

NOTICE.
We are authorized 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-Ridge, 27th July, 1812.

PUBLIC FEELING.

On Saturday last Philip Stuart and Clement Dorsey, Esqs. Deputies from Charles county, and Francis M. Hall and Richard W. West, Esqs. Deputies from Prince-George's county, waited upon his Excellency the Governor, in his Council Chamber, and in pursuance of their instructions, handed to him the original of the subjoined Resolutions.

At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Charles county, of different political opinions, convened at the Town of Port-Pobasco, on Tuesday the 11th instant, for the purpose of adopting such measures as would restore the sovereignty of the law in the city of Baltimore, and to express an opinion as to the lawless acts which have recently taken place—**JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq.** was appointed Chairman, **JOHN B. MORRIS, Esq.** Secretary.

Philip Stuart, Samuel Hanson, Clement Dorsey, Esquires, and General Caleb Hawkins,* and Colonel Francis Newman,* a committee to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting; who, after having retired a short time, unanimously reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved. That the right to investigate the measures of the General Government, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the U. States to its citizens, is the only means of preserving our political freedom, and that every attempt by the agency of a mob to impair this right, tends directly to the prostration of our Republican Government, and the erection of an horrible despotism.

Resolved. That we view with detestation every attempt to silence the freedom of the press by a system of terror and proscription.

Resolved. That the citizens of this state have a constitutional right to pursue whatever profession or trade may conduce to their happiness or profit, in any section of the state, and that any attempt to impede this right is unconstitutional, and merits the severest punishment.

Resolved. That the citizens of this state in the exercise of their natural and legal rights, are justified, in the protection of their property, to resist force by force.

Resolved. That the attacks made by the lawless and blood-thirsty Mob of the city of Baltimore, upon the office of the "Federal Republican," were outrageous prostrations of the security guaranteed by our constitution to the property of our citizens.

Resolved. That the temper of licentiousness so long existing there which has humbled our state pride, violated the peace of society, and feasted upon the blood of our Revolutionary Heroes, has been nurtured by the insolent impunity yielded to its first manifestations.

Resolved. That the recent assault upon the gaol of Baltimore, and the more than savage outrage and murder inflicted upon our unarmed citizens, resting in delusive security, under the plighted protection of the civil authority, has disgraced our national character, weakened our confidence in the power of the law, and must tend to prevent all emigration to our state, and cause the banishment of our mercantile capital, and thus produce serious injury to the agriculturalist.

Resolved. That the Governor of this State is entrusted with the honourable and responsible task of preserving the peace of society, and enforcing the execution of the laws, and that a forbearance by him to take prompt and constitutional means to suppress this growing temper, to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of such barbarous deeds, would be utterly incompatible with the duties of his station, the only object of his appointment.

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting, that unless efficient means are taken either by the executive, or a convention of the State Legislature, to put down this system of terror and murder, that this happy country will be deluged by all the horrors of a civil war.

Resolved. That a deliberate and perfidious abandonment by a Mayor and Brigadier-general, of an agreement to protect

* Democratic Republicans.

the citizens who confided themselves to their care, would merit the abhorrence of all honourable minds.

Resolved. That as an evidence of our respect for the memory of the gallant **LINGAN**, and of our regret for the prostration of the laws in a section of the state, we will wear crape on our left arm for one month.

Resolved. That we at all times hold ourselves bound by our sacred duty to our country, to be ready to repel any foreign invasion, and to co-operate with our lives and fortunes, to perpetuate our government of laws, established by the valorous achievements of our fathers.

Resolved. That these resolutions be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Republican, the National Intelligencer, the Federal Republican and Snowden's Alexandria paper.

Resolved. That Colonel Philip Stuart, and Clement Dorsey, Esq. be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with a copy of these resolutions.
(Signed) **J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.**
JOHN B. MORRIS, Sect'y.

At a meeting of the citizens of Prince-George's county, held at Upper-Marlbrough, on Thursday the 15th August, 1812—**JAMES SOMERVILLE, Esq.** was called to the chair, and **THOMAS G. ADDISON, Esq.** appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by a committee consisting of Dr. William Beanes, Dr. William Marshall, Dr. John Bowie, Edward H. Calvert, John C. Herbert, Richard T. Lowndes and Thomas G. Addison, Esquires, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas the bill of rights has declared, that the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved, and deeming it essentially necessary for the security of freedom that it should be unwaged by power, and unassailable by licentiousness, we have viewed with abhorrence and indignation the attempts which have been made to destroy this sacred right—our indignation has been greatly increased when we have seen that the civil authorities in this state, instead of interposing their power in protecting its citizens in the full and free enjoyment of this inestimable privilege, have been silent spectators of the most atrocious enormities that ever disgraced a civilized community. We have seen with emotions of horror, not only the invasion and destruction of private property, but the lives of our fellow-citizens sacrificed by an infuriated mob, with all the merciless rage of the Savage Indians, while they were nobly defending and supporting those rights which were guaranteed to them by our constitution: And whereas this lawless force commenced their outrageous violations of the law on the 24th of June last, and with impunity have repeated the most wanton acts of violence and bloodshed. Believing, as we sincerely do, that the liberty of the press is the palladium of all our civil, political, and religious rights; that they must exist or perish together—believing that a succession of such outrages will not only lead to the prostration of the press itself, but to the destruction of every thing held dear and valuable by freemen—we do, therefore, in the spirit of that liberty derived to us from the favour of our fathers,

Resolve. That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government, are only the trustees of the people, and as such accountable for their conduct; that therefore it is the right of the people at all times, either by liberty of speech, or through the medium of the press, freely to examine into the measures of government, to lay open and expose to the public the conduct of their rulers, boldly to set forth and publish any delinquency or mismanagement in their administration, that the people may see and judge whether the government committed to their charge has been wisely directed, and whether it has been conducted in such a manner, and upon such principles, as may best conduce to the interest, the happiness, and prosperity, of their country.

Resolved. That if the liberty of the press be subverted, it is a matter of perfect indifference to us by whom—The consequences are precisely the same, whether it be by the wicked ambition or criminal relaxation of our rulers. The municipality of Baltimore, have the power, and it is imperatively their duty, to protect the citizens thereof, both in their persons and property, against all lawless force and violence, and to secure to them the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, consequently their failure to curb the unbridled cruelty and savage outrages of the mob, merit the animadversion and execration of all who duly estimate the peace and good order of society, and evince a criminal acquiescence in a detestable usurpation of the authority of the laws.

Resolved. That from a deliberate and impartial examination of the report of the civil authority of Baltimore, we consider the conduct of the Mayor and Brigadier-General as distinguished and characterized

by perfidy and cowardice—perfidy, in not affording that protection they had promised to unarmed men, who had confided in their honour for the safety of their persons, and security of their property; and cowardice, in being deterred by the menaces of the mob from the execution of their duty.

Resolved. That the executive of this state are the constitutional guardians of the land, and conservators of the peace of Maryland—it is their duty to take care the former be faithfully enforced, and the latter inviolably maintained—When they fail to discharge the high trust confided to them, they will merit the severest censure of their constituents.

Resolved. That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the brave **LINGAN**, who died in defence of that liberty he fought to achieve, it be recommended to our citizens to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved. That Francis M. Hall and Richard W. West, be authorized and requested to repair to Annapolis, and to lay a copy of these resolutions before his Excellency the Governor.

Resolved. That the above preamble and resolutions be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, Frederick-town Herald, National Intelligencer, and Snowden's Alexandria paper.

For the Maryland Gazette.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

The revocation of the British Orders in Council affords the most favourable opportunity to the President to restore that state of things, between Great-Britain and the U. States, so congenial with the wishes, and correspondent to the interests and prosperity, of the people of America. The substitution of a system of conciliation in the place of war, before the evils and calamities attending it have been moel felt, by suspending hostilities, and stopping the further effusion of the blood of those who are innocent and unoffending, and in no respect concerned in the causes of the war, would cover the president with glory, entitle him to the honest applause of his countrymen, and remove all impediments to his re-election.

The orders in council were the principal cause of the declaration of war, and that cause being removed, it behoves the president, as the great organ of the voice of America, and protector of her rights, to lay hold of this auspicious crisis to avert the evils of war, and to re-establish the peace, happiness and prosperity, of America, by appointing a minister, holding the olive branch in one hand, and the sword in the other, with power to make peace and adjust all the subjects of difference between the two countries, on honourable, just, and equitable terms. In this manner peace may be restored; our seamen will be protected; commerce will be free and flourish; our revenue will revive; loans, taxes, direct and internal, become unnecessary; drafts not called on; the poor will be supplied with salt, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, &c. on moderate terms; the agriculturalist will obtain a good price for his produce, wheat, Indian corn, &c. The feuds and dissensions arising from the virulence of party prejudice will cease; the distinction of Federalist and Democrat will be heard no more! Americans will be united as a band of brothers, and become a rock of defence, that the tempestuous sea of tyranny will beat against in vain; every pretence for a French alliance will be removed, and the insidious schemes and intrigues of the tyrant of Europe, and destroyer of its liberties, aiming at universal domination, will be frustrated, and the further effusion of Christian blood will be stopped, the blood of friends and relations interwoven and connected by immutable ties.

AMICUS POPULI ET PACIS.
From the Federal Republican.

THE NARRATIVE OF JOHN THOMPSON,
One of the persons intended to be Massacred with General Lingan and others, in the Gaol of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 28th of July last.

On Monday, the 27th July last, I was invited by Mr. Hanson to his house; and in the evening about twilight, I went there and found from 15 to 20 gentlemen in his house, most of them known to him. I was told that an attack upon the house was threatened that night, which they had made preparations to resist and defeat. I saw some muskets, pistols, and swords in the house, for the purposes of defence. After being there sometime, I understood an arrangement had been made, that in case of an attack, the direction of the defence was appointed to Gen. Lee. About eight o'clock, a number of persons were collecting at the front of the house, who were very noisy and began to throw stones at the windows, and they broke several of them.—The house was in front completely closed, the door and inside window shutters being shut, till the stones broke the glass, and burst open the shutters. Mr. Hanson spoke from the second story to the mob, and told them if they did not desist they would fire upon them, and he warned the spectators to go away. Gen. Lee in the house, told them not to fire unless

it should be absolutely necessary, and the doors were forced. The mob continued to increase and to throw stones more violently which broke the windows of the first and second stories. General Lee directed a volley to be fired from the upper story over the heads of the people in the street to frighten them away without injuring them. This was executed, and nobody was hurt. The mob executed, were still more violent, and broke open the lower door. They were then fired upon, & a man fell at the door upon the inside thereof, who was immediately taken up and removed by some of the mob.—This must have happened about ten o'clock, or after: Judge Scott made his appearance and came into the house; the door having remained open after it was broken, and required us to leave the house—he was told we should do so forth with, that we could not be secure unless the civil authority interposed, that we were lawfully employed with Mr. Hanson in protecting him and his house against violence, and whenever the mob would dispute the civil authority interposed, we were to retire to our homes, and not to be molested. During the night, we continued to be disturbed, and never fired but after some new and violent attack. I believe it probable several were wounded. The mob during the night retired and gathered again, and attempted some fresh damage. Just about, or before day light, the mob brought a field piece which was planted near the house, and in front of it, but it was prevented from being discharged by the arrival of Captain Barney's troop of horse, some of whom were stationed round the house, and six of them having dismounted, took possession of the front from on the first floor, and of the back yard. Hanson and his friends occupied the same places which they had done during the night; in things remained, until Edward Johnson, the Mayor, Gen. Stricker, John Montgomery, the Attorney-General, James Calhoun, Lemuel Taylor, and several others, arrived, and proposed that we should leave the house. We answered we had no objection to leave the house, provided the mob would retire, or we could get home with safety. The mayor said the mob could not be dispersed, nor would they be satisfied without we went to gaol, and that we should be protected from them in going to gaol, and while in it. To this proposal most of us expressly objected. General Lee principally carried on the conversation on our part with the Mayor and General Stricker. The Mayor, General Stricker, and the Attorney-General, severally declared and assured us, that we should be protected, as well in going to the gaol, as in it, and the mayor pledged his life and his honor that we should be safe, and that he would die with us, if we should be hurt. General Stricker expressed himself in similar terms.—Also Montgomery, Taylor, Calhoun, and their companions, gave us assurances of safety if we went to gaol—After these assurances and finding the civil authority would not make any exertion to disperse the mob, we contented with the advice of general Lee to deliver ourselves up to the civil authority. The mayor declared his opinion that we would not be safe in the gaol without a guard, and he and general Stricker promised there should be one. About 8 or 9 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, we left the house and went under the care and custody of the mayor who preceded us, and we were placed between two lines of infantry, consisting of it appeared of about fifty militia: about 20 dragoons mounted advanced before us to the gaol; general Stricker marched on foot with the infantry, and an immense concourse of people were in the streets, some of whom went along, and were abused in the most opprobrious language; some shouts were thrown with violence at us, one struck Mr. Kilgore and cut him badly in the forehead, and another struck Mr. Bigelow, and nearly knocked him down. The distance from Mr. Hanson's house to the gaol was about one mile.

At our arrival at the gaol door, and as we entered it, several of us were struck by some of the mob whom we found there. Being delivered into the custody of John H. Bentley, the gaoler, some time in the forenoon, we were put in a room in the common criminal apartment, where we remained the rest of the day. The dragoons and infantry left the gaol soon after we were placed in it, and they did not return, nor was there any military guard afterwards. In the afternoon the mayor came to us in the gaol, and assured us there should be a guard, and that preparations were making to send one. He told us that he would lose his own life, before we should be hurt. Gen. Stricker was also at the gaol, outside of it. The mayor having been with us about twenty minutes, went away, leaving us in the belief that there would be a guard of armed militia sent to protect us in the gaol. During the afternoon we were told several times by persons admitted to see us that the militia were called out and assembling. Late in the afternoon two burthers, one named Mumma and the other Maxwell, came into our room, the former having a key in his hand. Mumma asked me the names of several of the prisoners; I told him. Mr. Hoffman said he wondered Mr. Bentley should suffer so many men to come into their room who had no business there. Mumma answered that he came there on Mr. Bentley's business. They were personally known to me, and

to some of my fellow prisoners—we supposed their intentions were not good, and I inquired of Mr. Bentley if Mumma was a friend of his—Bentley answered he pretended so. I replied you ought to know better before you trust the key of our room in his hands, and I proposed that he should unlock the door and give me the key through the door—On the inside the door cannot be unlocked, and there was the outer door locked. Bentley refused, saying I cannot do what you are a prisoner under my care, and that was immediately locked by some of the mob very soon began to assault us from various quarters, but no troops were sent. This excited much alarm in our room, being after sun-set, and we apprehended we were to be sacrificed. About dark we were to the gaol was beset by the back door of the gaol was beset by those who entered it without breaking it by force. By whom it was opened I do not know but I believe they began to break down the wall and iron gratings in the passage leading to our room which took them at least a quarter of an hour. They had the same torches. The grating of our room was open instantly without any exertion, which I believe it was opened by some one who had the key, & I believe either by Mumma or the key. The first person I recognized at the gate was Henry Keating,* who keeps a printing office, and him I should have killed my pistol, but for Gen. Lee, who laid my arm and begged me not to fire, and prevented Mr. Murray from firing, had been agreed that Mr. Murray and myself, being the strongest men, should first get and make the best of our way, and my person was to escape as he could. The mob rushed into the room, and Mr. Taylor and myself rushed out, both of us with a pistol in each hand and he a dirk a pistol. We made our way through passage and hall without injury till I was struck by the front outer door, when I was struck the back of my head with a heavy club some man I had passed, which threw me forward from the head of the steps, and I lay down for about twelve feet. I saw a gang of ruffians armed with clubs ready to destroy whomsoever should come down the steps, and six or seven of them instantly assaulted me while down, and me about the head until I was unable to move. Some then dragged me twenty or twenty-five yards while others were beating me with clubs. They then tried to make me stand on my feet, and looking round I perceived Lemuel Taylor, and I called upon him to protect these men from taking my life. He told me to desist and said they had beaten me and begged them not to take my life; they said they would kill me: he answered that I was beat enough, and desisted should be let alone, and he would be free for my fortcoming in the morning. He disregarded what he had said, they dragged me along and it was proposed to tar and feather me, and as I went along they continued to strike me with sticks and clubs—one low struck at me with an axe who missed when they had dragged me a considerable distance and into Old Town, they met me and put me into it, and dragged it themselves to a place where they got together. I had left my coat in the gaol, and they stripped me of my coat and put it on my bare body, upon which they put their hands. They drew me along in the condition; and calling me traitor, coward, and other scandalous names, they tried to break me with clubs. I received a blow on my head, arms, sides, thighs and back with a club, and other parts of the body, my head one cut was very deep, beside my head was broken in more than ten places by other instruments, such as clubs and clubs. I received a few blows on my face, and very many severe bruises on other parts of my body; my eyes were attended to be gouged, and preserved by oil of tar and feathers, tho' they were injured. About the same time, as I was in the cart, a fellow struck both of my legs with a bar of iron, swearing damn my legs, I will break your legs. I drew my legs and he was lead to think and to say broke them. Shortly after I received a blow with a club, across my eyes, upon which as if dead, supposing it would stop further beating me; remaining so for some time, I was struck upon my thighs, which bore as if dead; a villain said he would see if I was dead, and he stuck a pin in my body twice, at which I did not flinch. I still remained senseless, as if dead. He said he would sew if I was dead he pulled a handful of straw and feathers, and threw it to, and stuck it on my back, and turned into a blaze what was on my legs turned over suddenly, and rolled upon me, which put it out before it reached a height, but I was burnt in parts. I then raised upon my knees and cursed them, "for God sake be not than savages;" if you want my life, by shooting or stabbing." Often I

* Mr. Keating, in the American, &c. has proved him to have been at home from 11 o'clock the night of the 28th, at a time he states he went to bed.