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At a meeting of the friends of peace, convened by public notice at Washington Hall, on Tuesday the 18th Aug. 1812, Colonel Nicholas Fish, Chairman, and Samuel Boyd, Esq. Secretary, the following resolutions (drawn up by a committee consisting of John Jay, Rufus King, Gov. Morris, Richard Harrison, Egbert Benson, Matthew Clarkson, and Richard Varick) were read and received with acclamations:—

Resolved, That the legitimate object of government is the public good, to promote which its powers ought to be exercised. That a free people have a right to form an opinion of the conduct of those entrusted with authority, and to express that opinion. That our national constitution is an association of the states for their joint and several advantage.

That exercising the powers of that association to the great and manifest injury of its members, is a breach of trust. That to adopt rules of proceeding by which the people are deprived of the power of expressing their sentiments through their representatives, is a violation of the first principles of representative government.

Resolved, That the prosperity of this state which under the protection of Divine Providence, has advanced with uncommon rapidity, is principally derived from agriculture and commerce.

That the interest of these two great sources of national wealth and power is inseparable: Wherefore the war lately declared being destructive to the one, cannot but impair the other.

That the condition of N. York exposes her citizens more than those of other states to the injuries resulting from war.

Resolved, That war, one of the greatest calamities that afflict mankind, is, when waged without just cause, an insult to the Divine Majesty. That if undertaken, however just the cause, without probability of success, it is an act of extreme imprudence.

That where the injury that must result is great and manifest, while the object to be secured is of a trivial comparative importance, the interest of a nation ought not to be hazarded; still less for the gratification of personal partialities or resentments.

That the war lately declared by a slender majority of congress is unwise.

That the circumstances under which it was declared were unfavourable.

That the consequences to which it leads are alarming.

That it is unwise, because if unsuccessful, the objects for which it was waged, whatever they may be, may probably be abandoned.

That the more important those objects are, the more unwise must be a war which rashly puts them to the hazard.

That if it be contemplated to establish national rights, it ought to have been considered that those rights, though violated, could not, while constantly claimed, be considered as abandoned; whereas, if at the end of an unsuccessful war, the nation should relinquish them, for the sake of peace, they will be annihilated; or at least depend on the issue of another bloody contest.

That a due attention to this important consideration would have led wise statesmen to weigh with anxious solicitude, every existing circumstance.

That it would have been difficult to select a moment more unfavourable for a measure so portentous: these United States unprepared, the treasury empty, many articles of primary importance omitted to be procured in season, and not now to be purchased; much of the funds of our mercantile citizens in the hands of those converted by the contest into enemies; property to a vast amount sunk on every sea; the revenue impaired by imprudent commercial restrictions; and now by the war destroyed; the nation against whom the war is declared completely armed, and possessed of ample means to protect herself, and annoy us; her fleet mistress of the ocean, and in a capacity to lay waste many of our mercantile cities.

That a comparison of the condition in which the two nations stood at the moment of that declaration, and in which they now stand, is alone sufficient to prove that, in making it, our rulers were not possessed of, or did not exercise a sound political discretion.

Resolved, That a defensive war is to be sustained by every effort, under the pressure of every calamity, but previous to the com-

mencement of an offensive war, common sense would have dictated to men of an ordinary capacity to restore the revenue, replenish the treasury, permit our citizens to bring home the wealth, which in the course of a lucrative commerce they have scattered abroad; fill the military arsenals and magazines, but above all to build and equip a respectable fleet.

Resolved, That a calm review of the conduct which has been pursued & which is so utterly irreconcilable to the maxims of common prudence, so little recommended by any facts which have been exhibited to public view, and so fatal to the dearest interests of this country, leaves no room to doubt of the alarming consequences to which it leads.

That we are irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that the American people will, under the name and form of an alliance, be submitted to the will and power of the French Emperor.

That in this view of the subject, the question of peace or war, involves all that is dear and valuable to men on this side the grave: we are therefore under the dire necessity of declaring, that we have no confidence in the men who have brought us to this perilous condition. Who do not, because we cannot examine the causes of that management, the mischievous effects of which we so deeply feel and so deeply apprehend. But called upon by an imperious sense of duty, we declare our sentiments—we entreat our fellow-citizens to declare theirs. We implore them to lay aside party distinctions, to banish party feelings, to unite. In union is force, in force, safety. If it shall be found that a majority is disposed to War, be it so; we must submit. If as we firmly believe, a great majority of the state be ardently desirous of peace, let that fact be established. And to this end we propose:

That representatives be chosen in the several counties; discreet men, the friends of peace. These representatives can correspond or confer with each other, and co-operate with the friends of peace in our sister states, in devising and pursuing such constitutional measures as may secure our independence, and preserve our union: both of which are endangered by the present war."

[After they were read, Mr. David B. Ogden offered a supplementary set of resolutions, relative to the situation of Baltimore—which were adopted—censuring in strong terms the police and proceedings in Baltimore, and exhorting, in animated language, the Mayor and Police of N. York. They conclude by declaring general De Witt Clinton, Mayor of N. York, entitled to the thanks of all the friends of liberty, peace and commerce.]

After this Mr. Hoffman addressed a few words to the meeting respecting the convention proposed in the first set of resolutions; and the chairman read the following names of gentlemen who had been agreed on: Egbert Benson, Nicholas Fish, John B. Coles, Thomas R. Mercein, John Wells, Robert Troup, George Newbold, Richard Varick, Richard Harrison, Peter W. Radcliff, William Henderson.

From the Federal Republican. To the Disciples of Washington in the State of Maryland.

A period has arrived that calls on you to act a part worthy of you. The liberty of the press is tarnished.—There was a time in this state when she had her temples among us. Now they are destroyed, and her votaries murdered by robbers and assassins. Compelled to fly from the despotism of a mob, she has sought an asylum where her name is still held sacred, and where murder and plunder are not yet virtues. On the banks of the Patowmack she raises her ravishing song. Her voice is heard and admired in every land where the rights of man command veneration. Its notes are music in the ears of Freemen, while mobs, mob-judges, mob-generals, and mob-mayors, sicken at the sound.

We will drop a tear over the misfortunes of our country, we may deplore the extinction of the liberty of the press, which is the extinction of liberty itself, but let us not despair. Your ardour should increase as the clouds thicken. You exceed the liberticides in number, courage and intelligence.—Employ these in rousing the people to a sense of the calamities that await them. Tell them the story of Langan's death. Use all honourable and constitutional means to displace a set of men who have permitted a desperate banditti to ride over the laws for more than nine weeks. Of all governments, a mobocracy is the most detestable.—Sound the alarm in every county and in every district. Let every man work for the salvation of the Republic.—Speak aloud what the tyranny of brigands does, not suffer you to publish. Three short months, and the incapacity or wickedness of our rulers may involve us in

the horrors of a civil war. Be not dismayed by threats. Cling to the constitution and it will protect you. In war as well as in peace, you have a right to express yourselves freely, and do it without fear. The contrary is inculcated only by the advocates of arbitrary power. It is tyrants alone that tremble at the truth. How long has it been since it was proclaimed by a demagogue president, that "errors of opinion should be tolerated, while reason is left free to combat them!" At this time, even the timid should become bold: When we are surrounded by danger, our security consists in bravely facing it—not in hiding. When the storm comes, let not men of property imagine, that by bending to it, they will escape defolation. The same tempest which swept away the virtue and genius of France, carried with it the heads and estates of the rich. Cowardice invites attack, while courage repels it.

Let the people be convened in every county of the state to express their abhorrence of the outrages of the rabble of Baltimore, those foes in the body politic, as the Philopist of Monticello terms them, which rankle and fester in it, and which if not speedily healed will produce mortification. The conduct of Mr. Hanfon and his friends deserves every eulogium. It is tame language to say that this gallant young gentleman has immortalized his name. Endued with an unconquerable spirit, with talents of the first order, and an integrity which nothing can corrupt, he seems to run a race of fame of the most brilliant character. At once an orator, a statesman and a hero, when years shall ripen his judgment, and store his mind with the riches of knowledge, there is no post to which his ambition may not aspire, and which his talents will not fill. As to Gen. Lingan, that noble martyr in the cause of the liberty of the press, every federalist in Maryland should assume a badge of mourning in honour of his memory.

I am sure I only anticipate your intentions, in recommending the adoption of these measures. We should not sleep over the tragedy that is acting in Baltimore. Only two acts have been performed. The next may be played on a new stage, in Kent or Montgomery. And if such is the beginning, what will be the catastrophe? If it commences with murder and the torture, with what will it end? Shall it be told in the east that in Maryland the disciples of Washington have seen one of his companions in arms murdered by a ferocious banditti, and the Liberty of the Press trodden under foot, without having the magnanimity to complain, or the courage to speak?—Then, indeed, should we be poor defaced slaves; prepared to pass under the yoke of Buonaparte, wretches too abject to endure a republican government. But this will not be. One universal throb of indignation beats in every breast. Cherish, my friends, this generous sentiment. Do not suffer it to cool, but give it a manly vent. Silence on the present occasion, would betray a want of gratitude, of friendship, nay, even of humanity. Every county has not a Mob to intimidate, a Stricker to command the military, nor a Johnson at the head of the civil authority. Remember, that "John Montgomery does not every where prosecute in person. There are officers who can have the baseness to arrest the innocent, while they permit murderers to escape; but this requires a degree of depravity in human nature to be found only in the town of Baltimore. It is only rank foils that breed monsters."

Did you want examples to stimulate your ambition, you have before your eyes a recent enterprise full of honour and full of glory—an enterprise undertaken in a holy cause, by a band of patriots of transcendent talents, bravery and virtue. Lingan's ashes are still warm. Hanfon, Lee, Gaither, Warfield, Sprigg, Nelson, Murray, and other names, at which the patriot fires, have proved to you their readiness to offer up their lives on the altar of freedom. What lustre surrounds their characters! What forbearance, what presence of mind, what tenderness in shedding blood, did they display on the 26th and 27th of July! It was not until they were attacked by a furious populace, the windows of the house broken, and the door attempted to be forced, that they would even

* A few years ago, this John Montgomery was challenged to fight by Mr. Jarrett, of Harford, a gentleman of the first respectability. He refused and was published in the papers as a coward. Of such stuff are all mobs and their abettors composed. A man of courage would attack his adversary single handed, but a coward must have a mob to back him. There is another fact relative to this John Montgomery, that cannot be too generally known. For a criminal act committed in Pennsylvania, he was compelled to take refuge in this state, where he was formally demanded of the governor. The affair was referred to the assembly, who decided by a majority of two or three votes not to give him up. And this man is an Attorney General!

Ye Gods, it doth amaze me. "A man of such a feeble temper should not get the start of the majestic world!"

act on the defensive. It was in their power to destroy the enemies of Freedom as fast as they collected, but compassion overcame them: If they at length fired, it became necessary and unavoidable. Let not some cool apologists of villains come and tell me that a citizen of Maryland is not entitled to defend his house, and call in his friends to his aid. Say, is it a crime to fly to another county or to another state, in defence of a friend, whose property has been demolished, and person threatened, by an association of hired ruffians? You have then seen these intrepid men obedient to the law, yield themselves up to the magistracy, on a promise of protection—a protection never granted, or intended to be granted. The civil and military authorities, instead of taking the most vigorous measures against a mob of unexemplified ferocity, turned their arms against innocent men contending for their lives, stript them of their swords and left them in a place they resolved should not be guarded, an easy prey to blood-stained brigands. What ensued, all have heard, but none can describe. The picture does not admit of coloring. Fancy to yourselves three and twenty citizens, than whom purer spirits never breathed, confined in a goal, without arms, and surrounded by cannibals, at whose savage yells the blood froze.—The military is withdrawn.—The Tigers rush to the door.—It opens. They press on with head-long fury. Their frightful howls echo through the lobbies of the prison. Their victims, unable to resist, stand and listen to the horrid imprecations of death that every minute pierced the ear. Retreat is cut off. Resolute and undaunted, they prepare to die. The brave and collected Lingan shakes his friends by the hand & bids them a long farewell. Hear his last words. "I am ready to die a thousand deaths for the liberties of my country!" The tears start in his eyes. The inner door flies open. The massacre begins. Then ensued "a scene of woe, the like of which eye hath not seen, ear heard, and which no tongue can adequately tell." The prisoners fall lifeless under a thousand blows. Every instrument of death is employed to dispatch them.—Bruised, mutilated and full of gashes, their bodies are piled in a heap and left for dead. A merciful Providence disappointed the assassins, and rescued some from the grave.—Would it had pleased the same Providence, that the too prophetic Lingan had been of their number. His gentle manners could not touch the hearts of his murderers. An appeal to his services in the cause of his country, only enraged these butchers and hastened his end. When he exclaimed, "I fought in the revolution—see those scars," the villains finished his murder. His mangled corpse lay exposed on the earth like that of some vile malefactor. See his feet pale and shrivelled with the pinch of death—When he marched to the Cowpens you might have tracked him by the blood of these same feet.

"His virtues will plead like angels trumpet, tongued against the deep damnation of his taking off"

Peace to his manes!—his grateful countrymen will do justice to his name. A monument will hand down to posterity his virtues and his services. His memory will be revered when the names of Johnson, Stricker, and Montgomery, will either be forgotten or remembered only to be execrated. When the orator shall speak of a Patriot, the name of Lingan "will not be far off."

This is but a faint sketch of some of the excellences of the mob of Baltimore—a mob which consists of copious extracts from foreign prisons, of foreign traitors, of pickpockets, highwaymen, of "Knights of the shade," and French apothecaries. The gentlemen from the Old Bailey recognize and greet their friends, the gentlemen from Calcutta, united by a congeniality of soul, the associate together for the laudable purpose of plunder and murder. Some choice spirits of American growth, some from the roads, and some from penitentiaries, solicit admission into this band of worthies. Neither the forests of Germany nor the mountains of Spain can boast three hundred such heroes. Each night they recount the exploits of the day, and distribute the spoils. Gold and silver watches, bank notes, and letters, robbed from the pockets of honest citizens, reward their labors.

These details are sufficiently harrowing: But what will the free citizens of this republic say, when they are informed, that to gratify a savage vengeance, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and these unfortunate men were refused a privilege that cannot be denied to the most notorious offenders. Yes, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in the face of a civilized nation, have proclaimed it that they promised the mob not to bail the persons in the prison. They would neither set them at liberty on giving security, nor allow the military to condescend to a place of safety. They were too tender, it seems, of the peace of the city. Yet they could make terms with assassins! "O Shame where is thy blush!"

Application being made to me the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, in writing, of William Davis of Maryland, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property and his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and William Davis having satisfied me by his own testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also that he is now in confinement for debt, and to be discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that a copy of this order to be inserted in the said Gazette, weekly, for three months next, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court on the third Monday next, to shew cause why the said William Davis should not have the benefit of the act as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood

Arundel County Court, April Term, 1812.

Application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Joseph Chaney of said county, praying the benefit of the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and the supplements thereto, and alleging that he is now in confinement; a schedule of his property, list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, together with the assets of two thirds of them in value, to his credit, the benefit of said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and that he is now in confinement, and that he is causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once or three successive months, before the 22d September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court to be held at Annapolis on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, if any they have, why Joseph Chaney shall not have the benefit of said act, and its supplements, as prayed.

By order, William S. Green, Clk.

Arundel County, Sc.

Application to me the subscriber, in the name of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Isaac Hill of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Isaac Hill having satisfied me that he hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged from said confinement, on the terms prescribed by the aforesaid act, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Hill be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three successive weeks, before the third Monday next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause why they have, why the said Isaac Hill should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood

Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, I am hereby respectfully informed that I offer myself a candidate for your votes at the ensuing election of sheriff. I trust myself that you will continue to support that you generously manifested at the late election, in consequence of which I am now in the office, the greater returned first on the then poll has assigned.

I have undertaken it, gentlemen, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and I trust myself that my endeavours to give you satisfaction have not been altogether unavailing. Continue to my your confidence and support, and depend upon every exertion shall be made on my part to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and every degree of fidelity, that shall comport with justice. I am, Gentlemen, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SOLOMON GROVES.

July 7, 1812.

For Sale, ACCOMMODATING TERMS, smart, active, Negro Girl, about ten years of age. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

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Price—Two Dollars per Annum.