

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1812.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEIN 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.

We are authorised to state to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that Dr. RICHARD G. STOCKETT will serve them, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly.

Dr. DORSEY being compelled to take a journey to the Western country, wishes it to be understood that he will return at all events by the last of October, time enough to take his seat in the Legislature, should he be honoured with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

LEMUEL TAYLOR, of the City of Baltimore, will be supported, in conjunction with any other democratic republican candidate from another part of this district, as an Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. and will, if elected, vote for DEWITT CLINTON, of New-York, as President of the United States.

[Whig]

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION

Has resulted in the election of Federal Members of Congress, and an increased number of federalists in the legislature.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A meeting of Republicans in Pennsylvania, from the counties of Cumberland, York, Lancaster and Chester, has been held, who have published an address to their fellow-citizens, recommending the support of De Witt Clinton as the next President.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter received in New-York, states, that a sufficient number of counties are heard from to warrant the opinion that the votes of the Electors will be given to De Witt Clinton.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

"Drowning men will catch at straws."

The democrats are now driven to the last resort. Finding that the truth is too powerful against them, they have turned all their talents to misrepresentation, and with greater avidity than ever betaken themselves to "right down hard" lying. It seems that the votaries of the murderous democracy which now prevails in several parts of the country, are well aware that they have but a few days before they must surrender into the hands of honest men, that power which they have abused almost to the ruin of our republic, and return to the state of insignificance for which they are only fitted, begin to writhe under these chilling apprehensions, and descend to every kind of artifice, however mean, to support the sinking popularity of the party. They catch, with the eagerness of a mastiff watching for a bone, at every expression or act of a Federalist, and with all the ingenuity for misrepresentation which they are masters of, attempt to pervert them to electing purposes. Their news-paper scribblers and editors have been so long addicted to this, that it seems to have grown into an article of their creed, never to tell the truth when a lie is at hand. Nothing would give them greater delight than to find some atrocity on the side of the Federalists, which they might set in array against the ever memorable treachery of the police of Baltimore. They have ransacked from north to south, and endeavoured by the most glaring and malignant falsehoods, to convert every private quarrel into treason against the liberties of the country, or an attack upon the freedom of individuals. At times they thought the Bostonians had caught in an act of indecency towards the person of poor Billy Widgey, that must consign them to eternal infamy—This soon passed off without doing much harm. The truth of the case soon frustrated all their designs.

No sooner had they relinquished all hopes upon this ground, than there was an occurrence at Providence which gave them new life, brightened up all their faces, and cleared all their throats—There was an attack, they said, made upon a privateer in that place, and not being able to find out the rogues, they finally concluded to represent it to the world as an act of a federal mob. In this instance such were their wonderful faculties in magnifying, that before the news reaches us, a Block-Island fishing smack of 14 tons, had grown to the amazing size of a 16 gun privateer. This answered very well to harp-

on for two or three days, when they were struck almost dumb by the appearance of a correct statement of the case. Instead of a total loss, as was at first represented, two dollars alone were found sufficient to repair the damages she had sustained, and the owners have never yet been able to ascertain whether Federalists or Democrats committed this outrage upon their property—Suffice it to say; the manœuvre did not produce the effect they had anticipated, and the subject was dropped, apparently out of chagrin and mortification. But their silence was of short duration—their attention was soon arrested by another outrage of a more daring nature—There was something which called forth all their eloquence, and brought into action every democratic pen. The sanctuaries of justice, they cried, had been assailed; the guardians of the law reviled; and a judge of Massachusetts evilly treated, yea verily, had been sorely beaten. This brought forth a blast from old Heneftus, which quickly vibrated from Maine to Georgia. "It was an outrage unparalleled in the annals of nations."—Thus it would have been believed by many unsuspecting persons who take every word for truth which they find in a news-paper, had not a statement from the magistrates of Plymouth, set forth the whole affair in its proper light. From what we are able to collect from that, we find that Charley Turner, received no other injury than a slight bruise on his feat of honour—From this, we hope he may soon recover. Here again they were defeated, and were beaten off the very ground where they confidently believed they had made a bold stand. They seemed for a while as if forsaken by fortune; melancholy appeared deep-rooted in their countenances; ingenuity failed them; their pens dropped from their fingers; their heads hung upon their breasts, and they were about to give themselves up to despair—when lo, to their great joy, another circumstance occurred which roused them from their torpid state, and sharpened, keenly sharpened, all their blunted faculties. They had now surely caught the Federalists in an act which they could fairly make a set-off against the perfidy of Johnson, Stricker and Montgomery. Reader you must be very anxious indeed to know what could have happened by apropos to raise their sinking spirits, therefore to save you any conjecture upon the subject I will tell you before we proceed any farther.

However painful it may be to record an offence in which I myself am implicated, yet agreeable to my promise I cannot withhold the truth; therefore I will tell you it was an affair of no less magnitude than that eighteen of the Federalists of Annapolis dined together at Parker's tavern. These newly furnished democratic writers, feeling themselves mortified that they had been excluded this party, assembled immediately around the great council fire, and began to indulge a thousand conjectures what could have been the object of this meeting, and how they came to be treated with such pointed neglect. At last one who had sat some time in profound cogitation, without uttering a syllable, sprung from his seat as if almost frantic, struck his hand with violence on his forehead, as if some mighty thought had been struggling within, and he cried out "I have discovered the secret, we'll have them now upon a dead certainty." They were all desirous to know what Providence had done for this second Daniel, and they listened with the greatest imaginable anxiety to what he had to say. He commenced his speech with a very handsome exordium, went on very smoothly in the demonstrative part, to show that the Federalists had concerted a plan to betray the country into the hands of the British—alluding occasionally to the Fifty Thousand Dollars which Mr. Madison had given to Henry; and wound up with a great deal of emphasis—"They are BRITISH TORTS." So pleased were they all with the ingenuity of the speaker, that they cried out he shall be rewarded, and they resolved unanimously that he was fairly entitled to the handsomest squaw in the tribe, and ought to be enrolled as an honorary member in the Frenchmen's A-k-a-d-m-y—How shall this be made known to our distant brethren? was the next inquiry. A variety of means were suggested, and a long time was consumed before they could fix upon any. At length brother arose, and with Stentorian voice which made the wigwam tremble, thus began—"Brethren of the Democratic tribe! You are all aware of our situation; you know that it is necessary for us to stir about expeditiously; we are standing on a very tottering foundation, and unless some mighty effort is made between this and the next great meeting of the State, we shall be driven into the back ground, and lose the places we now hold."—After expatiating some time upon what would probably be their situation, unless the power could be retained in their own hands, concluded by recommending the following plan—"That those of the young chiefs who are expert at handling the pen, should furnish brother Jehu with several pieces for publication, which should contain a little extra falsehood, and by all means to be seasoned well with scurrility; in this way they may perhaps be drawn into a skirmish, and by a little well-timed stratagem, we may come off victorious." The plan was generally approved. Brother, however, arose,

to offer some amendment, and then in a strain of native eloquence which would have moved the rocks, the trees and beasts, if they only could have heard him, described in pathetic language his own feelings; apostrophizing occasionally with an "Oh dear, what shall we do!" "The Federalists (he said) are rapidly increasing in numbers, and unless we can by some means bring them into an engagement with brother Jehu, our cause is lost." (Here the orator burst into tears, and his heart was so overcharged with grief he could not utter more.) A little chubby faced chief seeing how much the poor old man was distressed, sprang up, and swore by the sun, the moon and stars, that he would undertake to represent this dinner to have been a political revelry, where these "noble spirits" planned nothing but treason against the great Father, and that their sole object in assembling was to subvert the law, and overthrow the liberties and constitution of the country. [Here he was applauded by three yells.] At the same time (he continued) it would be advisable to conceal our selves behind brother Jehu, and if by calumny and falsehood we can provoke them to attack our dearly beloved, then will we spring from our lurking places, and loudly vociferate that the Federalists have made an attack upon the liberty of the press. The plan was finally adopted, and how well it succeeded may be told in few words. Jehu went a little farther than he had been instructed, and insulted a white man to his face, which procured him a chastisement such as every fellow for the like insolence deserves. This had the desired effect—the alarm was given that the Tories had commenced an attack upon the press—But as no lives were lost, no blood spilt, no property destroyed, and no other damage sustained, but only the drubbing which Jehu got, we trust in God it may not produce a civil war.

HISTORICUS.

MR. GREEN,

You will oblige a subscriber by publishing in your paper the following opinion on Hanson's case, extracted from the People's Monitor of August 22—with a few remarks which are subjoined.

"It is equally abhorrent to reason and common sense as to the established principles of law, that situated as the editors of the Federal Republican were (after having their office once destroyed by rioters without any effectual or serious exertions on the part of the civil authority to prevent it, or even to put a stop to a recurrence of the same thing in future) it should be deemed criminal in them to prepare the means of defending themselves for a second attack, or to make use of those means in repelling the attack when made. But it seems the men (Hanson and his friend)—this little Sparan Band, associated for the purpose of protecting each other in the enjoyment of an undoubted right—have been cruelly and profigately stigmatized as disturbers of the peace, disorganizers and murderers. To repel without charge the following law authorities are quoted.

"The right of self defence is founded in the law of nature, and is not nor can be superseded by any law of society; for, before civil societies were formed for mutual defence, and preservation, the right of self defence resided in individuals; it could not reside elsewhere; and since in case of necessity, individuals incorporated into society cannot resort for protection to the law of the society, that law, with great propriety and strict justice, considereth them, as still in that instance, under the protection of the law of nature."

Foster's Crown Law, 274.

If any person attempts to break open a house in the night time and shall be killed in such attempt, the slayer shall be acquitted and discharged. Bl. Com. 4. 180.

The laws of England have for particular and tender a regard for the immunity of a man's house, that it styles it his CASTLE, and will never suffer it to be violated with impunity. ibid. 222.

"The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defence against injury and violence as for his repose; and although the life of a man is a thing precious and favoured in law, but if thieves came to a man's house to rob him or murder, and the owner or his servants kill any of them in defence of himself and his house it is not felony: So it is held in 21. H. 7. 39. "every one may assemble his friends and neighbours to defend his house against violence." Cro. Rep. 5. 95.

"If a man is in his house, and hears that others will come to his house to beat him, he may call together his friends, &c. into his house, to aid him in safety of his person; for a man's house is his castle and his defence. Co. Rep. 11. 82.

"The court were of opinion that if the deceased broke the house with an intent to commit burglary or kill any therein, and a party within the house (although he be but a sojourner therein) killed him, it is excusable by the statute of 24, Henry 8th, c. 5. which was made in affirmance of the common law." Cooper's Case. Cro. Car. 544.

"If A. had attempted a burglary upon the house of B. to the intent to steal or to kill him, or had attempted to burn the house of B. if B. or any of his servants, or any within his house, had shot and killed A. this had not been felony, for his house is his cas-

tle of defence, and therefore he may justify assembling persons for the safeguard of his house. Hale's Pleas of the Crown. 1. 487.

It has often been said that Hanson and others were guilty because they took the law into their own hands—Not so. Hanson did not go to Baltimore with his friends to punish those who in the first mob destroyed his printing office, types and press, in Gaystreet; he had no design to meddle with them, nor would he, had they not first come and assaulted him in his house. He went to Baltimore to resume the trade by which he made his living, and to defend him in this, if molested, his friends offered their assistance. Every man has a right to follow what business he pleases; if stopped in the pursuit thereof by lawless rioters, there is no court of justice in Maryland which can by any proceeding command a force to replace and protect him in his return to, and prosecution of, such business—All the courts can do is to punish the past transgressions, which are generally trifling when compared to the loss of a man's profession and establishment.

It then follows, that Hanson must have surrendered the exercise of a constitutional right to wrong doers, unless he could overpower their tyranny by his own exertions and those of his friends.

When a man endeavours forcibly with his friends to obtain possession of that to which a due course of law would quietly restore him, viz. his house, his horse, &c. then if a death ensue, let his title to the property be ever so clear, it is murder, because he took the law into his own hands—On this principle hang all the cases cited against Hanson; the least reflection will shew the legal distinction.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.

The Constitution came up to town yesterday, and received a federal salute from the ordnance of the Washington Artillery, at Fort Hill, and three times three hurrahs from the citizens on the wharves and in the vessels. The prisoners had been removed, and 32 of the wounded received into the Town's Hospital, at Rain-forest's Island.

We understand the Constitution spoke the Dolphin and Decatur privateers; and that the latter threw her guns overboard, to escape, supposing she was pursued by the enemy.

COM. RODGERS'S SQUADRON.

Yesterday arrived in this harbour the U. S. Ships President, 44, commodore Rodgers; United States, 44, capt. Decatur; Congress 36, capt. Smith; Hornet, 16, capt. Lawrence; and brig Argus, 16, captain Sinclair: the whole of the Squadron, which sailed from New-York on the 21st of June under Com. Rodgers.

Sailed from N. York, June 21.—The 23d at 6 a. m. discovered, and gave chase to an English frigate, supposed to be the Belvidera. The superiority of the President's sailing, while the breeze continued fresh, enabled her to get within gun shot between four and five p. m. when it had moderated so much as to give very faint hopes of getting along side. At this time, perceiving she was trailing her guns to bear upon the President, the latter commenced a fire at her spars and rigging with the view of crippling her, to get the better of her. The fire was kept up about two hours. The President gave her two or three broadsides, and kept up a well directed fire from the chase guns, which cut her sails and rigging very much but did not succeed in destroying any of her spars; although some of them were much wounded. The President, all this time, was exposed to a running fire from her four stern chasers; and once the British frigate commenced a fire from her main deck, with an intention of raking the President with a broadside, but at that moment receiving one from the President, continued her course under a press of sail, and used only her stern guns. All sail was crowded in pursuit but in vain. The chase was now throwing overboard every thing that could be spared, to increase her sailing, and escape by lightness of the wind. Four of her boats were seen floating by the President, completely knocked to pieces, together with a great number of casks, spars, &c. and it was supposed most of the guns were also thrown overboard.

The President received a considerable number of shot in her sails and rigging but was not materially injured. The chase was continued till about midnight, when it was relinquished, as hopeless, and the President bore up for the rest of the Squadron to come up. Early in the chase one of the President's chase guns, on the gun deck, burst and injured the upper deck so much as to prevent the use of the chase guns on that side for a considerable time. The President had 3 killed and 11 wounded, most of the latter slightly; of the wounded 16 were by the bursting of the gun. It was by the same gun Commodore Rodgers had his leg fractured, but has recovered.

The Squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet but owing to uncommonly foggy weather missed them, although at times very near.

The Squadron has been off the English Channel, then along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal, within 30 miles of the rock of Lisbon—then made Madeira Island

then of Coro and Flores—then back to the Banks—and by Nova Scotia to Boston. Many seamen of the Squadron are sick of the fever. Several dead. 120 English prisoners on board. The seamen said to have been impressed from a Portuguese brig are said to have entered voluntarily.

VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a respectable and numerous meeting of the Citizens of the county of Montgomery, friendly to Peace and Commerce and the Union of the States, convened at the house of Abraham Wentz, in Whippen Township, the 29th day of Aug. 1812:

JOE ROBERTS, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JOSEPH THOMAS appointed Secretary.

The object of the call for the Meeting having been explained, it was moved and seconded, to appoint a committee of seven citizens to draft resolutions to express the sense of the meeting on the important subjects under consideration.

Whereupon, Mathew Pearce, Esq. Levi Pawling, Esq. Moses Hobson, Benj. Brooke, Edward Jenkins, Joseph Tyson and Samuel Baird, were appointed a committee for the purpose, who withdrew and in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas on a question of so great magnitude as Peace or War, it is the duty as it is the right of a free People, to deliberate on the cause that produced it, and to judge for themselves of the expediency or in expediency of a measure so much involving the best interests of our country, Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the constituted authorities have not had in view the best interests of these United States, when they involved the country in an offensive War against Great Britain—they consider it impolitic, and under present circumstances inexpedient—they view it impolitic, because the country is not in a state to carry on an offensive war—that it must inevitably lead to a French alliance which we consider an evil greater than War—that with an empty treasury, and a total deficiency in all the necessary implements of war, the result cannot but be a disastrous one—we consider it as inexpedient because it might with common prudence, have been averted—the great bare and exciting cause (the Orders in Council) we have seen taken off about the same time the war was declared—the conclusion is irresistible; that by a few months delay, the controversy between the two nations might have been amicably arranged.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, those who have involved the country in this war, are incompetent to make an honorable peace—because we believe those who have waged a war against reason, to be unfit to adjust a Peace based upon the principles of honor and justice.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the constituted authorities of our country—and that we will use every honorable means to effect a change,

Resolved, That the design of the advocates for the war in postponing until after the election the bills for laying the taxes necessary to carry on the war, is a shallow attempt to deceive the people, and merits the contempt of every freeman.

Resolved, That we view with disgust and horror, the late diabolical scene committed by an outrageous mob in Baltimore—it cannot but be considered, when connected with other outrages of a less grade, as a mean to muzzle public opinion and the freedom of the press—such conduct merits the indignation and abhorrence of every honest and well disposed citizen.

Resolved, That Levi Pawling, James B. Harris, Geo. W. Hoffman, Charles Mathew and Joseph Thomas, be a committee of conference, to confer with the committee from Chester county, who have agreed to meet the house of John Elliot, in Upper-Merion Township, on the 14th day of September next, to recommend two suitable candidates to represent this district in the Congress of the U. States.

Resolved, That Benjamin Mackley, Joshua Tyson, Mathew Pearce, Levi Pawling, Amos Evans, Jonathan Jones, and Nathan Hoffman be a committee of correspondence for the county of Montgomery.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of this county, friendly to peace, commerce and union of the States, to meet the house of Cornelius Tyson, in Worcester Township, on the 19th of Sept. to agree upon suitable characters to be supported for the respective county offices.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Norris-town Herald, Chester and Delaware Federalist, Pennsylvania Correspondent, and all other papers friendly to peace and commerce, that may be disposed to infer them.

JOE ROBERTS, Chairman. Attest. JOS. THOMAS, Secretary.

From the Federal Republican.

The funeral honours to the memory of the lamented LINGAN, were celebrated yesterday with the most awful solemnity and per-

order. A numerous concourse of citizens from the different counties of Maryland, and