

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY
With an original Introductory Essay by
Author. Edited by HENRY STEBBING, M. A.
D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.
The following is the Advertisement of
London Publishers

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. L. NER'S CYCLOPEDIA, THE SUN LIBRARY, &c.
PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE
On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. II. of a Series of the Standard *et cetera* of England, under the title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY
With an original Introductory Essay by
Author.
EDITED BY
THE REV. RICH'D. CATERMOLE, M. A.
AND
THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

Our country is so rich in English Sacred Literature. Her greatest and noblest Philosophers have shared with her in the same truths of Revelation, while her Divines have distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning. The soundness of their character thus give the standard Theology of England, a variety of circumstances, seen happily vented from degenerating into the bars of scholasticism; and thus the whole of our 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to elucidation and practical enforcement of principles of revealed truth, whether in application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Moral and Ecclesiastical of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Pious Biography; and the choicest of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will be each other in the order which may be most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

In the productions of each author, each separate production, as the case may require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their character, excellencies; and, in some instances, containing a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in taking THE SACRED CLASSICS OR DIVINITY to prevent the collection to the public at a price, that he who purchases at the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may the same money, possess himself of which cannot fail to afford him guidance support in the highest exercises of his life, and under every vicissitude of life.

The work will be handsomely printed on good paper, and neatly bound in Morocco cloth, and published in the following order:—

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose are intended for publication is submitted as evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Bayle, Baxter, Cutworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Barnet, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Dodd, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Jortin, Farinon, Horsley, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Romaine, Waterland, Whitehead, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Hammond, Burkitt, Heber, Douce, &c. &c.

Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January) will contain

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHECY
Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Catermole.
Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of January) will contain

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES
with Notes, and an Introductory Essay by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of January) will contain

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECT UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED
Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son, 21, Pall Mall; Whittaker & Co. Ave-Maria; Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court; Talbot, Wigford; J. & J. Dighton, Canal-Wharf; Oliver & Boyd; Edinburgh; and J. C. Doble.

And to be had of every Bookseller in our Kingdom.

The English copy will cost, in King's-bur, ten Dollars. We propose to send American Edition, under the superintendence of a learned American Clergyman, in numbers, on a single sheet of super-fine paper, in a large 32mo. paper, printed and stitched, and covered with elegant paper, at the rate of five dollars.

March 27.

The writer entertains no doubt that many fine conversions have occurred under the system to which he is referring. But as with the ground over which the lightning has gone, scorching and withering every green thing, years may pass away before the arid wastes of the Church will be grown over by the living herbage.

These facts and reflections have been introduced into this place, because it is believed that the melancholy and humiliating chapter in the philosophy of the human mind, comprised in the present volume, forms a portion of the same history. The delusion originated in the same spirit of fanaticism which has transformed so many Christian communities in the northern and western parts of New-York, and States contiguous, into places of moral waste and spiritual desolation. The error was cherished and prolonged in the same spirit; and, proceeding step by step from one degree of extravagance to another, at last, under the teachings of the pretended prophet, who had also begun his career in the same school, the measure of iniquity became full and running over. Nor have we seen the end even yet. In the Perfectionism, which began at Albany about the time that Matthews commenced his career, and which has recently appeared in New-Haven, with some force, as also in several other places in New-England, we may discern another of the same parent. These Perfectionists believe that they have the inward Christ—in do wrong—that to the pure, all things are pure—that Christ is responsible for all they do—and other such blasphemous burditts. In their practices, too, as the writer is informed, from proofs which cannot in the nature of things be very long concealed, there is reason to apprehend that the licentious admittations of the Fifth Monarchy-men of England, the followers of Joanna Southcott, and the Mormons, will soon find another parallel. Indeed, a section of the Methodists, and Perfectionists, have been already printed, as we have been assured from the intelligent sources, while these sheets are passing through the press.

[To be concluded in our next.]

knows to pray—ranged in two parallel lines, facing each other—began to pass up, and down, in their arms, and with great violence, repeatedly. "A good deal of you! Why don't you go on, you are going to go on!" In this way they continued for a considerable time, uttering their prayer, and singing, "Pray away—pray away! I have not had a conversation with twenty years!"

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.
July 28th 1835.

ON application by petition of Mary Miller and Peter Miller, administrators of Peter Miller, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Miller, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 28th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 25th day of July 1835.

MARY MILLER, Admrs.
PETER MILLER, Admrs.
July 30.—6w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Clerk of the Corporation will attend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of September next, from the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of renewing the Licenses to owners of Carriages of pleasure and burden, in compliance with the By Laws of the city.

By order,
G. H. DUVAL, CLK.
R.

TAKEN UP ADRIFT,
OFF Kent Point, on Sunday the 2d day of August, a
BATTEAUX,
15 feet 5 inches long, and 3 feet wide; has 3 pair of timbers, an oak stem and ash stern; the bottom and lower side planks are yellow pine, the top side planks, and gunwales white pine, she has a very long stern sheet. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM H. WILSON.
August 6.

IN CHANCERY,
3d August, 1835.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the case of Leonard Scott against Sarah Ann Ward, and others, made and reported by the trustee Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the third day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the third day of September next.

The report states that a lot or parcel of ground in the city of Annapolis sold for \$550 00

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Aug. 6.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 13, 1835.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, July 27, 1835.
There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Monday, the 17th of August next.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.

Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART continues a Candidate for the twenty-fourth Congress, from the District composed of Annapolis, Anne-Arundel County, and Baltimore City.

JOHN C. WEEMS is still a Candidate for Congress for the District composed of Anne-Arundel County, and the Cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

BARZILLAI MARRIOTT, Esq. is a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and will be warmly supported by
MANY VOTERS.

Having been unable to procure paper of the ordinary size, we are again under the necessity of asking the indulgence of our friends for issuing the Gazette on a smaller sheet than usual. This circumstance has prevented us completing the interesting account of "Mathias and his Impostures," which was commenced in our last.

BALTIMORE RIOTS.
From the Baltimore Gazette, Friday Aug. 7.

For a night or two past, a number of persons have assembled in Monument Square in this city, in front of the residence of Reverly Johnson, Esq. and a portion of those assembled each evening by their discourses manifested a disposition personally to inflict on that gentleman, it was known, however, that he was absent from the city attending to professional business, and that the only occupants of the house are his servants; and no general design seemed to exist among the assembled crowd to attack the house, although three or four stones were thrown last night, which broke as many panes of glass in the front windows. A considerable portion, perhaps a majority, of those assembled last night, were evidently free from all design to injure either Mr. Johnson or his property. Between nine and ten o'clock, the Mayor of the city addressed an assembly from the steps of Mr. Johnson's Hotel, and strongly urged the duty which they owed to the government and the laws to refrain from all acts of violence, and retire peacefully to their homes; his address was received with civility and very general marks of approbation—and the persons assembled soon after quietly dispersed. These night assemblages are evidently the result of the invitations contained in a number of manuscript handbills, which have been industriously circulated and posted up at the corners of our streets for more than a week past, inciting the citizens to commit acts of outrage and violence on the persons of several of our highly respectable citizens by name—Mr. Johnson being one of the persons designated—and the outrage recommended is called in the handbills the exercise of "Lynch's Law."

We sincerely hope—indeed we feel assured—that our respectable and efficient Mayor will vigorously exercise all the powers and authority incident to his office, and that he will receive the prompt aid of all our respectable citizens to protect the persons and property of our citizens from lawless violence—and to preserve our city from a disgrace similar to that which attached to the character of its population and police in 1812.

It is evident that attempts are assiduously making by some reckless and ill-disposed persons, to excite to mischief that portion of our population who have little to lose and are ready to assist in any kind of riot or disturbance that may tend to afford a chance of benefit by plunder or otherwise, and those who feelings prompt them to act without reflection. Happily, the number of the persons who can be influenced in either way is too small to cause any alarm to the respectable portion of our community, who, at all hazards, will sustain the laws of the land, those of the Lynchites to the contrary, notwithstanding.

While writing the above, we received the Mayor's notice for a town meeting this afternoon—this is proper, as it will draw the attention of the citizens strongly to the subject—and the only risk our city can incur of sustaining injury in its reputation, must be caused by the apathy of the respectable citizens.

SATURDAY, August 9.
The meeting of citizens on the invitation of the Mayor, took place yesterday afternoon at the appointed hour. No beneficial result, however, seems to have been produced. On the contrary, the assemblage last night in Monument Square was very much larger than on any former evening this week, and amounted to several thousands; among whom were a great number of people of decent appearance—some certainly with such intentions as entitle them to be called good citizens, but not a few, who, far from discouraging, by their audible remarks, gave countenance to the most outrageous designs of the disorderly.

The Mayor was present at an early hour, with a sufficiently large force of Police Officers to have preserved the peace on ordinary occasions of excitement—he was aided by the Sheriff of the County and several other public-spirited citizens, in his endeavours to preserve the peace and prevent the destruction of the large and elegant dwelling house occupied by Mr. R. Johnson, which, both from the acts and the language of the mob, was their determined object. The Mayor had taken his position in front of the devoted object of attack,—neither his office nor the personal attachment repeatedly manifested to him by so large a majority of his fellow citizens availed to protect him from the effects of the brutal and reckless outrage of the indiscriminate injury meditated and in part effected by the most worthless part of our population, incited and encouraged by too many who had some claim to be considered respectable.

The Mayor and the respectable citizens near him, who were endeavouring to preserve the peace, was assaulted both with missiles (paving stones and brick-bats) and blows—and several of them wounded or bruised—one very decent man, was struck near his temple with a brick bat, and severely if not dangerously wounded. Nearly all the panes of glass in Mr. Johnson's house were destroyed; and even the adjoining house belonging to a most respectable widow lady did not escape sharing a portion of the favours of the mob.

During the continuance of the riot, which lasted till after ten o'clock, the Mayor several times addressed the large assemblage, of which the actual rioters formed but a small portion—endeavouring, by every honourable and patriotic motive, to induce them to manifest their attachment to good order and the laws, by aiding him to suppress the riot and restore peace. They were also most eloquently addressed with the same view by the distinguished lawyer, Walter Jones, who happened to be a guest in Mr. Johnson's Hotel. Finally, they were addressed after ten o'clock by Mr. J. H. Thomas, who advised them to retire peacefully to their homes; which advice appeared to be pretty generally assented to, with an avowed determination to return to the attack this evening, being that which has been for some days past talked of publicly as the night on which the house is in some way to be destroyed.

We state it then as matter of information and notice, to such of our public authorities as are not already acquainted with the fact, that there is a fixed determination to attempt this night to pull down or otherwise destroy by lawless force and in a riotous manner the dwelling house of Reverly Johnson, Esq. in Monument Square—in the preservation of which house from injury, one of our most estimable and most esteemed citizens is even more deeply interested than Mr. Johnson, and we fully believe that this outrage, which would so deeply disgrace our city will be effected—unless our respectable citizens arise from their state of apathy and unite with firmness and energy under the direction of the legal authorities of the city to prevent it.

MONDAY, August 10.
We stated on Saturday that the rioters assembled in Monument Square the preceding evening had separated with an avowed determination to renew their lawless proceedings on Saturday night, and expressed our belief that they would effect the contemplated outrage, unless the respectable citizens should unite with firmness and energy under the direction of the legal authorities to prevent it. A number of citizens attended at the Mayor's office on Saturday afternoon, at his request, for the purpose of consulting as to the course proper to be pursued. The Mayor having the power, by law, to call on the officers commanding the militia and volunteer corps of the city to order out a sufficient armed force, when necessary, to suppress insurrections—it was proposed by some of the gentlemen present, that he should exercise that power on the present occasion; and it was strongly urged that it would be the most humane as well as the most efficient course, to have so large a force of armed citizens assembled early in the evening, as would deter the ill-disposed from making any attempt to destroy property, or otherwise, by open violence, disturb the peace of the city.—This proposition was opposed, for reasons which were satisfactory to a majority of the meeting; and it was decided that a number of citizens should be summoned, under the authority of the Sheriff, to aid in preserving the peace, as many of them as could with convenience to be on horseback, and each to be armed only with a short wooden stick. A number of special bailiffs, constables and watchmen, were appointed to unite with the regular police, and all were to act under the direction of the Mayor and such persons as he should depute. The result of this arrangement will be seen in the account of the events of Saturday night, which we copy from the American of this morning:

"At sunset, agreeably to the plan previously concerted, squads of police officers were stationed in the several streets leading to Monument Square, the residence of Mr. Johnson, for the purpose of preventing any one from having access to it. Immediately after dark, the citizens constables joined the regular police, and lines of guards were posted across the several streets. The greatest throng was soon found to be at the intersection of Calvert and Baltimore streets, and before 9 o'clock, the horse and foot guards at that station had some very severe conflicts with the assailants. Several charges were made into the throng by the horsemen, and the stones and brickbats flew as thick as hail. The scene is described by those who witnessed it as being really fearful, but the police firmly maintained their line although several of them were severely hurt by missiles. While these proceedings were going on in this quarter, an attack was commenced, about 9 o'clock, on the house of Mr. Glenn, in North Charles street. Precautions having been taken to prevent a breach to the house, its windows were soon demolished. About 20 minutes after the attack had been commenced on Mr. G's house, a temporary suspension of violence was effected by the detachment of a dozen horsemen sent from Square, who dashed through the assailants, they did not, however, return to the charge, throwing of missiles against the house was summed in a few minutes with renewed vigour. One of the horsemen, it is said, was injured the accidental discharge of his own pistol, the moment of approaching the scene of action. The assailants were now rapidly gaining accessions of strength, but the strongly barricaded doors and windows resisted all their efforts effecting an entrance. In the meantime, iron railing at the front door was forcibly removed, and with the iron bars, and afterwards with axes, a new attack was directed against the door. After an incessant labour of about 20 minutes, it was finally forced open and assailants poured in. The parlour and chambers were successively battered down, and work of destruction now assumed a new aspect. The elegant furniture on the different floors precipitated into the street, and what was crushed in the fall was immediately broken by the party outside. The house was completely sacked from the garret to the cellar—not an article was saved.

The assailants kept undisputed possession of the house until between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, when a small body of citizens, armed with muskets, marched to the spot, effected an entrance, took eight or nine prisoners, and cleared the house. While the detachment was on its way to the watch-house with the prisoners, a violent assault was made on Lexington, near Charles street, with stones and brickbats, which was returned by a volley of musketry. Two of the assailants, it is said, were shot down.

The different stations where guards were posted to prevent access to the square were more or less, frequently the scene of alarm and contention, and with the discharge of fire arms the shouts of the multitude, and the rapid passage of the horsemen, the night had a truly awful aspect. The watch-house on North street, the receptacle for the prisoners, was the scene of incessant din and commotion; during the latter, which occurred about two in the morning, a man was badly shot with a pistol. At day-break on Sunday morning, the prisoners, fifty-five in number, were conveyed to the jail.

It is proper to add to the above account, that no other arms than the sticks were used or prohibited by the citizens stationed or otherwise acting as guards to preserve the peace of the city, until after eight or ten of the night had been severely wounded by stones and bricks thrown through those who were attempting to pass from Baltimore street up North Calvert street to the square in front of Johnson's house. It so happened that the pavement in Baltimore street, near Calvert, had been raised for the purpose of repairing, and a pile of several thousand bricks the corner where a house was erecting—furnished a convenient magazine of missiles, which were showered by the rioters with unsparring ferocity on the unarmed citizens assembled to support the laws. A bullet was also fired on one of the assaulting mob, which wounded one of the civil officers.

The citizens, thus assailed and defenceless sent a deputation to the Mayor and the Judge to request that they might be furnished with fire arms, as the only efficient defence against dangerous missiles with which they had been so outrageously attacked—and to state, that unless such arms were furnished, they could no longer remain in so hazardous a situation. It was, therefore, on consultation, decided, that muskets should be furnished to them, with strict caution that they were not to fire in any instance unless actually attacked, or the assailants should, after notice, continue to approach the entrances to the streets they were directed to guard.

Although the destruction of Mr. Glenn's house was for the moment suspended, as stated in the American, it was very soon resumed by a number of men and boys, who continued their depredations through the whole of Sunday without any attempt to interruption—the furniture, linen, and articles of wearing apparel were broken or torn to pieces, and then carried off by the boys and women, white and black—the quors, of which there was a large quantity, were in part drank by the rioters—but by far the greater portion were carried off in bottles as other vessels containing them; hundreds of bottles of many of the most decent appearance, were seen on the Sabbath day carrying bottles of stolen wine through the streets of our city with molestation. The laws appeared to have ceased to operate, and the officers of justice to be paralyzed.

During the day it was reported that the Mayor had left the city; this report, however, was incorrect—it was also, and with better ground reported, that a large party was organizing to renew with increased numbers the riotous proceedings which had so far been successful—especially to effect the destruction of Mr. Johnson's house and furniture, which they had been compelled to deter by the measures pursued by the well disposed citizens—and several other persons, including the Mayor, and the most conspicuous of the defenders of the laws the preceding night, were designated as objects of intended vengeance on Sunday night. In the afternoon, the following address of the Mayor,

handbill, was circulated through the

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Aug. 9, 1835.

I appeal to my fellow citizens, to stay the course of violence, and prevent a repetition of the scenes of the last night. Called by your own sense to the Majority of your city, and charged with the preservation of its order, I have my whole official career, and up to the present, laboured, unceasingly to promote the good of the CITY OF REASON and THE UNION OF HAND OF LAW. I have deeply deplored the conduct of those who have been engaged in the present disturbance, and the means which have been used to destroy weapons, AGAINST MY OFFICE AND ADVICE has been unfortunate.

I am for the prudent the pacific, the lovers of the law, those who would not expose the property of the city to pillage, to arouse before it is too late, and to prevent the most boisterous tranquility, and its accompaniment of poverty and misery. And in furtherance of these views, I earnestly entreat the order of the day, except such as may be engaged in the present disturbance, to remain at home, and prevent the members of their families from resorting to military assemblages.

JESSE HUNT, Mayor.

My application had been made on Saturday to the principal Officer of the Militia, then in the city, to suppress the existing riotous insurrection, and as we learn had accordingly been issued to the several companies and corps, and the officers of the several companies and corps, to prevent the members of their families from resorting to military assemblages.

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The rioters were therefore left wholly without the protection or defence from the meditated assault, and the rioters proceeded without restraint to exercise as many of the acts as they pleased.

John T. Johnson, who broke open as soon as the rioters were in possession, carried off a number of articles of furniture, and a portion of the furniture of the house was carried off. The house was then broken open—the marble steps and pillars were broken down and broken, a part of the front of the house was broken down, and the entire demolition was effected, because of the want of time to do more. The house of John B. Morris in Lexington, which was broken open, the furniture taken out, and the window frames of the second story, which the prompt aid of a fire company, was destroyed.

In which Evan T. Elliott resided, in Lexington, was broken open, the furniture taken out, and the window frames of the second story, which was destroyed by the constant attack of the rioters. The house was stated to be the property of a man who was badly shot with a pistol. At day-break on Sunday morning, the prisoners, fifty-five in number, were conveyed to the jail.

It is proper to add to the above account, that no other arms than the sticks were used or prohibited by the citizens stationed or otherwise acting as guards to preserve the peace of the city, until after eight or ten of the night had been severely wounded by stones and bricks thrown through those who were attempting to pass from Baltimore street up North Calvert street to the square in front of Johnson's house. It so happened that the pavement in Baltimore street, near Calvert, had been raised for the purpose of repairing, and a pile of several thousand bricks the corner where a house was erecting—furnished a convenient magazine of missiles, which were showered by the rioters with unsparring ferocity on the unarmed citizens assembled to support the laws. A bullet was also fired on one of the assaulting mob, which wounded one of the civil officers.

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MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Aug. 10th.

I appeal to my fellow citizens, to stay the course of violence, and prevent a repetition of the scenes of the last night. Called by your own sense to the Majority of your city, and charged with the preservation of its order, I have my whole official career, and up to the present, laboured, unceasingly to promote the good of the CITY OF REASON and THE UNION OF HAND OF LAW. I have deeply deplored the conduct of those who have been engaged in the present disturbance, and the means which have been used to destroy weapons, AGAINST MY OFFICE AND ADVICE has been unfortunate.

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It is proper to add to the above account, that no other arms than the sticks were used or prohibited by the citizens stationed or otherwise acting as guards to preserve the peace of the city, until after eight or ten of the night had been severely wounded by stones and bricks thrown through those who were attempting to pass from Baltimore street up North Calvert street to the square in front of Johnson's house. It so happened that the pavement in Baltimore street, near Calvert, had been raised for the purpose of repairing, and a pile of several thousand bricks the corner where a house was erecting—furnished a convenient magazine of missiles, which were showered by the rioters with unsparring ferocity on the unarmed citizens assembled to support the laws. A bullet was also fired on one of the assaulting mob, which wounded one of the civil officers.

The citizens, thus assailed and defenceless sent a deputation to the Mayor and the Judge to request that they might be furnished with fire arms, as the only efficient defence against dangerous missiles with which they had been so outrageously attacked—and to state, that unless such arms were furnished, they could no longer remain in so hazardous a situation. It was, therefore, on consultation, decided, that muskets should be furnished to them, with strict caution that they were not to fire in any instance unless actually attacked, or the assailants should, after notice, continue to approach the entrances to the streets they were directed to guard.

Although the destruction of Mr. Glenn's house was for the moment suspended, as stated in the American, it was very soon resumed by a number of men and boys, who continued their depredations through the whole of Sunday without any attempt to interruption—the furniture, linen, and articles of wearing apparel were broken or torn to pieces, and then carried off by the boys and women, white and black—the quors, of which there was a large quantity, were in part drank by the rioters—but by far the greater portion were carried off in bottles as other vessels containing them; hundreds of bottles of many of the most decent appearance, were seen on the Sabbath day carrying bottles of stolen wine through the streets of our city with molestation. The laws appeared to have ceased to operate, and the officers of justice to be paralyzed.

During the day it was reported that the Mayor had left the city; this report, however, was incorrect—it was also, and with better ground reported, that a large party was organizing to renew with increased numbers the riotous proceedings which had so far been successful—especially to effect the destruction of Mr. Johnson's house and furniture, which they had been compelled to deter by the measures pursued by the well disposed citizens—and several other persons, including the Mayor, and the most conspicuous of the defenders of the laws the preceding night, were designated as objects of intended vengeance on Sunday night. In the afternoon, the following address of the Mayor,

handbill, was circulated through the

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Aug. 10th.

I appeal to my fellow citizens, to stay the course of violence, and prevent a repetition of the scenes of the last night. Called by your own sense to the Majority of your city, and charged with the preservation of its order, I have my whole official career, and up to the present, laboured, unceasingly to promote the good of the CITY OF REASON and THE UNION OF HAND OF LAW. I have deeply deplored the conduct of those who have been engaged in the present disturbance, and the means which have been used to destroy weapons, AGAINST MY OFFICE AND ADVICE has been unfortunate.

I am for the prudent the pacific, the lovers of the law, those who would not expose the property of the city to pillage, to arouse before it is too late, and to prevent the most boisterous tranquility, and its accompaniment of poverty and misery. And in furtherance of these views, I earnestly entreat the order of the day, except such as may be engaged in the present disturbance, to remain at home, and prevent the members of their families from resorting to military assemblages.

JESSE HUNT, Mayor.

My application had been made on Saturday to the principal Officer of the Militia, then in the city, to suppress the existing riotous insurrection, and as we learn had accordingly been issued to the several companies and corps, and the officers of the several companies and corps, to prevent the members of their families from resorting to military assemblages.

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The rioters were therefore left wholly without the protection or defence from the meditated assault, and the rioters proceeded without restraint to exercise as many of the acts as they pleased.

John T. Johnson, who broke open as soon as the rioters were in possession, carried off a number of articles of furniture, and a portion of the furniture of the house was carried off. The house was then broken open—the marble steps and pillars were broken down and broken, a part of the front of the house was broken down, and the entire demolition was effected, because of the want of time to do more. The house of John B. Morris in Lexington, which was broken open, the furniture taken out, and the window frames of the second story, which the prompt aid of a fire company, was destroyed.

In which Evan T. Elliott resided, in Lexington, was broken open, the furniture taken out, and the window frames of the second story, which was destroyed by the constant attack of the rioters. The house was stated to be the property of a man who was badly shot with a pistol. At day-break on Sunday morning, the prisoners, fifty-five in number, were conveyed to the jail.

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