

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.
To the Citizens of Maryland.

Two great men and heroes have fallen in Maryland! Generals Lingan and Lee are no more! Their spirits have ascended on high; and should the prayers of an old soldier have prevailed any thing, cleansed from their sins, rest in peace. Their bodies have been deposited in the peaceful mansions of the dead. General Lee the distinguished and enterprising partisan, who commanded the cavalry during the revolutionary war, encountered every danger, and endured every hardship, in defence of his country—General Lee, the celebrated orator, who, selected by the united voice of his country, delivered the funeral oration over the body of the great, the illustrious Washington. The mild, the humane, the brave, the benevolent General Lingan, whose liberal heart like his purse was always open to the cries of the widow and the orphan, and ready to relieve their distresses—the prayers and tears of him, who always rejoiced, with those who rejoice, and mourned with those who weep, could not penetrate the stony hearts of a ruthless mob, who know no pity. These two great revolutionary officers, who fought and bled to establish the independence of America, were slain in the asylum of justice. Abner fell by the hands of violence and treachery—so fell Lingan and Lee.

Joab by artifice prevailed on Abner to return to H-bren; he took him aside to speak to him quietly, and snote him that he died. Lee and Lingan, and the persons with them in possession of Hanson's house, surrendered themselves prisoners into the hands of the civil authority, on a firm promise and assurance of safe protection from the violence of the mob, who, during the night of the same day, broke into the gaol, murdered some and cruelly and most inhumanly beat and wounded others, in violation of the constitution and laws, and in contempt of the civil and military authority. The floor of the prison is stained with the blood of Americans, shed by the hands of foreigners. The offenders walk the streets of Baltimore unmolested, and triumph in the iniquity they have committed. The law is silent; justice sleeps; and the arm of authority is unnerved. Oh, Maryland! how art thou fallen and degraded! The declaration of rights and the constitution secure to the citizens of Maryland the liberty of the press, the rights of property, and personal security. According to the constitution and laws of Maryland, no person can be condemned unheard, nor can the greatest offender be tried and punished but in the way prescribed by the constitution. No man's person can be injured, or his property destroyed, without infringing the law. The liberty of the press cannot be subject to any restraint, but what the law imposes.

No man, or body of men, can, under any pretext, inflict punishment on others, as passion may prompt, or the suggestions of depraved and malignant hearts may impel. Every citizen has an unquestionable right, to investigate the measures of public men in power and in office, and to express his opinion of the evil tendency of such measures, and to point out the pernicious consequences likely to result from them, with the view and for the purpose of obtaining redress in the manner the general government warrants. All such investigations should be conducted with candour, decorum, and manly firmness. The liberty of the press is the grand palladium of the rights enjoyed under our free republic, and its demolition the precursor of despotism; because it does up a source of information from whence the people may be the better enabled to acquire knowledge of the conduct of their rulers, and the motives by which they are guided, in the adoption of measures, and in the pursuit of the objects to be attained by them. These are valuable rights, inalienable privileges. Every citizen is interested in the protection and enjoyment of them—From these fundamental principles flow equal liberty and equal security in the rights of person, property and conscience. Those who opposed the sedition law on the ground that it was an invasion of the liberty of the press, are among the first to advocate the mobs who demolish the houses and presses of printers, and violate their persons, for no other reason, but that they publish sentiments and opinions which do not accord with their own, and reprobate the pernicious measures of government, and expose their weakness and inefficiency, and point out the dreadful evils and calamities resulting from them; the greatest of which is a French alliance, deprecated by the honest and good men of both parties. The establishing a press, and publishing a paper, is a lawful occupation, and sanctioned by the constitution—A mob would be as justifiable in demolishing a shoe-maker's house, and destroying his tools, because he makes shoes and boots according to the English models to please federal customers, or for any other whimsical or absurd reason, as they are in the demolition of the house and press of a printer because he is a FEDERALIST, and publishes sentiments in favour of peace, against a French alliance, Loans, and a long catalogue of internal taxes, which were branded with the odium and reprobation of the dominant party, when they were in the minority. Let those blush and take shame to themselves who advocate mobs, excuse or palliate their conduct.

All genuine republicans, all good and honest men of all parties, should unite in the suppression of mobs, the enemies of the constitution and laws, and foes to the peace and good order of society. A mob is the work of all tyrannies. It is governed by no law, guided by no principle, and restrained only by fear. It is put in motion and acted on by wicked and designing men, concealed in disguise, whose diabolical designs shun the light. Like a torrent in its fury, it demolishes the bounds of the constitution, prostrates law and justice, and subverts the rights of the citizens. The meek and mild christian, the disciple of Jesus Christ, should be the first by his conversation and example to discourage mobs, and all unlawful violence; and according to that super-eminent rule of morality, delivered by our Saviour, to do unto others as we would they should do unto us. Fellow-citizens! our great, our fundamental rights are in danger; liberty, personal security, the rights of property and of conscience, cannot be enjoyed, if the tyranny of mobs is submitted to.

A SOLDIER OF '76.

For the Maryland Gazette.

(Continued from the Gazette of the 23d ult.)

The insinuation that the people of the U. States have taken the baleful distemper of "French Philosophy," and cherish attachments to that country which are treason to their own, I conceive to be as unfounded and unjust as the assertion that the councils of the nation are prostituted to French policy. As a community of republicans, the people of America have continued true to the principles and attached to the cause on which their own happiness is established, wherever it has been asserted. By turns they have deplored the fate of the republicans of Poland, of Switzerland, and of Ireland; they are now alive to the fortune of the independence of South America. And it is true that circumstances at one time conspired to elevate those feelings to enthusiasm, and to make France the object of universal interest; a sentiment of which Washington himself partook, and which was no less honourable to him than to his countrymen. It was the cause of oppressed man, the emancipation of the people from despotism and bigotry, and their country of usurpation and slavery, in which France was embarked. Every generous soul was excited in a cause, in which it was our pride to assert we had set the glorious example in the revolution which established American independence; but it is now many years since the illusion has passed. It is true that with much patience and forbearance we excused the first errors, and palliated the first crimes of this people, and with heart felt reluctance withheld, step after step, our confidence, our expectation and our hopes, of what she had so fairly promised to the world: It was with mortification and regret that we witnessed the successive stages of anarchy, massacre, and usurpation, spreading rapidly on each others heels, tearing every vestige of regard from our hearts, and planting in their stead universal horror and disgust at the perpetrators, and pity for the victims. It was no longer necessary for France to extend injury and injuries to America in order to alienate American republicans from France. And yet if ever she purchased our regard by services in the day of trouble, or by splendid promises to the cause of freedom, she has not only taken back the amount, but left herself so far our debtors by her injustice, that it is time she were settling the account. But it is not impossible to conceive why we are followed by this unceasing cry of "French principles, French influence," this little less than foul calumny alike our government and people. There is a key to this mystery in politics artfully designed to conceal the sphere where it locks up our better understandings from the truth: All who cannot be quiet and passive under British injuries must be guilty of French influence, must certainly have been inoculated with this pestilential "distemper." Just in proportion as we feel indignant at the conduct of Britain we are considered as succumbing to France. This is the thermometer of French influence exactly graduated. I do not mean to attribute this notice to distinction between the government party and their accusers indiscriminately—the bell men are liable to deception—the doctrine of human fallibility is the very creed of republicans—We can account for much suspicion and prejudice when we consider the voracious eye with which rival and contending parties are accustomed to regard each other wherever they are allowed to exist, and we shall not be at a loss to discover the means by which these really "dangerous" these "lamentable" ideas are nursed and propagated, when we look around, observe and reflect one moment:—The amnesty granted to the refugees of last war, received again and incorporated into the bosom of the country after their traitorous exertions to enslave it, some of whom have been high on the ladder of federal distinction: the various ramifications which bind commercial agents down through every city in the union by "our houses" of London, Liverpool and Birmingham, with chains of interest, consanguinity and attachment to their partners and patrons at home;—the widely

[having no communication with him myself] and indeed I learn from his paper, that he has given up to his own apprehensions or the influence of certain moderates. Until the Fed. Rep. revives, we have no pretensions in Maryland; God grant it a speedy, permanent and honorable resurrection.

Alexander Cortes Hanson, Esq.
Rockville, Montgomery.

Cumberland, July 19th, 1812.
Dear Sir—Your note of the 15th inst. under cover to my brother, was delivered by him to me, on my arrival here last evening. I am sorry, sincerely so, that I was not apprised of Mr. Hanson's plan of taking possession of a house in Baltimore, in order to re-establish the Fed. Republican again at so short a day as on Monday week, that is to-morrow week. I am now from home since Thursday morning and cannot possibly reach there again until to-morrow night, on account of business that is too urgent to neglect. I also feel much indisposed on account of a cold and headache. But rest assured I will hurry home with all possible speed, and if it is possible I will join those gallant spirits, going on the noble enterprise; perhaps the most so since the revolutionary war. Time hardly ever was so precious with me. I have at this time several contracts respecting cattle on hand, that must be complied with, some of them one hundred miles beyond me: And I yesterday received \$2000 here for the purpose of making the necessary payment next week, or I shall perhaps, lose my credit and the cattle in the bargain.

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

In haste I am yours sincerely,
JOHN LYNN.

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

John Hanson Thomas, Esq.
Frederick Town.

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

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

Yours very affectionately,
J. H. THOMAS.

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

[To be concluded.]

United States Loan.
LAST NOTICE.

Treasury Department, Aug. 3, 1812.
Notice is hereby given, that subscriptions to the loan of eleven millions of dollars for the use of the United States, will be received at Baltimore at the Bank of Baltimore, and at the Commercial and Farmers Bank, until the 15th instant inclusively, after which day the books will be definitively closed.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.