.

JESSE HUNT, mayor.

And thus was given an importance and notoriety to the matter, which, many thought, did not belong to it. The meeting, however, was held, and the following proceedings took place:

TOWN MEETING.

At an unusually large and very respectable meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, convened by the mayor for the purpose of taking into consideration matters connected with the peace of the city, the honorable Jesse Hunt was appointed president, and S. C. Leakin, Wm. Krebs, C. O'Donnell, Dr. T. E. Bond and W. G. Read, esqs. were appointed vice presidents, and William H. Norris was appointed secretary.

On motion of J. G. Proud, esq. the five vice presidents were appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee, after having retired, reported the following, which were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That this meeting regards with the most profound regret and disapprobation, the recent attempts to create disturbance in our city.

2d. Resolved, That the spirit of violence which has been exhibited of late in different parts of the United States, is calculated to injure our country in the esteem of other nations—to annihilate her weight in the social system—and to excite the most serious alarm in the friends of free institutions.

3d. Resolved, That while popular excesses are, under despotic governments, sometimes justified, by the inveteracy of evils to which no other corrective can be applied, they are inexcusable in free states, where the people, being the sources of authority and dispensers of power, can easily remedy any defect in their legal systems.

4th. Resolved, That universal obedience to the laws is the only guaranty of republican liberty.

5th. Resolved, That we should especially deplore any demonstration of a contrary spirit in Baltimore, whose reviving prosperity it would seriously impair, while it would degrade her from her high moral stand among American cities.

6th. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of every friend of good order to co-operate with the civil authorities, in all such measures as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the public peace and the reputation of the city.

7th. Resolved, That it is recommended to the mayor to offer suitable rewards for the detection of persons who may be guilty

of disseminating papers instigating the rash and the unthinking to a breach of the public peace.

8th. Resolved, That parents, guardians and masters, are respectfully requested to restrain those under their control from frequenting nightly assemblages.

On motion of James H. Thomas, esq. it was Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it would promote the peace of the city, if the present trustees would relinquish the trust held by them, and transfer over to the creditors of the bank of Maryland the books and papers connected therewith.

The meeting then adjourned.

The motion of Mr. Thomas, as we understand, was passed by acclamation, and here it is proper to say that the trustees alluded to were John B. Morris and R. W. Gill, esqs. The first well known for his honorable adjustment of the affairs of the "City bank," which failed several years ago, (and of which he had been the sole trustee), and almost universally beloved—and the second a distinguished gentleman of the bar. Mr. Thomas Ellicott, the other trustee, had, long before, made known his willingness to relinquish his trust, and throw the whole concern into the hands of the creditors of the bank. But Messrs. Morris and Gill thought that they could not do so, without encountering a pecuniary responsibility that they were unwilling to meet—the best legal advice having been taken; nor were they satisfied that such was the wish of a majority of the creditors of the bank; and it would, therefore, appear like an abandonment of the just claimants upon the institution; but were exceedingly anxious to relieve themselves of the concern. And we had it from Mr. Morris, on Saturday the 8th, that he never refused access to the books to any creditor who was pleased to demand it, and he thought that this was all that he could rightfully, and, with a due regard to his own safety, do. Had this been generally known, we think that his property would not have been molested.* Mr. Gill was absent from the city, on some business at Annapolis, and had not any opportunity of being heard on the occasion, or of advising with his colleague.

To resume the narrative. On Friday evening, the 7th, the mayor was on the ground, in Monument Square, attended by the city bailiffs, the watchmen, and many citizens, for his support. The crowd was much larger than on the preceding night, and more panes of glass were broken. They were addressed by the mayor, and by gen. W. Jones, of Washington, who happened to be in the city. They were respectfully listened to, and the crowd dispersed at about 11 o'clock. But now the designs of the rioters began to develop themselves; and many of the citizens, attached to the mayor's party, having mixed with the crowd to learn what they could, stated that it was intended, on the following night, to make a serious attack on Mr. Johnson's house, and then, to finish, for the present, by attacking that of Mr. John Glenn, in Charles street. The events of that evening were, therefore, looked to with fearful anxiety. The following publications appeared on Saturday—

To the creditors of the bank of Maryland.

The committee of creditors of the bank of Maryland, desirous of promoting social order, and evincing their entire disapprobation of any measure tending to weaken a proper obedience and respect for the laws of the land, conceive it to be their duty to publish, for the information of those concerned, the following letter from general Walter Jones, of Washington city, which as it will be seen, is perfectly concurred in by the other counsel in the case. By order of the committee,

GEO. W. ANDREWS, secretary.

To Messrs. Chas. Gwinn, Jacob Rogers, Wm. Sappington, Geo. W. Andrews, Elijah Taylor, Andrew Ruff, William P. Preston, Henry Stump, Thomas Janvier, John Hall, John S. Gittings, William Rogers—committee of the creditors of the bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, August 8, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: Having been called on last evening, by the mayor of this city in his official capacity, to make a public statement, from my own information as one of the counsel for the creditors, of the present state and prospects of the suit, I complied with all the diffidence becoming a stranger accidentally present, but with all the obedience, to a call of duty, becoming a citizen equally solicitous for the preservation of public peace and order, as for the advancement of general and particular justice.

I was happy to find my address to the assembled citizens not only tolerated, but harkened to with an indulgence and atten-

*Judging by the discriminations made in other cases—such as saving the houses, but destroying the furniture, of the mayor and others.

tion from which I gain additional confidence in all my preconceived theories, that public opinion, and the popular will, need only correct information in order to be conducted to conclusions of equity and humanity. But as the explanations, which the occasion drew from me in the form of an oral address, must have been very partially heard, and of course indistinctly understood, I readily yield to the further call, now made on me to recapitulate them, for the satisfaction, as well of my particular clients, the creditors, as of those citizens generally, who take an interest in the controversy, and in the practical consequence likely to follow from its determination.

The specific object of the bills in equity filed by myself and the associate counsel on behalf of the creditors against the trustees of the bank, is to supersede the present trustees, and transfer the administration of the bank's assets from them to trustees appointed from among the body of creditors and approved by the chancellor; in the meantime, till this final relief can be obtained in the ordinary course of a chancery suit, to obtain a *summary order* from the chancellor, requiring the present trustees *immediately* to surrender all the remaining effects of the bank, with all the *books and papers*, to provisional receivers, appointed by the chancellor, and to prohibit the present trustees from further intermeddling in the affairs of the trust, till the suit can be finally decided on its merits.

The summary order not only ties the hands of the trustees for the present, but lays open all books and papers of the bank to free and full examination; so that, if upon such examination, any hitherto individual misconduct should be discovered by any of the former directors, the most efficient and expeditious measures may be instituted for insuring redress to the creditors, without the possibility of the present trustees, or their supposed advisers having the means, even if they could be suspected of the secret desire to suppress discovery, or impede the march of justice.

The chancellor appointed Tuesday last, for the hearing of our motion for this *summary order*, and we have made considerable progress in the discussion, when unfortunately for ourselves and the public, our worthy and excellent chancellor was suddenly taken ill, and we were obliged for the present to suspend the argument. The instant that the chancellor's health is sufficiently restored, (which every friend to public and private worth will join us in praying may be of speedy consummation), we shall resume the argument of the motion; and all who know the chancellor's habits of business, know that we may expect prompt and efficient action in the case, and a speedy decision.

Considering my relation in the court and the cause it would not be delicate for me to give out any public anticipations of what the decision either ought to be or will be; all I can say, with any professional propriety, on that subject is, that I have embarked in the cause with the firmest conviction of its justice, and with all the confidence in ultimate success, that becomes a man bound to submit his own opinions and judgments of the matter to the opinions and judgments of his legally constituted superiors, and to the determinations of legally constituted tribunals.

My confidence in the rectitude and ability of the tribunal is quite equal to that I feel in the goodness of my cause. In this community, I need only name chancellor Bland as the regularly constituted arbiter of this controversy, to satisfy every citizen that all that can be expected from a vigorous and intelligent administration of justice, and an upright, firm and independent magistrate, whose learning and experience are universally admitted, ought to be expected, and patiently waited for in this case.

As to the abstract propriety, or the practical effect, of any popular movement, or any manifestation of public indignation against persons suspected of standing in the way of justice in this case, I shall only say on the present occasion, that no such procedure can by any possibility, advance or benefit the cause, I shall only say, on the present occasion, that no such procedure can by any possibility, advance or benefit the cause; the only purpose that can by any possibility, be answered by such procedure, is mere *vengeance* on obnoxious individuals: they may be buried in the ruins of their houses, and yet the creditors remain just as they were, expecting justice, and speedy justice too from the tribunals of their country; after all the present trustees cannot be superseded—the books of the bank cannot be drawn from their present repository but through the judgment of the court; after all the retribution due from the obnoxious individuals to injured creditors cannot be obtained but by the same judgment.

Whether a magnanimous and free people should find any gratification in visiting helpless individuals overpowered by numbers, with irregular and tumultuary punishment, is not at this day to be argued; but, in a conscientious and moral view, how appalling, how shocking, the mere risk that such punishment may be inflicted on one condemned on suspicion, without a hearing, and who may be afterwards found innocent. It may not become me, however, to presume upon the indulgence of this community, by preaching the inestimable blessings of law and liberty, or the policy and duty of every true republican to preserve the principles of law and liberty, and the regular course of judicial justice, as inviolate in the persons of the suspected, or the guilty, as of the innocent. All, perhaps, that it becomes me on this occasion to say, should flow from my relations to, and zeal in your common cause now before the court; and, as a counsel deeply interested in that cause, I do say, that

any irregular movement of its professing friends, to outstrip the orders of the law, in asserting or vindicating the justice of the cause will have a direct tendency to injure its substantial interests in the only quarter from which the creditors can ever hope to obtain redress. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

W. JONES.

As counsel for the creditors of the bank of Maryland, we concur in the statements and views above expressed by Mr. Jones.
CHARLES F. MAYER.
WM. P. PRESTON.
HENRY STUMP.

To Jesse Hunt, esq.

SIR: I have received your letter communicating a resolution, passed at the town meeting yesterday, expressing the opinion that the peace of the city would be promoted by the delivery of the books and papers of the bank of Maryland to the creditors of that institution; and in reply consider it my duty to state, that the trustees have been commanded by Harford county court to produce said books and papers on the trial of civil and criminal prosecutions in said county court on Monday next, and that in obedience to said command, Mr. Thomas Ellicott, one of the said trustees, on Thursday last prepared a resolution, to which I assented, providing for the delivery of said books to that court. And I take this opportunity to state through you to our fellow citizens, that as I reluctantly consented to become one of said trustees, and have not at any time desired to continue in that office, I would cheerfully surrender the trust, whenever I can be effectually discharged of my responsibility.

As I understand that it has been reported, and may by many persons be believed, that access to said books has been denied to said creditors, I hand you the certificate of the secretary of their committee, which proves my willingness to exhibit said books to said committee. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. MORRIS.

Baltimore, August 8, 1835.

I certify, that whilst I was acting as secretary to the committee of the creditors of the bank of Maryland, (owning and representing as an original creditor \$5,000), Mr. John S. Gittings stated to me that he was authorised by Mr. John B. Morris to say, that he would cheerfully meet Mr. William Rogers, Mr. Stump, Mr. George Rogers or myself, at the bank of Maryland, at any convenient hour, to examine any books or papers they might wish to see.

GEO. W. ANDREWS.

Baltimore, August 8th, 1835.

To the creditors of the bank of Maryland.

In consequence of the suggestion contained in one of the resolutions adopted at the large and respectable meeting at the Exchange yesterday, it has been stated to me that another announcement—that I am not only willing, but desirous to surrender the trust I hold of the books, papers funds and effects of the bank of Maryland, to the creditors—would be proper.

I had supposed that this fact was too well known to require repetition; but for the purpose of dispelling any doubts upon the subject, I now state that my answer has sometime since been filed in chancery to the bill of complaint of the creditors assenting to their wishes, as I have understood them.

The books and papers of the bank the trustees are bound under a subpoena duces tecum to produce at Harford county court on the 10th instant, and they are now in the hands of an officer for that purpose.

THOMAS ELLICOTT,

one of the trustees.

In chancery—Annapolis.

Andrew Ruff, et. al. creditors of the bank of Maryland, vs. the president, directors and Thomas Ellicott, J. B. Morris and Richard W. Gill, trustees.

The argument of this case commenced on Tuesday, the 4th instant, by appointment, before the chancellor of Maryland. The whole of the first day was taken up with reading the bill, answers and exhibits. On Wednesday, Mr. Preston opened the case in behalf the creditors, by explaining in a lucid manner, the various documents, &c. and closed at 2 o'clock, P. M. when the court adjourned till Thursday morning, when Mr. Mayer began the opening of the legal argument on the part of the complainants, which was concluded by Mr. Stump, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Messrs. Gill and Johnson, counsel for the bank and trustees, were present, and intended replying on Friday morning, Mr. McMahon being absent, Mr. Jones, of Washington, was present as counsel for the creditors, and was to have concluded the argument.

The chancellor, we are sorry to learn, was taken ill suddenly on Thursday night, and was unable to resume the bench on Friday morning, consequently the trial was postponed, to await his recovery.

The prayer of the bill filed by the creditors is, to remove Messrs. Morris and Gill from the trust, and have receivers appointed from the creditors; Mr. Ellicott, the other trustee, having voluntarily resigned his trust, at the request of the creditors, into the hands of the chancellor.

It is confidently expected, from the arguments and authorities produced, that the chancellor will remove the remaining trustees, and appoint receivers to take charge of the effects of the bank, with all its books and papers, which in this event, will be exposed to the examination of the creditors.

The argument will be resumed as soon as the chancellor's health will admit of it.

On Saturday afternoon, a meeting was held at the mayor's office, at which, according to an arrangement made in the morning, six hundred men were assigned as guards to prevent the entrance of persons into the square, to be supported by a mounted force. These were supplied with badges, or strips of muslin to be worn on the left arm, and with sticks of turned poplar, or some other light wood. *They were too much for peace and not fitted for defence*—but the guards quickly repaired to the stations assigned them.

From the Patriot of Monday evening.

Our task to day is one of a most painful nature. It devolves upon us to record the scenes and outrages which have taken place in the city, since our last. In our paper of Saturday we gave a succinct account of all the proceedings in relation to the unprecedented tumults and outrages now going on in Baltimore, growing out of the affairs of the bank of Maryland. We now resume the thread of description, where we left it on Saturday, and will endeavor to give a statement of all the facts in the proceedings, so far as we have been able to ascertain them.

At about seven o'clock on Saturday night, the mayor, having previously called together a considerable number of citizens, it was agreed to station some hundreds of citizens, each provided with a staff or insignia of office, to guard every avenue leading to Reverdy Johnson's house in Monument square. About thirty of this guard were mounted on horses. By dark, multitudes of people had assembled. The principal point of concentration, at this time, was in Baltimore street at the intersection of North Calvert, which leads to the square. Here the crowd made frequent rushes upon the guard. Brickbats and stones were showered upon the guard like hail, and ultimately by the guard returned. A number of the latter were severely bruised and wounded. They however kept their posts. A large portion of the rioters, finding it impossible to get access to Johnson's house, started off to the house of John Glenn, in North Charles street, which was not guarded, and commenced throwing stones and missiles at the windows and front door. The house was of brick, strongly built, and the door was barricaded in anticipation of an attack. For a brief space of time the assailants were diverted from their assaults upon the house by a number of the mounted guard rushing down and firing upon them. The assailants, however, soon renewed their attacks upon the house, and after a continued effort of near half an hour, it was taken possession of, and all the furniture it contained was broken up, and thrown into the street, and utterly destroyed.

The work of demolition was renewed sometime during yesterday, by numbers of young men and boys, who got in and continued through the afternoon to break up the wood-work, and to beat down the jams of the outer wall. A portion of the front wall of the second and third story has been thrown down, and the house exhibits the appearance of a wreck.

The guard stationed in different parts of the city, finding themselves so severely attacked, armed with muskets. At about one o'clock on Sunday morning, a company of some twenty-five, or perhaps thirty armed citizens, marched against the rioters, in Charles street. They were received with a shower of stones, and in return fired into the crowd they opposed. They loaded and fired, we understand, there, several times. The police and guard also fired upon their assailants at their several stations, a number of times. It is supposed that in all there were eight or ten persons killed and dangerously wounded. A much larger number were less severely wounded. It is impossible to ascertain at this time, how many, and who, have been killed. Some of the mortally wounded have since died.

Last night, (Sunday) at dark, the attack was renewed upon Reverdy Johnson's house. *There was now no opposition.* It was supposed, that several thousand people were spectators of the scene. The house was soon entered, and its furniture, a very extensive law library, and all its contents, were cast forth, and a bonfire made of them in front of the house. The whole interior of the house was torn out and cast upon the burning pile. The marble portico in front, and a great portion of the front wall were torn down by about 11 o'clock. Previous to this, however, an attack was commenced upon the house of John B. Morris, in South street, one of the trustees of the bank of Maryland. His dwelling was entered and cleared—and the furniture and other contents piled up in the street and burnt. In the course of the proceedings, the house took fire inside, as R. Johnson's was also near doing, from the bonfire near it. In both instances, the engines were brought promptly to the spot, and the fire put out, so that the neighboring dwellings should not suffer.

From John B. Morris' house they proceeded to that of the mayor of the city, Jesse Hunt, esq. broke it open, took out the furniture, and burnt it before the door. They also destroyed the furniture of Evan T. Ellicott, and much injured his dwelling, in Pratt street. They proceeded to the new house of Hugh McBalderry, in North Calvert street, now finishing, broke the front windows, entered the door, and began to destroy the house, when the builder appeared and stated that as it was not finished, the key had not been given up, and that all the injury it might sustain would fall upon him, and thus complete his

ruin. Upon this assurance, they desisted and retired. They were directors, it will be recollected, of the bank of Maryland.

They also attacked capt. Willey's hardware store, in Franklin street, and commenced destroying its contents, but desisted at the urgent solicitations of Mr. Lynch, who assured them that he and not Mr. W. was the owner, and that capt. Willey had left town.

The house of Dr. Hintze was assailed; but his lady making her appearance, and declaring that the property was her own, she having received it from her father's estate—they listened to her appeal and departed without doing any injury.

Capt. Bentzinger's house was also attacked, and all his furniture destroyed. This, as well as the attack on capt. Willey and Dr. Hintze, was because of their opposition to the rioters; and, we are told, that more than 30 others were marked, on the same account. Among them the sheriff.

The very valuable libraries of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Glenn were destroyed, worth many thousand dollars, each. All their stock of wines, and many other valuable articles, fell a prey to the crowd, and were offered for sale, at small prices!

The "Gazette" says—

The different stations where guards were posted to prevent access to the square were all more or less frequently the scene of alarm and contention, and with the discharge of fire arms, the shouts of the multitude, and the rapid passage of the horsemen, the night had a truly fearful aspect. The watch house on North street, the receptacle for the prisoners, was the scene of incessant din and commotion; during one of the latter, which occurred about two in the morning, a man was badly shot with a pistol. At day break on Sunday morning, the prisoners, fifty-five in number, were conveyed to jail.

Several of the assailants, it is believed, have received fatal wounds, and there are various reports afloat of lives lost, but it is impossible to ascertain to what extent they are true.

On Sunday the power of the city was in strange hands. The following address from the mayor was posted—

Mayor's office, Baltimore, Aug. 9, 1835.

Once more I appeal to my fellow citizens, to stay the progress of violence, and prevent a repetition of the lamentable events of the last night. Called by your free suffrages to the mayoralty of your city, and charged by you with the preservation of its order, I have throughout my whole official career, and up to the present moment, labored, unceasingly to promote that object, by the FORCE OF REASON and THE UNARMED HAND OF LAW. I have deeply deplored the disregard with which my earnest appeals have been met, and the resort to deadly weapons, AGAINST MY JUDGMENT AND ADVICE, has been unfortunately taken.

It remains for the prudent, the pacific, the lovers of good order, those who would not expose the property of the city to pillage, to arouse before it is too late, and restore to us our recent boasted tranquillity, and its accompanying happiness and prosperity. And in furtherance of this most valuable end, I earnestly entreat the orderly and well disposed, except such as may be engaged in aiding the civil authority, to remain at home, and prevent the younger members of their family from resorting to tumultuary assemblages.

JESSE HUNT, mayor.

Which he thus explains on Monday—

Mayor's office, Baltimore, Aug. 10th.

Having stated in a publication of yesterday, in reference to the melancholy occurrences of the past nights, that fire arms were resorted to against my judgment and advice, and having learned with extreme pain that the language used by me has induced some persons to suppose that the use of fire arms was entirely unauthorised by any competent power. I deem it an imperative act of justice, at the first moment of being informed of the interpretation which I supposed this part of my publication of yesterday might bear, distinctly to state that the persons who used fire arms were fully authorised so to do, but again repeat that the order was not issued by me.

JESSE HUNT, mayor.

And thus was the city yielded; and, in consequence, the prisoners made on Sunday morning, were released—as they, certainly, would have been on Sunday night, by their colleagues.

On Sunday, the people, without a head, had nothing to do but to look on and tremble. No one felt himself safe—as every thing was given up. Anarchy prevailed. The law and its officers were away!

But Monday morning changed the aspect of things.—It now appeared that the people were called upon to defend, not only their property, but also their lives—and it was manifest that there was a general, but gloomy, resolution entertained to do both. Things had reverted to their original elements—there was no law, and a head was wanted to bring order out of confusion. This was easily found in gen. Samuel Smith—who being elected chairman by a great assemblage, at the Exchange, accepted the trust reposed in him, and, with the alacrity of youth, though in his 83d year, took his seat, and told

the assembly that the time for resolving had passed away, and that for action had arrived. The flag of the union had been previously raised, and, with it at their head, the people marched to the Park, when being addressed briefly by general *Smith* and others, and told what they ought to do, they speedily retired to prepare themselves instantly to obey. The orders were to arm, and to repair to the City Hall. The fire companies were also called out, and appeared on the ground in great force. In the mean time the city councils had met and the following proceedings took place—

Proceedings of the first branch, Monday, Aug. 10.

The first branch of the city council met pursuant to a summons from the mayor.

Present all the members except Messrs. Ross, Fenby and Tyson.

On motion of Mr. Scott, it was resolved, That a message should be sent to the mayor, stating that the branch was ready to receive any communication which he might have to make; and appointing on their part Messrs. Scott and Dryden. The second branch assented, and appointed on their part Mr. Carroll.

Mr. Scott, from the joint committee above stated, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the mayor would, in a short time, make a verbal communication, which he did by addressing the council—after which Mr. Scott moved that a message be sent to the second branch, proposing a joint committee be appointed to take into consideration the mayor's communication, appointing on the part of this branch Messrs. Scott, Myers, Ridgely, Stuart, Gardner, Ball and Seidenstricker. The second branch assented, and appointed on their part Messrs. Carroll, Stuart, Reany and Smith.

Mr. Scott from the said committee, submitted the following report, which was read a first, and by special order the second time, and concurred in. It was also concurred in by the second branch.

The joint committee of both branches of the city council of Baltimore, to whom was referred the communication of the mayor, take leave to

REPORT:

That they recommend an appeal to the good sense of this community, and present an address to that effect as a part of this report. They also recommend that the same be signed by the mayor and the presidents of the first and second branches—printed and circulated forthwith. Which is respectfully submitted.

John Scott,	}	committee of 1st branch.
Henry Myers,		
Jus. L. Ridgely,		
Jno. M. Stewart,		
George Gardner,		
Walter Ball,	}	committee of 2d branch.
J. B. Seidenstricker,		
James Carroll,		
Wm. Reany,		
D. Stuart,		
Jacob Smith		

THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

We feel ourselves bound to address you on the subject of the unhappy disturbances of the public peace. It is entitled to your consideration. Can you peruse it, without yielding to the lawfully constituted authorities of your city your attention and zealous co-operation? Does not every citizen look with painful emotions upon the melancholy events which have transpired, which have insulted the dignity, sported with the happiness, subverted the peace, and defamed the fair character of our city?

Citizens of Baltimore! we appeal to your known sense of public right; to your known submission to the supremacy of law, to unite with us in every peaceful effort to restore public tranquillity, and we earnestly exhort you to maintain it.

Let not curiosity carry any to public and tumultuous meetings, lest the guilty be confounded with the innocent. We entreat all good men to remain at home, unless called upon to aid the civil authority.

The laws must prevail, else there can be no security to life or property, and the countenance of further violence must reach in its consequences the guilty and innocent alike.

In vain shall we have inherited the sacred liberties transmitted to us by our forefathers; in vain shall we claim a rank among the civilized nations of the earth; in vain shall we live, if the civil authorities be trampled under foot and the wildest passions of human nature be substituted for peace and order.

Let the representatives of the people not then appeal in vain to their sound judgment and intelligence. We invoke the whole community to unite with us in every pacific effort to restore tranquillity to the city, and the supremacy of the laws of the land.

On motion of Mr. Myers, a message was sent to the second branch, proposing that when the councils adjourn this afternoon, they adjourn until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock—the second branch assented thereto, and the branch adjourned accordingly.

The mayor having retired from his seat, (which he formally resigned next day), the president of the first

branch of the council, gen. Anthony Miltenberger, *ex officio*, took his place; and, aided by gen. Smith, issued the necessary orders. Even the middle district watch, (through the scene of the riots) we believe, had not been set on the preceding night! Such was the confusion that prevailed.

On Monday evening a large display of citizens, in arms, attended at the mayor's office; they were stationed in different parts of the city, with the firemen, ready also for action, and peace prevailed during the night. The streets were as quiet as the grave—except in the heavy tread of detachments of armed men to reconnoitre its different parts.

On Tuesday, the 11th, the following were published—
Mayor's office, August 11, 1835.

The mayor of the city offers his hearty congratulations to the people of Baltimore, upon the tranquillity which prevailed during the past night, and assures them that the permanent restoration of order is now certain, if a continuance of the same exertions should be made, of which he does not entertain a doubt. He begs leave to return the thanks of the civil authorities to the firemen who so promptly and handsomely tendered their services yesterday, and requests them to assemble again on this evening, at 6 o'clock, at their respective places of rendezvous, prepared to repeat for the night, the duty which they have already so successfully performed. To the officers, soldiers and volunteer citizens, he respectfully tenders, on behalf of the community, his sincere and profound acknowledgments for the spirited manner in which they appeared and secured the public peace; referring them to the printed division orders, issued by the major general, for their future guidance.

A. MILTENBERGER, mayor.

To the citizens of Baltimore.

Fellow citizens: A fearful crisis has arisen in our affairs, which calls for the exertion of our most determined energies. The character and prosperity of our city—the security of our property—the safety of our persons are jeopardised by a body of excited and deluded men.

The spread and progress of this deadly evil must be stayed—existing disorders must be repressed, and this reign of terror subverted, or our city is irretrievably lost.

Upon you, my fellow citizens, the sacred duty of maintaining the supremacy of the law and the sanctity of our homes is devolved. It cannot be reposed in safer hands. Every motive which can address itself to you, as men and citizens, appeals to you for its faithful and fearless discharge. I have every confidence that this appeal will not prove fruitless and vain.

To render effective your exertions in maintenance of the public peace, requires concert of action, and to this end, organization. To secure this I have labored and am laboring—nothing on my part shall be left undone, which may be calculated to promote it. I call upon you, my fellow citizens, to aid me in this important purpose. Enroll yourselves in your ward associations. Confer freely with the friends of good order in every part of the city, and unite your counsels with theirs for the vindication of the wholesome and salutary sway of the law.

To afford time for a free interchange of opinion, and opportunity for improved and effective organization, I respectfully suggest to citizens engaged in every branch of business, to close their stores, work shops and offices, every day at six o'clock, P. M. until the reign of order shall be restored, and our beloved city redeemed from the misrule under which it has unhappily fallen.

A. MILTENBERGER, mayor of Baltimore.

THIRD DIVISION OF MARYLAND MILITIA.

Head quarters, City Hall, August 11th. 1835.

The major general of this division of the Maryland militia having received a requisition from the civil authority to call out such part of the military force under his command, as he might deem sufficient to preserve the public peace, immediately appealed to his fellow citizens for that aid, and it is with great pleasure he announces that they promptly volunteered in such numbers as to assure the public tranquillity, and to give this community the most gratifying evidence that kind feelings and good order are restored throughout the city.

The officers and men of the third division will parade this day at 5 o'clock, P. M. and report themselves to head quarters, as also the volunteer citizens who so patriotically enrolled themselves and did duty on yesterday; but if their services should be wanted at an earlier hour, they will assemble and repair to head quarters at the discharge of three cannon, to be fired in succession.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH, major general.

Baltimore, August 11th, 1835.

Agreeably to division orders issued by major general John S. Smith, the cavalry regiment, M. M. will parade this evening, at 5 o'clock, in dress, with side arms and pistols, and provided with 12 rounds of ball cartridges.

HENRY MYERS,

lieut. col. 5th C. regt. M. M.

The "American" of Wednesday, says—

Order is restored in our city. Roused by the excesses committed on Saturday and Sunday, the citizens turned out on Monday, and under the direction and authority of the mayor and council were organized in armed bodies for the protection of their lives and property. From fifteen hundred to two thousand, independently of the fire companies, were under arms all Monday night. No attempt was made to continue the lawless

proceedings of the two preceding evenings. The supremacy of the law is fully reasserted, and confidence completely re-established.

On Monday morning a feeling of indignation spread through the community at the sight of the devastations which had been committed the night before, and at the threats of further violence. A town meeting was called. Our venerable fellow citizen, general Samuel Smith, presided, and a call was made upon all such inhabitants as valued their rights and were disposed to protect them, to meet at noon in Howard's Park. Here, accordingly, a large concourse assembled, and marched in order to the mayor's office. General Smith made to the assemblage a spirited appeal, the more impressive from the character of the speaker, who, after a half century of public service, now came forward in his eighty-third year to lead his townsmen in their determination to vindicate the authority of the law and defend their persons and property. The multitude assembled were requested to organize themselves in their respective wards, and reassemble at the City Hall at six o'clock. This was efficiently done, and before night the various bodies were well armed and distributed over the city, through which they patrolled during the whole night.

Regrets for what is passed are idle. The town has learnt a lesson from the doings of the last few days that will never be forgotten. Feelings which should ever animate the governing power, particularly in a republic—a willingness to preserve peace by peaceful means and a reluctance to proceed to the last extremity, fatally misled the city authorities last week. These dispositions diverted them from the adoption of the only means of effecting their object. Had the force which volunteered on Saturday to keep the peace, been, as it was on Monday, organized as an armed force, not only would the designs of the violently disposed have been frustrated, but bloodshed would certainly have been prevented, but bloodshed would certainly have been prevented. Such a manifestation of power and resolution would have deterred them, and preserved the city from the horrors of the last few days.

The following will shew the state of the times—
Fellow citizens—let us pause!

Last night we have nobly shown what robbers are to expect at the hands of Baltimoreans, but let us stop now and give them a chance once more to make restitution, and if they can to justify themselves.

For this purpose, let US in general town meeting, on Wednesday next (to give all concerned time to appear) of which hour and place will be published in the daily papers, appoint five respectable citizens, and THEY five more, to examine all the affairs of the bank of Maryland, and on their verdict let their innocence or guilt rest. IF innocent we have done them WRONG—if GUILTY, and they do not make restitution to the widow and orphan to the FULL EXTENT of their means, let us visit them with the just indignation of an injured community. But fellow citizens you are beseeched not to proceed further at present, out of respect to your characters as good men, but to afford, in mercy to the guilty, once more a chance to turn from the evil of their ways. It will be doing as we would be done by. More need not be said.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sunday evening, Aug. 9.

A CARD.

Doctor Bond has been informed that a report has been put in circulation that he fired a musket on Saturday night. I deem it only necessary to state that I have not fired a gun of any description for twenty-five years. After the resignation of Mr. Read, who had been appointed to the command of the constabulary guard placed at the junction of Fayette and St. Paul's streets, I accepted the command at the request of the mayor, who assigned as a reason for making the request, that from my age and character, he could better depend upon my discretion and prudence than upon that of any other person who was at hand. That this confidence was not misplaced is proved by the fact, that no injury was done by fire arms at that point.

August 10.

A CARD.

I think it necessary to publish the following certificate, to correct certain misrepresentations which have been circulated in regard to my conduct.

LEON DYER.

Being present last evening, (Sunday, 9th August, 1835) at the house said to be owned by Hugh McElderry, in Calvert street, adjoining that occupied by Mr. Carter A. Hall, at the moment when a crowd of persons assembled, as was understood, for the purpose of demolishing said house, we take pleasure in saying, that through the instrumentality and exertion made use of by Mr. Leon Dyer, the collection of persons were made satisfied that the house did not belong to Mr. McElderry, and that the course intended to be pursued was desisted from, and the crowd dispersed or went off. We further declare as our opinion, that it was at the imminent peril of life that Mr. Dyer stepped forward, and through his sole persuasion violence was prevented.

- A. L. MOORE,
- W. COWLES,
- GEORGE NEILSON,
- C. A. HALL,
- W. BROMWELL,
- SAMUEL K. GEORGE.

From the "American," of Wednesday—
Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather yesterday evening, the requisition of major general Smith was responded

to with alacrity by large numbers of citizens, who repaired to the City Hall and received arms and ammunition. Several new corps of citizen soldiers were formed and officered, and additional numbers were enrolled in those organized on the preceding day. A number of the volunteer corps also reported themselves for duty. Additional supplies of arms were received at head quarters yesterday.

At ten o'clock last night perfect tranquillity pervaded every part of the city. [And so remained all night.]

A body of about one hundred United States regular troops reached this city last night from Washington, by the rail road. A corps of United States regulars from Fort Severn, Annapolis, is also reported to have arrived last night.

Four of the convicts confined in the penitentiary made an abortive effort to escape yesterday morning. During the prevalence of a heavy shower, the workmen who were employed in the erection of a shop in the yard retired under a shelter, and the occasion was promptly improved by the convicts in question to remove the builder's ladder to the yard wall, about midway between the centry boxes. They immediately mounted it, and three of them escaped over the wall, without hurt from the fire of the guards. The fourth was shot in the leg, and fell back into the yard. The alarm was immediately given, and Mr. James Lerew, who lives in the neighborhood, made pursuit after one of the convicts whom he saw running across an adjacent field. Lerew soon overtook him, when the convict drew a knife and threatened to kill him if he molested his flight. Nothing daunted by the threat or weapon, Mr. L. advanced and knocked him down with his fist, wrenched the knife from him, and held him there until persons came to his assistance, and the convict was secured.

A short time afterwards a boy came to Mr. L. and told him that he suspected one of the escaped convicts had secreted himself in a neighboring out-house. He immediately took his gun, broke open the door of the house, and found that the information was correct. With the aid of his youthful companion, this convict was also secured and returned to the penitentiary. The fourth convict was not taken for upwards of two hours afterwards, and in the manner in which he was detected is not a little singular. One of the deputy keepers, Mr. John Brown, whose residence is on the falls some distance north of the penitentiary, after having been actively engaged in a fruitless search, went home for the purpose of changing his wet clothing. When he was about completing the change, his daughter pointed his attention to the circumstance of the falling of soot down the chimney. He directed her to run into the yard and watch the top of the chimney, when she immediately announced that the very object of his pursuit had just emerged from the chimney top, and was making his way into the yard. The keeper, it is not necessary to say, needed no second call, and in a moment the convict was in his grasp and secured. On his way back to the penitentiary he jocosely remarked to the deputy that after having so very nearly effected his escape, it was a most unlucky mischance to "run right into the bear's nest."

From the Gazette, of Wednesday evening—

War department, August 11th, 1835.

Sir: Upon the requisition of the executive of Maryland, the companies of United States troops at fort Washington and Annapolis, have been ordered to Fort McHenry, there to remain subject to the call of the civil authorities of Baltimore to aid in preserving the peace of the city.

The letter of the governor has been forwarded to the president at the Rip Raps, that he may, if he deem it proper, order some of the companies of troops from Fort Monroe, also to join the troops at Fort McHenry.

It is hoped that these measures will contribute to the restoration of peace and order. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS,
Acting secretary of war.

To the mayor of Baltimore, Maryland.

Mayor's office, Baltimore, August 12th.

The mayor of the city has the pleasure to again congratulate the people of Baltimore, upon the continued tranquillity which prevailed during the past night. I again request the firemen to assemble this evening as heretofore, and render their valuable services in aid of the military in preserving the peace of the city.

A. MILTENBERGER, mayor.

TO THE PUBLIC—TENTH WARD.*

Resolved, That we of the 10th ward, will agree with the majority of our citizens in general, to aid in the present crisis, to suppress the aspect of affairs.

But as a further view of our opinions, we herewith submit a series of resolutions—

Resolved, That the citizens of the 10th ward in ward meeting, assembled, to deliberate upon what was best to be done to preserve the peace of the ward in this alarming crisis, and the city in general, do most sincerely regret and deprecate the murderous transactions which took place on Saturday evening

*This meeting is said to have consisted of only twelve persons. It reminds us of other meetings that have been lately held—to express the "voice of the people."

last, through the mismanagement and misconduct of a few ignorant and impassioned young men.

Resolved, That the citizens of the tenth ward view with sorrow and regret the destruction of property to such an alarming extent.

Resolved, That this ward do most earnestly beg and entreat those persons who have been concerned in the destruction of the property of the city, for the peace of the city, for the peace and protection of our wives and families, to desist—and to show by their magnanimity that they are willing to restore order.

Resolved, That this ward view with disgust the late transactions in the concerns of the bank of Maryland, and some other banking and moneyed institutions, and do most earnestly desire and recommend that the persons who were concerned in those transactions, be requested to quit the city forever.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that John B. Morris and Richard W. Giff, have no right to withhold the books of the bank of Maryland from the rightful creditors of the bank.

Resolved, That it is the request of this ward that those persons give them up to the creditors.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of all present, that Reverdy Johnson has been acting both an ungentlemanly and dishonorable part in that transaction, by advocating the retention of those books into the hands of the trustees; and should be driven out of town if he should ever have the presumption to come into it.

SAMUEL MASS, chairman.

JOHN C. RAU, secretary.

A card. The resolutions passed at the meeting of the citizens of the tenth ward, where my name appears as secretary, were not of my origin, nor approved by me, except the first.

JOHN C. RAU.

[Samuel Mass, by "a turn of fortune's wheel," was president of the executive council of the state of Maryland, last year. For the preceding placard, he has been held to bail in a large sum—4,000. The secretary of the meeting was held in the same amount. Many arrests were made during the day—of persons for whom bail was not offered, or refused, and they were committed].

A CARD.

An evening paper having thought proper to publish a series of resolutions, passed by certain citizens of the tenth ward, assembled without distinction of parties, after the recent melancholy and deplorable events had occurred, with remarks calculated to reflect on the undersigned, he deems it due to himself and the public, to request a suspension of opinion upon the subject, as the matter referred to is in a train of investigation before the judicial tribunals of the country, where, he presumes, full and fair investigation will be had. He deprecates, in the mean time, any attempt to forestall public sentiment upon the subject.

SAM'L MASS.

August 13.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the first branch, August 12.

On motion of Mr. Lee, Mr. Millholland took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the branch proceeded to elect a president pro tem. Messrs. Child and Chalmers being appointed tellers, after counting the votes it appeared Mr. Millholland was duly elected.

Mr. Scott offered the following which were read the first time:

Resolved, by both branches of the city council of Baltimore, That we cordially approve the energetic and decided efforts which have been made to put down the disgraceful riots which have disturbed our city and destroyed the peace and quiet of the community.

Resolved, That we will unite our efforts with those of our fellow-citizens who have come forward to sustain and enforce the majesty of the law, and to restore peace.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the mayor, to general Smith, to gen. John Spear Smith, gen. Leaken, gen. Stewart, cols. Howard, Myers, Finley, Dutton and Glass, and our other fellow citizens, for the efforts which they have already made to restore and sustain the majesty of the laws—and we request a continuance of those efforts, and of their active co-operation, until quiet is restored to our late peaceable community.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presidents of both branches, be communicated to the mayor, and to each of those gentlemen herein before mentioned, and that they be also published in all the daily newspapers published in this city.

Mr. Ball moved the branch now adjourn which was dissented from by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Scott.

Yeas—Messrs. Sanders, Seidenstricker, Chalmers, George, Ball, Peregoy—6.

Nays—Messrs. President, Fenby, Stran, Stansbury, Child, Myers, Tensfield, Scott, Gardner, Fosbenner, Dryden, Tyson, Lee—13.

The resolutions were then ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Seidenstricker offered the following as an amendment:

Amendment proposed to 2d resolution:

Strike out in the 2d line, the words "the mayor," and insert "Jesse Hunt, late mayor, to Anthony Miltenberger, mayor of the city."

And moved that the whole be laid on the table, which was dissented from by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Scott.

Yeas—Messrs. President, Sanders, Seidenstricker, Chalmers, Dryden, George, Ball, Peregoy—8.

Nays—Messrs. Millholland, Fenby, Stran, Stansbury, Child, Tensfield, Scott, Gardner, Fosbenner, Tyson, Lee—11.

Mr. Scott offered the following to precede the last resolution.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and fidelity of Jesse Hunt, esq. our late mayor, and regret that the measures recommended to and adopted by him did not prove adequate to attain the object—and that we do not impute to him personally any fault for the disastrous events of Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. Lee moved that the whole be laid on the table until tomorrow, which was assented to.

On motion of Mr. Ball, the branch adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

[The second branch did not form a quorum this day; and hence the resolutions that passed, were not further acted upon.

It is probable that gen. S. Smith will be elected mayor of the city of Baltimore, for the residue of Mr. Hunt's time; and the *Chronicle* informs us that he will serve, if elected.

The U. S. troops returned to Washington, in the rail road cars, on Wednesday evening. They were not needed here, but wanted at home.

Wednesday night passed over quietly. Order prevailed—and the laws were respected. The stores were generally closed at 6 P. M. as on Monday and Tuesday evening.

DIVISION ORDER.

Head quarters, City Hall, third division M. M. 13th Aug. 1835.

Peace and good order continue to prevail in every part of the city.

The officers and men of this command have discharged their arduous duties with zeal and alacrity, and the citizens are deeply impressed with the necessity, and animated with a most laudable determination, to maintain the supremacy of the laws.

The major general has great pleasure in expressing his admiration of the perfect organization of the fire companies, and in bearing his testimony to the important services they have rendered.

The different corps and volunteers will parade at their respective stations at 5 o'clock, P. M. and the commissioned officers will report to head quarters.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH, major general.

Head quarters, third division, M. M. 13th August, 1835.

DIVISION ORDER.

Officers commanding brigades attached to the 3d division, are required to make returns of their commissioned and staff officers, to the inspector of division.

The practice of firing without cause, by the troops engaged in the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of the city, besides the alarm and danger it produces, is a waste of ammunition, and is hereby strictly prohibited. By order of major general Smith,

JOHN THOMAS, inspector of division.

A card. The subscriber, grateful for the manifold public testimonials of approbation accorded him by his fellow citizens, particularly in again naming him as a candidate for the mayoralty, cannot, under existing circumstances, appear as the opponent of the venerable patriot and revered citizen, general S. Smith, to whose prompt exertions, in a time of great peril, our city is indebted mainly for the tranquillity and security which pervade our homes. He begs, therefore, in the event of general Smith's acceptance of the nomination, to withdraw his name as a candidate. Respectfully,

JACOB SMALL.

August 14.

To the editors of the American.

GENTLEMEN: Whilst I deem it complimentary that any portion of my fellow citizens should regard me as in any degree competent to discharge the important duty that attach to the mayoralty at the present crisis—I ask leave to state that I am not to be considered a candidate.

To those who would give any consideration to my opinion, I would remark, that, in my judgment, the interest of the city would be best promoted by the election of the patriot and hero, general Samuel Smith—who commanding more of the public confidence than any other citizen, has more than any other contributed to restore order to our outraged city—and who by his noble and decisive course on Monday last, evinced that he unites with the wisdom and experience of age, that ardor and energy of spirit, that impelled him to strike for liberty at the dawn of the revolution.

If in youth he assisted to resist with success the tyranny of a king—we see that in age he holds in check the tyranny of a mob. Having then in his past life ample security for the future, is it not our interest and our duty to elect him by a unanimous vote?

THOMAS FINLEY.

Tenth ward meeting.

At a full meeting of the 10th ward, convened at the Golden Horse, corner of Franklin and Howard streets, on the 13th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. Richard Lemmon, esq. was called to the chair, and Joseph L. Sanford was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by James George, esq. various resolutions were proposed and debated, after which a division of opinion prevailed, when capt. Joseph Willey proposed the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

The citizens of the tenth ward, in pursuance of a public call, have assembled to express their regret at the late scenes of violence, and of opposition to the laws and civil authorities of the land, alike injurious to the character and the welfare of our city; but more particularly to make known to their fellow citizens of Baltimore, that the resolutions passed by a meeting of a few citizens of the tenth ward, whereof Samuel Mass was chairman, and John C. Rau secretary, by no means convey the feelings and opinions of the citizens of the ward. Therefore

Resolved, That although we believe, that most of those persons who attended the meeting of the tenth ward aforesaid, had not fully considered the evil effects of their resolutions, in the then state of excitement, yet in the opinion of this meeting the resolutions passed by them were unjust, ill timed and tended to inflame an excitement already too violent to be suppressed by the peaceful operation of the law.

Resolved, That it does not become this meeting to express any opinion concerning the management of the affairs of the bank of Maryland, or of its trustees, or of any other banking or moneyed institutions, but in their opinion, the whole subject should be left to judicial investigation, unbiassed by public opinion.

Resolved, That for any citizens to meet together and to threaten to enforce the banishment of any other citizen or citizens, from the community of which they are members, is unconstitutional and in violation of the dearest rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That if Reverdy Johnson, or any other person, denounced in the resolutions of the tenth ward aforesaid, and threatened with forcible expulsion from the city, shall return and resume their rights as citizens, the members of this meeting, if necessary, will cheerfully embody, and actively aid the civil authority, in protecting them in the most perfect security, and in the full enjoyments of their rights and property.

Resolved, That this meeting express their approbation of the conduct of judge Brice, during the late tumults, and pledge themselves to him, and the other civil authorities, to sustain them in the preservation of the public peace.

Together with the following proposed as an amendment by Samuel Mass, esq.

Resolved, That it is both ungentlemanly and unjust for any set of citizens to meet and pass resolutions which may have a tendency to forestall public opinion in the case of any man, much less in the case of one now held under security for public trial.

RICHARD LEMMON, chairman.

JOSEPH L. SANFORD, secretary.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the first branch, August 13th, 1835.

The branch met pursuant to adjournment—present, all the members except Messrs. Boyd, Chalmers and Ross.

A message was received from the second branch, agreeing to the reference of the communication from Jesse Hunt, esq. late mayor of the city, and the one received from the present mayor, and appointing on their part Messrs. Carroll and Reany.

Mr. Lee from the joint committee submitted the following report and resolution, which was read a first, and by special order the second time, and unanimously concurred in, and sent to the second branch.

The joint committee of both branches of the city council of Baltimore, to whom was referred the communication of the mayor, calling the attention of the councils to the necessity of making an appropriation to meet such expenses as may be incurred in the present state of affairs, take leave to report by resolution.

JAMES H. LEE, } com. of 1st branch.
JOHN SCOTT, }
JOSHUA DRYDEN, }
JAMES CARROLL, } com. of 2d branch.
WM. REANY, }

Resolved, by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That the register be, and he is hereby authorised and required to pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, all such sums of money as may be required by the mayor and the president of either branch of the council to defray any expenses which in their judgment the present state of affairs may render necessary.

The second branch returned the same, endorsed concurred in with the proposed amendment.

Amendment proposed.

Strike out "president of either branch," and insert "presidents of both branches"—which was concurred in by this branch.

On motion of Mr. Tyson, the branch resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Scott yesterday.

Mr. Ridgely offered the following resolutions as a substitute for the whole, which was accepted by the branch.

Resolved, by both branches of the city council of Baltimore, That whilst we regret that the measures adopted by Jesse Hunt, esq.

late mayor of the city, did not prove effectual in suppressing the riots which have disturbed the order, and destroyed the peace and quiet of the community, we entertain the fullest confidence in his integrity and fidelity, and hereby tender to him the thanks of the corporation for the honest and unceasing exertions made by him to restore peace to the city and supremacy to the laws.

Resolved, further, That we cordially approve the energetic and decided efforts which have been made to put down the disgraceful riots which have disturbed our city, and destroyed the peace and quiet of the town.

Resolved, That we will unite our efforts with those of our fellow citizens, who have come forward to sustain and enforce the majesty of the law, and restore peace.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the mayor of the city, to general Samuel Smith, to general John Spear Smith, to the firemen of the city of Baltimore, and our fellow citizens, for the efforts which they have already made to restore and sustain the majesty of the laws—and we request a continuance of their efforts, and of their active co-operation, until quiet is restored to our late peaceable community.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presidents of both branches, be communicated to the mayor and to each of those gentlemen herein before mentioned, and that they be also published in all the daily newspapers published in this city.

Mr. Seidenstricker offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and fidelity of Jesse Hunt, esq. our late mayor, Anthony Miltenberger, esq. mayor, Wm. George Read and James P. Heath, esqs. and such other citizens as volunteered their advice and services for the purpose of quelling the riot which existed in our city for the last few days, and that we do not impute to them any fault for the disastrous events of Saturday and Sunday last.

Which was dissented from by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Seidenstricker.

Yeas—Messrs. Sanders, Seidenstricker, Chalmers, Ball, Peregoy—5.

Nays—Messrs. Millholland, Fenby, Stran, Stuart, Child, Tensfield, Scott, Gardner, Fosbenner, Dryden, Tyson, Ridgely, George, Lee—14.

The question was then taken on the substitute and decided in the affirmative by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Scott, the president having been excused from voting on the question.

Yeas—Messrs. Millholland, Fenby, Stran, Sanders, Chalmers, Stuart, Child, Tensfield, Scott, Gardner, Fosbenner, Dryden, Tyson, Ridgely, George, Lee, Ball—17.

Nays—Messrs. Seidenstricker, Peregoy—2.

Mr. Tyson was appointed one of the committee of enrollment in the place of Mr. Ross, who was absent.

Mr. Dryden, from the committee, reported verbally that they had waited on the mayor, and that he informed them that he had no further communication to make.

Mr. Dryden offered the following:

Resolved, by both branches of the city council of Baltimore, That no per diem be charged or received by the members for their services during the present session.

Which was read and concurred in by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Scott.

Yeas—Messrs. President, Millholland, Fenby, Stran, Stansbury, Sanders, Seidenstricker, Chalmers, Stuart, Child, Scott, Gardner, Fosbenner, Dryden, Tyson, Ridgely, George, Lee—18.
Nay—Mr. Peregoy.

A resolution was received from the second branch, proposing that the members of the council make no charge for their per diem during the present session.

The second branch returned the resolution of a vote of thanks to certain persons, endorsed concurred in.

The branch then adjourned sine die. By order, S. H. MOORE, clerk.

Second branch, August 13.

The council met pursuant to adjournment—present F. Lucas, jr. esq. president, and all the members except Messrs. Hubbard, Klinefelter, Schaeffer and McClellan.

A message was received from the first branch covering a communication from Jesse Hunt, esq. resigning the office of mayor; also a communication from the president of the first branch and ex officio mayor, proposing to refer the same to a joint committee, and naming on their part Messrs. Lee, Scott and Dryden. This branch informed them that they assented, and had appointed Messrs. Carroll and Reany.

Mr. Reany asked the reading to the branch of the ordinance relative to absent members, which was then concurred in. He then called on those present to day to explain the cause of their absence the last two days, and the branch received from Messrs. Stuart and Carroll a satisfactory apology, having been detained by indisposition.

Mr. Carroll, from the committee appointed to wait on the mayor, reported verbally that he had nothing further to communicate.

The branch then adjourned sine die. By order, T. H. BELT, clerk.

DIVISION ORDER.

Head quarters—third division, August 13, 1835.

The citizens of each ward who have heretofore borne or may hereafter bear arms for the protection of the peace, will enroll

themselves **in** their respective wards, and form a company not exceeding one hundred and fifty men for each ward. They will then report the roll to this office, and the proper commissions will be issued to such persons as they may choose to command them, viz: a captain, a 1st, 2d and 3d lieutenant—one third of each company will be detailed hereafter for duty every night as long as there may be a necessity for it. The roll will be returned to head quarters at or before 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Until the foregoing organization shall be perfected, the present disposition of the troops under the command of the major general will be continued until further orders.

By order of major general *Smith*.

JOHN THOMAS, *inspector of division.*