stower forced. The mob continued to rease and to throw stones more violently ich broke the windows of the first and fend stories. General Lee directed a volley be fired from the upper flory over the heads the people in the fireet to frighten them a. y without lejuring then. This was execute and nobody was hurt. The mob hozza. were still maye violent, and broke gen tower door. They were then fired upob, k nan fell at the door upon the infide thereof. was immediately taken up and removed fome of the glob. This must have hapdeme of the groups, or after: Judge ott made his appearance and came into the ule, the door having remained open after was broken, and requested us to leave the use-he was told we shell do no such ing, that we could not be fecure unless civil authority interfered, that we were whilly employed with Mr. Hanfon in accepting him and his house against solence, d whenever the mib would difpert, orthe vil authority interfere a werts retire to ir homes, aud not befrei During the ght, we continued ab its feed out feltet, and ver fired but after fome new and violent tack. I believe it probable feveral were The mob during the night retired nd gathered again, and attempted force of damage. Just about, or before day ght, the mob brought a field piece which as planted near the houle, and in front ef but it was prevented from being discharg. by the arrival of Captain Barney's troop f horse, some of whom were fixtioned round ie house, and fix of them having different. took possession of the front room on the rit floor, and of the back yard. Hanfon nd his friends occupied the fame places which iey had done during the night; fo things mained, until Edward Johnson the Mayor, en. Stricker, John Montgomery, the At-rney-General, James Calhoun, Lempel Tay. and feveral others, arrived, and proposed at we should leave the house. Weanswered e had no objections to leave the house, proided the meb would retire, or we could get ome with fafety. The mayor faid the meb ould not be differfed, nor would they be stisfied without we went to ganl, and that e foould be protected from them in going to and, and while in it. To this prepotal mel f us expressly objected. General Lee prinipally carried on the conversation on our part ith the Mayor and General Stricker. dayor, General Stricker, and the Attor-ey-General feverally declared and affored in it we fhould be protected, as well in going o the gaol, as in it, and the mayor pledged us life and his honor that we should be fate, nd that he would die with us, if we should e hurt. General Stricker expressed bimief n fimilar terms .- Alfo Montgomery, Tayor, Calhoun, and their companions, gave is flurances of fafety if we went to gaol—After hele affurances and finding the civil authorty would not make any exertion to difperk he mob, we conferred with the advice of geteral Lee to deliver outfeives up to the civil outhority. The mayor declared his opinion hat we would not be fafe in the gaol with out a guard, and he and general Stricker pronifed there flould be one. About 8 for 9 o'clock on Tuefday forenoon, we left the nouse and went under the care and custody of the mayor who preceded us, and we we placed between two lines of infantry, coulifng as it appeared of about fifty militia: 4. bout 20 dragoons mounted advanced before as 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 we were abused is the most opprobious language; some floats were thrown with violence at us, one Bruck Mr. Kilgore and cut him badly in the forehead, and another flruck Mr. Bigelow, and nearly knocked him down. The diffance 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, tome time in the forenoon, we were put in a room in the common criminal ment, where we remained the rest of the day. The dragoons and infantry left the gaol foos 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 affured 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, outlide 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 gad - During the afternoon we were told several times by persons admitted to see us that the militia were called out and affembling. 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 feveral of the prisoners; I told him. Mr. Hoffman said he wondered Mr. Bently should fuffer so many men to come into their room who had no business there. Mumma answered that he came there on Mr. Bentley's business. nels. They were perfonally known to me, and

10 some of my fellow prisoners-we suspea. ed their intentions were not good, and I inquired of Mr. Bentley if Mumma was a frend of his-Bentley answered he pretends the for. I replied you ought to know him will be fore, you trust the key of our room in Mands, and I proposed that he should lock the door and give me the key through the ente.—On the infide the door cannot indocked, and there was the outer door lock-Bentley refused, saying I cannot do so arvon are a priloner under my cares. The and the mon very from began to affemble from various quarters, but no troops were arming. Tan excised much alarm in our room it being afree fin tet, and we apprehended ve were to be faerificed. About dark the back door of the gaof was befet by the mob who entered it without breaking it by force. By selion it was opened I do not know but by hearlay. They began to break down the wood and from gratings in the passage leading to our room which took them at lead, three quarters of an hour. They had the light of tarches. The grating of our room-was opened icflantly without any exertion, which makes me believe it was opened by fome one having the key, & I believe either by Mumma or Max. well. The first person I recognized at the grating was Henry Keating, who keeps a printing office, and him I should have killed with piffols, but for Gen. Lee, who laid hold of my arm and begged me not to fire, and alto prevented Mr. Murray from firing .- It had been agreed that Mr. Murray and nyfelt, being the throngest men, should first ruth ent and make the best of our way, and every person was to escape as he could. Some of the mob rushed into the roum, and mr. Murray and myfelf suffied out, both of us asmed ; had a pistol in each hand and he a dirk and a pistole: We made our way through the passage and hall without injury till I was at the front outer door, when I was firuck on the back of my head with a heavy club by fome man I had pasted, which threw me for ward from the head of the steps, and I fell lead-long down about twelve feet. There I faw a gang of ruffians armed with clubs ready to delliroy whomfoever should pals down the fteps, and fix or feven of them infiantly affaulted me while down, and heat me about the head until I was unable -Some then diagged me twenty or thirty yards while others were heating me with clubs They then tried to make me ftand on my feet, and looking round I perceived Lemuel Taylor, and I called upon him to prevent these men from taking my life. He told the men o desist and said they had beat me erough and begged them not to take my life; they faid they would kill me : he again repeated that I was beat enough, and defired I should be let alone, and he would be fecurity for my forthcoming in the morning. They diffegarded what he had faid, they dragged me along and it was proposed to tar and feather me, and as I went along they continued to finke me with flicks and clubs-one fellow itruck at me with an axe who miffed me; when they had dragged me a confiderable diftance and into Old Town, they met with a carrested put me into it, and dragged it along themselves to a place where they got tar. I had left my coat in the gaol, and they tore my first and other cloathing and put the tar or my bare body, upon which they put fea-thers. They drew me along in the cart in this condition; and calling me traitor and tory, and other trandalous names, they did cease to heat me with clubs, Six cut me with old rufty fwords. I received up on my head, arms, fides, thighs and back, upof eighteen cuts of the fword. On my head one cut was very deep, beside which my head was broken in more than twelve places by other instruments, fuch as slicks and clubs. I received a few blows in my face, and very many fevere bruifes on different parts of my body; my eyes were attempted to be gouged, and preferved by means of the tar and feathers, tho' they were much injured. About the fametime, as I was lying the eart, a fellow struck both of my legs with a bar of iron, fwearing danin my eyes, I will break your legs. I drew my legs up, and he was led to think and to fay he had broke them. Shortly after I received a blow with a club, across my eyes, upon which I lay as if dead, supposing it would stop their further beating me; remaining fo for some time, I was struck upon my thighs, which I bore as if dead; a villain faid he would foon fee if I was dead, and he fluck a pin into my body twice, at which I did not flinch, but I fill semained fenfeless, as if dead. Another faid he would shew if I was dead, he pulled a handful of tar and seathers, and fet are to it, and fluck it on my back, which put into a blaze what was on my furned over suddenly, and rolled upon the flame, which put it out before it reached too great a height, but I was burnt in feveral I then raised upon my knees and addrellen them, " for God fake be not worfe than favages: if you want my life, take it by shooting or stabling." Often I begged

Mr. Keating, In the American, publisher the affidavits of six of his neighbours, who prove him to have been at home from 8 till Il o'clock the night of the 28th, at which time he states he went to bed.

them to put an end to k. Upon this one faid, don't burn him ; another faid we'll hang him-one in the shafts of the cart turned round and faid to me, " if you will tell the names of all in the house and all you know about it, we will fave your life." lieving all the damage was done which could be done by them, I did not helitate to fay I would. They took me out of the cart upon the causeway at Fell's Point, and carried me to the Buli's Head Tavern ; there I gave them the names of all the persons in the house (most of them already known to them) which they took in writing, and the reason of our being in the house, which was to defend mr. Hanson and his house against violence with which he had been threatened. They detained me about an hour at this tavein, and offered me some whiskey, of which I took feveral glasses, being extremely thirsty and weak from the loss of blood. They then made me walk, with feveral persons on each lide upholding me, towards the watch house where they faid I should be kept till morning and that I should swear to what I had faid before a magistrate by 9 o'clock, or if I did not they would hang me. On my way I was unable to proceed, and stopped twice for rest. When I first stopped, some of them said they had got all they could out of me and they would now hang me. I rose and went on and fome who were against hanging me followed, and I was obliged by weaknels to stop again, when it was proposed again to hang me, and one person said they would cut off my head and stick it on a pole. The vote was taken and carried for hanging me; but fome faid they should not hang me, that my life had been promised upon condition of difclosing what I knew, and that the information I might give them would be of ule to them. I was then moved on to the watch house, and delivered to the captain of the watch about 2 o'clock in the morning, who was told they held him responsible for my body at 9 o'clock. I laid myfelf on the flior, a doftor was fent for by the captain of the watch, who came and having removed the tar and feathers, fewed up the wounds on my head, and dreffed them. Between nine and ten o'clock the mob was gathered at the watch-house, and some were for hanging me, saying that I had not sworn to what I had told them before a magistrate before nine o'clock, as had been stipulated, and one of them faid the rope was ready. I observed it was not my fault, that I was not able to go to a magistrate, that I was ready to swear to it if they would bring one. They then bro't a magistrate of the name of Galt, who took my affidavit, in which was stared the names the persons in the house, the causes of their meeting and the name of the person under whom they were afting in the house. It was read aloud, and at this period the mayor, Lemuel Taylor, and fome others, arrived who faid they would take me to the hospital our of the hands of these mer. Mr. Taylor faid he had no idea of feeing me alive. The d ctor had lent me a fhirt, and I was now provided with a pair of trowfers. The mayor fent for a carriage, but the mob faid I fli uid not ride in it, that a cart was good enough for me, and a cart was brought into which I was placed, ftretched out in the cart and exposed to a hot sun. About 11 o'clock I was carried to the hospital, the distance of a mile, the mayor accompanying me amid the noise of a great concourse of people. There I heard the gream of Gen. Lce, in a room adjoining, who had been faid to be dead.

After the cirwd had dispersed, some of my friends, who did not think me fafe, fent me a carriage into which I was put, without Isfing a minute, and Gen. Lee was put into the same carriage. We were hurried away into the country, in our wounded, bruised and mangled condition; we arrived at York-town, Pennsylvania, on Satt day evening, the fielt of August, where we received the humane and friendly sympathies and attention of the inhabitants, and the medical aid of two gentlemen of the faculty.

Possessed of a strong constitution and in the prime of life, I cherift the hope that I shall wounds, which furvive all the bruifes and have been fo cruelly and maliciously inflicted by a wicked and lawless mob, and that I Iliall be again restored to the full use and en-j-yment of my bodily powers. Given under my hand this 6th Aug. 1812.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Arrived on Tuesday from the city of Baltimore, Capt. Collins' company of Vo-lunteer Artillerists, for the purpose of garrisoning and doing duty in our Forts

That part of the 5th regiment which
has been on duty hero have embarked for
French-Town, on their with head quarters at Albany. The remainder of the militia ordered to this place, are expected in a few days.

One thousand men, one hundred in each ward, are about organizing in New-York who are to act at a moments warning, in case of riot, armed with watch clubs.

From a London paper of June 24. CATHOLIC QUESTION DECIDED! Opmotion, Mr. Canning's motion for the adjustment of the Catholic claims was carried in the Houle of Commons Monday, 235

UNITED STATES FORT-TAKEN.

From the Montreal Herald, Extra, of Aug. 4. The following are copies of letters received from Upper Canada containing the account of the capture of Fort Michilimackinac; and the unsuccessful attempts of the American Governor Hull at the River Garonde.

Mackinac, 18th July, 1812.

I am happy to have it in my power to announce to you, that Mackinac capitulated to us on the 16th inft. at 11 o'clock A. M. Capt. Roberts at our head with a part of the 10th R. V. Battalion, Mr. Crawford had the command of the Canadians which confifted of about 200 men; Mr. Dickenfon, 143 Sioux, Forlaveins and Winabages, mylelf about 280 men Attawas and Chippawas, part of the Attawas of L'harh Cioche, had not arrived. It was a fortunate circumstance the Fort capitulated without firing afingle gun, for had they done fo, I firmly believe a foul of them would have been faved. My fon Charles, Longlade, Augustine Nolin and Machello Cadotte, Jun. having rendered me great services in keeping the Indians in order, and executing from time to time fuch commands as were delivered to me by the commanding officer. Whoever faw fo determined a set of people as the Chippawas and At-

Since the capitulation they have not drank a fingle drop of liquor, nor even killed a fowl belonging to any person, la thing never known before for they generally destroy every thing they meet with. I am, dear sir, your moft obedient fervant.

JOHN ASKIN, Jun. (Signed) Str. Keeper Dep. The Hon. Col. W. Claus, &c. Fort George Extract of a letter from York, dated, July 29, 1812.

" At Sandwich Governor Hull landed or the 12th inft. without opposition, with about 800 or 1000 men. He has made three unfuccessful attempts on the river Garonde. where his parties have been repulled. I truft before long Mr. Hull will have reason to repent his croffing the Detroit."

We understand from respectable authority that fix transports and a floop of war, wit! a battalion of Royals, were in the river may Quebec, on Saturday afternoon.

Extract of a letter from New Castle Del. dated Aug. 16, received yesterday morning by the packet.

I am informed by a passenger in the Cape May packet arrived this morning, that there bushels salt, a prize to the Paul Jones priteer of N. York. He further informs that the Paul Jones captured, after a severe engagement of an hour and a half, a British letter of marque of 14 guns, from Gibraltar to Havanna, with a cargo of dry goods, &c. the invoice of which amounted \$ 250,000, and fent her into Savannah.

There are no other prizes near or gone up, except the ship Boyd and brig Ranger, which you have no doubt heard of. C. H. Books.

To Rent,

I will rent my Farm on the south side of Severn River, containing 436 acres of well improved land, which is now in high cultivation, together with or without four valuable Negro Fellows. I will also rent that well known Farm on the

I will also rent that well known Farm on the Head of Severn, called THE RISING SUN, containing near six hundred acres of kind land. On taining near six hundred acres of kind land. On this farm there is a great quantity of choice fruit. The buildings are in tolerable good up a and calculated for a Tavern, where there has being ne for thirty years preceding the last ten—Distance from Annapolis, ten miles. The tenants will be privileged to sow grain the enfuing fall Apply to Augustine Gambrill, Head of Severn.

August 20, 1812.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has for sale thirty head of FAT CATTLE, fit for immediate use. Some Milch Cows with Calves. J. T. CHASE.

In Council,

July 29, 1812.

ORDERED. That the report of the committee of conference on the bill establishing an equity court on the Eastern Shore, the message from the Senate accompanying the same, and the bill, entitled. An all respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county, courts, be published once in August and once in September in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Haltimore; the Star at Easton; the Hepublican Gazette at Frederick-town; the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town; and the National Intelligencer, at Washington.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk. ORDERED. That the report of

at Hagar's-town; and the National Intelligencer, at Washington.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

The committee appointed by the Roles of Delegates, to confer with the committee of the part of the Senate, beg leave to report, That hey have no reason to expect that at this late period of the session, any system can be agreed to by both branches, which will have the effect of gratifying the wants and removing the complaints of the citizens of Maryland, by permitting them to have recourse to the courts organized within their own counties for chancery relief: the bill extending equity jurisdiction in all cases to the county cours has been deemed for the last four years, by the immediate delegates of the people to the general assembly, well calculated to produce these desirable results. Your committee are wor aware that any weighty considerations oppose its adoption. It is, however, thought by some, that the system

would not conduce to the convenience of Baltiwould not conduct to the convenience varieties more county, in as much as the great number of suits arising there from its great population and extensive commercial pursuits, already occupy so much of the alterntion of the court as to render it probable that the increase attendant on a concurrent jurisdiction would demand so much; of their stime as to proclude their necessary devotion to the reat jurisdiction would demand so mach, or their time as to preclude their necessary devotion to the common law business. It is believed by your committee, that a provision incorporated in the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, enentitled. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An addrespecting the equity jurisdiction of the county leaflets, providing for the helding of the high-court of chalcers in the city of Baltimere, wend debylace his abjection. A principle of this nature will refugate considerable electail. The great pressure of legislative business, and the expected close of our labours in a very short, time, will prehibit in the opinion of your committee, that investigation and beliberation required upon such an important change. They therefore begleave to recommend that the different bills connected with this subject, be referred to the considerate ed with this subject, be referred to the considerate on of the next general assembly

on of the next general ascerbly

BY I HE SENATE, Jan. 2, 1812.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message of to-day, proposing a conference between the two houses, on a bill, entitled, "An ad ser acting the business of the court of chancery, and supposing the holding sessions of the said court of the Eastern Shore, and for other purposes." We must on this occasion, in justice to ourselves observe, that on this and all other subjects which are presented for our consideration, we claim all the zeal and interest. and all other subjects with the zeal and interest in premoting the best interests of our citizens, which becomes the representatives of a free people.

The Senate have too high a regard for their own The Senate have too high a regard for their own dignity, and too much respect for that decorum which ought to be observed in all communications between the two branches of the legislature to notice that part of the message from the thouse of Delegates, which insinuates that the complaints of the people as manifested through their immediate representatives, were treated with neglect or contempt by the Senate-Considering the bill to which your message refers as deserving the most mature celiberation, and feeling anxious at all times to unite with you in whatever may appear times to unite with you in whatever may appear the best means of effédirg a public bepetit, we ac-cede with pleasure to your proposed conference, and have nominated Messry Lloyd, Tabbs and Willigers, on the part of the sengie, as a committee of conference, to join the gentlemen who have been monimized by your house.

By order,

T. Rogers, Clk.

By order,

In additional Supplement to the act entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. That the several county courts of this state may exercise original equity jurisdiction in all cases, in the same manner that they now exer-

all cases, in the same manner that they now exer-cise equity jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it exacted. That each of the judges of the several judicial districts of this state, during vaca-tion small have the same power to grant and en-force, within their re-pective judicial districts, writs of injunction, in the same manner and with the rame limitation as the chancellor of the state can or may exercise.

can or may exercise.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of some one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of the state to attend at the courthouse of the several counties in their several ju-dicial districts at some day between the several sessions of their court; who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any make all necessary orders touching any singlet matter in the said respective courts upon the equity side, brought or depending therein. And it shall be the duty of the several clerks to the several counties in this state, to attend the an judge on the said days, who shall make due fifty of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several counts courts in this state are hereby instructed at county courts in this state are hereby instructed at their first court next after the passage of this act to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as a foresaid, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equi distant between the terms of the several and respective county

And be it enacted, That the several county courts to appoint during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment and skill in account, to be auditor for the said court, who shall before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath to be administered by the court, well and faithfulto execute the duties of his office, without afly to execute the duties of his object, without ar-fection, favor, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts in the rame manner and with the same powers, and subject to the game control; as the auditor in chancery now does. And the auditor so to be appointed shall be allowed three auditor so to be appointed dollars per day for every day he shall he reasonably count, to be paid by the party desiring any ac-count, to be paid by the party desiring such ac-count to be stated, audited and settled, and taxed in the hill of costs aforesaid.

In the bill of costs aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any county cour in any case of which such county court may have an emitty invitable of the county court may have an emitty invitable of the county court may have an emitty invitable of the county of the case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the original act to which this is a supp ement, shall be at liberty, in all cases, to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, in the same manner and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals presecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals now have

And be it enacted. That the clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall act as registers for their several counties, in the same manner and with the same power as the register in chancery now does, and the sheriffs or coroners of the several counties shall execute and return all process

which may issue from any court by wirtue of this at in the like manner as they would have been compelled in case the same had usued from the court of chancery.

And be it enacted. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise and empower any

shall be construed to authorise and empower any interference by the several county courts, or by the judges thereof, in any cause or process new depending or hereafter to be brought, or hereafter to be issued before or by the chancellor of Maryland, or to change the manner of issuing write

of error.

Be it enacted. That nothing in this aci shall be construed to allow the clerks of the several county courts, any other or greater less than those already all wed to them for chancery proceedings in the county courts.