



"Cast the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
"Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

(By Authority.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain Volunteer Military Corps."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where volunteers have offered or hereafter shall offer their services to the United States under the act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps," it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint and commission officers thereto by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That prior to the issuing of such commissions the volunteers aforesaid shall have signed an enrollment binding themselves to service, conformably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to form the corps of volunteers into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades and divisions, and to appoint thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, general, field and staff officers, conformably with the military establishment of the United States, and who shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of a similar grade and corps in the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint all the officers authorized by this act; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the volunteers, when their term of service shall have expired, shall deliver their stand of arms and accoutrements, in good order, to the proper officer, they shall be entitled to receive, in lieu thereof, ten dollars for every stand of arms so delivered.

HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
July 6, 1812.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

An Act supplementary to an act intitled "An Act authorizing a Loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to employ, with the approbation of the President of the United States, an agent or agents for the purpose of selling, in conformity with the provisions of the act intitled "An act authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars," any part of the stock created by virtue of the said act. A commission not exceeding one-eighth of one per centum on the amount sold, may by the Secretary of the Treasury be allowed to such agent or agents, and a sum not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for paying the amount of such commission or commissions as may be thus allowed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
July 6, 1812.—APPROVED
JAMES MADISON.

An Act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday of November next.

HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
July 6, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

Dr. Robertson's Medicines.
Just received from Philadelphia, by J. Gales, a fresh supply of
Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial.
Gout & Rheumatic Drops.
Stomachic Wine Bitters.
Aug. 9.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Causes and Extent of the late Commotions in Baltimore.

[In the first branch of the City Council, Aug. 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers of the city. By order, S. H. MOORE, clerk.
In the second branch, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers of the city. By order, THOS. ROGERS, clerk.]

TO EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq.
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.
The joint committee of the two branches of the city-council, appointed to enquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in the city, having, as enjoined upon them, requested the aid of thirteen other of their fellow citizens; ten of whom attended in the discharge of the duties assigned them, in pursuance thereof—

REPORT, That on Saturday the 10th of June, a publication appeared in the newspaper entitled the "Federal Republican," printed in this place, which excited great irritation in the city—that on the Monday following, the printing office occupied by the editors of that paper was pulled down, and their press destroyed. This commotion had subsided, and the transaction was under legal investigation by the criminal court, until Saturday the 26th of July; in the evening of which day, Alexander C. Hanson, one of the editors, with several of his friends from other counties, and one from another state, came into town, unknown to the inhabitants (or known only to a very few of them) and took possession of a brick house in Charles street, that had been the late dwelling of Mr. Wagner, his partner. The committee further report, that from written documents, since found and communicated to them by the mayor, which are subjoined to this report, it appears that the plan of renewing the paper, and of arming for the defence of the house from which it was intended to be issued, had been deliberately formed and organized some time previous, in the country, without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore, and all the details settled and adjusted by persons who must have been acquainted with military service—That having so taken possession of the house, they fortified it strongly, and prepared arms and ammunition to defend it; that on the next morning the editor issued from that house his paper, containing severe animadversions upon the mayor, people, and police of Baltimore, which the editor caused to be circulated thro' the city—In the course of the same day it was known to many persons that Mr. Hanson, one of the editors, was in the house, and from the preparations for defence that were observed to be making therein, it was conjectured that he expected to be attacked. During the day, many other persons of the city went to the house, and some remained there associated with those within: Towards evening many boys had collected in the street, opposite the house, and their noise exciting some apprehension, a neighboring magistrate endeavored to disperse them, and had nearly succeeded, when about 8 o'clock a carriage stopped at the door of the house, and a number of muskets and other articles were seen to be taken out of it and conveyed through an armed guard into the house; the boys then returned, recommenced their noise, accompanied with abusive language to the persons in the house, & began throwing stones at the windows; at this time, and for an hour or more thereafter, there did not appear more than five or six men who could be supposed to have any connection with, or controul over the boys; about this period a person on the footway endeavoring to persuade the boys from their mischief was severely wounded in the foot, by something weighty thrown from the house; the boys were repeatedly told, from the persons with-

in, to go away and not molest them, that they were armed, and would defend themselves; the boys still continuing to throw stones, two guns were fired from the upper part of the house, charged as it is supposed with blank cartridges, as no injury was done by them; the assemblage of people in the street at this time greatly increased, and the threats and throwing of stones at the house, became more general and violent; the sashes of the lower windows were broken and attempts made to force the door by running against it. Ten or twelve guns were then fired from the house in quick succession, by which several persons in the street were wounded, some dangerously*. About this period application was made for military aid to prevent further mischief; whilst the military were assembling in pursuance of an order from the General, issued in compliance with a requisition from the legal authority, frequent firing took place from the house, and three guns were fired at it; some short time afterwards a gun was fired from the house which killed a Doctor Gale in the street about twelve feet from the house, this circumstance greatly increased the irritation of those in the street, who soon after brought a field piece in front of the house, but by the interposition of several citizens were restrained from firing upon the house, under an assurance that the persons in it would surrender themselves to the civil authority; the military soon after appeared, and placing themselves in front of the house no further injury occurred; a negotiation took place with those within the house, and upon being assured that a military guard would be furnished, and every effort used by the mayor and the general to ensure their safety from violence, they surrendered themselves to the civil authority about seven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, and were conducted to the Jail and committed for further examination; they were Alexander C. Hanson, Gen. Henry Lee, James M. Lingan, William Schrader, John Thompson, Wm. B. Bend, Otho Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Robert Kilgour, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, George Winchester, P. regrine Warfield, Geo. Richards, Edward Gwynn, David Hoffman, Horatio Bigelow, Ephraim Gaither, William Gaither, Jacob Schley, Mark U. Pringle, Daniel Murray and Richard C. Crabb. After the removal of the persons the interior of the house was greatly injured, and the furniture in it destroyed and dispersed.
The committee further report, that during the course of the day the mayor applied to the sheriff to use particular precaution in securing the doors of the jail, which he promised to do, and about one o'clock application was made by the mayor and other justices, to the brigadier general, to call out the military to preserve the peace and quiet of the state. Orders were issued calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, to parade at an appointed time and place. The mayor, the general and many citizens repaired to the jail early in the afternoon at which a number of persons had assembled, the much greater part of whom were peaceable and orderly citizens; those of a different temper of mind, upon being remonstrated with, appeared to yield to the admonitions of others & to be appeased with the assurances given that the party in jail should not be bailed or suffered to escape during the night; it became the prevailing opinion about the prison that no mischief would be attempted that night, in consequence of which and of the insufficiency of the force assembled, the military, by the order of the general, with the approbation of the mayor, were dismissed; and many persons left the prison and went to their homes. Shortly after dark, the number of the disorderly increased, and an intention was manifested of breaking into the jail; the mayor with the aid of a few persons, succeeded for some time in preventing the prison door from being forced open; they being overpow-

ered by the increased numbers and violence of the assailants, the mayor was forced away; and the door having been previously battered, and again threatened, was opened by the turnkey. Upon the entry of the assailants, they forced the inner doors and pressed into the room in which the persons above mentioned were confined—Here a scene of horror ensued which the committee cannot well describe. The result was, that one of the persons (gen. Lingan) was killed, eleven others dreadfully beaten, eight of whom were thrown together in front of the jail, supposed to be dead.
The committee being (by the authority under which they acted) directed to the collection and report of facts, have carefully avoided the expression of an opinion on any of the causes or extent of the unhappy commotions herein reported. Other facts (but we know of none material) may have attended the above transactions, which the limited powers of the city council do not enable them to impart to the committee the full authority to develop.
Adam Fornerden, } Committee of the first
James Carey, } Branch City
William Stewart, } Council.
Thomas Kell, }
James Calhoun, } Committee
John C. White, } of the 2nd
Wm. M' Donald, } Branch City
Henry Payson, } Council.
The undersigned, being requested thereto, joined the above committee in the discharge of their duty, and unite with them in the foregoing report.
Jas. A. Buchanan, Thordick Chase,
William Wilson, Lemuel Taylor,
Peter Little, Hobt. Gilmer,
W. Cooke, S. Sterett,
William Gwynn, John Montgomery.
[Here follow copies of a number of letters (the originals of which are in possession of the Mayor) to A. C. Hanson from persons in various parts of the country. They relate to the recommencement of the obnoxious news paper; to the expected attack from the citizens; and to the garrisoning the house, and providing arms, &c. We have selected the following extracts, which are sufficient to develop the intentions Mr. Hanson and his associates.]
From Col. J. Lynn to Mr. Hanson, dated, Cumberland, July 19th, 1812.
"If it is possible I will with heart and soul join the band; nothing in this world, at present, would afford me more real pleasure than to assist in the noble undertaking. Secrecy and great caution will be necessary until the party are actually in possession of the house. In the first place, there ought (according to the size of the house) to be a full quantity of gallant men to defend it at every door, window, &c. muskets with bayonets, and a plenty of good pistols, with a large store of ammunition. Let there be a plenty of buckshot provided for close work, and when they reach closer still (which will never be, I believe, but it is always best to be well prepared) I would advise that a store of tomahawks or hatchets, with dirks for every man, be provided. If we are thus prepared, and they can neither fire the house or starve us out, the garrison will never be under the necessity of a surrender."
From Mr. A. Taney, dated Frederick-Town, July 24.
"The plan is here public, and I believe Geo. Baer and others have named the very day for its execution. When the scheme was first mentioned to me, I stated my objections to it, I believe to you, as well as to others. The very same reasons which I urged against it to Crabb and Kilgour, on last Sunday, my brother has urged to me here, enforced with others, which upon the whole, I have thought irresistible. I presume none have entered into this plan, supposing for a moment, that there could be any danger after the battle was over; but upon conversing with my brother, he seems clearly of opinion, that to fire upon the assailants before other means of putting them out of the house, have been used, would be unlawful, and subject us to the punishment of manslaughter." "Under these circumstances I have concluded not to go on to Baltimore, as I could not act in such a plan."
From Gen. H. Lee, to Mr. Hanson, dated Alexandria, July 20, 1812.
"Select a house for your business capable of defence—place your family under the same roof, and collect a few resolute friends, some of whom shall always be in the house throughout the day and all through the night."
"Put in the most retired room in the upper story, a large madcof the best

powder, with ball and swan shot, these with a number of spare flints chosen with care, reserve for the hour of trial, if that hour should come. Prepare also cartridges with small shot to apply wherever it can be done without encouraging the mob by their experience of their innocence—collect a ton or two of large stones in your cellar; place some of them close to the windows over the outer doors of the house, to be rolled down on the assailants when forced forward through the pressure of those behind. Water and biscuit be sure to have in abundance.
"Appropriate to every story a proportion of your friends, assigning to each story a leader—let them not be crowded, or you not only unnecessarily risk their lives but you injure your ability to defend—In a safe upper room hold all the supernumeraries in leisure, arranging to them the supply of cartridges, flints and muskets, as accident may render necessary.
"Appoint a chief to direct the whole, and inculcate not only profound silence throughout the house, but let every order be given in a low voice, this compels your own men to be silent and attentive and withholds from the assailant knowledge useful to him.
"The defenders of the house must be posted on each side of every window, all of which except in the lower story must be hoisted to prevent wounds from the shivering of the glass by the balls—those below ought also to be opened if the ground admits it.
"In case of forcing the outer doors and entering the lower story, be ready with chairs, tables and bedsteads to stop the staircase, which defend."
Public Sentiment.
MASSACHUSETTS
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.
At a Convention of Republican DELEGATES from FIFTY-ONE TOWNS, held at the Court-House in Northampton, on the 20th of July, to counteract the effects of a Convention holden at the same place, on the 14th, SAMUEL BERRINGTON, Esq. being appointed Chairman, an Address was reported and adopted, shewing the causes of the present War with Great-Britain, and warning the People against the combinations, which they believe to exist, for dissolving the present happy Union of the States. What they say on this subject, is as follows:
"Your committee have no doubt there is a settled determination on the part of certain leading and influential federal men in New-England to dissolve the union of the States. It is a cause of pain and regret to us that any men in our country have so contemptible an opinion of the United States; and such a blind attachment to Britain, as to harbour so nefarious a design. But the proofs of this conspiracy are so clear, that its existence cannot now be denied. It has been long matured, and the faction concerned in it have only waited for a period of national calamity to carry their designs into execution. With this view they have attempted to make the national government odious, to represent that the eastern states are oppressed, and to hold up the government of Britain, our ancient oppressor, as the champion not only of liberty but of religion. In confirmation of our statement we need only refer to the proceedings of the Legislature of this Commonwealth in 1809, and to the resolves of various towns during that year, recommending a resistance to the laws and a separation of the States.
"The transactions of the leaders of the opposition, since the declaration of war, prove that this plan of division has not been abandoned. A convention has been held by the federal party in this county, professedly to oppose the war, but in the opinion of your committee it was set on foot to prepare the minds of the people for the sad catastrophe of a dissolution of the Union. A state convention has been proposed by that body and this too in a Commonwealth where the choice of officers is annual, and immediately subsequent to an election.—A convention unknown to the Constitution, and without an object, as your committee conceive, unless it be to concert means to resist the government & prostrate the Union. Your Committee have no fears for the result; the struggle for the Union may be an arduous one, but the fabric of Washington is not to be overturned by desperate party men.
"Without making professions of patriotism which they do not feel, without claiming any higher respect for the

* Among these was Mr. John Williams a spectator only, since dead. American.