

NOTICE.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

STEPHEN B. DORSEY, Esq. will serve as a delegate from Anne-Arundel county, in the State Legislature, if elected.

DR. DORSEY is a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly—He is attached to no ticket, and any statement contrary to this is false and malicious.

Elk-Bidge, 27th July, 1812.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The outrage committed by the Mob of Baltimore-town on Tuesday last, equals, if it does not transcend, any act of enormity committed during the French revolution. The persons who, with Mr. Hanson, had defended his house against a lawless banditti who had attempted to pull it down, having surrendered themselves to the civil authority, were committed to goal, and placed under the protection of the law, for the purpose of being tried in the manner the constitution and laws of the state prescribe. The mob, composed chiefly of foreigners, in subversion of the constitution, and violation of the law, and in defiance of the civil and military authority, broke into the prison, dragged out the prisoners, and in the most cruel and savage manner murdered General Lingan, an old revolutionary officer, upwards of 70 years old; who in the most humble attitude of prayer implored mercy, and that they would spare him a short time that he might prepare for death. In this posture, while imploring mercy, they refused him time to say, "Lord! be merciful to me a sinner." Fractured and beat in his skull, and mangled in his body, with bludgeons, and an axe. In the same savage, and cruel manner they beat, wounded and mangled, General Lee, Murray, Hanson, Winchester, Hoffman, Nelson, Thompson, and many others. The citizens of Baltimore chilled with fear, or under the influence of the fear of party prejudice, made no effort to rescue the prisoners from the hands of their destroyers. In perpetrating this outrage the mob have subverted the constitution, trampled on the laws and the liberty of the press, set at naught the civil and military authority, and violated the sanctuary of justice. This is an awful crisis. It is incumbent on all Americans of Maryland to unite together as a band of brothers, and rally round their constitution and laws. It is the indispensable duty of the executive, and the magistrates of Baltimore, to make every exertion to have these offenders apprehended and brought to condign punishment. The demand of justice should be heard from every part of the State. The blood of Lingan cries from the earth for justice, and will be heard. The outrage of this day has fixed an indelible stigma on the town of Baltimore. The tooth of time cannot wear it out. It is recorded on the memories of the present race, and will be transmitted, with all its attendant circumstances, from father to son, until the last trump shall summon the living and the dead to appear before the judgment seat of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and then it will appear in all its deformity against those concerned in it, directly or indirectly.

THE FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

From the Spirit of '76.

THE BALTIMORE MOB.

With the voracious spirit of a mob, and its bloodthirsty appetite, our infant Republic has but little knowledge. In whatever light the exultance and supreme authority of one in Baltimore may be viewed, its sway over the liberty of the press and freedom of speech in that city is terrible and ominous of what is to be expected. Another, and a far more dreadful narrative which we are about to relate of a horrid scene of this species of oppression on the rights, privileges, and immunities of individuals, than the one which occurred on the 27th ult. will afford but a faint and glimmering idea of the extent to which this kind of civil warfare is carried when once set in motion. The particulars which we have collected, are from gentlemen of the first respectability, who were of the party arrayed against the mob.

Although the public anxiety appears to be much excited to hear all concerning the origin, progress and success of the melancholy proceedings to the latest period at which information can be procured from that quarter, yet our time and the limits of our columns compel us to be brief.

Mr. Alexander Coote Hanson of Maryland, had signified his determination to re-establish upon the ruins of the Federal Republican (which had already been demolished by a furious mob) another paper under the same title, and upon carrying his determination into execution, and the re-appearance of his paper last Monday, excited & brought forth

threats of violence upon his life, liberty and property, from the self-same mob which was the engine of demolition to the former establishment, of which he was in part the proprietor.

Here commences the brief detail in question. In consequence of these threats, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Hanson to a few friends, about 30 gentlemen accompanied him to his house with a view to support the liberty of the press, guaranteed to him by the Constitution and Laws of his country. Whilst they were in the house, at an early hour in the evening, the dwelling was surrounded by a lawless banditti and violently assaulted for at least two hours, before any resistance was made by the gentlemen in the House. The mob was frequently requested by Mr. Hanson, and others, to desist or they would be fired upon, but persisting in the attack and having destroyed the whole of the window-glass and father, a discharge of musquetry was fired over their heads from the 2d story, with a view of shewing a determination to resist them by force; but finding it had not the effect of dispersing them, and the door being burst open, a discharge was fired at them from the lower story which silenced them for a short time. The attack was again renewed by them, when the party in the House found it necessary for their own preservation to re-commence the fire, which again dispersed them for about an hour, when they returned with a field piece and an increase of their force. But (as it is stated) they were unable to discharge the cannon for want of balls of a proper magnitude. Shortly after, Maj. Barney at the head of a troop of horse appeared before the house and took possession of the door; from which time the firing from all parties ceased: He having stated to the mob, in effect, that he was not their political enemy, and would take possession of the house—and looking up to the gentlemen in the house, observed that his intention was to protect their persons and property. The Mayor then entered the room and pledged himself to the gentlemen therein that if they would deliver themselves into the hands of the civil authority that the house and every thing in it should be protected and their persons placed beyond the reach of injury. Those terms, after a considerable time, were acceded to, and the party in the house marched off to jail, under a military guard; and after they had remained there for several hours, the Mayor & Judge Nicholson entered their apartment, and gave them further assurances of being protected; and the Mayor pledged himself to remain with them during the night, and that the military had been ordered out for their protection. Soon after, however, he departed, and the mob collected about the jail, forced the doors, fell upon the gentlemen in confinement, and exercised the most inhuman barbarity upon their persons—so much so as to deprive several of their lives.—During which scene of cruelty and bloodshed, neither the civil nor military authority appeared to fulfil the pledge given by both.—A further detail of these horrible proceedings will be given hereafter, together with the names of the unfortunate gentlemen who lost their lives.

From the National Intelligencer.

DREDFUL COMMOTION.

Within a few days past, the city of Baltimore has been the theatre of the most distressing scenes this country has witnessed for many years. Our ears, and those of our neighbors have been assailed by rumors, which being, as usual in such cases, exaggerations of fact, have given rise to the most gloomy apprehensions. Not having before us the materials from which to present an impartial detail of the transactions alluded to, we shall attempt nothing more than a naked statement of facts, as they have come to our knowledge. They are briefly these: On Monday last was refused at Baltimore and Georgetown in this district, at one and the same time, the publication of a newspaper called the "Federal Republican," the printing office of which had been demolished by a mob about a month ago. In the house whence the paper issued, had been previously deposited, in open day, many muskets and much ammunition, with other warlike weapons; and a party assembled in the house, for an account of whose intentions and general description we refer our readers to the following extract from the Federal Republican issued at Georgetown on Wednesday morning:

"Means had been previously accumulated and plans devised for fortifying and defending the house, which was maintained by a band of selected heroes, who volunteered from different parts of the State and the city, and were commanded by officers of the first distinction who had rendered eminent services in the war of our revolution. Accordingly, the defence was as much marked by gallantry and skill, as by humanity and forbearance."

Whether it was that this re-publication of this paper conveyed fresh matter of offence to those who first took umbrage at it; whether an association of the people had sworn the extermination of this print; or whether their indignation was principally roused by the garri-foning of an armed citadel in the midst of their city, we cannot say. But on the even-

ing, a body of people collected around the house, (wherein one of the Editors the other remaining, as we understand, at Georgetown, had taken up his residence,) in a tumultuous manner, the mob being chiefly of boys at first but increasing as the scene acquired greater interest. The persons in the interior of the house, after warning the assailants (as they state them to have been, but as others deny, saying that mere curiosity drew them together) fired upon them, killed one person (Dr. Gale, the Electrician) and wounded from 20 to 30 some dangerously. The populace, it is said, then retired, but thirsting with a desire to revenge the death of the unarmed persons whom design or curiosity had first assembled, returned to the attack with a piece of artillery. Before however, this could be brought to bear on the garrison of the house, the persons who composed it, under the persuasion of the civil authority, surrendered themselves and were marched to the jail as a place of security, under the protection of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the place, who could scarcely save them from the rage of the people, so much had they been infuriated by the sight of their dying and wounded fellow-citizens. These persons having been lodged in jail, it was hoped that the tumult had subsided. But no; the most dreadful scene was yet to come. The mob re-assembled in great numbers, and well prepared with instruments for the purpose, broke open the jail, rushed into the apartment where the prisoners were confined, and with clubs and other weapons assailed them, killed one person (Gen. Lingan of this neighbourhood) and dangerously wounded several, of whom it is reported that one (Gen. Harry Lee, of Virginia) has since died of his wounds. Some of those who were in confinement escaped unhurt, and others slightly wounded, and have come from Baltimore, some of them having passed through this city.

We have stated facts, as far as we have been able to collect them, impartially.—Whenever an authentic detailed statement shall appear, we shall publish it.

Such a scene of violence, we believe, is unprecedented in the annals of the Republic. Long may it be before we witness its repetition!

The excellent Charge of his honor De Witt Clinton, Mayor of New-York, to the Grand Jury of that city, contains sentiments worthy of a dignified and independent Magistrate, and ought to cover with shame and confusion, the licentious sentiments, nay, the direct invitations to violence and outrage, which disgrace the administration papers as well at Washington, as elsewhere. Society has no object more worthy of regard or veneration, than a civil magistrate asserting the authority of the Laws with dignity, resolution and effect, when the minions and tools of power are attempting to establish Tyranny by intimidation and menace.

[Portsmouth Oracle.]

Extract of a letter from Urbana, Ohio, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated July 18.

"Mr. Fowler, who is immediately from Detroit, informs us that the army of Gen. Hull met with a friendly reception from the Canadians at Sandwich; fifty of their militia joined our army on Sunday last; our troops manifest a friendly disposition to all who continue at their places of residence. Mr. Fowler met with an Indian near Detroit on Sunday, who informed him that the British had sent their women and children from Malden to the eastward; that they expected our army to march to Malden immediately; that 700 English and 300 Indians would meet them at the end of the Long Bridge to give them a fight. An express was immediately despatched to Gen. Hull, communicating their intentions. The Long Bridge is over a deep and miry creek. By marching about 3 miles higher up, the army will be able to wade the creek." [American.]

Arrived, at Baltimore, the British brig Lamphrey, from Jamaica for Halifax, with rum and sugar—prize to the Essex frigate—she had captured a transport with 150 soldiers on board bound to Halifax, from Jamaica, and ransomed her, disarming the troops and taking their parole.

Extract of a letter dated Newport, (R. I.) Sunday evening July 26.

"The information which I have to communicate may be somewhat interesting to your readers. This afternoon there arrived at this place, the brig Dispatch of New-Haven, which had been taken by the British fleet now on the coast, and was suffered to

proceed to a port in the U. States, with 155 mates, captains and seamen, on parole, who unfortunately have been captured by the same fleet from the various vessels whose names are subjoined.

The British fleet consists of the Africa 64, mounting 76 guns (it is said); the Shannon 38, mounting 48; the Belvidera 38 mounting 44; Guerrier 38, mounting 48; and the Aolus 32 mounting 38. The Shannon is the flag ship under the command of commodore Brooke, capt D'Agus com'nd's the Africa. "On the 16th inst. within sight of Little Egg Harbour, this fleet captured the Nautilus, Lieut. Crane, after a chase of 2 hours. The sea was rough, and impeded the sailing of the Nautilus, though she threw overboard 7 of her guns in the chase, and started her water. Lieutenant Crane remained on board the Nautilus, but his officers and men were taken on board the Africa.

"Last Friday week the fleet began a chase of the Constitution, capt. Hull, in lat. 37, long. 72, which lasted until the Sunday morning following, when it was given up. During this chase the Belvidera which was the nearest ship fired 24 bow guns, and the Constitution returned 7—the former fell short of, and the latter over-reached, their object. Capt. Hull excited the warmest admiration among the British officers for his excellent management of his ship during the whole chase.

"The Captain of the Belvidera was still ill of his wounds in consequence of the attack upon him by the President. All the evidence which I have been able to collect from the captains and mates who have arrived here, is that the English officers described the President with great accuracy; that she was near enough to the Belvidera to have taken her; that the Belvidera actually fired 104 shot at the President during the chase. One man told me he saw two of the shot which entered the Belvidera; and they were too large for her 18 pounders and not large enough for her 24 pounders.

The officers of the Nautilus were attended to with great respect; and all the men both of the state and merchant ships were treated remarkably well. The fleet was left in lat. 38, 59, long. 70, 26.

From the Boston Gazette.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in our harbor last evening, of the frigate Constitution, Captain Hull. She left the Chesapeake Bay on the 16th, in the afternoon saw a frigate, and gave chase; the wind being light they could not come near enough before the night to ascertain who she was. It continued calm the principal part of the night. On the morning of the 17th saw a British squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, four frigates, a brig and a schooner;—the nearest frigate within gun-shot. Throughout the whole of this day it was calm, and every exertion made, by towing and warping to make headway; but the enemy by attaching all their boats to two frigates were evidently gaining upon the Constitution, and occasionally enabled them to bring their bow guns to bear upon her. This kind of manœuvring, and the frequent discharge of the Constitution's stern chasers, continued the whole of this day.—On the 18th at day light a small breeze sprang up, when the Constitution spread all her canvas, and by outsailing the enemy, escaped a conflict, which she could not have maintained with any hope of success against a force so greatly superior.—The chase was continued 60 hours, during which time the whole crew remained at their stations. The Constitution was bound to New-York, but from the unfavourableness of the wind, has put in here.

We feel an additional pleasure in stating the safety of this vessel, as it puts to rest the thousand rumours which have been in circulation respecting her; and more especially as it enables us to contradict the article in the last N. York Evening Post, that "she was compelled to go to sea without powder or ball," which we do on the authority of an officer of the ship, who assures us that she is completely provided with every necessary munition of war, and has a full crew of brave and gallant seamen.

Providence, July 23.
Outrage.—On Monday night last a gang of ruffians took a small schooner from Eddy's Point, in this town, where she was fitting for a privateer, carrying a short distance down the river, and there scuttled and sunk her. This shr. was owned in shares by the hon. Mr. Ellery, col. Henry Smith, Samuel Thuber, and Sylvannus Martin, Esqs. who had purchased a were preparing her, agreeably to laws of the union, to cruise against the enemies of the United States.

Philadelphia, July 30.
On Monday evening last, a number of persons from this city, whose names it may not be proper at present to insert, as we understand will be the objects of judicial proceedings, proceeded from this city to Morristown; attacked in a body and beat the printer of a paper, published in that village, account of some piece published in a paper. On the alarm being given the citizens began to assemble, but the others took to their carriages and returned with all possible speed to the city.

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.
MORE PARTICULARS.

The following account is from a respectable gentleman of Herkimer, who was engaged in the action, and may be relied on as perfectly accurate. [The account furnished Mr. Cook of Albany by Judge Atwater, is no less so, does not go into the details.] Correspondent remarks, in addition to the narrative, that

"Many other particulars are given such as, that our people on the opposite the battery saw the splintered by from the Royal George, heard the screaming of the men on board, & Capt. W. says the shot must have perforated her magazine, and if hot must have blown her up. Alarms were given of the landing of British troops, low the harbour, which were unfounded. The inhabitants removed many of their valuable effects, but every one was emulous to excel in serving country. The British did not know that we had a single gun mounted, the 32 pounder gave them the information. It appears they calculated divert themselves a little on the Sabbath in a defenceless port—but their anticipated joy vanished in the smoke of ordnance. The vessels in the harbor were scuttled to prevent their being taken; but will be raised without much trouble. From this specimen of Yankee prowess, I imagine a lesson will be taught the Royal Tigers that they will not soon forget."

ACTION AT SACKET'S HARBOUR.

"On Sunday morning the 19th inst. M. T. Woolsey, of the Oneida lying in Sacket's Harbour, discovered from the mast-head of his brig, sail, all British, viz: the Royal George of 24 guns; the Prince Regent, a ship, supposed of 23; the Elmira 20; the Seneca of 18; and the name of the other not known, about leagues distant, bearing up for the hour with the wind dead ahead. troops were immediately called to arms, and expresses sent to call in neighboring detachment and volunteers who arrived in the course of the day to the amount of nearly 3,000. Soon after sun-rise, the Prince Regent brought to, and captured the custom house boat, about 7 miles from harbour on her return from Grand Point. The boat's crew were liberated and set on shore, with a message col. Bellinger, the commandant at Harbour, demanding the surrender of the Oneida, and the late British sloop Nelson, seized for a breach of the revenue laws and fitting for a privateer and declaring, that in case of a refusal to surrender the vessels, the squadron would burn the village or lay the inhabitants under contribution. Soon after this capt. Woolsey left the Harbour in the Oneida and ran down with a league of the squadron, when he turned and moored his vessel on a wharf, a battery erected last week, springs on his cables. Capt. W. the most experienced engineer present, left the Oneida under the command of a lieutenant, and went ashore and took the command of