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RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, Nov. 5.
STATE RIGHTS.

The following report of the committee on the governor's message was read and received:

The legislature and the whole people of this state already but too well know how frequently and fruitlessly they have petitioned the federal government for some portion of those means of defence for which we have paid so dearly, and to which by the constitution we are so fully entitled. Our most pressing petitions and representations to the head and various departments of the general government have often gone unanswered, sometimes have been answered by unmeaning professions and promises never performed, but generally by telling us to protect ourselves. The result is that at this moment we have fewer means of defence—less show of protection afforded by that government than we had ever at any period during a state of peace.

Directly after the war was commenced, the greater portion of the U. S. then in the forts of this state were ordered to a service more interesting to the general government than our defence. All the troops, also, which have been enlisted by them during the war, within this state, and amounting to many hundreds, have been wanted for other purposes—although many of them were enlisted with an understanding that they were to serve near their families and for defence of their native state. The gun-boat flotilla pretendedly kept in our harbours has in reality been employed to entrap unguarded citizens into a distant and unpropitious service. In a word, the whole United States military force, stores and property within the state at this moment, instead of affording any means of defence, do but serve to increase our danger by offering a temptation to the enemy.

But while thus withdrawing from us all but the shadow of defence, and totally disregarding their duty and our just rights under the constitution; that government is constantly demanding and taking from us those resources and revenues which, by the constitution, we granted expressly to enable them to afford us that protection. More than fifty thousand dollars the secretary of the treasury states to have been already received into their treasury in taxes upon this state during the last year; besides some thousands retained as the pay of their assessors and collectors. The amount also which they have drawn from this state in duties cannot be less, and we believe is much more than half a million of dollars upon an average, annually, during the war. In addition to this, they have had from our banks and citizens some hundred of thousands of dollars upon loans and treasury notes. A small part of all these funds drawn from us might, if prudently applied, have placed us in a state of security—it cannot be necessary for the committee to go into further detail, a full view of our situation is presented to us in the two last letters of the secretary at war.

In one of them, making some general professions upon the subject of our defence, he adds, that "No new works have been recently authorized except when the town of state requiring such works have loaned the money for that object. Should means be placed within the control of this Department, an officer of engineers will be designated to superintend the fortifications and the works immediately commenced." In his other letter, the secretary, after acknowledging our claims to defence, the importance of our harbours, and the necessity of further fortifications, and promising a sup-

ply of cannon and munitions of war, concludes in substance, as in his other letter, that "From the present state of the treasury much dependence must be placed on the local authorities and the banks of your state to furnish temporarily those funds which it will be necessary (for the U. S.) to expend for their own immediate protection." And where are our funds which the secretary thus pointedly takes care so inform us must be expended by the U. S.? Where are those funds? Have not the U. S. already got them, nearly to the uttermost farthing? We have paid punctually the heavy taxes imposed upon us by the government, and suffered them to draw into their treasury the large revenues granted by us only as the price of our defence. All these revenues more than sufficient for our protection, they have received, not as a sacred trust to be constitutionally applied to that object, but as their rightful tribute, to be expended at their will. It has been expended in ruinous attempts to conquer the provinces of the enemy, who by these means has been brought to threaten and assail ourselves, and then we are told "give us your funds and we will expend them for your immediate protection—will build fortifications for you and supply you with cannon and munitions of war."

Another semblance of protection is held out to us. The secretary gives orders to the military prefect of the district to receive into service as many of our militia as his excellency the governor shall think proper to call out for the defence of the state. Where are they to go, and what to do? Without cannon, forts or the munitions of war, which the secretary tells us are absolutely necessary, but which he also plainly tells us cannot be furnished unless we supply the funds with which they are still to be purchased. Such has been the answer given to us often as we have petitioned for defence. When the regular garrison troops were ordered away from the state, requisitions were made upon us to turn out our citizens to supply their places in the U. S. forts and under their officers. Such unwarrantable and unconstitutional demands, being seriously opposed in this and other states, were for a time apparently abandoned; but in reality the government at that moment formed the design of compelling us by necessity, unconstitutionally to surrender our citizens as regular troops, to the command of such officers as they might appoint over them; and in order to bring us to this necessity, for a long period we were left without any other evidence of the existence of a president or government of the U. S. than what we derived from the burthens imposed and the calamities brought upon us by them. And so perseveringly was their project against our rights pursued, that the president of the U. S. himself, in one of his public messages, openly, and with great chagrin, complained of the policy of the enemy in leaving this section of the country unassailed and unravaged. At length the design of bringing our militia under the command of minor U. S. officers appeared to be relinquished, and intimations were given to one of our sister states, who had checked that design that it was relinquished. But soon the same plan is discovered in another form. We are divided into military districts; and a kind of military prefect is placed over each, a military commander over states instead of troops. And to these military prefects, the president without any warrant from the constitution, imparts a portion of his executive authority—creating thus an office unknown before and undefined. This plan seemed to promise better success. Owing to the worthy and respectable characters of the district commanders to whom the state is assigned, our chief magistrats, ever watchful and solicitous for our welfare and security, and with a view to conciliate and purchase the protection of government by any concessions not absolutely dangerous to our rights, has, with the advice of the Council, allowed as an act of his own, the state corps,

and the drafted militia to be under the direction of a United States Colonel stationed in Newport, although they are scarcely U. S. troops enough under his command to form a single full company. Nor would there ever be any difficulty in co-operating for our defence if designs hostile to our rights were not too palpably manifested. In another State where the militia remonstrated against being put under the command of United States officers, the chief magistrate was informed by the Secretary of War that they could not be paid unless so surrendered. What! cannot the President issue his orders to officers of the militia, constitutionally appointed, as well as to officers of his own appointed over them, contrary to the constitution? The same Secretary has given the answer—The President thinks it inconvenient and dangerous. Thus the great privileges which the States, in forming the constitution would not trust to the new government they were about to create, and which they expressly retained and reserved to themselves as their security against encroachments from that new and untried government—this same privilege the government we have created now inform us they consider to be dangerous and inconvenient.

We are not alone in these calamities. Our sister states of the South have been almost equally oppressed and abused. They are beginning to assert their rights; and with us they will never suffer our common rights, under the Constitution to be prostrated by a government we have ourselves created. Why should we dwell longer upon the unwarrantable treatment we receive—the unconstitutional attempts upon our constitutional rights—Our condition is stripped of all doubt and uncertainty. Our chief resources have been and still are to be taken as tribute; but for defence we are to look to ourselves.

Placed in this situation, the General Assembly did, at their last session, unanimously request the governor to communicate with the Executives of our neighbouring states upon the subjects of our common defence—proffering ours and requesting their co-operation in this object. Those States, feeling equally with us the common misfortunes, and the necessity of united exertions, have reciprocated our proffers of mutual assistance, and have invited us to appoint Delegates, to meet those appointed by them, to confer upon our defenceless and calamitous situation, and to devise and recommend wise and prudent measures for our relief.

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Whereas this General Assembly, having long witnessed with regret and anxiety, the defenceless situation of this State, did, at their last session, request his Excellency the Governor to communicate with the Executives of our neighbouring sister States upon the subject of our common defence by our mutual co-operation; And whereas those states, feeling equally with us the common misfortunes, and the necessity of united exertions, have appointed, and invited us to appoint Delegates to meet and confer upon our calamitous situation, and to devise and recommend wise and prudent measures for our common relief.

Resolved, That this general assembly will appoint four Delegates from this State, to meet at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, on the 15th day of December next, and confer with such Delegates as are or shall be appointed by other States, upon the common dangers to which these States are exposed, upon the best means of co-operating for our mutual defence against the enemy, and upon the measures which it may be in the power of said states, consistently with their obligations to adopt, to restore and secure to the people thereof, their rights and privileges under the constitution of the United States.

B. HAZARD.
For the Committee.

On the question, shall the resolution above recited be adopted and

passed, the yeas and nays were called and ordered to be entered upon the journals of the House—yeas 39, nays 23.

A protest was presented against the Resolution to appoint Delegates to the Hartford Convention, by those who voted against the Resolution. It was decided not to enter it on the journals of the House on account of its indecorous language and foul aspersions on the motives of the majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

Copies of letters from Johnston Blakeley, Esq. commander of U. S. sloop of war Wasp, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. S. Wasp, at Sea,
Off Belle Isle, 27th Aug. 1814.

SIR,
It is with sincere sorrow I have to announce to you the decease of midshipman Henry S. Langdon and Frank Toscan. They were wounded in the rencontre with the Reindeer, and all our efforts to save them after our arrival proved unavailing. It was their first essay, and although wounded, remained at their posts until the contest terminated. The constancy and courage with which they bore their sufferings, leaves to the country the melancholy though proud reflection of what they might have been, had Providence ordained otherwise. Every respect due to worth, was shewn to their memory.

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the delays we have experienced at this place, but had they been of shorter duration we could not possibly have sailed, as one continued westerly wind had prevailed from the hour of our arrival up to the present day.

The course pointed out in your instructions having been interrupted, I shall endeavor to fulfil your further intentions, as far as may possibly be in my power.

With great satisfaction I add that every aid and information in the power of Mr. Crawford has been promptly afforded, and that I feel under many obligations to him for his attention and assistance.

We are now off this place with a fair wind and favourable prospects.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obed't. serv't.

J. BLAKELY.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,

U. S. S. Wasp, at sea, Sept. 11th,
Lat. 40, N, Long. 16, W.

SIR,

After a protracted and tedious stay at l'Orient, I had at last the pleasure of leaving that place on Saturday 27th Aug. On the 30th, captured the British brig Lettice, Henry Cockburn, master, and 31st Aug. the British brig Bon Accord, Adam Durno, master. In the morning of the 1st September, discovered a convoy of ten sail to leeward, in charge of the Armada 74, and a bomb ship, stood for them and succeeded in cutting out the British brig Mary, John D. Allen, master, laden with brass cannon taken from the Spaniards, iron cannon and military stores, from Gibraltar to England, removed the prisoners, set her on fire and endeavored to capture another of the convoy, but was chased off by the Armada. On the evening of the same day, at 1-2 past 8, while going free, discovered 4 vessels nearly at the same time, 2 on the starboard and two on the larboard bow, hauled up for the 1 most on the starboard bow, being the farthest to windward. At 7, the chase, a brig, commenced making signals with flags which could not be distinguished for want of light, and soon after made various ones with lanterns, rockets and guns. At 26 minutes after 9, having the chase under our lee bow, the 13 pound carronade was directed to be fired into him, which he returned; ran under his lee to prevent his escaping, and at 29 minutes after 9, commenced the action. At 10 o'clock, believing the enemy to be silenced, orders were given to cease firing, when I hailed and asked if he had surrendered. No answer being given to this, and his fire recommenced, it was again returned. At 12 minutes after 10, the enemy having suffered greatly and having made

no return to our two last broadsides, I hailed him the second time to know if he had surrendered, when he answered in the affirmative. The guns were then ordered to be secured and the boat lowered to take possession, in the act of lowering the boat, a second brig was discovered a little distance astern & standing for us. Sent the crew to their quarters, prepared every thing for another action, and waited his coming up—at 30 minutes after 10, discovered 2 more sails astern standing towards us. I now felt myself compelled to forego the satisfaction of destroying the prize. Our braces having been cut away, we kept off the wind until others could be rove, and with the expectation of drawing the second brig from his companions, but in the last we were disappointed.

The second brig continued to approach us until she came close to our stern, when she hauled by the wind, fired her broadside, which cut our rigging and sails considerably, and shot away a lower main cross tree, and retraced her steps to join her consort—when we were necessitated to abandon the prize, he appeared in every respect a total wreck. He continued some time firing guns of distress until probably delivered by the 2 last vessels who made their appearance. The 2d brig could have engaged us if he had thought proper as he neared us fast, but he contented himself with firing a broadside, and immediately returned to his companions.

It is with real satisfaction I have again the pleasure of bearing testimony to the merits of Lts. Reilly, Tillinghast, Baur, and sailing master Carr; and the good conduct of every officer and man on board the Wasp. Their divisions and departments were attended and supplied with the utmost regularity and abundance, which with the good order maintained, together with the vivacity and precision of their fire, reflects on them the greatest credit. Our loss is two killed and one slightly wounded with a wad. The hull received 4 round shot, and the foremast and sails suffered a great deal. Every damage had been repaired the day after, with the exceptions of our sails.

Of the vessel with whom we were engaged, nothing positive can be said with regard to her name or force. While hailing him previous to his being fired into, it was blowing fresh (then going ten knots) and the name was not distinctly understood. Of her force, the four shot which struck us are all 32 pounds in weight, being a pound and three quarters heavier than any belonging to this vessel. From this circumstance, the number of men in her tops, her general appearance and great length, she is believed to be one of the largest brigs in the British navy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) J. BLAKELY.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. I am told the enemy, after his surrender, asked for assistance and said he was sinking, the probability of this is confirmed by his firing single guns for some time after his capture.

Minutes of the action between the U. S. ship Wasp, J. Blakely, esq. commander, and H. B. M. sloop of war —, 1st. 47, 30, lon. 11, on 1st Sept. 1814.
At 7 o'clock, called all hands to quarters and prepared for action; 7 h 26 m hoisted an American jack at the fore, and pendant at the main; 7 h 30 m set the mainsail; 7 h 34 m perceived the chase making signals with lights, &c. 7 h 45 m set the mizen and hoisted an American ensign at the peak; 7 h 48 m hoisted a light at the peak, and brailled up the mizen; 7 h 54 m set the mizen to come up with the chase; 8 h 3 m the chase hauled down his lights; 8 h 7 m burned a blue light on the fore-castle; 8 h 17 m set the flying jib; 8 h 34 m hauled down the light at the peak; 8 h 38 m the chase fired a gun from his stern port; 8 h 55 m hauled up the main sail; 9 h 15 m set the mainsail; 9 h 18 m the chase fired a gun to leeward; 9 h

30 m being on the weather quarter of the chas, he hailed and inquired "what ship is that?"—not answered, but asked "what brig is that?" he replied, "his majesty's brig—" blowing fresh the name was not distinctly understood. He again hailed and asked "what ship is that?" when he was told to heave to and he would be informed. He repeated his question, and was answered to the same effect. Mr. Car was then sent forward to order him to heave to, which he declined doing; at 9h 25 m; the enemy set his fore-topmast studding sail; at 9 h 26 m fired the 12 lb. carronade to make him heave to; when the enemy commenced action by firing his larboard guns. We then kept away r'n under his lee, and 29 minutes after 9 commenced action. At 10 o'clock ordered the men to cease firing, and hailed the enemy to know if he had surrendered; no answer was returned to this—he resumed his fire and we continued ours; 10 h 10 m manned our starboard guns and fired 3 or 4 of them, when orders were again given to cease firing; 10 h 12 m hailed the enemy "have you surrendered," when they answered in the affirmative. We were on the eve of taking possession, when a sail was descried close on board of us—orders were then given to clear the ship for action, which was promptly executed. We were then on the point of wearing to engage the second, which we perceived to be a brig of war, when at 26 minutes after 10, discovered 2 more sails, one astern, the other one point on our lee quarter, standing for us; orders were then given to stand from the strange sails. The first sail seen appeared within pistol shot, fired a broadside, and cut away one of our lower main cross trees, and did other damage, and immediately stood for the other two sails last discovered. Continued on a course.

[Here is inserted the names of six merchant vessels captured and manned, or destroyed.]

List of killed and wounded on board the U.S. sloop of war the Wasp, Johnston Blakeley, esq. commander, in the action with his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war —, on the 1st Sept. 1814.

Killed—Joseph Martin, boatswain, Henry Staples jr. gunner.
Wounded—Jas. Snellings, s. clavicle or collar bone fractured by a wad.
Recapitulation—Killed 2
Wounded 1
Total 3
(Signed) WM M. CLARKE, Surgeon.

Copy of a letter from Com. Macdonough, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Brig Eagle,
Chazy, Nov. 6, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that about six tons of 8 inch shells have been taken out of the Lake by us at this place, which were thus secreted by the enemy in his late incursion into this country.

A transport sloop has also recently been raised at Isle La Motte, which was sunk by the enemy loaded with their naval stores, and various instruments of war. On weighing the powder taken on board the enemy's squadron, we find 17,000 lbs. with shot in proportion, besides much fixed ammunition.

I have the honour to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. MACDONOUGH,
The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the navy.

From the Boston Palladium of Nov. 22. FROM CANADA.

We were yesterday favoured with Quebec papers to the 3d. and Montreal to the 12th inst. The following are the most interesting parts of their contents:

The Quebec Mercury is filled with extravagant speculations on the subject of the Ghent negotiation. The following is a specimen of the views and feelings of one of the writers.

The Ghent Negotiation.

In our last we had time only to say a few words on the subject of negotiations at Ghent, which we know not how to pass over without giving them some further consideration. In this we shall confine ourselves to what regards the Canadas.

Whilst the U. S. think that G. Britain has been unreasonable in her proposals it appears that there are those in this country who are of opinion that she has not asked enough, particularly in not making any proposal tending to the securi-

ty. In time of war, of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Lake Ontario. That as indispensably necessary to this security, as well as the preservation of the Canadas to Great Britain, the Americans should be compelled to abandon to the British crown, the tract of territory lying between Lakes Ontario & Champlain; insisting that an increase of Am. population, in that tract, will in time become fatal to the hold of G. Britain on these colonies.

QUEBEC, NOV. 8.

The evacuation by the enemy of our territory on the Niagara, is a striking illustration of the importance of the command of the Lake. The enemy did not cross over to our side till the moment his fleet was ready to assume the superiority.—The re-appearance of our fleet has effected what could not be done by the expense of much blood and treasure.

NOVEMBER 3.

Loss of the transport Sovereign.

The transport ship Sovereign, capt. —, bound from England to Quebec, was wrecked on the 18th of October, on the Island of St. Paul, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—she had on board 9 officers, and 186 soldiers of the 49th and 68th and 81st regiments; 2 surgeons; 21 women and children, in all, including the captain, mate and 19 seamen, forming a total of 239 persons. Only 37 lives were saved.

The Sovereign was sailing at the rate of 7 knots an hour; and it being about 7 o'clock in the evening, the rock on which she split was not observed above three minutes before she struck. The survivors were taken off the island two days after by the Champion, and arrived here on the 3d inst. They had saved but a small quantity of provisions, and could not have subsisted very long. Lt. Rolfe, of the 38th reg. is the only officer saved; together with two sergeants, 24 rank and file, and 10 seamen.

Names of the Officers who were drowned,

44th reg.—Lt. Hambly, wife and child—Ensign Wilson.
58th reg.—Lta. Farmer, Hosebridge, Goldsmid, and Sergeant Donoghue.
81st reg.—Lt. Sergeant, and Ensign Skelton.

Arrived here on the 3d inst, the ship Champion, transport, Kirby, master from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Liffey frigate. On the 9th of Oct. she was captured by the Mammoth, Am. privateer, after an action of an hour and 20 minutes; when the Champion's guns were all disabled and her rigging much cut. She was plundered during 41 hours of her cargo, water and provisions to a considerable amount, and then given up, leaving Capt. K. to proceed where he pleased.

It was capt. Kirby who relieved the survivors of the wreck of the Sovereign from their destitute situation, on the island of St. Paul, he having observed a smoke on the island, it induced him to approach, when he perceived signal flags of distress, and, in consequence hove to.

MONTREAL, NOV. 10.

We have no intelligence of moment from Upper Canada—the campaign is advancing to that close which the month of November with its usual gloom and uninterrupted rains must necessarily impose.—The enemy, to use a favourite American expression, has progressed but little in his intended conquest of Upper Canada; and we have not yet succeeded in driving him away from that confined space which he occupies, and in the contest for which so many valuable lives have been lost on both sides with incon siderable advantage to either; the disparity in the number and means of our little army with General Drummond during the arduous struggle on the Niagara frontier under almost every discouragement, in addition to their numberless privations and distresses, claim from their country the warmest thanks; and a grateful and liberal nation will not be unmindful of their distinguished merits.

On Sunday last, the 1st. batt. 27th regt. embarked on board transports in this harbour for Halifax.

November 12.

Much of our paper is this week taken up with the Letter and Plans of the U. States Secretary of War to a Congressional Committee on Military Affairs. It is believed that Congress will pass acts for the purpose of giving these schemes their full effect; but whether the people will comply with them or not is another affair.

Accounts from Kingston as late as the 6th have been received in town. The fleet had not at that date returned from its second trip on the head of the Lake. Nothing from the right division of our army has been received.

The Quebec Gazette of the 3d inst. contains some comments on the British propositions at Ghent. It is glad, it says, that something is to be done for the British interests in North America, but is sorry it is so little. It covets the district of territory between Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain—and says if this is fully settled by the U. States, the whole of Upper Canada must fall, and Lower Canada will not be defensible but at an expense beyond value. It would rather we should have all the forts on the south side of the Upper Lakes than this district, as Britain will have the mastery on the Lakes whenever she chooses. It also wishes the U. S. to be cut off from the communication with the Indians, whom it expects to be made independent, without which it considers the independence would not be durable.

The Montreal Herald, with much abuse, calls for a vigorous prosecution of the war against the U. S. and wishes Sir John Sherbrooke to be commander in chief, whom it praises highly for the capture of Castine, which it considers of very great importance.

Additional reinforcements have arrived at Quebec, consisting of about 900 soldiers and 2 or 300 sailors, together with naval artificers, &c.

From the Federal Republican.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, Nov. 18.
STATE CORPS.

Mr. Troup from the military committee, reported a bill to receive into the service of the U. S. certain corps which may be raised by states in lieu of militia, which was twice read and made the order for next Monday.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank.

After going through the greater part of the bill, the committee rose and reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Nov. 19.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house again went into committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank.

After going through the bill the committee rose at 4 o'clock, and reported it to the house as amended.

Adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 21.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Eppes reported a bill further to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and supporting public credit, by duties on carriages and harness, which was twice read and made the order of the day on the bill laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Lewis from the committee appointed on the 26th of October last, to enquire into the expediency of rebuilding or repairing the public buildings in the city of Washington, and whether it is expedient to alter the sites of the same, made a report stating that the committee had determined that it is expedient to rebuild or repair the said buildings, and that the several banks within the district had offered and bound themselves in writing to loan the government on reasonable terms, five hundred thousand dollars, to be exclusively applied to that object, which sum the committee state is sufficient. The report was read, and

Mr. Lewis reported a bill making the appropriation for repairing or rebuilding the public buildings in the city of Washington, which was twice read and made the order of the day for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Humphreys, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs enquire into the expediency of authorising the payment to the officers lately under General Jackson for transporting baggage to and from the state of Tennessee.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Stanford moved the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate to enquire and report whether the present chambers of the two houses can be so altered or otherwise improved as to be rendered more convenient for their deliberations, or better rooms provided during the present session within a convenient distance from the public offices.

It was moved by Mr. Lewis to strike out the words in *Italic*.

It was also moved by Mr. Farrow that the bill lie on the table—Negatived.

The question was then taken on Mr. Lewis' motion and negatived.

Mr. Lewis then moved to add to the resolution the words "within the city of Washington." Which motion was amended on motion by Mr. Grosvenor, by adding "or within the District of Columbia."

The question was taken on the amendment as amended, and negatived.

Mr. Farrow moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution—which was also negatived.

The resolution was then agreed to in the original form, and a committee of five ordered.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank; and the amendments made to the first section being read, they were in part disagreed to, and a part concurred in by the house.

The amendments to the second section being read, were also concurred in.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

REPORT.

Mr. McKee from the committee on the public lands, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of the U. S. (commonly called the flying petition) praying congress to grant them a portion of public lands at 12 1-2 cents per acre, on a credit of seven years, made a report.

That the prayer of the petitioners is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted.

Ordered, That the said report do lie on the table.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments of the committee of the whole house to the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank, when, after discussion, all of the said amendments were concurred in by the house.

The bill was further amended, Adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

MILITIA SOLDIERS.

A bill to authorise the President to call upon the several states and territories for their respective quotas of 80 430 militia for defence of the frontiers against invasion, was bro't. up from the senate for concurrence—It was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day, with the bill for classing the free male population of the U. S.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of war on the resolution of the 10th inst. calling for information, whether the army is trained by any uniform rule of discipline—Which was read and referred to a select committee.

The report states that no uniform system of discipline has been practised in training the armies either in line, battalion or a company, and that in the opinion of the secretary it would be advisable to instruct a board of officers to digest a system of discipline, &c.

The Speaker also laid before the house a report from the secretary of war on the petitions of the Presidents and Directors of the Potomac and Eastern Branch Bridges—Which were referred to the committee of claims.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Irving presented a remonstrance of the committee appointed by five of the banks in the city of N. York, to take into consideration all matters relating to the state of credit in that city; this remonstrance contains the following sentiments:

That they see with alarm the proposed incorporation of the bank of the U. States with a capital of 20 millions of dollars.

That they believe that the proposed capital will be too large.

That six millions of dollars in specie cannot be obtained by any inducements which can be held out

and that less will not afford a proper security to the public.

That if six millions could be procured, the payment of the notes in specie could only be continued for a short period.

That if the notes are not paid in specie, they will infallibly depreciate.

That if they depreciate no existing Bank can possibly take them.

That if the notes are not taken by the existing Bank, they cannot serve as a general medium of circulation.

That they have no doubt that treasury bills issued nearly in the way proposed by the committee of ways and means, would be found of more service to the government and less dangerous to the public than the notes of the bank. It was read and ordered to lie on the table.

And the house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the National Bank: When

A motion was made by Mr. Gaston to alter the capital from fifty to twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. Webster was explaining his reasons at length, and with much ability in favor of Mr. Gaston's motion—when

[DEATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.]

The secretary of the senate entered with a message, in which was announced the death of Elbridge Gerry, vice-president of the United States.

The secretary also brought in the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed jointly with such as may be appointed on the part of the house of representatives to consider and report measures proper to manifest the public respect for the memory of the deceased, and expression of the deep regret of the congress of the U. S. on the loss of a citizen so highly respected and revered.

This resolution was immediately concurred in by the house, and Messieurs W. Reed, Fundley, Macon, Tallmadge and Nelson, were appointed the committee on the part of the house.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

IN SENATE.

Friday, November 25.

On motion by Mr. Brent, that the senate now proceed to the election of a president pro tem.

Mr. German submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the senate will, on Monday next at 12 o'clock, proceed to the choice of a president pro tem.

This question was negatived by the following vote.

For the motion—Messrs. Dagget, Dana, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Mason and Thompson—10.

Against it—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Chace, Condit, Fromentine, Gaillard, La-cock, Morrow, Roberts, Robertson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Walker, Wharton—20.

Mr. Brent's motion was then agreed to, and the senate proceeded to a choice accordingly.

On the first ballot the whole number of votes being 30, there were

For Mr. Gaillard 14
Mr. King 10
Mr. Chace 3
Mr. Anderson 1
Mr. Smith 1
Mr. Tait 1

On the second ballot there were

For Mr. Gaillard 16
Mr. King 10
Mr. Chace 3
Mr. Anderson 1

Mr. Gaillard was therefore declared duly elected; & on taking the chair, addressed the senate nearly as follows:

"Honourable Gentlemen,

"While I lament the sudden and melancholy event which has led to the distinguished honour conferred on me, I am too truly sensible of my own incompetency to discharge the duties of the station to which I am called, in a manner suitable to their importance, and correspondent to the dignity of this honourable body, that I approach the exercise of them with unfeigned diffidence and apprehension. All that I dare hope is, that my efforts will be considered as the result of well-meant intentions; all that I dare promise is, that my best exertions shall be directed to a faithful and impartial execution of the trust confided to me. Relying, then, on the candour and liberality which have ever characterised this respectable assembly, I will proceed to the performance of the duties assigned me."

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the petty officers and seamen the command of Capt. Jos. Smith. Mr. Smith in the chair.

The bill was amended on the motion of Mr. Gaillard, so as to the non-commissioned officers privates of the marine corps.

On motion of Mr. Brent further consideration of the postponed to the first April next.

The bill supplementary laying duties on notes of bankers, &c. (for the re Gerard, &c.) was further ed, and ordered to be eng a third reading.

Adjourned.

NORWAY.

CONVENTION

Between His Royal High Prince Royal of Sweden name of the King of S the one part, and the government on the concluded at Moss, A

Art. 1st. His Royal Prince Christian, shall possible, convoke the S of the Kingdom of N cording to the mode pr the existing constitution at shall be opened on the September; or if this cable, within the first October.

2. His Majesty the King shall communicate the Diet by one or more officers whom he shall a

3. His Majesty the King promises to acceptation framed by the Diet of Esbold. His promise such changes necessary to the union Kingdoms, and engages another but in concert

4. The promises of Ministry, and of the to the Norwegian people strictly fulfilled, and Majesty to the Norw

5. The Diet shall Christians.

6. His Majesty the King decrees, that no molested, directly or any opinions heretofore adverse to the hon Kingdoms. The N and military function who are foreigners, with all regard and of them shall be his opinion. Those who using their services used according to country.

7. His Majesty the King shall employ with His Majesty the King, to procure the ordinances or ed since Jan. 14th the public function Kingdom of Norw Done at Moss, A

8. Ratified. CHRISTIA

CONVEN

Art. 1st. Hosts by sea and land, both in troops and fl side, and the Norw fleets on the other convention till the pening of the diet tification beyond

2. The blockade an ports shall be of signing these p sign and expositat regard being had t custom duties.

3. If the fort ain has not alres shall be immedi with the works to the troops of h ty. The garriso of the fortress and all military s shall be pers ver they think pr shall return to t shall promise no gainst the troop Majesty.

4. and 5. The line of demarkat the Norwegian s be disbanded, a respective provi regiments and a shall be maintai

6. Only two with a propri artillery, shall The rest of the return to Swed

POETS CORNER

Mr. GAZAR. If you think the following lines worthy of a place in the poet's corner, you will oblige a friend by giving them an insertion.

TO DELIA. Whene'er some beauteous fair one sings, While o'er the keys her fingers stray, And music answers from the strings, I think of hours now past away: And while I dwell upon their bliss, I feel a soft, a pensive pain, That from my soul I'd not dismiss, For all of Pleasure's wanton train. For Delia, oh, my soul's ador'd! Thine is the image that appears; By memory to my heart restor'd, And with sweet hope my bosom cheers. But then again a doubt returns, And says, thou never canst be mine— Like that which in my bosom burns, No flame illumines that breast of thine! Yet if a fond and constant heart, That beats with rapture still for thee, Can of thy pity claim a part— That heart is mine—oh, give it me! Nov. 18, 1814.

TO DELIA. When late from thee about to part, Methought I saw a liquid tear Just ready from thine eye to start, Glistening like dew—so soft, so clear! Oh! was I sight to think that tear Was shed upon the shrine of Love? The little spirit to mortals dear, Companion of the saints above! Or didst thou, reading all my heart, With nought congenial in thine own, But shed that tear on Pity's part, I hop'd was given to love alone? Or didst thou, with coquettish aim, Endeavour still—still wish to blow, With specious hope, my bosom's flame, To plunge me into deeper woe? No, no—I never can believe, That one, with soul so pure as thine, One ray of pleasure could receive, From wringing thus this heart of mine! But Delia! whether hope may still, Or not, around my bosom hover, Till life shall cease my heart to thrill, I am thy most devoted lover! May 28, 1814.

From the Monthly Anthology.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF POCAHONTAS.

IN the wildest scenes of nature have been found her most engaging beauties. The desert smiles with roses, and savage society sometimes exhibits the graces of humanity.

Pocahontas the daughter of Powhatan, with the colour and the charms of Eve, at the age of fifteen, when nature stirs with all her powers, and fancy begins to wander, had a heart that palpitated with warm affections. At this time, Captain Smith, one of the first settlers of Virginia, was brought a captive to her father's kingdom. Smith was by nature endowed with personal graces, that interest the female mind. He mingled feeling with heroism, and his countenance was an index of his soul. Pocahontas had never before beheld such a human being, and her heart yielded homage to the empire of love. In the first interview she looked all she felt, and like Dido, hurried entranced on the face and lips of the gallant man.

An interesting occurrence soon afforded an opportunity of exhibiting her affections. Powhatan and his council of sachems had resolved on the death of Smith. A huge stone was rolled before the assembled chiefs. Smith was produced, and the executioners with knotty clubs surrounded him. The moment of his fate had arrived; his head was laid upon the rock, and the arms of cruelty were raised! At this moment Pocahontas darted thro' the band of warriors; she placed her cheek on Smith's, and the same blow would have decided both their destinies. The heart of an Indian is not made of coarser materials than ours. Powhatan caught the feelings of his daughter, and sympathy with Pocahontas procured a pardon for his prisoner. Charmed with her success she hung wildly on the neck of the revivified victim, while excess of joy checked the utterance of her affections.

Smith indulged all the sentiments of gratitude. He had not a heart for love. With a spirit of enterprise, he aspired to great and laudible achievements. The pleasure of softer passions he relinquished to the imbecility of gender nature. He coldly thought of the advantages to be derived from the ardent affection of Pocahontas, and grounded his pretences of mutual love on the calculations of interest.

After seven weeks captivity, Smith returned to Jamestown, his settlement in Virginia. By his Indian

guide he sent presents to Pocahontas, which the hopes of love, and as the testimonial of returned affection. The constructions of the heart are governed by its wishes, and fancy is ready with its eloquence to gain with all the dreams of deluding fondness.

At the return of Smith to his colony, he found them in want and despair. He encouraged them by engaging descriptions of the country, and concerted a scheme for abandoning the wilds of Virginia. An interesting event strengthened the resolution he had inspired. Pocahontas appeared in the fort with the richest presents of benevolence. With all the charms of nature and the best fruits of the earth, she resembled the Goddess of Plenty with her cornucopia. Even Smith indulged, for a while, his softer feelings; and, in the romantic recesses of uncultured walks, listened to the warm effusions of his Indian maid. She sighed, and she wept; and found solace in his tears of tenderness, which seemed to her the flow of love.

Soon after, Pocahontas gave a stronger proof of her affection. Powhatan had made war upon the colonists, and had laid his warriors in ambush, so artfully, that Smith and his party must have been destroyed. To save the man she loved, in a night of storm and thunder, Pocahontas wandered through the wilds and woods to the camp of Smith, and apprized him of his danger. Love seems the supreme arbiter of human conduct, and like Hortensia, forgets the brother, and the father, when opposed to the fortunes of her favourite.

A dangerous wound, which Capt. Smith accidentally received, rendered his return to England necessary. He felt the pangs his absence would inflict on the heart of his Indian maid, and concerted a scheme for impressing her with full belief of his death. The next time Pocahontas visited the camp, she was led to the pretended grave of Smith, and deluded with the dying professions of her lover. Imagination will picture the sorrows of so fond a heart. Untutored nature knows none of the shackles of refinement, and violence of passion finds expression.

The grave of Smith was the favourite haunt of Pocahontas. Here she lingered away the hours, here she told her love, and scattered her favourite flowers. One evening, as she was reclining in melancholy on the turf that covered her lover, she was surprised at the presence of a man. Rolfe had seen and gazed upon the charming nymph, and indulged for her all that ardour of romantic passion, which Smith had excited in her breast. He was pensively bewailing his hopeless love, when Pocahontas stole away in shade and silence to perform her duties to the dead. Surprise, terror and sorrow suspended in her the powers of life, and she sunk lifeless into the arms of the fortunate admirer. Could he forbear a warm embrace to one he loved so well, or was eloquence wanted to charm away her blushes at the return of life? Affection had too often repeated her lessons to the woods and wilds, to be dumb at such a crisis. Pocahontas listened with sympathy—he wiped away the tear that swelled in her eye.—Despair yielded to enlivened hopes, and she indulged him in the ardent caresses of contagious love. They talked down the moon, and the song of the mocking bird became faint, before Pocahontas could escape from the vows and arms of her lover to the cabin of her companions.

Powhatan had none of the partiality of his daughter for the English; and a stratagem was formed to seize Pocahontas in order to induce her father to adopt an equitable mode of conduct. Rolfe did not regret the success of this ungenerous scheme. Through wilds and woods, and at the hazard of his life, he had ventured to see her. He now enjoyed her smiles in safety, and received new confidence from being chosen by her, as her protector. He continued however always as respectful, as affectionate, & while he soothed her into tranquillity gave but new proofs of fidelity. His heart was as pure, as hers was fond.

At length Netanqua arrived at the fort with provisions to ransom his sister. He had saved the life of Rolfe in one of his excursions to meet Pocahontas; and to him the lover applied in the presence of his Indian maid, to gain Powhatan's consent to his union with his daughter. Pocahontas melted into softness at this declaration of the accomplished Englishman, and her blushing acquiescence was sanction-

ed by the approbation of her father. Their marriage soon followed—Happy instances of the perseverance of virtuous affection! The prejudices of education yielded to the honest impulse of the heart. The raven tresses and the raven cheek of Pocahontas were no disparagements to the dignity of her soul or the generosity of her nature. Through this veil Rolfe discovered a thousand virtues, and his love was rewarded with their possession.

For years Rolfe resided in the wilds of nature, and in society with his Indian princess. Fond of solitude, she became the dear companion of his retirement. In the moments of leisure he initiated her in the wonders of science, and the mysteries of religion. In return she respected him for his talents and his virtues; and added gratitude for improvement to love for love. A son was the sole fruit of their union, from whom descends the nobility of Virginia, the Rauldolphs and Bowlings.

In 1610, Rolfe arrived in England with Pocahontas. At London she was introduced to James I. The king rebuked her for descending from the dignity of royalty so far as to marry a plebeian. But the ladies of the court and the nobility of the kingdom regarded her with respect and affection; and sought to render her happy, by all the blandishments of refinement. She soon learnt the manners of the great, and in her demeanor exhibited all the dignity and purity of her character, mingled with the tenderness of her heart.

Captain Smith called on Pocahontas soon after her arrival. Her astonishment was at first succeeded by contempt. But the resentment of wounded pride soon yielded to tender sentiment. In a private interview she heard his interesting explanation, and ever after caressed him with the fondness of a sister. After remaining some time in England and travelling with Pocahontas through the country, he had so often described, Rolfe resolved to revisit America. But alas! Pocahontas had quitted her native wilds forever. She was taken sick at Gravesend, and after a short illness, died. Religion cheered her through the hours of declining life, and her last faltering accents whispered praise to her Creator.

When we reflect that so much virtue, heroism, intellect and piety, adorn so young a native of our country, we cannot but regard America as the natural climate of greatness, and consider Pocahontas as exhibiting proof of the powers and capacity of savage nature, rather than as an exception to common degeneracy.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, at the farm of David Steuart, deceased, within one mile of Red Mill's tavern, on Monday the 12th of December next,

About Fifty Negroes, Consisting of men, women and children. A number of Cattle, Horses & Mules; amongst the Cattle there is a number of valuable Work Oxen and Fat Cattle. Also implements of husbandry of every description. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Wm. Steuart, Jas. Steuart, Adms. Friday Tilghman, 15th Nov. 10.

For Sale, or to Let,

That large and convenient dwelling house in the city of Annapolis, belonging to the estate of Allen Quynn, esq. deceased, occupied at present by John Stephen, esq. There are six rooms on the first and eight on the second floor, a large kitchen, wash-house, smoke-house, stable, carriage house, garden and yard.

The houses are all of brick except the stable, and well calculated for a large genteel family, or for a boarding-house or tavern. Possession can be had in a few days. John Randall, Admr. D. B. N. Annapolis, Nov. 12th, 1814.

Valuable lands for Sale

IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. The subscriber will sell at private sale, a valuable Farm, containing 250 acres, adjoining the plantation he now lives on. Said land is not inferior to any in the county for the growth of tobacco, corn and the smaller grains; is in a remarkable healthy neighbourhood, within 11 miles of the city of Annapolis, and 23 from the cities of Baltimore and Washington; with a sufficiency of wood land, and an abundance of excellent meadow land, and well watered. The improvements are two large tobacco houses almost new, and a negro quarter, an excellent apple orchard, and fruit of many kinds. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be shown by applying to Osborn Williams.

Private Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a Lot in Queen Anne's Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or for a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two-story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and one below; a palled garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to Wm. Brogden, 3rd June 23, 1814.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away yesterday, from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a Mulatto Woman named MINTA, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, a likely well made woman, stammers when spoken to, her nostrils pretty wide; had on when she went away, a white country cloth petticoat of cotton and yarn wove kersey, with a jacket of the same, one white jacket, black cambric frock, pink calico petticoat, one white ditto, and may have other cloths with her.—Whoever takes up said woman and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive ten dollars reward; if taken fifteen miles from home fifteen dollars; if twenty miles, twenty dollars; if thirty miles, thirty dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by 5 John Worthington, November 1.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of court of appeals western shore, returnable to May term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, (for cash,) the following property, to wit: Negroes Dick, Henry, John and Joe. The above is seized and taken as the property of William Brogden, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Lewis Neth and Joseph Evans. Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to September term, and to me directed will be exposed, to public sale, on Friday the 24 day of December, at 12 o'clock, P. M. at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for cash,) the following property to wit: One fourth part of an undivided tract of land, by the name of "Bridge Hill," containing five hundred acres of land more or less. The above is taken as the property of Charles Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Samuel C. Watkins, executor of James Sifton, use of William Harwood, of Richard and Kidgely & Weems. Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to September term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 24 day of December, at 12 o'clock, at my office in the city of Annapolis, (for cash,) the following property to wit: A tract of land by the name of "Harrison's Reserve." The above is seized and taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, junior, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due James Williams. Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C. Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1814.

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, Oct. 25, 1814. It is ordered by the court, that the following notice be given to the heirs of David Steuart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

NOTICE.

That the heirs of Mrs. Susan Tilghman, the heirs of Charles Steuart, William Steuart, and James Steuart, heirs aforesaid, be and appear in our orphans court, to be held in Annapolis on Tuesday the sixth day of December next, to shew cause; if any they have, why the will, or paper purporting to be the will, of David Steuart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

By order, John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County, Oct. 27, 16 Dec.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers have obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Allett, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment. Elizabeth Allett, Ex'rs. Thomas Augustus Jones, Ex'rs. Nov. 23, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Run away on the 21 of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, aided that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundel county, by John Golden, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight shaven black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloths; he comes with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, or ten dollars if taken in Annapolis and committed to goal, so that I get him again, or ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcrod. WM. BROGDEN, Nov. 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c. Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 23.

Anne Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his commitment; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of commanding a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed. JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

10 Test.

Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, December Term, 1815. Ordered: That appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument in this court, excepting those from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the first week of each term; and that after the first week of the term, appeals and writs of error from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the remainder of the term. TH. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne Arundel county. Oct. 27.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE S. SWEET'S Store, and at their Office. Price 12 1/2 Cents.

Bond Bonds, Declar-

ation on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Commission Warrants—For sale at this Office. November 18, 1814.

M VOL. LXXII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CORNER SEVENTH AND BALTIMORE STREETS, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. FOREIGN. Further extracts from London papers received at the Office of the Chesapeake. THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE. From the London Gazette, Oct. 17. COLONIAL DEPARTMENT. Downing-street, Oct. 17. Capt. McDougal arrived morning with a dispatch to Earl Bathurst, Majesty's principal secretary, by Col. Brock. The following is a copy of the dispatch. I have the honour to inform you, that the division under command of Major-General Sir David Dundas, effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of North Point, on the Patuxent river, distant more about 13 miles, pushing a reconnaissance with the naval force, and asking the enemy's strength, an might be found to dictate the approach on this timore lays through a sola formed by the Back rivers, and general to three miles broad, rows in some places half a mile. Three miles from New enemy had entrenched across this neck of which (the disembarkation) been completed at the troops advanced. The enemy was seen in the completion deepening the ditch along its front by a low which, however, he abandoned on the approach, leaving some few dragoons near guard. About two miles beyond our advance became country was here cut, and the enemy's rifle blued to conceal themselves, the moment the gallant received a wound in the proved mortal. He recommended a young family to the protection of the country. Thus fell an early bright ornament on one who, when a member of a regiment, a British had alike displayed command; who was in his private than admitted in his private and whose only fault deemed so, was a hasty, enterprise the service. If ever it were soldier to lament a battle, we may in stance claim that legs. Thus it is, sir, of addressing your command of this ad upon me, I do any other circumstances been embraced as gifts of fortune; I am sure that your Royal Highness's consideration of my situation, of so a member of such a command. Our advance forward, the were pushed to Baltimore, where some 6000 men, six and some hundred outwore posted wood, down the order, and limit which caused the at eight angles, mix of the Pa vers, which app

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1814.

No. 457

VOL. LXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,

CORNER STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN

Further extracts from London and
Ghent papers received at New-York
by the Chesapeake.

THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.

From the London Gazette Extra—
Oct. 17.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-st. Oct. 17.

Capt. McDougall arrived early this
morning with a dispatch address-
ed to Earl Bathurst, one of his
Majesty's principal secretaries of
state, by Col. Brook, of which
the following is a copy:

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your
Lordship, that the division of troops
under command of Maj. Gen. Ross
effected a disembarkation on the
morning of the 12th of Sept. near
North Point, on the left point of
Patapsco river, distant from Balti-
more about 13 miles, with a view of
pushing a reconnaissance, in co-op-
eration with the naval forces, to that
town; and acting thereon as the
enemy's strength and positions
might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Balti-
more lays through a small penin-
sula formed by the Patapsco and
Back rivers, and generally from two
to three miles broad, while it nar-
rows in some places to less than
half a mile.

Three miles from North Point the
enemy had entrenched himself quite
across this neck of land, towards
which (the disembarkation having
been completed at an early hour)
the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employ-
ed in the completion of this work,
deepening the ditch and strengthen-
ing its front by a low abatis, both
which, however, he precipitately aban-
doned on the approach of our
skirmishers, leaving in our hands
some few dragoons being part of his
rear guard.

About two miles beyond this post
our advance became engaged; and
the country was here closely wooded,
and the enemy's riflemen were en-
abled to conceal themselves. At this
moment the gallant Gen. Ross re-
ceived a wound in the breast, which
proved mortal. He only survived to
recommend a young and unprovided
family to the protection of his king
and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the
brightest ornaments of his profes-
sion; one who, whether at the head
of a regiment, a brigade, or corps,
had alike displayed the talents of
command; who was no less beloved
in his private than enthusiastically
admired in his private character; and
whose only fault if it may be
deemed so, was an excess of gal-
lantry, enterprise and devotion to
the service.

If ever it were permitted to a
soldier to lament those who fall in
battle, we may indeed in this in-
stance claim that melancholy privi-
lege.

Thus it is, sir, that the honour
of addressing your lordship, and the
command of this army, have devolv-
ed upon me; duties which, under
any other circumstances, might have
been embraced as the most enviable
gifts of fortune; and here I ven-
ture to solicit through your lordship,
his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's
consideration to the circum-
stances of my succeeding, during op-
erations of so much moment, to an
office of such high and establish-
ed merit.

Our advances continuing to press
forward, the enemy's light troops
were pushed to within five miles of
Baltimore, where a corps of about
6000 men, six pieces of artillery
and some hundred cavalry, were
discovered posted under cover of a
wood, drawn up in a very dense
order, and firing a strong railing,
which crossed the main road nearly
at right angles. The creeks and
inlets of the Patapsco and Back ri-
vers, which approach each other at

this point, will in some measure ac-
count for the contracted nature of
the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the neces-
sary dispositions for a general at-
tack. The light brigade under the
command of Major Jones, of the 4th,
consisting of the 85th light infan-
try, under Maj. Gubbins, and the
light companies of the army under
Major Pringle, of the 21st, covered
the whole of the front, driving in
the enemy's skirmishers with great
loss on his main body. The 4th re-
giment under Maj. Faunce, by a de-
tour through some hollow ways,
gained, unperceived, a lodgment
close upon the enemy's left. The
remainder of the right brigade un-
der the hon. Lt. Col. Mullins, con-
sisting of the 44th reg. under Maj.
Johnson, the marines of the fleet
under Capt. Robyns, and a detach-
ment of seamen under Capt. Money,
of the Tavae, formed a line along
the enemy's front, while the left
brigade under Col. Patterson, con-
sisting of the 21st reg. commanded
by Maj. Whitaker, the 2d bat. of
marines, by Lt. Col. Malcolm, and a
detachment of marines, by Major
Lewis, remained in columns on the
road, with orders to deploy to his
left, and press the enemy's right,
the moment the ground became suf-
ficiently open to admit of that
movement.

In this order, the signal being
given, the whole of the troops ad-
vanced rapidly to the charge. In
less than 15 minutes the enemy's
force being utterly broken and dis-
persed, fled in every direction over
the country, leaving on the field 200
pieces of cannon, with a considera-
ble number of killed, wounded and
prisoners.

The enemy lost in this short but
brilliant affair, from 5 to 600 in killed
and wounded; while at the most
moderate computation, he is at least
1000 hors de combat. The 5th reg. of
militia, in particular, has been re-
presented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced,
and the troops (as is always the
case on the first march after disem-
barkation) much fatigued, we halted
for the night on the ground of which
the enemy had been dispossessed.
Here I received a communication
from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir
Alexander Cochrane, informing me
that the frigates, bomb-ships, and
flotilla of the fleet, would on the
ensuing morning take their stations
as previously proposed.

At day-break on the 13th, the ar-
my again advanced, and at 10 o'clock
I occupied a favourable position
eastward of Baltimore, distant a-
bout a mile and a half, and from
whence I could reconnoitre at my
leisure the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded
by strong but detached hills, on
which the enemy had constructed a
chain of pallisaded redoubts, con-
nected by a small breast-work; I
have, however, reason to think that
the defence to the northward and
westward of the place were in a
very unfinished state. Chincopin
Hill, which lay in front of our po-
sition, completely commands the town;
this was the strongest part of the
line, and here the enemy seemed
most apprehensive of attack.—
These works were defended accord-
ing to the best information which
we could obtain, by about about fif-
teen thousand men, with a large
train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with
the description of forces under my
command, I made arrangements for
a night attack, during which the
superiority of the enemy's artillery
would not have been so much felt,
and Captain McDougall, the bear-
er of these despatches will have
the honour to point out to your
lordship those particular parts of
the line which I had proposed to at-
tack.

During the evening, however, I
received a communication from the
commander in chief of the naval
forces, by which I was informed,
that in consequence of the entrance
of the harbour being closed up by
vessels sunk for that purpose by the
enemy, a naval co-operation against
the town and camp was found im-
practicable.

Under these circumstances, and
keeping in view your lordship's in-
structions, it was agreed between
the vice-admiral and myself, that
the capture of the town would not
have been a sufficient equivalent to
the loss which might probably be
sustained in storming the heights.

Having formed this resolution,
after compelling the enemy to sink
upwards of 20 vessels in different
parts of the harbour, causing the
citizens to remove almost the whole
of their property to places of more
security inland, obliging the gov-
ernment to concentrate all the mil-
itary force of the surrounding
states, harassing the militia, and
forcing them to collect from many
remote districts, causing the enemy
to burn a valuable rope-walk, with
other public buildings, in order to
clear the glacis in front of their re-
doubts, besides having beaten and
routed them in a general action, I
retired on the 14th, three miles
from the position I had occupied,
where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly
caused by an expectation that the
enemy might possibly be induced
to move out of the entrenchments
and follow us, but he profited by
the lesson he had received on the
12th, and towards the evening I re-
tired the troops about three miles
and a half further, where I took up
my ground for the night.

Having ascertained at a late hour
on the morning of the 15th, that
the enemy had no disposition to
quit his entrenchments, I moved
down and re-embarked the army at
North Point, not leaving a man be-
hind, and carrying with me about
200 prisoners, being persons of the
best families in the city, and which
number might have been very con-
siderably increased, was not the
fatigue of the troops an object
principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your
lordship, that nothing could sur-
pass the zeal, unanimity and ar-
dour, displayed by every descrip-
tion of force, whether naval, military
or marine, during the whole of
these operations.

I am, highly indebted to vice ad-
miral Sir A. Cochrane, commander
in chief of the naval forces, for the
assistance and zealous co-operation
which he was ready upon every oc-
casion, to afford me; a disposition
conspicuous in every branch of the
naval service, and which cannot fail
to ensure success to every combined
operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, com-
manding the brigade of seamen ap-
pointed to the small arms, for the
animated and enthusiastic example
which he held forth to his men, de-
serves my approbation—as do also
Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan,
and Ransy, Royal Navy, for the
steadiness and good order which
they maintained in their several di-
rections.

I feel every obligation to Rear
Admiral Cockburn for the counsel
and assistance which he offered me,
and from which I derived the most
signal benefit.

To Colonel Patterson, for the
steady manner in which he brought
his column into action, I give my
best thanks.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Mullins
deserved every approbation for the
excellent order in which he led that
part of the right brigade under his
immediate command, while charging
the enemy in line.

Major Jones, commanding the
light brigade merits my best ac-
knowledgments, for the active and
skillful dispositions by which he
covered all the movements of the
army.

The distinguished gallantry of
Captain De Bathe 95th light infan-
try, has been particularly reported
to me, and I beg to record my own
knowledge of similar conduct on
former occasions.

To Major Faunce, 4th regiment,
for the manner in which he gained
and turned the enemy's left, as well
as for the excellent discipline main-
tained in that regiment, every par-
ticular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins,
commanding the 85th light infan-
try; and of Major Kenny, command-
ing the light companies, were highly
commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding
the royal artillery; Captain Car-

Michael, a meritorious officer of
that corps, and Lieutenant Law-
rence, of the Marine Artillery, are
entitled to my best thanks; as is
captain Blanchard, commanding
royal engineers, for the abilities he
displayed in his particular branch of
service.

Lieutenant Evans, 4d dragoons,
Acting Deputy Quarter-master Gen-
eral to this army, for the unremit-
ting zeal, activity, and perfect in-
telligence which he evinced in the
discharge of the various and difficult
duties of his department, I feel
warmly indebted; and I beg to sol-
licit, through your Lordships, a pro-
motion suitable to the high profes-
sional merits of this officer.

Capt. Macdougall, Aid-de-Camp
to the late General Ross (and who
has acted as Assistant Adj. Gen. in
the absence of Major Debieg
through indisposition,) is the bearer
of these despatches, and having
been in the confidence of General
Ross, as well as in mine, will be
found perfectly capable of giving
your Lordship any further informa-
tion relative to the operation of this
army which you may require; he is
an officer of great merit and prom-
ise, and I beg to recommend him
to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR BROOKE,

Col. Commanding.

Return of Killed and Wounded in
action with the Enemy, near Balti-
more, on the 12th of September,
1814.

General Staff—1 major general, 2
horses killed, 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file
wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank
and file killed; 3 do. wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st batt.—1 ser-
geant, 1 rank and file killed—3 ser-
geants, 10 rank and file wounded.

21st Regt. 1st batt.—1 subaltern,
1 sergeant, 9 rank and file killed; 1
captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants,
77 rank and file wounded.

44th Regt. 1st batt.—11 rank and
file killed; 3 captains, 3 subalterns,
5 sergeants, 78 rank and file wound-
ed.

85th Light Infy.—3 rank and file
killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 26
rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 2d batt.—4 rank
and file killed; 10 rank and file
wounded.

Royal Marines, 3d batt.—2 rank
and file killed; 1 sergeant, 9 rank
and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines
from the ships, attached to the 2d
batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 do.
wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines
under the command of Capt. Robyns
—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain,
9 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 General Staff, 1 subal-
tern, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file
killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11
sergeants, 229 rank and file wound-
ed.

Names of Officers killed and wound-
ed.

KILLED.

General Staff—major general Rob-
ert Ross.

21st Fusiliers—lieut. Gracie, woun-
ded.

21st Fusiliers—brevet Maj. Ren-
ny, slightly; lieut. Leacock, severely.

44th Regt.—brevet major Croke,
slightly; captain H. Greenfields,
dangerously (since dead) captain G.
Hill, lieut. R. Cruice, ensign J.
White, severely.

85th Light Infantry—captains W.
P. De Bathe and J. D. Hicks, lieut.
G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines—captain John Ro-
byn, severely.

(Signed)

HENRY DEBBIEG,

Major, A. D. A. General.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 17.

Captain Crofton, Acting Captain of
His Majesty's ship the Royal Oak,
arrived this morning at this Office
with Despatches from Vice Admi-
ral the Hon. Sir Alexander Coch-
rane, K. B. addressed to John
Wilson Croker, Esq. of which
the following are copies:

H. M. ship Tonant, Chesapeake,
September 17.

SIR.

I request that you will be pleased
to inform my Lords Commissioners

of the Admiralty, that the approach-
ing equinoctial new moon rendering
it unsafe to proceed immediately out
of the Chesapeake with the combin-
ed expedition, to act upon the plans
which had been concerted previous
to the departure of the Iphigenia;
Major General Ross and myself re-
solved to occupy the intermediate
time to advantage, by making a
demonstration on the city of Balti-
more, which might be converted
into a real attack, should circum-
stances appear to justify it; and
as our arrangements were soon
made, I proceeded on this riv-
er, and anchored off the mouth of
the Patapsco, on the 11th instant,
where the frigates and smaller ves-
sels entered, at a convenient dis-
tance for landing the troops.

At an early hour the next morn-
ing, the disembarkation of the army
was effected without opposition, hav-
ing attached to it a brigade of 600
seamen under Capt. Edward Crof-
ton (late of the Leopard) the sec-
ond battalion of marines of the
squadron, and the colonial black
marines. Rear Admiral Cockburn
accompanied the General, to advise
and arrange as might be deemed
necessary for our combined efforts.

So soon as the army moved for-
ward I hoisted my flag in the Sur-
prise, and with the remainder of the
frigates, bombs, sloops, and the ro-
cket ships, passed further up the riv-
er, to render what co-operation
could be found practicable.

While the bomb-vessels were
working up, in order that we might
open our fire upon the enemy's forts
at day break next morning, an ac-
count was brought to me, that Gen.
Ross, when reconnoitring the ene-
my, had received a mortal wound by
a musket ball, which closed his glo-
rious career, before he could be
brought off to the ship.

It is a tribute due to the memory
of this gallant and respected officer,
to pause in my relation, while I la-
ment the loss that His Majesty's ser-
vice and the army, of which he was
one of the brightest ornaments, have
sustained by his death. The unanim-
ity, the zeal which he manifested
on every occasion, while I had the hon-
our of serving with him, gave life
and ease to the most arduous under-
takings. Too heedless of his per-
sonal security when in the field, his
devotion to the care and honour of
his army has caused the termination of
his valuable life. The Major Gen-
eral has left a wife and family for
whom I am confident his grateful
country will provide.

The skirmish which had deprived
the army of its brave General was a
prelude to a most decisive victory
over the flower of the enemy's troops.
Colonel Brooke, on whom the com-
mand devolved, having pushed for-
ward our force to within five miles
of Baltimore, where the enemy a-
bout six or seven thousand, had tak-
en up an advanced position, streng-
thened by field pieces, and where he
had disposed himself apparently with
the intention of making a determi-
ned resistance fell upon the enemy with
such impetuosity that he was oblig-
ed soon to give away, and fly in every
direction, leaving on the field of
battle a considerable number of kill-
ed and wounded, and 2 pieces of
cannon.

For the particulars of this brilli-
ant affair, I beg leave to refer their
Lordships to Rear Admiral Cock-
burn's dispatch, transmitted herewith.

At day break the next morning,
the bombs having taken their sta-
tions within shell range, supported
by the Surprise, with the other frigates
and sloops, opened their fire upon
the fort that protected the entrance
of the harbour, and I had now the
opportunity of observing the strength
and the preparations of the ene-
my.

The approach to the town on the
land side was defended by command-
ing heights, upon which was con-
structed a chain of redoubts con-
nected by a breast work, with a
ditch in front, an extensive train of
artillery, and show of force that
was reported to be from 15 to 20,000
men.

The entrance by sea, within
which the town is retired nearly 3
miles, was entirely obscured by a
barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth

Reward.

of May, a Ne-

who, with sever-

of Jones and

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Carroll.

M. BROGDEN,

15

ICE.

iving obtained from

of Anne Arundel

administration D. B.

estate of Samuel

Arundel county,

having claims re-

are hereby request-

legally proved, and

ted to the same to

ymment, more espe-

indented for post-

J. N. Harwood,

Minr. D. B. N.

el County, sc.

me the subscriber,

third judicial district,

Anne Arundel county

in writing, of Philip

colony, praying, the

for the relief of un-

ers, passed at Novem-

er-hundred and five,

supplements thereto,

oned in the said acts,

property, and a list of

als, as far as he can

directed by the said

to his petition; and

the said Philip Clay-

the two preceding

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ryland, and the said

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an actual custody,

and discharged therefrom;

ler and adjudge that

layton be discharged

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ce, give notice to his

near before the mid-

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for the first Monday

for the purpose of re-

dates for their benef-

if any they have, why

layton should not be

said act, and the up-

HARRIS, Jun. Clk.

AW

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will be presented to the

ably, at its next session,

change the piece of hold-

in Election District

Arundel county.

ST OF THE

can NAVY,

WITH

LIST OF THE

5th NAVY.

London, Strand, Stone

at this Office.

12 1/2 Cents.

Bonds, Declara-

Appraisals, & Com-

For sale at this Of-

12 1/2 Cents.

12 1/2 Cents.

12 1/2 Cents.

...the receipt of...
...to be with...
...your obedient...
...JOHN Q. ADAMS...
...J. A. BAYARD...
...H. CLAY...
...JONA. RUSSELL...
...A. GALLATIN...
...the Hon. JAMES MONROE...
...Secretary of State...
...No. 12...
...BRITISH NOTE...
...the British to the American...
...Ministers...
...October 31st...
...The undersigned have the honor...
...to acknowledge the receipt of...
...the note addressed to them by the...
...American plenipotentiaries on the 24th...
...inst. in which they object to the...
...basis of the propositions proposed by...
...the undersigned as that on which...
...they are willing to treat in regard...
...to the boundaries between the...
...dominions of his Majesty and...
...those of the U. States...
...The American plenipotentiaries...
...in their note of the 13th inst. re-...
...quested the undersigned to commu-...
...nicate to them the project of a...
...treaty embracing all the points...
...proposed by G. Britain, engaging on...
...their part to deliver immediately...
...after a treaty project as to all the...
...articles to which they might not...
...agree, and as to all the subjects...
...deemed material by the United...
...States, and omitted in the project...
...of the undersigned...
...The undersigned were accordingly...
...instructed to waive the question...
...of etiquette, and the advantage...
...which might result from receiving...
...the first communication, and con-...
...fiding in the engagement of the...
...American plenipotentiaries, com-...
...municated in their notes of the 21st...
...inst. all the points upon which they...
...are instructed to insist...
...The American plenipotentiaries...
...have objected to one essential...
...part of the project thus communi-...
...cated, but before the undersigned...
...can enter into the discussion of...
...this objection, they must require...
...from the American plenipotentiaries...
...that, pursuant to their engage-...
...ment, they will deliver a counter...
...project containing all their objec-...
...tions to the points submitted by...
...the undersigned, together with a...
...statement of such further points...
...as the government of the United...
...States consider to be material...
...The undersigned are authorized...
...to state distinctly that the article...
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...of the Indian nations having been...
...accepted, they have brought for-...
...ward in their note of the 21st inst...
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...mands to make, no other stipula-...
...tion on which they are instructed...
...to insist, and they are empower-...
...ed to sign a treaty of peace forth-...
...with in conformity with those...
...stated in their former note...
...The undersigned trust therefore...
...that the American plenipotentiaries...
...will no longer hesitate to bring...
...forward in the form of articles...
...or otherwise, as they may prefer...
...those specific propositions upon...
...which they are instructed to sign...
...a treaty of peace between the two...
...countries...
...The undersigned avail themselves...
...of the present opportunity to re-...
...new to the plenipotentiaries of...
...the U. States the assurance of...
...their high consideration...
...Signed, GAMBIER,
...HENRY GOULBURN,
...WILLIAM ADAM.
...True copy,
...C. HUGHES Jun. Secretary
...American Mission...
...The reading of the above docu-...
...ments, which occupied the greater...
...part of this day's session, was...
...attended with the deepest atten-...
...tion, and the latter papers, as well...
...as the first, were read over a...
...second and some a third time...
...After the reading was finished...
...some conversation took place as...
...to the number of these documents...
...which it would be proper to...
...print, whether the usual number...
...of 5000 copies...
...In the course of some remarks...
...in favor of the latter number, Mr...
...Pickens took occasion to say...
...that the letters of our Ministers...
...displayed an ability which was...
...highly honorable to them...
...In the end 5000 copies were...
...ordered to be printed...
...And the house adjourned...
...NOTICE...
...The Commissioners of the Tax for...
...Anne Arundel county, will meet on...
...the first Monday in February next...
...Henry S. Harwood, Clk. c. r. A. C.
...December 27, 1814.

...the receipt of...
...to be with...
...your obedient...
...JOHN Q. ADAMS...
...J. A. BAYARD...
...H. CLAY...
...JONA. RUSSELL...
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...December 27, 1814.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1814.
LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Monday, December 5.
This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, the following members appeared, viz:
St. Mary's County.
Enoch J. Millard,
Gerard N. Cousin,
Prince George's County.
Bedford Hand,
Joseph Brown, 4th.
Anne Arundel County.
Thomas Hood,
Brice J. Worthington,
Talbot County.
Jabez Caldwell,
Edward N. Hambleton,
John Seth,
Alexander Hand,
Somerset County.
Esme M. Waller,
Dorchester County.
John Stewart,
Richard Tootell,
Cecil County.
Abraham D. Mitchell,
Samuel Hogg,
Robert Evans,
Prince George's County.
William Dent Beall,
Henry Waring,
Archibald Van-Horn,
City of Annapolis.
Dennis Claude,
Lewis Davall,
Worcester County.
Littleton Quinton,
Frederick County.
John Thomas,
Joshua Howard,
Joseph Taney, sen.,
John Hanson Thomas,
Harford County.
Francis J. Dailan,
Samuel Bradford,
Caroline County.
Matthew Driver,
Richard Hughlett,
William Potter,
William M. Donald,
Washington County.
Frisby Tugman,
Jacob Schnebly,
William Gabby,
Montgomery County.
Abraham Jones,
Charles J. Kilgour,
Richard J. Crabb,
Allegany County.
William Hilleary,
William M. Mahon,
There not being present a sufficient number to form a quorum, the members present adjourned until tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.
Tuesday, Dec. 6.
The members who attended yesterday, except Mr. Waller, assembled according to adjournment. The following members also attended, viz:
Saint Mary's County.
Raphael Ncale,
Thomas Blakistone,
Anne Arundel County.
Richard Hopkin,
Thomas B. Dorsey,
Calvert County.
Benjamin Gray,
Thomas Reynolds,
Samuel Turner,
Charles County.
Nicholas Stonecraft,
John E. Ford,
Henry H. Chapman,
John J. Jenkins,
Somerset County.
Thomas Bayly,
Henry K. Long,
Dorchester County.
Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Queen Anne's County.
Thomas Emory,
Thomas Wright, of Sol.,
Worcester County.
Thomas N. Williams,
Baltimore City.
Thomas Kell.
A sufficient number of delegates being convened, all the delegates present severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution and form of government, by subscribing a declaration of their belief in the Christian religion, and by taking and subscribing the oath to support the constitution of the United States.
The house proceeded to ballot for a speaker. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, on examination thereof it appeared that Henry H. Chapman, esq. was elected. Mr. Chapman accordingly took the chair.
The house proceeded to ballot for a clerk and assistant clerk. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after sometime returning and reporting that Upton S. Reid was elected, clerk, and Upton Pearce

assistant clerk. Ordered that they qualify.
The house appointed Cornelius Mills sergeant at arms, and Caleb Stewart door-keeper. Ordered that they qualify.
On motion by Mr. Quinton, Ordered, That Mr. Quinton and Mr. Worthington inform the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, that the house request he will perform divine service every morning at the meeting of the house.
The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of elections and privileges. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after sometime returning and reporting, that Messrs. J. H. Thomas, Hambleton, Kilgour, Potter and Stonecraft, were elected.
On motion by Mr. Potter, Ordered, That Messrs. Potter, Beall, Dorsey, Bayly, Duvall, Griffith & Blakistone, be a committee to consider and report to this house the best means of obtaining early information of the movements of the enemy that now is, or may hereafter be in the Chesapeake, during the present session.
Adjourned till to-morrow morning.
The Senate had under consideration, yesterday, the bill reported in that body to establish a National Bank; and a motion was made to reduce the proposed capital of the bank from fifty to twenty millions of dollars. We are sorry to say, we have heard a doubt expressed by those who are qualified to judge, whether a bank bill, in any shape, will pass that body.
Nat. Int.
Extract of a letter received in this city from a gentleman in St. Barts, dated Nov. 12.
"Admiral Cochrane is collecting troops from the different garrisons in the English Islands, said to be destined against New Orleans."
Balt. Pat.
From the Boston Palladium, of Tuesday, Nov. 29.
EARTHQUAKE.
Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a severe shock of an Earthquake was experienced in every part of this town—it lasted for many seconds, and was accompanied by the noise which usually attends this phenomenon.
From the Freeman's Journal.
That poor, miserable, initiated bigot, Ferdinand of Spain, has since the establishment of the bloody tribunal of the Inquisition, commenced a persecution against the Free Masons, many of whom have been arrested and delivered over to torture and death. He does not even spare those who have been prodigal of their blood and treasure in restoring him to his throne.
From the *Baltimore Herald of November 10th.*
By a gentleman from Montreal, we are informed, that the enemy has the frames of two frigates now at that place, said to be intended for lake Champlain, and that the government are contracting largely for shipping timber—that Gens. Robinson and Beisbane, with their brigades, were ordered to the upper Province, to supply the place of Gen. Drummond, who, it is said, is ordered from thence to the lower Province; and that Gen. Powers and his brigade, (a part of which he saw embark) were ordered for Halifax.
The report which we published some time since, of the enemy's having the keels of 4 frigates laid, at the Isle Aux Noix, is said to be incorrect; but that preparations are making for building a number of vessels of war, for the service of this lake, there is no doubt.
GEN. JACKSON.
NASHVILLE, NOV. 16.
SOUTHERN ARMY.
By letters received in town on Friday last, Gen. Jackson vows his intention of attacking Pensacola. The army have left their head quarters near Mobile and were joined by Gen. Coffee's mounted men, (who have been dismounted) six miles from Gen. Jackson's late encampment, on the 30th ult. Gen. Jackson's spies, who were sent to reconnoitre Pensacola, had returned, and

brought information, that no reinforcements had lately been made in the garrison; but that it was well mounted and manned. Gen. Jackson's force is about 6000, militia and regulars, he has plenty of cannon, &c. and no doubt is entertained of a successful attack.—General Taylor's brigade, of militia infantry, had not arrived in time to join the main army.
In addition to the above a scrap of paper was received here yesterday, containing the following notice:—*General Jackson will cross Pensacola to-morrow.*—Dated 5th inst.
New requisition.—The 3000 militia infantry commanded to rendezvous here on Sunday last, have come forward with that promptitude which has heretofore characterized the state; and every measure is now taking to organize and prepare them for a movement to the place of destination, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a great portion will be ready to embark in the course of the present week. They are generally provided with arms, &c. at their own expense.
NEW-ORLEANS, OCT. 21.
Report of Capt. Peychaud to Col. George T. Ross, of the 44th Infantry.
Powder Magazine Barracks, October 17, 1814.
Sir,
Pursuant to your order of the 9th of October, 1814, to me, I proceeded to reconnoitre the Lakes of and adjacent to Barrataria, the temple, &c. On my arrival in sight of Grand Terre the privateer schr. (formerly your prize,) fired several guns at me, night approaching and a strong head wind compelling me to make a harbour, I thought proper to approach her in character of a truce, they then ceased firing, but when at musket shot distance she resumed her fire, to which I replied with my four pounder, but I was compelled by the wind and tide against me, & from the inferiority of my force (being but 14 in number) and a desire to forward your views, to retire; previous to this dernier resort I used every effort to progress, but my ammunition being nearly exhausted, rendered my retiring more necessary.
I scoured the lakes and bayous in conformity to your orders and could neither see nor learn any thing of the enemy said to be in those waters.
I have the honor to be sir, respectfully your humble and obedient servant, A. PEYCHAUD, Junr. Col. Geo. T. Ross, 44th Infy.
NOTE.—We are told that the pirates alluded to in the above report, had since been captured in the harbor of Grand Terre, by two gun boats; her crew with the exception of two men, deserted her on the approach of the gun boats.
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29.
DRESSING ACCIDENT.
On the night of the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, a frame building in Miles' lane, near Front-street, belonging to John Davis, (oakum picker) a coloured man, was consumed by fire, and with it two of his children burnt to death. The particulars of which, as stated by the unfortunate father, are as follows—That whilst he was absent at a meeting of worship the mother and her eldest child were sitting in the lower room, (having previously put the youngest child to bed) the mother thought she heard the report of a Pistol, and saw the flash or fire, communi- cated with the oakum, which was instantly in a blaze, and whilst she ran for water, her eldest child went up stairs, thinking to save the infant, but was burned to death, together with the child, being unable to escape the flames, with which by this time, the house was enveloped.
Lucy, aged ten years, retained her limbs, and features of face, with some exception—but Margaretta, the youngest aged 3 years, lost her arms and legs, from her body, which was burned to a coal.
BOSTON, NOV. 29.
MURDER.
At the Navy-Yard, Charles-town, on Sunday evening last, a Marine of the name of Travers, became very riotous, and, loading his musket, declared he would shoot any person who came to secure him.—This conduct being reported to Sergeant James M'Em, he went to the barracks to restore order. On entering the room where Travers was, the latter fatally fulfilled his threat by discharging his piece. Two balls pierced the body of the unfortunate M'Kim, and of a Marine who was

behind him, killed both on the spot, and then lodged in the wall.
Mr. M'Kim, in his 26th year, and was highly respected by his fellow soldiers, and greatly esteemed by the Officers, and by the Citizens to whom he was known.
NOTICE.
A list of tracts and lots of land in Calvert county, held by persons not residents of said county, with the names of the persons charged with the same, the taxes and the being, now due and unpaid, and so personal property can be found on the same, or in the county liable for, or chargeable with the payment thereof.
Leonard Corington, Seaboard's Neck and Addition to ditto.
Sarah Chilton's heirs, 1 Lot in Lower Marlborough.
John A. Frazer's heirs, part of Sterling's Chance, and part of Sterling's Nest.
William Harrison, part of Jellington.
William Lambeth's heirs, part of Smith's Lot.
Eleanor Lyles, part of Brooke Partition.
Velinda Mitchell, part of Driford.
Thomas Miles, part of St. James's.
Notice is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of assessing, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to Benjamin Leach, collector of the first district of Calvert county, on or before Tuesday the 3d day of January next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, be such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
By order of the Commissioners of Tax for Calvert County,
John Turner, Clk.
December 8, 1814.
Coroner's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals, returnable to December term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 31st of December at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in the City of Annapolis, for cash, the following property, to wit:
One parcel of Land called Clarke's Inheritance, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Also three negro men called Joe, Charles, and Will.—The above is taken as the property of James Sanders, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John F. Cox, and wife, James Hunter,
Coroner A. A. county,
Dec. 8.
Anne Arundel County County,
September Term, 1814.
Ordered by the judges of Anne Arundel county court, that the said court stand adjourned from the third Monday of September last, until the first Monday of February next, on which day all jurors and witnesses summoned to the said September term, and all other persons having business in the said court, are hereby notified to attend on the said first Monday of February.
Test
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
1814.
A STRAY.
Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, a trespassing stray gray MARE, about 13 hands high, 10 years old, or upwards, shod before, paces, and has no perceivable brand; her mane appears to have been cropped some time past. The owner of the above described mare is requested to apply, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Chas. James Crawford, of Basil,
Nov. 3, 1814.
Prince-George's County, to wit:
I hereby certify, that Mary Digges, of Melwood Park, brought before me the subscriber, as estray trespassing on her enclosures, a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, without any mark and rather thin flesh, without shoes. One white COW about 7 years old, with red ears, and a slit in each ear; the other cow of a dark red and small, has a slit in the left ear, with a cross and under bit in the right.
Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of November, 1814.
R. W. West.
The owner or owners of the above described mare and cows must come, prove property and take them away.
Mary Digges.
By the Committee of Claims
The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order,
William K. Lambden, Clk.
By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.
The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order,
Louis Gassaway, Clk.

...the receipt of...
...to be with...
...your obedient...
...JOHN Q. ADAMS...
...J. A. BAYARD...
...H. CLAY...
...JONA. RUSSELL...
...A. GALLATIN...
...the Hon. JAMES MONROE...
...Secretary of State...
...No. 12...
...BRITISH NOTE...
...the British to the American...
...Ministers...
...October 31st...
...The undersigned have the honor...
...to acknowledge the receipt of...
...the note addressed to them by the...
...American plenipotentiaries on the 24th...
...inst. in which they object to the...
...basis of the propositions proposed by...
...the undersigned as that on which...
...they are willing to treat in regard...
...to the boundaries between the...
...dominions of his Majesty and...
...those of the U. States...
...The American plenipotentiaries...
...in their note of the 13th inst. re-...
...quested the undersigned to commu-...
...nicate to them the project of a...
...treaty embracing all the points...
...proposed by G. Britain, engaging on...
...their part to deliver immediately...
...after a treaty project as to all the...
...articles to which they might not...
...agree, and as to all the subjects...
...deemed material by the United...
...States, and omitted in the project...
...of the undersigned...
...The undersigned were accordingly...
...instructed to waive the question...
...of etiquette, and the advantage...
...which might result from receiving...
...the first communication, and con-...
...fiding in the engagement of the...
...American plenipotentiaries, com-...
...municated in their notes of the 21st...
...inst. all the points upon which they...
...are instructed to insist...
...The American plenipotentiaries...
...have objected to one essential...
...part of the project thus communi-...
...cated, but before the undersigned...
...can enter into the discussion of...
...this objection, they must require...
...from the American plenipotentiaries...
...that, pursuant to their engage-...
...ment, they will deliver a counter...
...project containing all their objec-
...tions to the points submitted by...
...the undersigned, together with a...
...statement of such further points...
...as the government of the United...
...States consider to be material...
...The undersigned are authorized...
...to state distinctly that the article...
...as to the pacification and rights...
...of the Indian nations having been...
...accepted, they have brought for-...
...ward in their note of the 21st inst...
...all the propositions they have to...
...offer. They have no further de-...
...mands to make, no other stipula-...
...tion on which they are instructed...
...to insist, and they are empower-...
...ed to sign a treaty of peace forth-...
...with in conformity with those...
...stated in their former note...
...The undersigned trust therefore...
...that the American plenipotentiaries...
...will no longer hesitate to bring...
...forward in the form of articles...
...or otherwise, as they may prefer...
...those specific propositions upon...
...which they are instructed to sign...
...a treaty of peace between the two...
...countries...
...The undersigned avail themselves...
...of the present opportunity to re-...
...new to the plenipotentiaries of...
...the U. States the assurance of...
...their high consideration...
...Signed, GAMBIER,
...HENRY GOULBURN,
...WILLIAM ADAM.
...True copy,
...C. HUGHES Jun. Secretary
...American Mission...
...The reading of the above docu-...
...ments, which occupied the greater...
...part of this day's session, was...
...attended with the deepest atten-...
...tion, and the latter papers, as well...
...as the first, were read over a...
...second and some a third time...
...After the reading was finished...
...some conversation took place as...
...to the number of these documents...
...which it would be proper to...
...print, whether the usual number...
...of 5000 copies...
...In the course of some remarks...
...in favor of the latter number, Mr...
...Pickens took occasion to say...
...that the letters of our Ministers...
...displayed an ability which was...
...highly honorable to them...
...In the end 5000 copies were...
...ordered to be printed...
...And the house adjourned...
...NOTICE...
...The Commissioners of the Tax for...
...Anne Arundel county, will meet on...
...the first Monday in February next...
...Henry S. Harwood, Clk. c. r. A. C.
...December 27, 1814.

POETS CORNER

From a New-York Paper. The patriotic zeal manifested by every description of the citizens of New-York in throwing up works for the defence of the city, has produced the following

SONG: THE PATRIOTIC BIGGERS.

Run—'Run off at Sea.' JOHNNY BULL howare, Keep at proper distance, Else we'll make you stare At our firm resistance. Let alone the Lads Who are Freedom tasters, Recollect our Dads Gave you once a basting.

CRUUS Pick axe, shovel, spade, Crow bar, hoe and barrow, Baster not invade, Yankees have the marrow

To protect our rights, 'Gainst your flints and triggers, See on Brooklyn Heights Our Patriotic Biggers, Men of every age, Colour, rank, profession, Ardently engage, Labour in succession, Pick axe, &c.

Grandeur leaves her towers, Poverty her hovel, Here to join their powers With the hoe and shovel, Here the Merchant toils With the patriotic Sawyer, There the Labourer smiles, Near him sweats the Lawyer. Pick axe, &c.

Here the Mason builds Freedom's shrine of glory, While the Painter gilds The immortal story, Blacksmiths catch the flame, Grocers feel the spirit, Printers share the fame, And record their merit. Pick axe, &c.

Scholars leave their Schools, With their patriot Teachers; Farmers seize their tools Headed by their Preachers. How they break the soil, Brewers, Butchers, Bakers, Here the Doctors toil, There the Undertakers. Pick axe, &c.

Bright Apollo's sons Leave their pipe and tabor, 'Mid the roar of guns, Join the martial labour, Round the embattled plain In sweet concord rally, And in Freedom's strain Sing the foe's finale. Pick axe, &c.

Plumbers, Founders, Dyers, Timmen, Turners, Shavers, Sweepers, Clerks and Grieters, Jewellers, Engravers, Clothiers, Drapers, Players, Cartmen, Hatters, Tailors, Gunners, Sealers, Weighers, Carpenters and Sailors. Pick axe, &c.

Better not invade, Recollect the spirit, Which our Dads displayed, And our sons inherit; If you still advance, Friendly caution alighting, You may get by chance A belly full of fighting. Pick axe, shovel, spade, Crow bar, hoe and barrow, Baster not invade, Yankees have the marrow.

From a London paper of Sept. 2. MERMAID. TO THE EDITOR.

Sir, As the existence of Mermaids is a point, that has long been disputed et ad huc sub judice lit est, and as it may contribute in some degree to settle a point of so great importance to the naturalist, I send you the following account, which I received from 2 fishermen residing at Port Gordon, a small fishing village in this parish, whom I believe to be of undoubted veracity, and respectable enough in their station of life. As these men (Thos. Johnson and William Gordon) were returning from their fishing, about 3 or 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, about a quarter of a mile from shore, the sea being perfectly calm, they observed at a small distance from their boat, with its back towards them, and half its body above the water, a creature of a tawny colour, appearing like a man, sitting with his body somewhat bent. Surprised at this, they approached towards him till they came within a few yards, when the noise of the boat occasioned the creature to turn about, giving the men a better opportunity of observing him. His countenance was swarthy, his hair short and curled, of a colour between a green and a grey; he had small eyes, a flat nose, his mouth was large, and his arms of an extraordinary length. Above the waist he was dressed like a man, but, as the

water was clear, my informant could perceive that from the waist downwards his body tapered considerably; or, as they express it, like a large fish without scales, but they could not see the extremity. The men however had not a long time to observe him, for, after looking steadfastly at them for about a quarter of a minute, he suddenly dived, but rose again at some distance from the boat, accompanied by another whom the men supposed a female, as they could perceive she had breasts, and her hair was not curled, but reached to a little below her shoulders; the skin of this last one too was fairer than the other. By this time the men had become considerably alarmed and made to shore as fast as possible, and for some time they could see the Mermaid looking after them. Soon after their arrival they called on me and gave the above account, without the smallest variation between them. I am, sir, yours, &c.

GEO. M'KENZIE, School Master, School-house of Paffan, August 16, 1814.

MUNGO PARK.

To the Editor of the (London) Morning Chronicle.

When Mr. James Gray Jackson, (who has published his travels in Africa) returned to this country from Morocco, some six or seven years since, he reported to the Earl of Moira and to Sir Joseph Banks, on the authority of an Arabic letter (which he himself had read, and which was written from Kabra the report of Timbuctoo, by a liberated negro, to his former master a Moorish merchant then residing at Mogadore) that a small vessel or boat had anchored before Kabra in the river, (the Nile of the negroes) and that his vessel or boat had hoisted a white flag—that there were seen in the boat by the inhabitants of Kabra, three Christians, one of whom was described as a very tall man, who stood up in the boat, which remained before the port of Kabra until night, but the next morning nothing more was seen of it. The boat had no communication with the shore, but it was presumed that it had passed on the eastward towards Houssa.

There appears, Mr. Editor, a remarkable coincidence in this report of Mr. Jackson, when compared with the account lately received from Mr. Court, of Mogadore, viz.

That a native of Africa had arrived at Mogadore in the month of May, bringing an account that he had left Houssa about March last, and that belonging to the akkaba or great caravan of the interior, there were three Christians, whom some king of Soudan, (probably that of Houssa) had placed under the protection of some she-roaf, (or prince) with a positive injunction to convey them across the great desert to the northern confines of Africa, probably to Algiers or Tunis.

From this remarkable corroboration, after such a lapse of time, there is reason to conclude that the three Christians mentioned in the report now arrived from Mogadore, are the same, with those mentioned in Mr. Jackson's report, and that they are no other than the remains of the party of that enterprising and indefatigable traveller, Mr. Mungo Park, viz. Mr. Park himself, and two of his surviving companions.

If you think these observations sufficiently interesting to the public, to deserve a place in your excellent paper, they are at your service. VASCO DE CAMA. Eton, Aug. 14, 1814.

John Thompson, TAILOR.

Nearly opposite the City Tavern. Returns his thanks for the patronage which has been afforded him, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has lately provided himself with a good selection of Broad and Narrow Cloths, and a handsome assortment of Waistcoatings; which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, and on accommodating terms. Lengths 10. 1814.

Basil Shepherd, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Respectfully acquaints his friends and customers, that he has received a neat supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior quality, which he offers for sale, or will make up in the most faithful and fashionable manner, and upon the best terms. He solicits a share of public patronage and will endeavour to deserve encouragement. November 3. 6 ff.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDER, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member for congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district:— We in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears, that Philip Stuart, esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, esq. was elected for the second district; Alexander C. Hanson, esq. was elected for the third district; George Baer, esq. was elected for the fourth district; William Pinkney and Nicholas R. Moore, esqrs. were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Robert Wright, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. LEV. WINDER. By the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick-Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Hogar's-Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper-Cumberland. By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk. of the Council.

Basil Bowling.

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has experienced at Piscataway, (his former residence) and now informs them that he has taken and opened that well known and long established INN, at Upper Marlboro' lately occupied by Mr. John S. Brooks, where he hopes to receive a continuance of their favors—assuring all who may please to honor him with their custom that every possible attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Nov. 24, 1814. 3 4w.

Thomas M'Nier, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER.

informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes', in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their custom. Annapolis, Nov. 3. 6

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 23d day of December next, on the premises, Part of a tract of land called Sarah's Allotment, late the property of Richard Marriott, deceased, containing 958 3/4 acres, more or less. This tract of land is situate near Gambell's tavern, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain. The improvements consist of a dwelling-house and every necessary out house. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase, will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to purchase. Should any person be inclined to purchase previous to the day appointed for public sale, they can know the terms by applying to B. Welch, of Ben. who is duly authorized by me to contract and dispose of the same. Terms of Sale. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser. Wm. H. Marriott, Trustee. December 1. 2

Nicholas J. Watkins, TAILOR.

Nearly opposite the City Tavern. Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a fresh supply of elegant Cloths, Cassimeres, Cordis, and a choice selection of Vestings, which he is ready to make up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms, that the times will admit of. He returns thanks to his old patrons for their custom, and solicits a continuation of the same. Annapolis, Dec. 1, 1814. 2 t f.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK: he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges. Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A. A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, at the farm of David Stewart, deceased, within one mile of Red Mile's tavern, on Monday the 12th of December next, About Fifty Negroes, Consisting of men, women and children. A number of Cattle, Horses & Mules; amongst the Cattle there is a number of valuable Work Oxen and Fat Cattle. Also implements of husbandry of every description. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Wm. Stewart, Jas. Stewart, Frisby Tighman, Adms. Nov. 10. 18

Valuable lands for Sale IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a valuable Farm, containing 250 acres, adjoining the plantation he now lives on. Said land is not inferior to any in the county for the growth of tobacco, corn and the smaller grains; is in a remarkable healthy neighbourhood, within 11 miles of the city of Annapolis, and 22 from the cities of Baltimore and Washington; with a sufficiency of wood land, and an abundance of excellent meadow land, and well watered. The improvements are two large tobacco-houses almost new, and a negro quarter, an excellent apple orchard, and fruit of many kinds. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be shown by applying to Osborn Williams.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps a village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a paved garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to June 23, 1814. Wm. Brogden. 3w.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away yesterday, from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a Mulatto Woman named MINTA, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, a likely well made woman, stammers when spoken to, her nostrils pretty wide; had on when she went away, a white country cloth petticoat of cotton and yarn above kersey, with a jacket of the same, one white jacket, black cambric frock, pink calico petticoat, one white ditto, and may have other cloths with her. Whoever takes up said woman and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive ten dollars reward; if taken fifteen miles from home fifteen dollars; if twenty miles, twenty dollars; if thirty miles, thirty dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

Wm. H. Marriott, Trustee. December 1. 2

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, 1814, a Negro Man called Ned, who with several others, added that of James Golder, for their right to the land, which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and has under some of his eyes, a scar about an inch long, and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloths; he went away with a straw hat, a country round about striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavor to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again, fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood; or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carand. Wm. Brogden. Dec. 23, 1814. 4

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. E. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c. Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. E. N. Feb. 24.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of 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; as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette on Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements, as prayed. JEREMIAH T. ORRIS. Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

This is to give notice.

That the subscribers have obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Allen, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment. Elizabeth Allen, Ex'ca. Thomas Tongue, jun. Ex'r. Nov. 22. 2X

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne Arundel county. Oct. 27.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SUAW'S Store, and at this Office. —Price 12 1/2 Cents.—

Blank Bonds, Declara-

tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office. November 3. 6

M... VOL. LXXII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum. FOREIGN. Continuation of Foreign Int. received by the Carrel & Co. CHANCEY. BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON, London Gazette Extraordinary, Sept. 27. COLONIAL DEPARTMENT, Downing-street, St. Captain Smith, Assistant General to the troops, command of Major General, rived this morning with from that officer, and Earl Bathurst, one of his Principal Secretaries of which the following is a Tonnant, in the P. My Lord, I have the honour to co- to your Lordship, that o of the 24th instant, after the army of the United that day, the troops und mind entered and took p the city of Washington. It was determined bet Cochrane and myself, to the army at the village on the right bank of the with the intention of with Rear Ad. Cockbur tack upon a Botilla of gun-boats, under the Com. Bartley. On the the army commenced having landed the previ out opposition; on the ed Nottingham, on the up to Uppet Marlboro distant from Pig Point taxent, where Ad. Co with and defeated the and destroying the w advanced to within si Washington, and as force of the enemy might authorize an rying his Capitol, I u make it, and accor troops in movement of the 23d. A corps nee appeared to opp the 24th, the troops march, and reached village situated on the eastern branch o about five miles fr On the opposite si the enemy was disc posted on very con formed in lines, copying a fortified with artillery, cov over the eastern, which the British A broad and straig through the posi carefully defended riflemen. The disposition being made, it was so much impetu brigade, consisting infantry and the l panies of the arm mand of Col. T's fortified house w the enemy retir grounds. In support of ordered up a brig and of Col. E the 14th regt. at left, the 4th regt with such effect abandon his gu giving way, w which yielding, ble attack of the well directed di get into confus the British ma The rapid flight his knowledge c eluded the possi sner being tak ly as the troo dy, undergone The enemy's or 3000 men, by sea, and Winder,

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1814.

No. 461

(VOL. LXXII.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
GEORGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

Continuation of Foreign Intelligence
received by the Cartel Schooner
Chastancy.

**BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.**
London Gazette Extraordinary,
Sept. 27.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.
Downing-street, Sept. 27.

Captain Smith, Assistant Adjutant General to the troops under the command of Major Gen. Ross, arrived this morning with a dispatch from that officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:
Tonnant, in the Patuxent,
Aug. 30.

My Lord,
I have the honour to communicate to your Lordship, that on the night of the 24th instant, after defeating the army of the United States on that day, the troops under my command entered and took possession of the city of Washington.

It was determined between Sir A. Cochrane and myself, to disembark the army at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent, with the intention of co-operating with Rear Ad. Cockburn, in an attack upon a flotilla of the enemy's gun-boats, under the command of Com. Barney. On the 20th inst. the army commenced its march, having landed the previous day without opposition; on the 21st it reached Nottingham, on the 22d moved up to Upper Marlborough, a few miles distant from Pig Point, on the Patuxent, where Ad. Cockburn fell in with and defeated the flotilla, taking and destroying the whole. Having advanced to within sixteen miles of Washington, and ascertained the force of the enemy to be such as might authorize an attempt at carrying his Capitol, I determined to make it, and accordingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23d. A corps of about 1200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing a few shots. On the 24th, the troops resumed their march, and reached Bladensburg, a village situated on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potomac, about five miles from Washington.

On the opposite side of that river the enemy was discovered strongly posted on very commanding heights, formed in lines, his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the eastern branch, across which the British troops had to pass. A broad and straight road, leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the position which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen.

The disposition for the attack being made, it was commenced with so much impetuosity by the light brigade, consisting of the 85th light infantry and the light infantry companies of the army, under the command of Col. Thornton, that the fortified house was shortly carried, the enemy retiring to the higher grounds.

In support of the light brigade I ordered up a brigade under the command of Col. Brooke, who, with the 14th regt. attacked the enemy's left, the 4th regt. pressing its right with such effect as to cause him to abandon his guns.—His first line giving way, was driven on the second, which yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The rapid flight of the enemy, and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more particularly as the troops had, during the day, undergone considerable fatigue.

The enemy's army, amounting to 8 or 9000 men, with 3 or 400 cavalry, was under the command of Gen. M'Intosh, being formed of troops

drawn from Baltimore and Pennsylvania. His artillery, ten pieces of which fell into our hands, was commanded by Com. Barney, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The artillery I directed to be destroyed.

Having halted the army for a short time, I determined to march upon Washington, and reached that city at 8 o'clock that night. Judging it of consequence to complete the destruction of the public buildings with the least possible delay, so that the army might retire without loss of time, the following buildings were set fire to and consumed—the Capitol, including the Senate-house and house of Representatives, the arsenal, the dock-yard, treasury, war office, President's palace, rope walk, and the great bridge across the Potomac; in the dock yard a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war, were consumed. The two bridges leading to Washington over the eastern branch had been destroyed by the enemy, who apprehended an attack from that quarter. The object of the expedition being accomplished, I determined before any greater force of the enemy could be assembled, to withdraw the troops, and accordingly commenced retiring on the night of the 25th. On the evening of the 29th, we reached Benedict, and re-embarked the following day.—In the performance of the operation I have detailed, it is with the utmost satisfaction I observe to your Lordship, that cheerfulness in undergoing fatigue, and anxiety for the accomplishment of the object, were conspicuous in all ranks.

[Here follows encomiums on officers, uninteresting to the American reader.]

An attack upon an enemy so strongly posted could not be effected without loss. I have to lament that the wounds received by Col. Thornton, and the other officers and soldiers left at Bladensburg, were such as prevented their removal. As many of the wounded as could be brought off were removed, the others being left with medical care and attendants. The arrangements made by Staff Surgeon Baxter for their accommodation, have been as satisfactory as circumstances would admit of. The agent for British prisoners of war very fortunately residing at Bladensburg, I have recommended the wounded officers and men to his particular attention, and trust to his being able to effect their exchange when sufficiently recovered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **ROB. ROSS, Maj. Gen.**

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of troops under the command of Major Gen. Ross, in an action with the enemy, on the 24th of August, 1814, on the heights above Bladensburg.
Total—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 56 rank and file, 10 horses, killed—2 Lieut. Col. 1 ensign, 1 captain, 14 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 10 Sergeants, 153 rank and file, 8 horses wounded.

Names of Officers Killed.
85th Light Infantry—Captain D. S. Hamilton, Lieut. G. P. R. Codd.
4th. or King's Own Regt.—Lieut. Thomas Woodward.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, And Ordnance Stores, taken from the Enemy, by the army under the command of Major Gen. Ross, between the 19th and 25th of Aug. 1814.

Total amount of Cannon taken—206.
50 barrels powder.
100,000 rounds of musket ball cartridges.
40 barrels fine grained Powder.
A large quantity of ammunition, of different natures made up.
The Navy Yard and Arsenal, having been set on fire by the enemy before they retired, an immense quantity of every description was destroyed, of which no account could be taken, several very heavy explosions, during the night, denoted that there had been large magazines of powder.

(Signed)
F. G. J. WILLIAMS, Lieut. Royal Artill. A. Q. M.

N. B. The remains of near 30,000 stand of arms were discovered, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

Admiralty Office, September 27.
Captain Wainwright, of his Majesty's ship Tonnant, arrived this morning at this office with dispatches from Vice Admiral the Honorable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. to John Wilson Crocker, Esquire, of which the following are copies:
Tonnant in the Patuxent,
September 2, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the proceedings of his Majesty's combined sea and land forces since my arrival within the Capes of Virginia—and I beg leave to offer my congratulations to their Lordships upon the successful termination of an expedition, in which the whole of the enemy's flotilla, under Commodore Barney, has been captured or destroyed—his army, though greatly superior in number, and strongly posted with cannon, defeated at Bladensburg—the City of Washington taken, the Capitol, with all the public buildings, Military Arsenal, Dock Yard, and the rest of their naval establishments, together with a vast quantity of naval and military stores, a frigate of the largest class ready to launch, and a sloop of war afloat, either blown up or reduced to ashes.

Such a series of success in the centre of an enemy's country, surrounded by a numerous population, could not be acquired without loss, and we have to lament the fall of some valuable officers and men—but considering the difficulties the forces had to contend with, the extreme heat of the climate, and their coming into action at the end of a long march, our casualties are astonishingly few.

My letter of the 11th of August, will have acquainted their Lordships, of my waiting in the Chesapeake, for the arrival of Rear Admiral Malcolm, with the expedition from Bermuda.

The Rear Admiral joined me on the 17th, and as I had gained information from Rear-Admiral Cockburn, whom I found in the Potomac, that Commodore Barney, with the Baltimore flotilla, had taken shelter at the head of the Patuxent, this afforded a pretext for ascending that river to attack him near its source, above Pig Point, while the ultimate destination of the combined force was Washington, should it be found that the attempt might be made with any prospect of success.

To give their Lordships a more correct idea of the place of attack, I send a sketch of the country upon which the movements of the army and navy are portrayed—by it their Lordships will observe that the best approach to Washington is by Port Tobacco, upon the Potomac, and Benedict upon the Patuxent, from both of which are direct and good roads to that city, and their distances nearly alike—the roads from Benedict divide about five miles inland—the one by Piscataway and Bladensburg, the other following the course of the river, although at some distance from it, owing to the creeks that run up the country—this last passes through the town of Nottingham and Marlborough to Bladensburg, at which town the river called the Eastern Branch, that bounds Washington to the eastward, is fordable, and the distance is about five miles. There are two bridges over this river at the city—but it was not to be expected that the enemy would leave them accessible to an invading army.

Previously to my entering the Patuxent, I detached Captain Gordon, of his Majesty's ship Seahorse, with that ship and the ships, up the Potomac, to bombard Fort Washington, (which is situated on the left bank of that river, about ten or twelve miles below the city) with a view of destroying that fort, and opening a free communication above, as well as to cover the retreat of the army, should its return by the Bladensburg road be found too hazardous from the accession of strength the enemy might obtain from Baltimore—it was also reasonable to expect, that the militia from the country would flock in, so soon as it should be known that their capital was threatened.

Capt. Sir Peter Parker, in the Menelaus, with some small vessels, was sent up the Chesapeake above Baltimore, to divert the attention of the enemy in that quarter—and I proceeded, with the remainder of the naval force and the troops, up this river, and landed the army upon the 19th and 20th, at Benedict.

So soon as the necessary provisions and stores could be arranged, Major Gen. Ross, with his army, moved towards Nottingham, while our flotilla, consisting of the armed launches, pinnaces, barges, and other boats of the fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Cockburn, passed up the river, being instructed to keep upon the right flank of the army, for the double purpose of supplying it with provisions, and if necessary, to pass it over to the left bank of the river, into Calvert County, which secured a safe retreat to the ships should it be judged necessary.

The army reached Nottingham upon the 21st, and on the following day arrived at Marlborough; the flotilla continued advancing towards the station of Commodore Barney, about three miles above Pig Point, who, although much superior in force to that sent against him, did not wait an attack, but at the appearance of our boats, set fire to his flotilla, and the whole of his vessels, except one, were blown up.

I have not yet received any returns from the ships employed in the Potomac, the winds having been unfavorable to their coming down; but by the information I gain from the country people, they have completely succeeded in the capture and destruction of Fort Washington, which has been blown up.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)
ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
Vice Adml. and Commander in Chief.

John Wilson Crocker, Esq.

On board the Resolution Tender,
Off Mount Calvert.

Monday night, 22d Aug. 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that after parting from you at Benedict on the evening of the 20th instant, I proceeded up the Patuxent with the boats and tenders, the marines of the ships being embarked in them under the command of Captain Robyns (the senior officer of that corps in the fleet,) and the marine artillery, under Captain Harrison, in their two tenders; the Severn and Hebrus frigates; and the manly sloop, being directed to follow us up the river as far as might prove practicable.

The boats and tenders I placed in three divisions; the first under the immediate command of Captains Sullivan (the senior commander employed on the occasion) and Badcock; the second under Captains Money and Somerville; the third, under Captain Ramsey;—the whole under the superintendance and immediate management of Captain Wainwright, of the Tonnant, Lieut. James Scott (1st of the Albion) attending as my Aid-de-Camp.

I endeavoured to keep with the boats and tenders as nearly as possible abreast of the army under Major Gen. Ross that I might communicate with him as occasion offered according to the plan previously arranged,—and about midday yesterday I accordingly anchored at the ferry house opposite Lower Marlborough, where I met the General, and where the army halted for some hours, after which he marched for Nottingham, and I proceeded on for the same place with the boats. On our approaching that town a few shots were exchanged between the leading boats and some of the enemy's cavalry; but the appearance of our army advancing caused them to retire with precipitation. Captains Nourse and Palmer, of the Severn and Hebrus, joined me this day with their boats, having found it imprac-

ticable to get their ships higher than Benedict.

The Major General remained with the army at Nottingham, and the boats and tenders continued anchored off it during the night; and soon after day light this morning the whole moved again forward; but the wind blowing during the morning down the river, and the channel being excessively narrow, and the advance of our tenders consequently slow, I judged it advisable to push on with the boats, only leaving the tenders to follow as they could.

On approaching Pig Point (where the enemy's flotilla was said to be) I landed the marines, under Captain Robyns on the left bank of the river, and directed him to march round and attack on the land side, the town situated on the Point to draw the attention of such troops as might be there for its defence, and the defence of the flotilla—I then proceeded on with the boats, and as we opened the reach above Pig Point, I plainly discovered Commodore Barney's broad pendant in the headmost vessel, a large sloop, and the remainder of the flotilla extending in a long line astern of her. Our boats now advanced towards them as rapidly as possible; but, on nearing them, we observed the sloop bearing the broad pendant to be on fire, and she very soon afterwards blew up; I now saw clearly that they were now abandoned, and on fire, with trains to their magazines, and out of the 17 vessels which composed this formidable and so much vaunted flotilla, 16 were in quick succession blown to atoms, and the seventeenth (in which the fire had not taken) we captured. The Commodore's sloop was a large armed vessel; the others were gun boats, all having a long gun in the bow, a carronade in the stern; the calibre of the guns and number of the crew of each differed in proportion to the size of the boat, varying from 32 pounders and 60 men, to 18 pounders & 40 men. I found here lying above the flotilla under its protection 13 merchant schooners, some of which not being worth bringing away, I caused to be burnt: such as were in good condition I directed to be moved to Pig Point.

Whilst employed in taking those vessels, a few shot were fired at us by some of the men of the flotilla from the bushes on the shore near us—but Lieutenant Scott, whom I had landed for that purpose soon got hold of them, and made them prisoners. Some horsemen likewise showed themselves on the neighbouring heights, but a rocket or two dispersed them; and Capt. Robyns who had got possession of Pig Point without resistance, now spreading his men through the country, the enemy retreated to a distance, and left us in quiet possession of the town, the neighbourhood, and our prizes.

A large quantity of tobacco having been found in the town at Pig Point, I have left Captain Robyns, with the marines, and Capt. Nourse with two divisions of the boats, to hold the place and ship the tobacco into the prizes; and I have moved back with the third division to this Point, to enable me to confer on our future operations with the Major General, who has been good enough to send his Aid-de-Camp to inform me of his safe arrival with the army under his command, at Upper Marlborough. I have the honour to be,

(Signed) **G. COCHBURN,**
Rear-Admiral.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c. &c.

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals, weston above, returnable to December term, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 31st of December at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in the City of Annapolis, for cash, the following property, to wit:

One parcel of Land called Clark's Inheritance, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Also three negro men called Joe, Charles, and Will.—This above is taken as the property of James Sanders, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John F. Cox, and wife.

James Hunter,
Coroner A. A. county.

Dec. 9. 2

THE ENEMY. A ship and a brig of the enemy are at anchor near the Bodkin Point, between this and Baltimore.

Appointment by the Executive. William B. Martin, esq. chief judge of the 4th judicial district of this state.

On Monday his Excellency Levin Winder, was re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland, for the ensuing year, by a majority of twenty-five votes: Levin Winder, 48 Robert Bowie, 23

And on Tuesday the following gentlemen were elected members of the council, to wit: Alexander C. Magruder, Samuel Ridout, Thomas G. Addison, William H. Ward, John Murray, Esquires.

If, as our commissioners have declared, it was never the intention of the United States to annex Canada to their territories, the war that they have been carrying on has been most singular in its character. Whence arises that anxiety on the part of the government to raise an army for offensive operations, that they seem ready to doom the constitution to flames, as the only obstacle in their way, if this declaration were made with sincerity and truth— Surely it would be an idle waste of blood and treasure, to make so many efforts at conquest, when it was intended by the government to make an immediate surrender of the country taken, into the hands of its former possessors. For defence, the constitution has placed the whole physical strength of the nation at the President's disposal, and with proper encouragement he might without delay have an army organized and equipped equal to any emergency. Without undermining the foundation on which our union rests, government might bring a force into the field adequate to any of the objects for which an army ought to be raised. But when so glaring an infraction of the constitution, as the conscriptive system, now before congress, is attempted to be imposed on a people proud of their liberties and independence, we look with no ordinary degree of concern at the consequences that may be produced by it. We are disposed to look upon the passage of such a law as the signal for a dissolution of the government, and the reign of anarchy and wild uproar. What bond is there to unite the different sections of this country, when the constitution is broken down, or reasoned by sophistry out of existence? While virtue, and a veneration for those principles which fired the great and illustrious Washington and his compatriots to noble deeds of valour in the cause of liberty remain in this country, no system of conscription, however modified, will be quietly submitted to. Our militia service is altogether compulsory, but it is sanctioned, for certain specified objects by the constitution, and therefore cheerfully submitted to by the great mass of our fellow citizens. But when a system, which has all the hideous deformities of Bonaparte's conscription, when he held the most cruel rod of his tyranny over France, is attempted to be forced on this nation, and that too for objects which have been officially disavowed, we must calculate on seeing it resisted by every one who values liberty and the proud character of a freeman. The degraded state of our country is now manifest to the dullest comprehension, and every one feels the necessity of some great effort to re-establish its character; but while acts of wickedness, as well as folly, are continually resorted to by those placed at the head of affairs, we cannot expect to see that union of exertion which the times seem to require. Government has never asked for an army, or loans, but they were granted to any amount called for—but that confidence in their ability to conduct a war was wanting which has occasioned so many failures, and reduced the country to a state of deplorable and mendicant distress. Place the government in other hands and a new spirit would reanimate the nation; and that instrument which is now the Palladium of our national safety, and which cost the heroes of our revolution so much blood and toil in the field, would remain entire and inviolate. Against the insidious wiles of internal, or the more open menaces of declared enemies, our countrymen will ever be on the watch, and while life enables them to struggle against the storms and tempests which assail their liberties, they never will abandon the strong hold of the constitution. We hope, however, that congress will crush the conscription in its embryonic state, lest the country should be driven to the last extremity in the preservation of its rights.

It is respectfully suggested to Mr. Eppes, chairman of the committee of ways and means, chancellor of the exchequer, and son-in-law to president Jefferson, to turn his attention to a source of revenue which has hitherto remained untouched. It is proposed to have plays acted for the benefit of administration, and their satellites. Let it be publicly announced in the bills of

the day that the facts denominated the Book Patriot will be acted for the benefit of Mr. Madison. In this way it is believed that a considerable sum might be raised, at least enough to defray the travelling expenses of the members home from Washington. The surplus, if any should remain, might be specifically appropriated towards the purchase of the library of Mr. Eppes' daddy-in-law.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Wednesday, Dec. 7. PETITIONS.

From the trustees of the Roman Catholic Church, of the city of Baltimore, praying they may be authorized to purchase a lot of ground for a burial place.

From Ephraim Buckingham to be released from the gaol of Baltimore. From James H. Sewell, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency.

From Wm. Miles, of Somerset, to be authorized to sell certain lands. From Sarah Clarkson, of Kent, to sell certain real property.

From John B. Jauffret, of Baltimore, an insolvent debtor. The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of grievances and courts of justice. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported that Messrs. Bayly, J. Thomas, Lecompte, Causin, Worthington, Caldwell and Kell, were elected.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of claims. The gentlemen named to strike having examined the ballots, reported that Messrs. Williams, Ford, Hilleary, Van-Horn, A. Hands, Griffith and Gray, were elected.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, Leave given to bring in a bill to reduce the per diem allowance of the members of the General Assembly.

The house proceeded to ballot for five committee clerks. The gentlemen named to strike having retired to examine the ballots, returned and reported, That William K. Lambdin, James C. Blair, Louis Gassaway, John Stevens and Rinaldo Pindell, were elected. Ordered that they be qualified.

The Speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of Allegany, Anne-Arundel, and Kent counties, relative to the attendance of the Judges of their respective courts.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Treasurer of the western shore, accompanied by a statement of the loan negotiated pursuant to a resolve of the general assembly at May session, 1813. Also a communication from B. Harwood, Trustee of the State, accompanied by an account current of funded stock to the 31st of Oct. 1814; and an account current of the interest received on said stock to the same period.

On motion by Mr. Dallam, Ordered, That the committee of claims be instructed to have printed all papers ordered by this house to be printed during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, Ordered, That the committee of claims be directed to furnish the house with the usual number of newspapers during the present session.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 8. PETITIONS.

From the trustees of the poor of Frederick, praying the repeal of an act of assembly. From Robert Henderson, of Frederick, an insolvent debtor. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, to lay out and straighten a road. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, for a road from Jacob Fieser's to the turnpike. From William Swiggate, of Caroline, that part of a road may be discontinued. From Henry Driver, of Caroline, for the sale of certain land. From Andrew Hubbard, and others, to open a road from Hill's Point road to Cassia's Point. From Sarah Chambers, of Kent, to complete a contract. From John Messler, of Frederick, to be relieved from duties imposed on him by law. From Arnold Rush, of Harford, for a law directing what notice shall be given to parties interested in the division of an intestate's real estate, residing out of the state. From Solomon Barrott, of Talbot, an old soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, for a road between Chester-town and Port Deposit. From Sarah Ellis, of Baltimore, for the appointment of a trustee for her benefit.

The Speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of Talbot, Dorchester and Worcester, and from the clerk of the court of appeals for the eastern shore relative

to the attendance of the judges of their respective courts. The Speaker laid before the house the annual report of the auditor of the state.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton, Leave given to bring in a bill to confirm certain acts of justices of the peace who hold or have held offices under the general government.

Mr. Van-Horn, from the committee, reports the rules proper to be observed during this session.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, Leave given to bring in a bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

On motion by Mr. Potter, Leave given to bring in a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

On motion by Mr. Dallam, Leave given to bring in a bill to encourage the raising of sheep in the state of Maryland.

Mr. Potter from the committee delivers a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, from the committee of elections and privileges delivers a report.

On motion by Mr. Causin, the committee appointed on the leave to bring in a bill to reduce the per diem allowance of the members of the general assembly, was enlarged by the addition of Messrs. Stonestreet and Tilghman.

Friday, Dec. 9. PETITIONS.

From Catherine Holland, of Montgomery, praying to be authorized to sell certain lands. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, that an old road may be opened. From Isabella Watkins, of Caroline, for a support. From sundry inhabitants of Caroline, that the number of cavalry may be reduced. From sundry inhabitants of Caroline, for a change in the third election district. From Thomas Coursey, of Kent county, Delaware, that his affirmation may be received by the orphans court of Caroline county. From John Hamilton, an officer in the revolution, for half pay.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of the court of appeals western shore, also reports from the clerk of Somerset county, relative to the attendance of the judges of their respective courts.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message: Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The Senate having formed a house are ready to proceed to the business of the session. We propose to sit for the dispatch of public business from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Which was read. On motion by Mr. Potter, the following message was agreed to, and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate, Your Message of this morning we have received. A quorum of the house of delegates being also assembled, we are ready to proceed to business. The time of sitting appointed by us is from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon.

On motion by Mr. Causin, Leave given to bring in a bill to prevent the emigration of free negroes into this state.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, Leave given to bring in a bill to authorize the raising regular troops for the defence of the state.

On motion by Mr. McMahon, Leave given to bring in a bill for the relief of sundry naturalized citizens within this state, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bayly delivers a report from the trustees of the Washington Academy, in Somerset.

Mr. Dorsey from the committee delivers a bill to reduce the per diem allowance of the members of the general assembly.

Mr. Kell delivers a bill authorizing the trustees of the Roman Catholic Church in the City of Baltimore to purchase a lot to be used as a burial ground. Also a bill for the relief of Ephraim Buckingham, of Baltimore.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Ordered, That the honourable Executive Council be requested to lay before this house the journal of the proceedings of their body for the last year.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Leave given to bring in a bill au-

thorizing the executive of this state to provide for the meeting of the general assembly, and for the removal and transfer of the public records and offices, in certain emergencies.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes; and

Mr. Bradford a further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to direct deacons.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a communication from the Executive Council, informing the legislature that a vacancy had occurred in the registry of wills for Caroline county, and that they had appointed John Young to fill the vacancy until the meeting of the legislature.

Adjourned. Saturday, Dec. 10. PETITIONS.

From Joseph Smith, of Baltimore, a revolutionary officer, praying relief. From Nathaniel B. Magruder, of Allegany, a revolutionary officer, for relief. From Richard Taylor, of Montgomery, an old soldier. From Richard Wheeler, of Charles, an old soldier. From Edward Wood, of Calvert, to complete his collections.

REPORTS.

On the petition of Solomon Barrott—favourable. On do. John Hamilton—favourable.

On do. Joseph Smith—favourable. On do. Richard Taylor—favourable.

The Speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of Caroline and Queen-Anne's, relative to the attendance of the judges.

The report of the committee appointed to report rules proper to be observed during the present session was read the second time and concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Hands, Leave given to bring in a bill to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relates to the time of holding elections.

Mr. J. H. Thomas from the committee delivers a bill authorizing the executive of this state to provide for the meeting of the general assembly, and for the removal and transfer of the public records and offices in certain emergencies.

Mr. J. Thomas a bill to lay out and open a road from Jacob Fieser's tavern, to John Tirtter's saw mill, in Frederick county; and Mr. B. Hands a bill for the benefit of Sarah Clarkson, of Kent county.

Mr. Williams from the committee of claims delivers the following report: By the Committee of Claims.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of Benjamin Harwood, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find by an account settled by the committee of claims to the first of November one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, there was a balance of 599,717 dollars and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent stock; 335,104 dollars and 74 cents, funded three per cent stock; 4919 dollars and 13 cents of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780; and the sum of 204,186 dollars and 53 and a half cents, specie, remaining in the Treasury.

That it appears to your Committee by the accounts of the said Treasurer, he hath received for escheats, caution, and improvements on land, 4600 dollars and 23 cents; for confiscated property 634 dollars and 39 cents; for taxes under the act for establishing and securing the salary to the Chancellor, 1019 dollars and 97 cents; for taxes under the act for the better administration of justice, 533 dollars and 33 cents; for bonds taken for money loaned, 160 dollars; for bonds taken for vacant land in Allegany County, 108 dollars; for fines, forfeitures and amercements, 853 dollars and 3 cents; for marriage licences, 3329 dollars and 65 cents; for ordinary, retailers, hawkers and pedlers licences, 14,960 dollars and 57 cents; from the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, 8903 dollars and 64 cents; from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 9027 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, for dividends on stock, 3392 dollars; from the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for dividends on stock, 15,300 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock 6275 dollars; from the President, Directors and

Company of the Hagers Town Bank, for dividends on stock, 2730 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 2500 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 2125 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 900 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 1675 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, for dividends on stock, 1900 dollars; from the President, Managers and Company, of the Baltimore and York Town Turnpike road, 230 dollars; from the President, Managers and Company of the Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike road, 730 dollars; from the President's Managers of the Union Manufacturing Company, for dividend on stock, 673 dollars; from Benjamin Harwood, Trustee, for dividends of interest on stock, 44,686 dollars and 12 cents.

It appears to your Committee, that in conformity to a resolution of May session, 1813, authorising the Treasurer of the Western Shore to negotiate a loan on such terms and at such periods as the Governor and Council shall approve, &c. he has borrowed from the President and Directors of the Bank of Baltimore 20,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland 25,000 dollars; from Frederick Grammar 4000 dollars; from the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland 500,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Marine Bank of Baltimore 5,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore 20,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the City Bank of Baltimore 20,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Hagers Town Bank 10,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Conococheague Bank 20,000 dollars.

It appears to your Committee, that in conformity to a resolution of December session, 1813, the Treasurer of the Western Shore hath transferred to the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, pursuant to said resolution, the sum of 30,000 dollars in exchange six per cent stock.

That it appears to your Committee the said Treasurer hath paid away from the first of November, 1813, to the first of November 1814, the sum of 303,136 dollars and 31 and a half cents; for all which payments have been produced to your Committee the necessary vouchers and receipts; and that there remains in the treasury the sum of 569,717 dollars and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent stock; 335,104 dollars and 74 cents, funded three per cent stock of the United States; 4919 dollars and 13 cents of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780; and the sum of 204,523 dollars and 16 cents, specie; which sum of specie is appropriated in the manner following, to wit:

Balance of cash in the treasury 204,523 16 Deduct appropriations due to the 1st November, 1813, and remained unpaid. For the payment of the civil list, 3,073 51 For the payment of the judiciary, 6,310 98 For half pay officers and soldiers, 5,227 38 For the payment of the journal of accounts, 3,879 39 To Indian annuities, 183 33 To the armourers of the eastern and western shores, 320 75 For the adjustment general and brigade inspectors, 1,146 00 For the redemption of the bills of exchange drawn in virtue of an act of Nov. session, 1779, 5,741 80 For the redemption of the certifi-

Company of the Hagers Town Bank, for dividends on stock, 2730 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 2500 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 2125 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 900 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 1675 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, for dividends on stock, 1900 dollars; from the President, Managers and Company, of the Baltimore and York Town Turnpike road, 230 dollars; from the President, Managers and Company of the Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike road, 730 dollars; from the President's Managers of the Union Manufacturing Company, for dividend on stock, 673 dollars; from Benjamin Harwood, Trustee, for dividends of interest on stock, 44,686 dollars and 12 cents.

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... 183 33
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... of the above re-
... colleges,
... schools,
... of the
... of this
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... 1812,
... for the purpose
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... the govern-
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... arms, ord-
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... For the pay-
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... 1808,
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... on money
... loaned,
... 5,697 83 116,863 34
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... The journal of accounts
... of the present session,
... estimated at
... 33,000 00
... 56,664 82
... For the payment of the
... militia which have been
... called into actual service,
... the amount of which
... cannot at this time
... be ascertained
... All which is submitted to the
... Honourable House.
... Wm. K. Lambdin, clk.
... Which was read.
... On motion by Mr. Potter, the fol-
... lowing message was read, agreed to,
... and sent to the senate.
... Gentlemen of the Senate,
... The office of register of wills in
... Caroline county being vacant by the
... death of Major Joseph Richardson,
... the former register, and the expira-
... tion of the commission of John
... Young, Esquire, the late register,
... who, in the recess of the general
... assembly, was appointed and com-
... missioned by the governor with the
... advice of council, we propose, with
... the concurrence of your house, to
... proceed immediately to an election
... to supply the vacancy. John Young
... is put in nomination by this house,
... and we have appointed Messrs. Pot-
... ter and Driver, on the part of this
... house, to join the gentlemen that
... may be named by you to count the
... ballots and report thereon.
... Mr. Potter from the committee
... delivers the following report:
... The committee who were appoint-
... ed to report to this house the best
... means of obtaining early informa-
... tion of the movements of the enemy,
... that now is, or may be, in the Ches-
...apeake, during the present sessi-
... on, beg leave to report—that they
... have had the same under considera-
... tion, and do recommend the follow-
... ing resolution:
... Resolved, by the general assem-
... bly of Maryland, That his Excellen-
... cy the Governor be requested, and
... he is hereby requested, to call in-
... to immediate service, thirty-six
... dragoons, with the necessary of-
... ficers, to be employed by him for the
... purpose of obtaining early informa-
... tion of the movements of the enemy,
... and he is hereby authorized to
... draw on the treasurer of the west-
... ern shore for the pay, rations and
... forage, of the said dragoons and of-
... ficers, out of any unappropriated mo-
... ney in the treasury.
... By order,
... WM. K. LAMBDIN, Clk.
... Which was read the first and se-
... cond time by special order, and the
... further consideration thereof post-
... poned till Monday next.
... The Clerk of the Senate delivers
... the following message:
... Gentlemen of the House of
... Delegates,
... In accordance with your message
... of this day, proposing to go im-
... mediately into an election of a register
... of wills for Caroline county, we a-
... gree forthwith to proceed to supply
... that vacancy. Thomas Culbreth is
... put in nomination by the senate in
... addition to the gentlemen named by
... your house; and we have appointed

Messrs. Hollingsworth and Hall to
join the gentlemen designated by
you to count the ballots and report
the result thereon.
Which was read.
The house proceeded to ballot for
a register of wills for Caroline coun-
ty. The ballots being deposited in
the ballot box, the gentlemen named
to strike retired to the conference
room to examine them, and after
some time returned and reported,
that John Young had forty-six votes,
and Thomas Culbreth eighteen votes.
Whereupon
Resolved, That John Young be
and he is hereby recommended to
the Governor to be commissioned as
register of wills for Caroline coun-
ty.
The Speaker laid before the house
the following communication from
the Executive Council,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 10, 1813.
GENTLEMEN,
On addressing you at the
opening of the present session, it is
to be regretted that the aspect of
our public affairs affords little cause
for congratulation.
The appearance of the enemy on
our coast early in the summer, as
was predicted by the Legislature at
their last session, rendered it neces-
sary to make the best preparation
for defence of which the state was
capable. Accordingly the militia
of the counties most liable to
invasion were called into actual ser-
vice; and as the situation of the
country became more alarming, such
a portion of the troops as could with
prudence be spared from the third
division, (two thousand of them hav-
ing marched agreeably to the Presi-
dent's requisition of April for the
defence of Baltimore) were also di-
rected to hold themselves in readi-
ness to repair at a moment's notice
to the scene of danger.
These armaments, together with
the incidental purchase and trans-
portation of military stores and pro-
visions, have necessarily required
very considerable disbursements:
yet if we advert to the desultory
kind of warfare which the enemy is
pursuing, and consider the harassing
service to which our men must con-
sequently be exposed, it is presumed
that the expenditures will not be
found incompatible with the most
judicious economy.
In compliance with the requisition
of the President on the executive,
dated the 4th of July, for the state
to furnish six thousand troops for the
general defence, orders were issued
to the different Brigadiers to orga-
nize, and cause to proceed to the de-
signated rendezvous, their respective
quotas of men. These orders were
obeyed as much promptly as our
present militia system is capa-
ble of enforcing. On the 19th of
August last, we received a letter (of
which No. 1 is a copy) from the
general commanding the tenth mili-
tary district, stating that he had
been authorized by the President
to accept on behalf of the United
States, under the authority of the
state of Maryland, as well elsewhere
as at Annapolis. Giving to this com-
munication the construction which
the liberality of its proposition ap-
peared to imply, and which seemed
so congenial with the spirit of the
constitution, which provides for the
general defence, the executive of
Maryland, on the 17th of October,
wrote the letter marked No. 2, to
the Secretary of War, requesting
explicit information as to the time
when the acceptance of our militia
took effect; they also referred him
to an act of congress passed on the
18th of April last, which provides,
that the expenses incurred in cases
of calls on the militia made by the
authority of any State or Territory,
which may be approved by the Presi-
dent, shall be adjusted and paid by
the United States. Conscious that
our calls on the militia had been
made exclusively for the purpose of
repelling invasion, which might
reasonably be considered one of the
cases contemplated by the above re-
cited act, it could not be presumed
that the President would hesitate to
sanction them. In this just expecta-
tion we have, however, been disap-
pointed. No notice having been ta-
ken of our first application to the
Secretary, it was repeated on the
11th ultimo, but an answer from
him has not yet been received.
Of the Loans authorized by the
resolution of May 1813, for four
hundred and fifty thousand dollars,
and of the last session for one hun-
dred and fifty thousand, four hundred
and thirty six thousand have been
obtained. Of this sum one hundred
and twenty seven thousand two hun-
dred and ten dollars and twenty three
cents, have been expended under

the appropriation of one hundred
and eighty thousand dollars for the
purchase of arms, and one hundred
and seventy four thousand eight
hundred and one dollar and twenty
three cents, in defraying the expen-
ses of the militia; a balance there-
fore remains of one hundred and
thirty three thousand nine hundred
and eighty eight dollars and fifty
four cents, from which, if the bal-
ance of the appropriation for arms,
viz: fifty two thousand seven hun-
dred and eighty nine dollars and sev-
enty seven cents be deducted, there
will remain but eighty one thousand,
one hundred and ninety eight dollars,
and seventy seven cents; a sum, we
believe inadequate to satisfy the
claims already incurred for militia
services.
To raise funds for this object, and
for our defence for the ensuing year,
whether by loan at an additional inter-
est, or by a sale of public stock,
(for taxation seems to have been ex-
tended to its utmost bounds) rests
with the wisdom of the legisla-
ture.
We beg leave to observe, that as
the general government has given so
many unequivocal proofs of a defect
either of ability or inclination to af-
ford us protection, nothing remains
but that we call forth those means of
defence which are still in our pos-
session. We would, therefore, sug-
gest the propriety of considering,
whether it would not be advisable
to raise by enlistment a certain
number of troops expressly for the
defence of the state, their service to
continue during the war, and they
to receive the same pay and enjoy
the same privileges as the soldiers of
the United States. It appears to
us that eight or ten regiments might
be advantageously organized in this
manner, and employed according to
circumstances, either in conjunc-
tion with or separately from the mi-
litia. This corps would speedily
communicate to the latter an emula-
tive spirit and habits of subordina-
tion, and thus the state of Maryland
might soon boast of an efficient
force, without having recourse to
an unconstitutional and slavish con-
scription. Should the plan now pro-
posed not meet the approbation of
the legislature, a revision of our mi-
litia laws will become indispensable.
In the third year of a war, which
we ever deprecated as unnecessary
in its origin and ruinous in its Na-
tional consequences, we behold our
Treasury exhausted, our Council
confused and vacillating, and the
people bowed down with difficulties,
while the administration are in far
from obtaining the ostensible object
of contention as when they issued
the first Canadian Proclamation;
nay, they have even abandoned it as
a forlorn hope; for in the late in-
structions to our envoys it is no longer
insisted on, as a sine qua non of
a treaty, that Great Britain shall
relinquish the right of impressment.
Amidst this general suffering we
have, however, the consolation to
perceive a spirit of liberty and love
of country animating the breasts of
our citizens. Though we are baffled
in all our attempts at foreign con-
quest, success attends our gallant
Navy, and (with one disgraceful ex-
ception) victory has crowned us in
every conflict undertaken in defence
of our homes. Here we fight in the
cause of virtue, and may therefore
rely on the protection of Heaven.
We have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
President of the Council.
The Honourable the General Assembly
No. 1.
WASHINGTON, August 18th, 1814.
SIR,
I have been authorized by the Pre-
sident to accept on behalf of the U-
nited States all the militia now in
service under the authority of the
State of Maryland, as well elsewhere
as at Annapolis. This includes the
cavalry here, as also general Stuart's
command below. As I have no
doubt that will be acceptable to you,
I have been making provisional ar-
rangements with Colonel Tilghman
and Gen. Stuart. You will please,
therefore, send your order to Gene-
ral Stuart to that effect, and direct
Colonel Hood to take my orders, and
to send me without delay a return of
his strength.
(Signed)
WM. H. WINDER.
His Excellency Levin Winder,
Gov. of Maryland, Annapolis.
Copy. NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
No. 2.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, October 17, 1814.
SIR,
We sometime ago received a let-
ter from Brigadier General Winder,

informing us, that he had been au-
thorized by the President to accept
on behalf of the United States all
the militia then in service under the
authority of the State of Maryland,
including cavalry as well as infantry,
but as we do not know the ex-
act period whence to date this ac-
ceptance, we must request the fa-
vour of you to give us the necessa-
ry information, that we may give
directions to have the pay rolls and
militia accounts arranged in con-
formity thereto, preparatory to their
being presented for a final adjust-
ment.
As connected with this subject,
we beg leave to call your attention
to the 10th section of an act of Con-
gress, passed on the 16th of April
last, entitled, "An act in addition
to the act to provide for calling forth
the militia to execute the laws of the
union, &c." by this clause it is pro-
vided, "that the expenses incurred,
or to be incurred, by marching the
militia of any State or Territory of
the United States to their places of
rendezvous, in pursuance of a requi-
sition of the President of the U-
nited States, or which shall have been
or may be incurred in cases of calls
made by the authority of any State
or Territory, which shall have been
or may be approved by him, shall be
adjusted and paid in like manner as
the expenses incurred after their ar-
rival at such place of rendezvous on
the requisition of the President of
the United States, &c." It appears
evidently to us that this law intend-
ed to embrace all expenses of the
militia necessarily incurred in the
defence of any State or part there-
of; we therefore deem it expedient
to inform you, that a considerable
portion of the militia of Maryland
were called into service for the ex-
press purpose of aiding Commodore
Barney's Flotilla in the Patuxent;
an entire Brigade of the shores of St. Ma-
ry's and Charles counties, when the
enemy entered the Potomac; a num-
ber of troops were employed also in
repelling marauding parties from
some of the counties on the eastern
shore, and others were ordered out
for the defence of Baltimore, prior
to the President's first requisition—
As all these calls were made for the
safety of the State, and such only as
her exposed situation imperiously
demanded, we trust that the Presi-
dent will have no hesitation to sanc-
tion them, and order an adjustment
in the mode contemplated by the
act of Congress. We respectfully
solicit your early attention to this
subject, and are, sir, with due con-
sideration, your obedient servants,
LEVIN WINDER.
The Honourable the Secretary of War.
True copy from the Letter Book
of the Council of the State of Mary-
land,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
Which was read and ordered to
be printed for the use of the house.
Mr. Hambleton delivers a bill to
confirm certain acts of justice of the
peace who hold or have held offices
under the general government; and
Mr. Tany a supplement to an
act, entitled, An act for the relief
of John Messler and David Rine-
hart; trustees of James Farquhar,
of Frederick county, passed at Nov.
session, 1812. Adjourned.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 9.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman
in Fredericksburg, to his brother
in this town, dated Dec. 6:
"I wrote you yesterday respect-
ing the approach and conduct of the
enemy in this neighbourhood. Since
then information has been received
by a vidette, sent by the mayor,
Gen. Minor of this place, saw them
below Tappahannock. Their de-
predations and barbarities at that
place equalled any thing before per-
petrated, and was every way worthy
of their distinguished chief the in-
famous Cockburn. The negroes
who joined them there, were armed,
and turned into the town, with free
licence to indulge their inclinations
to plunder and destroy. Scarcely a
house of any distinction in the town
escaped robbery or dilapidation.—
This was not all: they entered the
family vault of col. Ritchie, and with
unholy hands disturbed the ashes of
the dead. Five out of nine coffins
were opened and their mouldering
contents mutilated and left expos-
ed—the escutcheons torn from their
places and flung out. This was done
with the pretence of searching for
treasure. The sacrilegious barbari-
ties at Choptank have been reitera-
ted in Virginia.
The river is several miles wid-
where these things were done, and

for the want of ability it is
has the militia force that was col-
lected before their departure could
oppose an effectual resistance. They
assumed the intention of coming to
Fredericksburg at all hazards. If
they do it must be by the way of the
Potomac.
"A letter from Norfolk, received
by Mr. Paxton, says that Mr. Ham-
mersley who was taken prisoner in
the Franklin, has been exchanged
and returned to Norfolk, who says
that before he left the fleet admiral
Cockburn had sailed up the bay with
the intention of coming here. These
corroborating evidences make us fear
we may be much troubled by them.
General Porter has communicated
the information received from Ham-
mersley, to the Secretary of War,
but I do not know if he will think
it worthy of attention. 500 brave
men who know the country, could
effectually oppose the approach of
three times that number from Poto-
mac creek to Fredericksburg.
"The facts above stated are de-
rived from the information of Gen.
Minor, and the vidette sent down
for the purpose of gaining intelli-
gence. I think they may be relied
on, but I understand the general is
preparing a statement of what he
saw which will be laid before the
public."
Boston, December 8.
A letter from the correspondent of
the Palladium at Newburyport, dated
Dec. 6, noon, says—"I have just seen
the doctor of the Macedonian—he in-
forms that they found on board a prize,
a London paper of the 28th Oct. which
stated that the negotiations at Ghent
had taken a favourable turn, and that
a speedy peace was expected to result—
The American commissioners were to
stay at Ghent, &c."
MILLEBORO, Dec. 1.
VERY IMPORTANT.
By the following extract of a letter from
Col. Hawkins to Governor Early, we are in-
formed that Gen. Jackson has taken posses-
sion of Pensacola almost without opposition.
"Fort Hawkins, Nov. 30.
"I have just received the following—
GEN. JACKSON HAS TAKEN ENSA-
COLA. There were a few of the inhabitants
only who gathered in a part of the town fired
a few rounds and surrendered. The British
fired a slow march to the Magazine, of which
the General was apprised and kept back till it
blew up. He then marched in, stayed a few
days only and returned to Fort Montgomery.
report says on his way to New Orleans. The
hostile Indians are quite silent since this blast-
ing of their hopes."
B. CURRAN,
(In the house formerly occupied by Mr.
Gideon White,) has the pleasure of in-
forming his customers, and the public
generally, that he has opened a good
assortment of Cloths and Casimers,
and a good supply of Domestic Shirt-
ings, Stripes, and Ginghams, together
with a quantity of Spin Cotton Yarn;
all of which he will sell on good terms.
Annapolis, Dec. 15, 1814. \$ 5w.
Jonathan Hutton,
COACH & HARNESS MAKER,
Thankful for the liberal encourage-
ment he has received solicits a contin-
uance of the same, and assures those
who feel inclined to patronize him, that
no exertion shall be wanting on his part,
to give satisfaction.
He has just completed
A NEAT, LIGHT RIDING GIG,
which he will dispose of on accommo-
dating terms.
Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, 2
December 15, 1814. \$ 5w.
NOTICE.
A list of tracts and lots of land in
Calvert county, held by persons not re-
sidents of said county, with the names
of the persons charged with the same.
The taxes and list being now due and
unpaid, and no personal property can
be found on the same, or in the county
liable for, or chargeable with the pay-
ment thereof,
Leonard Covington, Seamore's Neck
and Addition to ditto.
Sarah Chilton's heirs, 1 Lot in Low-
er Marlborough.
John A. Frazier's heirs, part of Stir-
ling's Chance, and part of Stirling's
Nest.
William Harrison, part of Islington.
William Lambeth's heirs, part of
Smith's Lot.
Eleanor Lyles, part of Brooks Parli-
tion.
Velinda Mitchell, part of Bradford.
Thomas Mules, part of St. James's.
Notice is hereby given, that unless
the county tax, proportion of advertis-
ing, and other legal charges due on the
lands aforesaid, shall be paid to Benja-
min Leach, collector of the first district
of Calvert county, on or before Tues-
day the 3d day of January next, the
lands so charged as aforesaid, or such
parts thereof as may be necessary to
raise the sum due thereon shall be sold
to the highest bidder for the payment
of the same.
By order of the Commissioners of
Tax for Calvert County,
John Turner, Clk.
December 8, 1814. 2

HIGHLY IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following letter from Mr. Dallas is in answer to one addressed to him the day before by the chairman of the committee, to whom the bank bill had been recommended, requesting his opinion what effect a considerable issue of treasury notes would have upon the credit of the government &c. &c. Mr. Dallas' letter gives a melancholy and alarming picture of the situation of the country and of the ruin produced by a war of two and a half years.

Treasury Department, Nov. 28, 1814.

SIR, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting, for a committee of the House of Representatives, an opinion upon the following enquiries.

1. The effects which a considerable issue of treasury notes, with the quality of being receivable in subscriptions to a national bank, will have upon the credit of the government; and particularly, upon the prospect of a loan for 1815?

2. The practicability of getting 44 millions of treasury notes (forming, with 6 millions of specie, the capital of a national bank) into circulation without depreciation?

The enquiries of the committee cannot be satisfactorily answered in abstract, but must be considered in connection with the state of our finances and the state of the public credit.

When I arrived at Washington, the Treasury was suffering under every kind of embarrassment. The demands upon it were great in amount; while the means to satisfy them, were, comparatively, small; precarious in the collection, and difficult in the application. The demands consisted of dividends upon old and new funded debt; of treasury notes, and legislative appropriations for the army, the navy, and the current service; all urgent and important. The means consisted, 1st, of the fragment of an authority to borrow money, when no body was disposed to lend, and to issue treasury notes, which none but necessitous creditors, or contractors in distress, or commissaries, quarter masters and navy agents, acting, as it were officially, seemed willing to accept. 2d., of the amount of bank credits scattered through the United States, and principally in the southern and western banks, which had been rendered, in a great degree, useless, by the stoppage of payments in specie, and the consequent impracticability of transferring the public funds from one place, to meet the public engagements in another place. 3d., of the current supply of money from the import; from internal duties, and from the sales of public lands; which ceased to be a foundation of any rational estimate of revenue, to provide even for the dividends on the funded debt where it was found, that the Treasury notes (only requiring, indeed, a cash payment at the distance of a year) to whomsoever they were issued at the Treasury, and almost as soon as they were issued, reached the hands of the collectors, in payment of debts, duties, and taxes; thus disappointing and defeating the only remaining expectation of productive revenue.

Under those circumstances (which I had the honour to communicate to the committee of ways and means) it becomes the duty of this department, to endeavour to remove the immediate pressure from the treasury; to endeavour to restore the public credit, and to endeavor to provide for the expenses of the ensuing year. The only measures that occurred to my mind, for the accomplishment of such important objects, have been presented to the view of Congress. The act authorising the receipt of Treasury notes, in payment of subscriptions to a public loan, was passed, I fear, too late to answer the purpose for which it was designed. It promises, at this time, little relief, either as an instrument to raise money, or to absorb the claim for Treasury notes, which are daily becoming due. From this cause, and from other obvious causes, the dividend on the funded debt has not been punctually paid; a large amount of Treasury notes has already been dishonored; and the hopes of preventing further injury and reproach, in transacting the business of the Treasury, is too visionary to afford a moment's consolation.

The actual condition of the treasury, thus described, will serve to indicate the state of the public credit. Public credit depends essentially upon public opinion, the usual test of public credit, is, in

the value of the public debt. The facility of borrowing money is not a test of public credit; for a faithless government, like a desperate individual, has only to increase the premium, according to the exigency, in order to secure a loan. Thus, public opinion, manifested in every form, and in every direction, hardly permits us at the present juncture, to speak of the existence of public credit; and yet, it is not impossible, that the government, in the resources of its patronage and its pledges, might find the means of tempting the rich, and the avaricious to supply its immediate wants.

But when the wants of to-day are supplied; what is the new expedient, that shall supply the wants of to-morrow? If it is now a charter of incorporation, it may then be a grant of land; but, after all, the immeasurable tracts of the western wild, would be exhausted in successive efforts to obtain pecuniary aids, and still leave the government necessitous, unless the foundations of public credit were re-established and maintained.—In the measures, therefore which it has been my duty to suggest, I have endeavoured to introduce a permanent plan for reviving the public credit, of which the facility of borrowing money, in anticipation of settled and productive revenues is only an incident, although it is an incident as durable as the plan itself. The outline seemed to embrace whatever was requisite, to leave no doubt upon the power and the disposition of the government, in relation to its pecuniary engagements; to diminish, and not to augment, the amount of the public debt in the hands of individuals; and to create general confidence, rather, by the manner of treating the claims of the present class of creditors, than by the manner of conciliating the favor of a new class.

With these explanatory remarks, sir, I proceed to answer, specifically the questions which you have proposed.

1st, I am of opinion that a considerable issue of treasury notes, with the quality of being receivable in subscription to a national bank, will have an injurious effect upon the credit of the government; and, also, upon the projects of a loan for 1815.

Because it will confer, gratuitously, an advantage upon a class of new creditors, over the present creditors of the government, standing on a footing of, at least, equal merit.

Because it will excite general dissatisfaction among the present holders of the public debt; and general distrust among the capitalists, who are accustomed to advance their money to the government.

Because a quality of subscribing to the national bank, attached to Treasury notes, exclusively, will tend to depreciate the value of all public debt, not possessing that quality; and whatever depreciates the value of the public debt, in this way, must necessarily impair the public credit.

Because the specie capital of the citizens of the U. States, so far as it may be deemed applicable to investments in the public stock, has already, in a great measure, been so vested; the holders of the present debt will be unable to become subscribers to the bank, if that object should, eventually, prove desirable, without selling their stock at a depreciated rate, in order to procure the whole amount of their subscriptions in treasury notes; and a general depression in the value of the public debt will inevitably ensue.

Because the very proposition of making a considerable issue of treasury notes, even with the quality of being subscribed to a national bank, can only be regarded as an experiment on which it seems dangerous to rely. The treasury notes must be purchased at par, with money; a new set of creditors are to be created; it may, or it may not, be deemed an object of speculation by the money holders, to subscribe to the Bank; the result of the experiment cannot be ascertained, until it will be too late to provide a remedy, in the case of failure; while the credit of the government will be affected by every circumstance which keeps the efficacy of its fiscal operations in suspense or doubt.

Because the prospect of a loan for the year, 1815, without the aid of a bank, is faint and unpromising; except perhaps so far as the pledge of a specific tax may succeed; and then it must be recollected, that a considerable supply of money will be required for the prosecution of

the war, beyond the whole amount of the taxes to be levied.

Because, if the loan for the year 1815, be made to depend upon the issue of the treasury notes subscribable to the national bank, it will probably fail, for the reasons which have been already suggested; and if the loan be independent of that operation, a considerable issue of treasury notes, for the purpose of creating a bank capital, must, it is believed, deprive the government of every chance of raising money, in any other manner.

2d, I am of opinion, that it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to get 44 millions of treasury notes (forming, with 6 millions of specie the capital of a national bank) into circulation, with or without depreciation.

Because if the subscription to the bank becomes an object of speculation, the treasury notes will probably be purchased at the treasury, and at the loan office, and never pass into circulation at all.

Because whatever portion of the treasury notes might pass into circulation, would be speedily withdrawn by the speculators in the subscription to the bank, after arts had been employed to depreciate their value.

Because it is not believed, that in the present state of the public credit, 44 millions of treasury notes can be sent into circulation. The only difference between the treasury notes now issued and dishonoured, and those proposed to be issued, consists in the subscribable quality; but reasons have been already assigned for an opinion that this difference does not afford such confidence in the experiment, as seems requisite to justify a reliance upon it, for accomplishing some of the most interesting objects of the government.

I must beg you, sir, to pardon the haste in which I have written these general answers to your inquiries. But knowing the importance of time, and feeling a desire to avoid every appearance of contributing to the loss of a moment, I have chosen rather to rest upon the intelligence and candour of the committee, than to enter upon a more laboured investigation of the subject referred to me.

I have the honour, etc. A. J. DALLAS. Wm. Lowndes, Esq.

When the motion was made in the house to print the above letter, it was opposed by Mr. Fisk, of N. York, and lost. He said the committee to which the letter had been addressed, had concluded that it ought not to be printed. It conveyed TRUTHS relative to our treasury too humiliating and portentous to be made known to the public, by which course they would necessarily reach the enemy. He had no doubt the letter would get to the public, having been publicly read in the house, and being on the public journal. The letter contained the truth, and nothing but the truth.—Yet he ardently hoped its publication would never receive the sanction of the house.]

Nicholas J. Watkins, TAILOR.

Nearly opposite the City Tavern, Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a fresh supply of elegant Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, and a choice selection of Vestings, which he is ready to make up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms, that the times will admit of. He returns thanks to his old patrons for their custom, and solicits a continuation of the same. Annapolis, Dec. 1, 1814. N. J. W.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK: he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges. Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A. S. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDER, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member for congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district.— We in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears, that Philip Stuart, esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, esq. was elected for the second district; Alexander C. Hanson, esq. was elected for the third district; George Baer, esq. was elected for the fourth district; William Pinkney and Nicholas R. Moore, esqrs. were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Robert Wright, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. LEV. WINDER. By the Governor, NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick-Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Hagar's-Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper-Cum-Berland. By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk. of the Council.

Basil Bowling,

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has experienced at Piscataway, (his former residence) and now informs them that he has taken and opened that well known and long established INN, at Upper Marlbro' lately occupied by Mr. John S. Brooks, where he hopes to receive a continuance of their favors—assuring all who may please to honor him with their custom that every possible attention will be paid to make them comfortable. Nov. 24, 1814. B. B.

Thomas M'Nier, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes', in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their custom. Annapolis, Nov. 3. T. M.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 23d day of December next, on the premises, Part of a tract of land called Sarah's Allotment, late the property of Richard Marriott, deceased, containing 959 3-4 acres, more or less. This tract of land is situate near Gambrell's tavern, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain. The improvements consist of a dwelling-house and every necessary out house. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase, will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Wilton, who resides on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to purchase. Should any person be inclined to purchase previous to the day appointed for public sale, they can know the terms by applying to K. Welch, of Ben. who is duly authorized by me to contract and dispose of the same. Terms of Sale. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser. Wm. H. Marriott, Trustee. December 1.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a large Queen-Anns, Prince-George's county conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to engage in the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern, and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods and groceries, also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and below; a paved garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to Wm. Brogden, Esq. June 23, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round about striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington—I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county. I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud. He has just completed a NEAT, LIGHT RED COACH, which he will dispose of for a term. Annapolis, Corn-Hill-st. December 15, 1814.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration B. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c. Richard H. Horwood, Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 24.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sturdy insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of 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, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act; and the supplements, as prayed. JEREMIAH T. CHASE. Test Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne Arundel county. Oct. 27.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SNAW'S Store, and at this Office. —Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.

VOL. LXXII.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CORNHILL-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

B. CURRAN

(In the house formerly occupied by Gilson White), has the pleasure of forming his customers, and generally, that he has opened an assortment of Cloths and a good supply of Domestic Stripes, and Gingham, and a quantity of Span Cotton, which he will sell on a liberal credit.

Annapolis, Dec. 15, 1814.

Jonathan HUTCHINGS

COACH-HARNESSES. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has received since the opening of the same, and who feel inclined to patronize him, he will be waiting to give satisfaction.

He has just completed a NEAT, LIGHT RED COACH, which he will dispose of for a term. Annapolis, Corn-Hill-st. December 15, 1814.

NOTICE

A list of tracts and lots in Calvert county, held by the orphans court of said county, of the persons charged with the taxes and list being unpaid, and no persons being found on the same, or liable for, or chargeable therewith, is hereby published.

Leander Covington, Sarah Chilton's heirs, John A. Frazer's heirs, John's Chance, and his heirs. William Harrison, p. William Lambeth's Smith's Lot. Eleanor Lytes, part. Volinda Mitchell, p. Thomas Mules, part.

Notice is hereby given, that the county tax, proportioned, and other legal demands aforesaid, shall be levied on the 3d day of January next, and the same shall be paid to the highest bidder of the same.

By order of the Tax for Calvert County. J. H. H. December 8, 1814.

NOTICE

The Commission Anne-Arundel county the first Monday in 1814. H. S. H. December 8, 1814.

NOTICE

Ordered by the orphans court, and adjourned for the day of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act; and the supplements, as prayed. JEREMIAH T. CHASE. Test Wm. S. Green, Clk.

NOTICE

Prize George's Liberty certificate of Melwood Park, the subscriber, as a her' enclosure, a sheet 18 hands high, without any mark, without show, about 7 years old, with 7 years old, dark red and black left ear, with a white right.

Given under the 7th day of November.

The owner of described mare, prove property.

By the Com

The County every day, during the time of the year, by order.

NOTICE

The County every day, during the time of the year, by order.

NOTICE

The County every day, during the time of the year, by order.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1814.

No. 461

VOL. LXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CORNER-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

B. CURRAN,
(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White), has the pleasure of informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a good assortment of Cloths and Cassimers, and a good supply of Domestic Shirts, Stripes, and Gingham, together with a quantity of Span Cotton Yarn, which he will sell on good terms.
Annapolis, Dec. 15, 1814.

Jonathan Hutton,
COACH & HARNESS MAKER,
Thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received solicits a continuance of the same, and assures those who feel inclined to patronize him, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction.
He has just completed
A NEAT LIGHT RIDING GIG,
which he will dispose of on accommo-
dation terms.
Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street,
December 15, 1814.

NOTICE.
A list of tracts and lots of land in Calvert county, held by persons not residents of said county, with the names of the persons charged with the same. The taxes and list being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found on the same, or in the county liable for, or chargeable with the payment thereof,
Leonard Corvington, Seamore's Neck and Addition to ditto.
Sarah Chilton's heirs, 1 Lot in Low-Marlborough.
John A. Frazer's heirs, part of Stirling's Chance, and part of Stirling's Neck.
William Harrison, part of Islington.
William Lambeth's heirs, part of Smith's Lot.
Eleanor Lyles, part of Brooke Partition.
Vellida Mitchell, part of Bradford Thomas Mules, part of St. James's.
Notice is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to Benjamin Leach, collector of the first district of Calvert county, on or before Tuesday the 31 day of January next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
By order of the Commissioners of Tax for Calvert County,
John Turner, Clk.
December 8, 1814.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in February next.
Henry S. Burwood, Clk. c. r. a. a. c.
December 8, 1814.

NOTICE.
Ordered by the judges of Anne Arundel county court, that the said court stand adjourned from the third Monday of September last, until the 1st Monday of February next, on which day all jurors and witnesses summoned to the said September term, and all other persons having business in the said court, are hereby notified to attend on the said first Monday of February.
Test
Dec. 8. Wm. S. Green, Clk. (tmf.)

Princess George's County, to wit:
I hereby certify, that Mary Digges, of Malwood Park, brought before me the subscriber, an estray trespassing on her enclosure, a dark bay MARE, about 12 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, without any mark and rather thin flesh, without shoes. One white COW, about 7 years old, with red ears, and a star in each ear; the other cow of a dark red and small, has a salt in the left ear, with a cross and under bit in the right.
Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of November, 1814.
R. W. West.

The owners or owners of the above described mare and cows must come, prove property and take them away.
Mary Digges.

By the Committee of Claims
The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order,
William E. Lambden, Clk.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Dec. 6.
THE LATEST.
At dusk last evening, we were favored with a communication received by express, of which the following is an extract:
Extract of a despatch from Gen. J. H. Cooke, to the Governor, dated, Tappahannock, Dec. 4, 6 o'clock, P. M.

In two hours after my communication this morning, the enemy suddenly and capriciously as the shift of wind which took place at that time, turned about and made all sail down the river. His fleet consisted of 14 craft, including one large schooner and a sloop heavily armed, with all their barges variously estimated from ten to twenty-five, all of which had ascended the river about 12 miles above this, returned this morning about 10 o'clock, and were out of sight standing down the river before 12 o'clock.

We have intelligence of their passing Bowers at an early hour this evening, and with the present wind, unless he anchored, must have reached nearly the mouth of the river. This rapid and unlooked for movement has baffled all my schemes. I had anticipated from his bold and rapid ascent that he would have penetrated as high as the narrows of the river, and there I had strong hopes of being able to make him feel us.

I learn from an intelligent man of this place, that the expedition was commanded by commodore Barry and colonel Malcolm. The number of troops did not much, if any exceed 600, but it was evident they had other troops in vessels from which they were not landed. Of the number landed here, there were eight companies of 30 each, of negroes in uniform, commanded by white officers.—They were said to be Virginia and Maryland negroes trained at Tangier Island.

The above accounts are obtained from the only inhabitants of this place who remained while the enemy had possession of the town. He is an intelligent and observant man.—He got his information from three sentinels who were posted to protect his property from pillage; they differed in the number of troops employed in the expedition from 1500 to 2100—but they all agreed that the whole force in our waters was here, and that their aggregate loss from desertion since their arrival in the Chesapeake was about 300. They further agreed in stating that the troops had been healthy and that but little loss had been sustained from sickness.

Colonel Muse has under his command below this about six hundred men—will give me the earliest information of the enemy's leaving the river or of their attempting to plunder below, in which event I shall move down to his assistance; but if as I expect, they are really leaving the Rappahannock, as soon as I am informed of it, I shall take up the line of march for Camp Carter, with my detachment, and discharge Col. Ritchie's regiment, and all the other local militia which has and are about to take the field. Even if the enemy should ascend the river again, as suddenly as he has ascended it, we have every reason to believe, that we could defeat any attempt on Fredericksburg, if he dared to make it, by recalling to our aid the adjacent militia.

The plundering of the river shores, of inconsiderable amount; and on a few plantations.—Indeed his whole course has been marked with the most circumspect caution and evident alarm. He has never trusted himself on land a single night. An officer remarked here that their object was to harass the militia—that they should beat about the rivers for a week or two longer, and then go into winter quarters. There has been much wretched destruction of private property here, in breaking windows and furniture—and one deed of damnation has been performed which outdoes all their former atrocities. The Family Vault of the Ritchies was broken open and coffins searched. I have seen the shocking spectacle.

An estimate of the Debts due to the State of Maryland, from its Citizens, &c. with Interest thereon to the 1st of November 1814.

ON BONDS INSTALLED, &c.		
On account of confiscated property,	12,318 10	
On account of open accounts,	873 00	
On account of money and stock lent,	47,040 20	
On account of the emissions 1769 and 1773,	1,201 87	
On account of vacant land in Allegany county,	2,100 15	
On account of Indian lands,	11,065 84	
On account of taxes,	7,510 34	81,793 50
<i>Deduct the following Debts deemed Invalid</i>		
For confiscated property,	6,360 05	
For open accounts,	573 00	
For money lent,	9,736 87	
For taxes,	3,222 46	
For vacant land in Allegany county,	226 46	20,118 84
<i>On Bonds not Installed.</i>		
On account of confiscated property,	70,889 92	
On account of specifics sold,	1,255 34	
On account of the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	4,321 56	
On account of taxes,	127,651 30	
On account of balances due from the sheriffs and clerks,	41,912 16	246,030 88
<i>Deduct the following Debts deemed Invalid.</i>		
For confiscated property,	63,811 79	
For specifics sold,	1,255 34	
For the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	4,321 56	
For balances due from the sheriffs and clerks,	23,656 56	
For balances due from the collectors of the taxes,	127,651 30	220,895 55
<i>Due from the supervisors of the public roads and the poor house Baltimore county,</i>		
	18,478 74	
<i>The following statement shows at one view the actual existing funds, the receipts and expenditures, the contingent or annual revenue, and the appropriations on it, including the permanent expenses for the ensuing year.</i>		
<i>The State's Capital.</i>		
Exchanged six per cent stock of the United States of 1812,	569,717 83	
Funded three per cent stock of the United States,	335,104 74	
Loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School,	2,666 67	
Loan to the trustees of St. Peter's Free School in the city of Baltimore,	3,000 00	
Loan to the president and directors of the Potomac Company,	30,000 00	
Installed bonds that are valid,	25,997 99	
Uninstalled bonds that are valid,	7,078 13	
Balances that are due from the clerks and sheriffs,	18,056 60	
Stock in the Potomac Company,	120,444 44	
Stock in the Bank of Baltimore,	106,300 00	
Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland,	42,400 00	
Stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland,	190,000 00	
Stock in the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore,	77,500 00	
Stock in the Hagers Town Bank,	25,000 00	
Stock in the Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore,	15,000 00	
Stock in the Marine Bank of Baltimore,	10,000 00	
Stock in the Franklin Bank of Maryland,	15,000 00	
Stock in the Elkton Bank of Maryland,	10,000 00	
Stock in the Baltimore and Frederick Town turnpike road,	5,000 00	
Stock in the Baltimore and York Town turnpike road,	7,500 00	
Stock in the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland,	7,500 00	710,177 16
<i>Balances due from the supervisors of the public roads, Baltimore county,</i>		
	7,812 07	
<i>Balance due from the poor house in Baltimore county,</i>		
	10,666 67	
<i>An account of Receipts and expenditures of the State of Maryland from the first November 1813, to the first of November 1814.</i>		
Balance in the treasury on the first of November 1813,	204,186 53 1/2	
Amount of receipts into the treasury from the first of November 1813, to the first of November 1814,	307,477 94	511,664 47 1/2
<i>Amount of expenditures from the first November 1813, to the first of November 1814,</i>		
	303,136 31 1/2	
	208,528 16	208,528 16
<i>Deduct the appropriations due to the first of November 1814, and then remained unpaid.</i>		
For the payment of the civil list,	3073 51	
For the payment of the judiciary,	8310 98	
For half pay due the officers and soldiers,	5227 58	
For the journal of accounts,	3879 39	
For Indian annuities,	183 33	
To the armours of the Eastern and Western Shores,	520 75	
To the Adjutant General and Brigade Inspectors,	1146 66	
For the redemption of the bills of exchange drawn in virtue of an act of assembly passed at Nov. session 1779,	3741 86	
For the redemption of the certificates issued in virtue of the above act,	307 49	
For Colleges, Academies and Schools,	5800 00	
For the equipment of the quota of the militia of this state per resolution of June Session, 1812,	6,889 96	
For the purpose of furnishing and repairing the government houses,	988 68	
For the purchase of arms, ordinance, and military stores, per resolution of May Session 1813,	55,895 33	
For the payment of the accountants of militia claims,	200 00	
For the purchase of arms and accoutrements per act of November Session 1809,	15,000 00	
For interest due on money loaned,	5,897 83	116,363 34
<i>The journal of accounts for the present session, estimated at</i>		
	81,664 82	
	35,000 00	
	66,664 82	
<i>To this balance add the probable amount of receipts for the ensuing year,</i>		
For interest on the exchanged six per cent stock of 1812, to the first of October 1814,	34,183 06	
For interest on three per cent stock to ditto,	10,053 13	
For interest on the loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School,	180 00	
For interest on the loan to the president and directors of the Potomac company,	1,800 00	
For interest and principal on the installed and uninstalled debt,	2,000 00	
For fines, forfeitures, amercements, marriage, ordinary, retailers, hawkers and pedlers licences,	30,666 67	
For composition on escheats and vacant land,	1,333 33	
For taxes and seals in the land and chancery offices,	1,066 67	
For dividend on stock in the Bank of Baltimore,	8,496 00	
For dividend on stock in the Union Bank of Maryland,	3,892 00	

For dividend on stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland,	15,300 00
For dividend on stock in the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore,	6,200 00
For dividend on stock in the Hagers-Town Bank,	2,000 00
For dividend on stock in the Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore,	2,000 00
For dividend on stock in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Baltimore,	1,200 00
For dividend on stock in the Marine Bank of Baltimore,	800 00
For dividend on stock in the Franklin Bank of Baltimore,	1,200 00
For dividend on stock in the Elkton Bank of Maryland,	800 00
For dividend on stock in the Baltimore & Frederick-Town turnpike road,	800 00
For dividend on stock in the Baltimore & York-town turnpike road,	500 00
For dividend on stock in the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland,	450 00
For a loan to the trustees of St. Peter's School in the city of Baltimore, receivable on the 1st January 1815, per resolution of November session 1811,	3,000 00
For dividend on stock in the Potomac company. The dividends on this stock have for several years past been appropriated by the stockholders of said company towards the improvements and repairs of the Potomac navigation, presuming that the dividends for the ensuing year will be appropriated for like purposes, the amount is not carried to account,	
	26,900 88

<i>The probable annual demand on the Treasury.</i>	
The governor's salary,	2,666 67
Five counsellors,	2,666 67
Six chief judges of the judicial districts, ?	
Twelve associate judges, ditto	30,000 00
The chief judge of the court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery of Baltimore county,	1,400 00
Chancellor,	3,400 00
Treasurer of the western shore,	2,000 00
Treasurer of the eastern shore,	450 00
Trustee,	200 00
Auditor,	800 00
Printer,	1,200 00
Clerk to the council,	800 00
Clerk to the house of delegates,	300 00
Clerk to the senate,	150 00
Messenger to the council, and keeper of the state house,	466 67
Armourer of the eastern shore,	300 00
Armourer of the western shore,	400 00
Half pay list,	7,293 00
	54,493 01

Contingent expenses,	1,333 33
Donations to the colleges, academies & schools, in the different counties,	10,000 00
Indian annuities,	370 00
Judge of the land office eastern shore,	400 00
Register of the land office eastern shore,	20 00
Register of the land office western shore,	30 00
Adjutant general,	500 00
Brigade inspectors, 12, at \$ 60 each,	720 00
Penitentiary—physicians account, salaries to the keeper, assistant keepers, and book keeper of the penitentiary,	4,500 00
Accountants for militia claims,	800 00
Interest on loans,	26,160 00
Loan by the president and directors of the City Bank of Baltimore, payable in six months from 27th of July 1814, should the institution require it,	20,000 00
Loan by the president and directors of the Hagers-Town Bank payable in one year from 15th of August 1814,	10,000 00
	129,326 34

Journal of accounts for the session of 1815, say,	35,000 00
	164,326 34
	19,239 34

For the payment of the militia which have been called into actual service, the amount of which cannot at this time be ascertained.

Novembre 1st, 1814.

PRIVATEER GEN. ARMSTRONG.
Copy of a letter from our Consul at Foyal to the Secretary of State.

FAYAL, Oct. 5, 1814.
" SIR—I have the honor to state to you that a most outrageous violation of the neutrality of this port, in utter contempt of the laws of civilized nations, has recently been committed here, by the commanders of his Britannic majesty's ships Plantagenet, Rota and Garnation, against the American private armed brig General Armstrong, Sam. C. Reid, commander, but I have great satisfaction in being able to add, that this occurrence terminated in one of the most brilliant actions on the part of Captain Reid, his brave officers and crew, that can be found on naval record.

The American brig came to anchor in this port in the afternoon of the 26th of September, and at sunset of the same day, the above named ships suddenly appeared in these roads; it being nearly calm in the port, was rather doubtful if the privateer could escape if she got under way, and relying on the justice and good faith of the British captains, it was deemed most prudent to remain at anchor. A little after dusk captain Reid, seeing some suspicious movement on the part of the British, began to warp his vessel close under the guns of the castle, and while doing so, he was at about eight o'clock, P. M. approached by four boats from the ships filled with armed men. After hailing them, repeatedly and warning them to keep off, he ordered his men to fire on them and killed and wounded several men. The boats returned the fire and killed one man and wounded the first Lieutenant of the privateer, and returned to their ships, and as it was now light moon-light, was plainly perceived from the shore, that a formidable attack was premeditated. Soon after midnight, 12 or more large boats crowded with men from the ships and armed with cannon, swivels and blunderbusses, small arms, &c. attacked the brig; a severe contest ensued which lasted about forty minutes, and ended

that he sent the boats merely to reconnoitre the brig, and without any hostile intentions; the pilots of the port did inform them of the privateer the moment they entered the port. To reconnoitre an enemy's vessel in a friendly port, at night, with four boats, carrying by the best accounts 120 men, is certainly a strange proceeding! The fact is, they expected, as the brig was warping in, that the Americans would not be prepared to receive them, and they had hopes of carrying her by a 'coup de main.' If any thing could add to the baseness of this transaction on the part of the British commander, it is want of candor openly and boldly to avow the facts. In vain can he expect by such subterfuge to shield himself from the indignation of the world and the merited resentment of his own government and nation for thus trampling on the sovereignty of their most ancient and faithfully, and for the wanton sacrifice of British lives.

On the part of the Americans the loss was comparatively nothing, two killed and 7 slightly wounded; of the slain we have to lament the loss of the 2d Lt. Mr. Alexander O. Williams of New York, a brave and meritorious officer.

Among the wounded are Messrs. Worth and Johnson, first and third lieutenants, captain Reid was thus deprived early in the action of the services of all his lieutenants, but his cool and intrepid conduct secured him the victory.

On the morning of the 27th ult. one of the British ships placed herself near the shore and commenced a heavy cannonade on the privateer. Finding further resistance unavailing, captain Reid ordered her to be abandoned after being partially destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, who soon after sent their boats and set her on fire.

that he sent the boats merely to reconnoitre the brig, and without any hostile intentions; the pilots of the port did inform them of the privateer the moment they entered the port. To reconnoitre an enemy's vessel in a friendly port, at night, with four boats, carrying by the best accounts 120 men, is certainly a strange proceeding! The fact is, they expected, as the brig was warping in, that the Americans would not be prepared to receive them, and they had hopes of carrying her by a 'coup de main.' If any thing could add to the baseness of this transaction on the part of the British commander, it is want of candor openly and boldly to avow the facts. In vain can he expect by such subterfuge to shield himself from the indignation of the world and the merited resentment of his own government and nation for thus trampling on the sovereignty of their most ancient and faithfully, and for the wanton sacrifice of British lives.

On the part of the Americans the loss was comparatively nothing, two killed and 7 slightly wounded; of the slain we have to lament the loss of the 2d Lt. Mr. Alexander O. Williams of New York, a brave and meritorious officer.

Among the wounded are Messrs. Worth and Johnson, first and third lieutenants, captain Reid was thus deprived early in the action of the services of all his lieutenants, but his cool and intrepid conduct secured him the victory.

On the morning of the 27th ult. one of the British ships placed herself near the shore and commenced a heavy cannonade on the privateer. Finding further resistance unavailing, captain Reid ordered her to be abandoned after being partially destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, who soon after sent their boats and set her on fire.

At 9 o'clock in the evening (soon after the first attack) I applied to the Governor requesting his excellency to protect the privateer either by force or by such remonstrance to the commander of the squadron

as would cause him to desist from any further attempt. The Governor indignantly at what had passed, but feeling himself totally unable with the slender means he possessed, to resist such a force, took the part of remonstrating, which he did in forcible but respectful terms. His letter to captain Lloyd had no other effect than to produce a menacing reply insulting in the highest degree. Nothing can exceed the indignation of the public authorities, as well as of all ranks and description of persons here, at this unprovoked enormity. Such was the rage of the British to destroy this vessel, that no regard was paid to the safety of the town; some of the inhabitants were wounded and a number of houses were much damaged. The strongest representations on this subject are prepared by the governor for his court.

Since this affair the commander, Lloyd, threatened to send on shore an armed force and arrest the privateer's crew, saying there were many Englishmen among them, & our poor fellows afraid of his vengeance have fled to the mountains several times and have been harassed extremely. At length capt. Lloyd, fearful of losing more men if he put his threats in execution, adopted this stratagem, he addressed an official letter to the Governor, stating that in the American crew were two men who deserted from his squadron in America, and as they were guilty of high treason, he required them to be found and given up. Accordingly a force was sent into the country, and the American seamen were arrested and brought to town, and as they could not designate the said pretended deserters, all the seamen there passed an examination of the British officers, but no such persons were to be found among them. I was requested by the Governor and British Consul to attend this humiliating examination, as was also captain Reid; but we declined to sanction by our presence any such proceedings.

Captain Reid has protested against the British commanders of the squadron for the unwarrantable destruction of his vessel in a neutral and friendly port, as also against the government of Portugal for their inability to protect him.

No doubt this government will feel themselves bound to make ample indemnification to the owners, officers and crew of this vessel, for the great loss they have severally sustained.

I shall as early as possible transmit a statement of this transaction to our Minister at Rio Janeiro for his government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.
JOHN B. DABNEY,
To the Secretary of State of U. S. Washington.

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

marched his volunteers to the battle. Our legislators will find necessary to have the same engine to constant use as soon as their descriptive system begins. It is yet known whether the man will have to perform the honorable office of driver will have to employ a whip or a mallet. This business will, it is supposed be settled in the tail; but the hand-cuffs it is presumed must immediately be had. An economy is one of the virtues of our administration, we should have the liberty of suggesting what they might not purchase Buonaparte's manacles at a reduced price, which he can well afford to sell, his banishment to Elba.

We are happy to see that a disposition prevails in our legislature to raise an army for the defence of this state, inasmuch as it will be a great relief to the militia.—A tender of the services of this force has been made to the general government, and if any encouragement can be obtained from that quarter, we may reasonably calculate that the army would be soon raised. It is understood, however, before this force is authorized to be raised, that its operations are to be confined to certain specified limits, and that it be taken into the service of the United States. The frequent calls which our exposed situation renders it necessary to make on the local militia are attended with almost incalculable injuries to the state, and if we must have a continuation of war we must have a force that can be depended on at all times, and under any circumstances, and this must be a well organized and disciplined regular army. No other authority need be cited to show the inefficiency of an ordinary militia army, than the official letters of General Washington; but as there are those in our legislature whose experience has taught them this important fact, that these documents will carry with them more than ordinary weight.—Independent of all other considerations, the expense attending a militia force ought at once to induce the general government to accept the propositions of the legislature of this state. Although they received no bonus for clothing, yet the expense of a militia force of the same number, called out in the manner they have hitherto been, is nearly or quite the same with a regular army. At these times when the public credit is sunk so low, and when funds are so difficult to be procured by the general government, this is a consideration of no small moment.

Resolved, That Levin Esquire, be, and he is declared to be, Governor of the State.

The supplement to the following message, was read, and passed, and sent to the Honorable Legislature, to be considered.

On motion by Mr. J. Esquire, be, and he is declared to be, Governor of the State.

Resolved, That Levin Esquire, be, and he is declared to be, Governor of the State.

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Resolved, That Levin Esquire, be, and he is declared to be, Governor of the State.

...relative to the attend-
ance of the judges.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas,
the following message was read, a-
greed to, and sent to the Senate.

This being the day appointed by
the constitution, we propose, with
the concurrence, to proceed to the
election of governor at 12 o'clock.

Levin Winder, Esquire, is put in
nomination on the part of this house,
and we have appointed Messrs. John
Thomas and Bayly to join such
gentlemen as may be named by you
to count the ballots and report there-
on.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of
Delegates.

The Senate are prepared to proceed
at the time mentioned in your mes-
sage to ballot for a governor for the
ensuing year. Robert Bowie is
put in nomination by the Senate
in addition to the gentleman named
by you; and we have appointed
Messrs. Brown and Hollingsworth
to join the gentlemen of your house
to examine the ballot boxes.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton,
leave given to bring in a bill to re-
gulate the proceedings of sheriffs
and constables in certain cases.

The house having qualified ac-
cording to the constitution and form
of government, proceeded to the
choice of a governor; and the ball-
ots being deposited in the ballot
box, the gentlemen named to strike
retired to the conference room; and
after sometime returned and report-
ed, That Levin Winder, Esq. had
forty-eight votes, and Robert Bowie,
Esquire, twenty-three votes; where-
upon

Resolved, That Levin Winder,
Esquire, be, and he is hereby de-
clared to be, Governor of Mary-
land.

The supplement to the act en-
titled, An act relating to sheriffs and
constables, was read the second
time, passed, and sent to the
Senate.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas,
the following message was read, a-
greed to, and sent to the Senate.

The Honourable Levin Winder
having been elected governor of the
State, we have appointed Messrs. J.
H. Thomas and Bayly, jointly with
such gentlemen as may be named by
your house, to wait upon the govern-
or, and request his attendance in
the Senate Chamber to qualify ac-
cording to the constitution and form
of government.

Mr. Hugglett delivers a bill for
the relief of Isabel Watkins, of
Caroline county; and Mr. Reynolds
a bill to authorize Edward Wood,
former collector of Calvert county,
to complete his collections.

The bill to settle and ascertain
the salary of the members of the
council for the ensuing year, was
read the second time, passed, and
sent to the Senate.

Mr. Hogg delivers a bill to lay out
and make public a road in Cecil
county.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of
Delegates.

We have appointed Messrs. Fen-
wick and Hebb to join the gentle-
men nominated by your house to
wait upon the governor elect and re-
quest his attendance in the Senate
Chamber to qualify according to the
constitution and form of gov-
ernment.

Resolved, That J. H. Thomas and Bayly
inform the Speaker that they have
waited on his excellency the govern-
or, who informed them that he would
attend in the Senate Room at 12
o'clock to-morrow for the purpose
of qualifying according to the con-
stitution.

Adjourne.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte,
the following message was read, a-
greed to, and sent to the Senate.

This being the day designated by
the constitution for the appointment
of a council to the governor, we pro-
pose, with your concurrence, to pro-
ceed to said appointment immedi-
ately. Alexander C. Magruder, Sam-
uel Ridout, Thomas G. Addison,
William H. Ward, and John Mur-
ray, Esquires, are put in nomination
by this house; and we have appointed
Messrs. Lecompte and J. Thomas
to join such gentlemen as may be
named by the senate to examine the
ballots and report accordingly.

The bill for the benefit of Sarah
Clarkson, of Kent county, was read
the second time, passed, and sent to
the Senate.

The supplementary act to an act,
entitled, An act for the relief of John
Messler and David Rinehart, trust-
ees of James Farquhar of Freder-
ick county, passed at November ses-
sion, 1812, was read the second
time, passed, and sent to the Sen-
ate.

On motion by Mr. Emory, leave
given to bring in a bill to alter such
parts of the constitution and form
of government as relate to the ap-
pointment of governor of the state,
and to abolish such parts of the con-
stitution and form of government as
relate to the appointment of a coun-
cil to the governor.

The bill to lay out and open a road
from Jacob Fieser's tavern, to John
Tirtre's saw mill, in Frederick
county, and the bill authorizing the
trustees of the Roman Catholic
Church in the City of Baltimore to
purchase a lot to be used as a bury-
ing ground, were severally read the
second time, passed, and sent to the
Senate.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of
Delegates.

The Senate are prepared to pro-
ceed immediately to the election of
a council to the governor. Messrs.
James Butcher, James Nabb, Thom-
as W. Hall, Reverdy Ghieselin, and
Henry Ashton, are put in nominati-
on in addition to those named in your
message of this day. Messrs. Brown
and Williams are appointed on the
part of the senate to join the gentle-
men named by your house to count
the ballots.

Which was read.

The house having qualified agree-
ably to the constitution and form of
government, proceeded to the choice
of a council to the governor, the ball-
ots being deposited in the ballot box,
the gentlemen named to strike re-
tired to the conference room to ex-
amine them, and after, sometime re-
turned and reported, That Alexan-
der C. Magruder, Samuel Ridout,
Thomas G. Addison, John Murray,
and William H. Ward, were elect-
ed. Whereupon

Resolved, That Alexander C.
Magruder, Samuel Ridout, Thomas
G. Addison, John Murray and Wm.
H. Ward, be, and they are hereby
declared to be, the council to the
governor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Forwood of Wm. delivers a
bill annulling the marriage of Dan-
iel M'Fadon, and Faithful M'Fadon,
his wife.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas,
leave given to bring in a further
supplementary act to an act passed at
November Session 1811, entitled,
An act authorizing Elizabeth Luckett
of Frederick county to remove
certain negroes into the state of Mary-
land.

Mr. Stephen and Mr. Hawkins
from the Senate, acquaint the Spea-
ker that the governor elect is at-
tending in the senate chamber for
the purpose of qualifying; and that
the senate invite the attendance of
the speaker and members of the
house of delegates.

The Speaker left the chair, and
attended by the members of this
house went to the senate room where
his excellency qualified in the pres-
ence of both houses, by subscrib-
ing a declaration of his belief in
the christian religion, by taking the
several oaths required by the consti-
tution and form of government, the
oath of office required by an act of
assembly, and by taking the oath to
support the constitution of the Uni-
ted States.

The Speaker, attended by the
members of this house, returned
and resumed the chair.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty
of the Printer of the state to print
two hundred copies of the laws and
resolutions of the general assembly
hereafter to be published, on fine
clear, white paper, of royal octavo
size, and with a good legible type;
which copies shall be distributed
among the members of the legislative
and judicial departments, in the man-
ner provided by law.

Resolved, That the votes and pro-
ceedings of the general assembly
hereafter to be published, shall be
printed in royal octavo, on a clear,
white paper, and with a good legible
type; copies of which shall be dis-
tributed in the manner provided by
an act of assembly passed at Novem-
ber session, 1790, chapter 31.

Resolved, That the printer of the
state is entitled to receive for his
services and expenditures, out of
the Treasury, a reasonable and en-
creased annual salary.

Resolved, That the resolutions
passed at each session of the general
assembly be recorded with the laws
of the session.

By order, THOS. ROGERS, CLK.

Which was read.

Adjourne.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

On motion by Mr. Emory, leave
given to bring in a bill to alter such
parts of the constitution and form
of government as relate to the ap-
pointment of governor of the state,
and to abolish such parts of the con-
stitution and form of government as
relate to the appointment of a coun-
cil to the governor.

The bill to lay out and open a road
from Jacob Fieser's tavern, to John
Tirtre's saw mill, in Frederick
county, and the bill authorizing the
trustees of the Roman Catholic
Church in the City of Baltimore to
purchase a lot to be used as a bury-
ing ground, were severally read the
second time, passed, and sent to the
Senate.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of
Delegates.

The Senate are prepared to pro-
ceed immediately to the election of
a council to the governor. Messrs.
James Butcher, James Nabb, Thom-
as W. Hall, Reverdy Ghieselin, and
Henry Ashton, are put in nominati-
on in addition to those named in your
message of this day. Messrs. Brown
and Williams are appointed on the
part of the senate to join the gentle-
men named by your house to count
the ballots.

Which was read.

The house having qualified agree-
ably to the constitution and form of
government, proceeded to the choice
of a council to the governor, the ball-
ots being deposited in the ballot box,
the gentlemen named to strike re-
tired to the conference room to ex-
amine them, and after, sometime re-
turned and reported, That Alexan-
der C. Magruder, Samuel Ridout,
Thomas G. Addison, John Murray,
and William H. Ward, were elect-
ed. Whereupon

Resolved, That Alexander C.
Magruder, Samuel Ridout, Thomas
G. Addison, John Murray and Wm.
H. Ward, be, and they are hereby
declared to be, the council to the
governor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Forwood of Wm. delivers a
bill annulling the marriage of Dan-
iel M'Fadon, and Faithful M'Fadon,
his wife.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas,
leave given to bring in a further
supplementary act to an act passed at
November Session 1811, entitled,
An act authorizing Elizabeth Luckett
of Frederick county to remove
certain negroes into the state of Mary-
land.

Mr. Stephen and Mr. Hawkins
from the Senate, acquaint the Spea-
ker that the governor elect is at-
tending in the senate chamber for
the purpose of qualifying; and that
the senate invite the attendance of
the speaker and members of the
house of delegates.

The Speaker left the chair, and
attended by the members of this
house went to the senate room where
his excellency qualified in the pres-
ence of both houses, by subscrib-
ing a declaration of his belief in
the christian religion, by taking the
several oaths required by the consti-
tution and form of government, the
oath of office required by an act of
assembly, and by taking the oath to
support the constitution of the Uni-
ted States.

The Speaker, attended by the
members of this house, returned
and resumed the chair.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty
of the Printer of the state to print
two hundred copies of the laws and
resolutions of the general assembly
hereafter to be published, on fine
clear, white paper, of royal octavo
size, and with a good legible type;
which copies shall be distributed
among the members of the legislative
and judicial departments, in the man-
ner provided by law.

Resolved, That the votes and pro-
ceedings of the general assembly
hereafter to be published, shall be
printed in royal octavo, on a clear,
white paper, and with a good legible
type; copies of which shall be dis-
tributed in the manner provided by
an act of assembly passed at Novem-
ber session, 1790, chapter 31.

Resolved, That the printer of the
state is entitled to receive for his
services and expenditures, out of
the Treasury, a reasonable and en-
creased annual salary.

Resolved, That the resolutions
passed at each session of the general
assembly be recorded with the laws
of the session.

By order, THOS. ROGERS, CLK.

Which was read.

Adjourne.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

On motion by Mr. Gabby, leave
given to bring in an additional sup-
plement to the act, entitled, An
act to incorporate a company to
make a turnpike road leading to Cum-
land, and for the extension of the
charters of the several banks in this
state, and for other purposes, passed
at Nov. session, 1812.

Adjourne.

Friday, Dec. 13.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton, leave
given to bring in a bill to re-
gulate the proceedings of sheriffs
and constables in certain cases.

The house having qualified ac-
cording to the constitution and form
of government, proceeded to the
choice of a governor; and the ball-
ots being deposited in the ballot
box, the gentlemen named to strike
retired to the conference room; and
after sometime returned and report-
ed, That Levin Winder, Esq. had
forty-eight votes, and Robert Bowie,
Esquire, twenty-three votes; where-
upon

Resolved, That Levin Winder,
Esquire, be, and he is hereby de-
clared to be, Governor of Mary-
land.

The supplement to the act en-
titled, An act relating to sheriffs and
constables, was read the second
time, passed, and sent to the
Senate.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas,
the following message was read, a-
greed to, and sent to the Senate.

The Honourable Levin Winder
having been elected governor of the
State, we have appointed Messrs. J.
H. Thomas and Bayly, jointly with
such gentlemen as may be named by
your house, to wait upon the govern-
or, and request his attendance in
the Senate Chamber to qualify ac-
cording to the constitution and form
of government.

Mr. Hugglett delivers a bill for
the relief of Isabel Watkins, of
Caroline county; and Mr. Reynolds
a bill to authorize Edward Wood,
former collector of Calvert county,
to complete his collections.

The bill to settle and ascertain
the salary of the members of the
council for the ensuing year, was
read the second time, passed, and
sent to the Senate.

Mr. Hogg delivers a bill to lay out
and make public a road in Cecil
county.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of
Delegates.

We have appointed Messrs. Fen-
wick and Hebb to join the gentle-
men nominated by your house to
wait upon the governor elect and re-
quest his attendance in the Senate
Chamber to qualify according to the
constitution and form of gov-
ernment.

Resolved, That J. H. Thomas and Bayly
inform the Speaker that they have
waited on his excellency the govern-
or, who informed them that he would
attend in the Senate Room at 12
o'clock to-morrow for the purpose
of qualifying according to the con-
stitution.

Adjourne.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte,
the following message was read, a-
greed to, and sent to the Senate.

This being the day designated by
the constitution for the appointment
of a council to the governor, we pro-
pose, with your concurrence, to pro-
ceed to said appointment immedi-
ately. Alexander C. Magruder, Sam-
uel Ridout, Thomas G. Addison,
William H. Ward, and John Mur-
ray, Esquires, are put in nomination
by this house; and we have appointed
Messrs. Lecompte and J. Thomas
to join such gentlemen as may be
named by the senate to examine the
ballots and report accordingly.

The bill for the benefit of Sarah
Clarkson, of Kent county, was read
the second time, passed, and sent to
the Senate.

The supplementary act to an act,
entitled, An act for the relief of John
Messler and David Rinehart, trust-
ees of James Farquhar of Freder-
ick county, passed at November ses-
sion, 1812, was read the second
time, passed, and sent to the Sen-
ate.

On motion by Mr. Emory, leave
given to bring in a bill to alter such
parts of the constitution and form
of government as relate to the ap-
pointment of governor of the state,
and to abolish such parts of the con-
stitution and form of government as
relate to the appointment of a coun-
cil to the governor.

The bill to lay out and open a road
from Jacob Fieser's tavern, to John
Tirtre's saw mill, in Frederick
county, and the bill authorizing the
trustees of the Roman Catholic
Church in the City of Baltimore to
purchase a lot to be used as a bury-
ing ground, were severally read the
second time, passed, and sent to the
Senate.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of
Delegates.

The Senate are prepared to pro-
ceed immediately to the election of
a council to the governor. Messrs.
James Butcher, James Nabb, Thom-
as W. Hall, Reverdy Ghieselin, and
Henry Ashton, are put in nominati-
on in addition to those named in your
message of this day. Messrs. Brown
and Williams are appointed on the
part of the senate to join the gentle-
men named by your house to count
the ballots.

Which was read.

The house having qualified agree-
ably to the constitution and form of
government, proceeded to the choice
of a council to the governor, the ball-
ots being deposited in the ballot box,
the gentlemen named to strike re-
tired to the conference room to ex-
amine them, and after, sometime re-
turned and reported, That Alexan-
der C. Magruder, Samuel Ridout,
Thomas G. Addison, John Murray,
and William H. Ward, were elect-
ed. Whereupon

Resolved, That Alexander C.
Magruder, Samuel Ridout, Thomas
G. Addison, John Murray and Wm.
H. Ward, be, and they are hereby
declared to be, the council to the
governor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Forwood of Wm. delivers a
bill annulling the marriage of Dan-
iel M'Fadon, and Faithful M'Fadon,
his wife.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas,
leave given to bring in a further
supplementary act to an act passed at
November Session 1811, entitled,
An act authorizing Elizabeth Luckett
of Frederick county to remove
certain negroes into the state of Mary-
land.

Mr. Stephen and Mr. Hawkins
from the Senate, acquaint the Spea-
ker that the governor elect is at-
tending in the senate chamber for
the purpose of qualifying; and that
the senate invite the attendance of
the speaker and members of the
house of delegates.

The Speaker left the chair, and
attended by the members of this
house went to the senate room where
his excellency qualified in the pres-
ence of both houses, by subscrib-
ing a declaration of his belief in
the christian religion, by taking the
several oaths required by the consti-
tution and form of government, the
oath of office required by an act of
assembly, and by taking the oath to
support the constitution of the Uni-
ted States.

The Speaker, attended by the
members of this house, returned
and resumed the chair.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty
of the Printer of the state to print
two hundred copies of the laws and
resolutions of the general assembly
hereafter to be published, on fine
clear, white paper, of royal octavo
size, and with a good legible type;
which copies shall be distributed
among the members of the legislative
and judicial departments, in the man-
ner provided by law.

Resolved, That the votes and pro-
ceedings of the general assembly
hereafter to be published, shall be
printed in royal octavo, on a clear,
white paper, and with a good legible
type; copies of which shall be dis-
tributed in the manner provided by
an act of assembly passed at Novem-
ber session, 1790, chapter 31.

Resolved, That the printer of the
state is entitled to receive for his
services and expenditures, out of
the Treasury, a reasonable and en-
creased annual salary.

Resolved, That the resolutions
passed at each session of the general
assembly be recorded with the laws
of the session.

By order, THOS. ROGERS, CLK.

Which was read.

Adjourne.

Friday, Dec. 13.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton, leave
given to bring in a bill to re-
gulate the proceedings of sheriffs
and constables in certain cases.

The house having qualified ac-
cording to the constitution and form
of government, proceeded to the
choice of a governor; and the ball-
ots being deposited in the ballot
box, the gentlemen named to strike
retired to the conference room; and
after sometime returned and report-
ed, That Levin Winder, Esq. had
forty-eight votes, and Robert Bowie,
Esquire, twenty-three votes; where-
upon

Resolved, That Levin Winder,
Esquire, be, and he is hereby de-
clared to be, Governor of Mary-
land.

The supplement to the act en-
titled, An act relating to sheriffs and
constables, was read the second
time, passed, and sent to the
Senate.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas,
the following message was read, a-
greed to, and sent to the Senate.

The Honourable Levin Winder
having been elected governor of the
State, we have appointed Messrs. J.
H. Thomas and Bayly, jointly with
such gentlemen as may be named by
your house, to wait upon the govern-
or, and request his attendance in
the Senate Chamber to qualify ac-
cording to the constitution and form
of government.

Mr. Hugglett delivers a bill for
the relief of Isabel Watkins, of
Caroline county; and Mr. Reynolds
a bill to authorize Edward Wood,
former collector of Calvert county,
to complete his collections.

The bill to settle and ascertain
the salary of the members of the
council for the ensuing year, was
read the second time, passed, and
sent to the Senate.

Mr. Hogg delivers a bill to lay out
and make public a road in Cecil
county.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of
Delegates.

We have appointed Messrs. Fen-
wick and Hebb to join the gentle-
men nominated by your house to
wait upon the governor elect and re-
quest his attendance in the Senate
Chamber to qualify according to the
constitution and form of gov-
ernment.

Resolved, That J. H. Thomas and Bayly
inform the Speaker that they have
waited on his excellency the govern-
or, who informed them that he would
attend in the Senate Room at 12
o'clock to-morrow for the purpose
of qualifying according to the con-
stitution.

Adjourne.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte,
the following message was read, a-
greed to, and sent to the Senate.

This being the day designated by
the constitution for the appointment
of a council to the governor, we pro-
pose, with your concurrence, to pro-
ceed to said appointment immedi-
ately. Alexander C. Magruder, Sam-
uel Ridout, Thomas G. Addison,
William H. Ward, and John Mur-
ray, Esquires, are put in nomination
by this house; and we have appointed
Messrs. Lecompte and J. Thomas
to join such gentlemen as may be
named by the senate to examine the
ballots and report accordingly.

The bill for the benefit of Sarah
Clarkson, of Kent county, was read
the second time, passed, and sent to
the Senate.

The supplementary act to an act,
entitled, An act for the relief of John
Messler and David Rinehart, trust-
ees of James Farquhar of Freder-
ick county, passed at November ses-
sion, 1812, was read the second
time, passed, and sent to the Sen-
ate.

On motion by Mr. Emory, leave
given to bring in a bill to alter such
parts of the constitution and form
of government as relate to the ap-
pointment of governor of the state,
and to abolish such parts of the con-
stitution and form of government as
relate to the appointment of a coun-
cil to the governor.

The bill to lay out and open a road
from Jacob Fieser's tavern, to John
Tirtre's saw mill, in Frederick
county, and the bill authorizing the
trustees of the Roman Catholic
Church in the City of Baltimore to
purchase a lot to be used as a bury-
ing ground, were severally read the
second time, passed, and sent to the
Senate.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of
Delegates.

The Senate are prepared to pro-
ceed immediately to the election of
a council to the governor. Messrs.
James Butcher, James Nabb, Thom-
as W. Hall, Reverdy Ghieselin, and
Henry Ashton, are put in nominati-
on in addition to those named in your
message of this day. Messrs. Brown
and Williams are appointed on the
part of the senate to join the gentle-
men named by your house to count
the ballots.

Which was read.

The house having qualified agree-
ably to the constitution and form of
government, proceeded to the choice
of a council to the governor, the ball-
ots being deposited in the ballot box,
the gentlemen named to strike re-
tired to the conference room to ex-
amine them, and after, sometime re-
turned and reported, That Alexan-
der C. Magruder, Samuel Ridout,
Thomas G. Addison, John Murray,
and William H. Ward, were elect-
ed. Whereupon

Resolved, That Alexander C.
Magruder, Samuel Ridout, Thomas
G. Addison, John Murray and Wm.
H. Ward, be, and they are hereby
declared to be, the council to the
governor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Forwood of Wm. delivers a
bill annulling the marriage of Dan-
iel M'Fadon, and Faithful M'Fadon,
his wife.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas,
leave given to bring in a further
supplementary act to an act passed at
November Session 1811, entitled,
An act authorizing Elizabeth Luckett
of Frederick county to remove
certain negroes into the state of Mary-
land.

Mr. Stephen and Mr. Hawkins
from the Senate, acquaint the Spea-
ker that the governor elect is at-
tending in the senate chamber for
the purpose of qualifying; and that
the senate invite the attendance of
the speaker and members of the
house of delegates.

The Speaker left the chair, and
attended by the members of this
house went to the senate room where
his excellency qualified in the pres-
ence of both houses, by subscrib-
ing a declaration of his belief in
the christian religion, by taking the
several oaths required by the consti-
tution and form of government, the
oath of office required by an act of
assembly, and by taking the oath to
support the constitution of the Uni-
ted States.

The Speaker, attended by the
members of this house, returned
and resumed the chair.

The clerk of the Senate delivers
the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty
of the Printer of the state to print
two hundred copies of the laws and
resolutions of the general assembly
hereafter to be published, on fine
clear, white paper, of royal octavo
size, and with a good legible type;
which copies shall be distributed
among the members of the legislative
and judicial departments, in the man-
ner provided by law.

Resolved, That the votes and pro-
ceedings of the general assembly
hereafter to be published, shall be
printed in royal octavo, on a clear,
white paper, and with a good legible
type; copies of which shall be dis-
tributed in the manner provided by
an act of assembly passed at Novem-
ber session, 1790, chapter 31.

Resolved, That the printer of the
state is entitled to receive for his
services and expenditures, out of
the Treasury, a reasonable and en-
creased annual salary.

Resolved, That the resolutions
passed at each session of the general
assembly be recorded with the laws
of

His Majesty's sloop Manly off Washington, 27th August, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that, agreeably to the intentions I notified to you in my letter of the 23d inst. I proceeded by land on the morning of the 23d to Upper Marlborough, to meet and confer with Major General Ross as to our further operations against the enemy—and we were not long in agreeing on the propriety of making an immediate attempt on the city of Washington.

In conformity, therefore with the wishes of the General, I instantly sent orders for our marine and naval forces at Pig Point, to be forthwith moved over to Mount Calvert, and for the marines, marine artillery and a proportion of the seamen to be there landed, and with the utmost possible expedition to join the army, which I also most readily agreed to accompany.

The Major-General then made his dispositions, and arranged that Capt. Robyns, with the marines of the ships, should retain possession of Upper Marlborough, and that the Marine artillery and seamen should follow the army to the ground it was to occupy for the night.—The army then moved on, and bivouacked before dark, about five miles nearer Washington.

In the night Captain Palmer, of the Hebrus, and Captain Money, of the Trave, joined us with the seamen and with the marine artillery, under Captain Harrison. Captain Wainwright, of the Tonnant, had accompanied me the day before, as had also, Lieutenant James Scott, (acting 1st Lieutenant), of the Albion.

At day light the morning of the 24th, the Maj. Gen. again put the army in motion, directing his march upon Bladensburg—on reaching which place, with the advanced brigade the enemy was discovered drawn up in force on a rising ground beyond the town—and by the fire he soon opened on us as we entered the place, gave us to understand he was well protected with artillery. General Ross, however did not hesitate in immediately advancing to attack him, although our troops were almost exhausted with the fatigue of the march they had just made, and but a small proportion of our little army had yet got up—this dashing measure was, however, I am happy to add, crowned with the success it merited—for in spite of the galling fire of the enemy, our troops advanced steadily on both his flanks, and in his front—and as soon as they arrived on even ground with him, he fled in every direction, leaving behind him ten pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed and wounded—amongst the latter Commodore Barney and several other officers—some other prisoners were also taken, though not many, owing to the swiftness with which the enemy went off, and the fatigues our army had previously undergone.

It would, Sir, be deemed presumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this battle—I shall, therefore, only remark generally, that the enemy eight thousand strong, on ground he had chosen as best adapted for him to defend, where he had time to erect his batteries, and concert all his measures, was dislodged as soon as reached and a victory gained over him by a division of the British army, not amounting to more than fifteen hundred men, headed by our gallant General, whose brilliant achievement of this day, it is beyond my power to do justice to, and indeed, no possible comment could enhance.

The seamen, with the guns, were to their great mortification, with the rear division during this short but decisive action—those however, attached to the rocket brigade were in the battle, and I remarked with much pleasure the precision with which the rockets were thrown by them, under the direction of First Lieutenant Lawrence of the marine artillery—Mr. Jeremiah M-Daniel, master's mate of the Tonnant, a very fine young man, who was attached to this party, being severely wounded, I beg permission to recommend him to your favourable consideration. The company of marines, I have on so many occasions had cause to mention to you, commanded by First Lieutenant Stephens, was also in the action, as were the colonial marines, under the temporary command of Captain Reed, of the 6th West India regiment (these companies being attached to the light brigade), and they respectively behaved with their accustomed zeal and bravery. None other of the naval department

were fortunate enough to arrive up in time to take their share in this battle, excepting Captain Palmer, of the Hebrus with his Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Arthur Wakefield, Midshipman of that ship, and Lieutenant James Scott, First of the Albion, who acted as my Aid-de-Camp, and remained with me during the whole time.

The contest being completely ended, and the enemy having retired from the field, the General gave the army about two hours rest, when he again moved forward on Washington—it was however dark before we reached the city, and on the General, myself, and some officers advancing a short way past the first houses of the town without being accompanied by the troops, the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of musketry, from the capital and two other houses—these were therefore almost immediately stormed by our people, taken possession of, and set on fire, after which the town submitted without further resistance.

The enemy himself, on our entering the town, set fire to the navy yard, (filled with naval stores), a frigate of the largest class, almost ready for launching, and a sloop of war—laying off it, as he also did to the fort which protected the sea approach to Washington.

On taking possession of the city, we also set fire to the President's palace, the treasury, and war office—and in the morning Captain Wainwright went with a party to see that the destruction in the navy yard was complete, when he destroyed whatever stores and buildings had escaped the flames of the preceding night—a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores were likewise destroyed by us in the arsenal, as were about 200 pieces of artillery of different calibres, as well as a vast quantity of small arms. Two rope walks of a very extensive nature, full of tar, rope, &c. situate at a considerable distance from the yard, were likewise set fire to and consumed—in short, Sir, I do not believe a vestige of public property, or a store of any kind, which could be converted to the use of the Government, escaped being destroyed—the bridges across the Eastern Branch and the Potomac were likewise destroyed.

This general devastation, being completed during the day of the 25th, we marched again at nine that night on our return by Bladensburg, to Upper Marlborough.

We arrived yesterday evening at the latter without molestation of any sort, indeed without a single musket having been fired—and this morning we moved on to this place where I have found his Majesty's sloop Manly, the tenders, and the boats, and I have hoisted my flag pro tempore, in the former. The troops will probably march to-morrow, or the next day at farthest, to Benedict for re-embarkation, and this flotilla will, of course join you at the same time.

One colonial marine killed, one master's mate, two sergeants, and three colonial marines, wounded, are the casualties sustained by the naval department.

(Signed) G. COCHBURN, Rear Admiral. Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c. &c.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 27. Transmitted by Vice Ad. Cochrane. His Majesty's sloop Menelaus, off Pool's Island, Chesapeake, Sept. 1, 1814.

SIR,

With grief the deepest it becomes my duty to communicate the death of Sir Peter Parker, Brt. late Commander of his Majesty's ship-Menelaus, and the occurrences attending an attack on the enemy's troops, on the night of the 30th ult. encamped at Bellair. The previous and accompanying letters of Sir Peter Parker, will I presume fully point out the respect the enemy on all occasions evince at the approach of our arms, retreating at every attack, though possessing a superiority of numbers of five to one; an intelligent black man gave us information of 200 militia being encamped behind a wood, distant half a mile from the beach, and described their situation, so as to give us the strongest hopes of cutting off and securing the largest part as our prisoners, destroying the camp, field pieces, &c. and possessing certain information that one man out of every five had been levied as a requisition on the eastern shore, for the purpose of being sent over for the protection of Baltimore, who are only prevented crossing the bay by the activity and vigilance of the tender and ships boats. One hundred and four bayonets, with 20

pikes, were landed at 11 o'clock at night, under the immediate direction of Sir Peter Parker, Brt. the first division headed by myself, and the second division by Lieut. Pearce. On arriving at the ground we discovered the enemy had shifted his position, as we were then informed, to the distance of a mile farther; having taken the lookout picket immediately on our landing, we were in assurance our motions had not been discovered, and with the deepest silence followed on for the camp. After a march of between four and five miles in the country, we found the enemy posted on a plain surrounded by woods, with the camp in the rear; they were drawn up in line, and perfectly ready to receive us; a single moment was not to be lost; by a smart fire, and instant charge, we commenced the attack, forcing them from their position, putting them before us in full retreat to the rear of their artillery, where they again made a stand showing a disposition to out flank us on the right—a movement was instantly made by Lieut. Pearce's division to force them from that quarter; and it was at this time, while animating his men in the most heroic manner that Sir Peter Parker received his mortal wound, which obliged him to quit the field, and he expired in a few minutes. Lieut. Pearce, with his division, soon routed the enemy while that under my command gained and passed the camp. One of the field pieces was momentarily in our possession, but obliged to quit it from superior numbers.

The marines, under Lieuts. Beynon and Poe, formed our centre, and never was bravery more conspicuous. Finding it impossible to close on the enemy, from the rapidity of their retreat, having pursued them upwards of a mile, I deemed it prudent to retire towards the beach, which was effected in the best possible order, taking with us from the field 25 of our wounded, the whole we could find, the enemy not even attempting to regain the ground they had lost; from three prisoners (cavalry) taken by us, we learn their force amounted to 500 militia, a troop of horse and five pieces of artillery, and since by flags of truce, I am led to believe their number much greater.

Repelling a force of such magnitude with so small a body as we opposed to them, will I trust speak for itself, and although our loss has been severe, I hope the lustre acquired to our arms will compensate for it. Permit me, Sir, to offer to your notice the conduct of Mr. James Stepford Horse, Masters Mate of the ship, who on this as well as on other trying occasions, evinced the greatest zeal and gallantry. In justice to Sub-Lieut. Johnson, commanding the Jane tender, I must beg to notice the handsome manner in which he has at all times volunteered his services.

Herewith I beg leave to entlose you a list of the killed, wounded, and missing in this affair. I have the honor to be &c. (Signed) HEN. GREASE, Act. Com. Total 14 killed, 27 wounded.

Nicholas J. Watkins, TAILOR. Nearly opposite the City Tavern. Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a fresh supply of elegant Cloths, Cassimeres, Cordis, and a choice selection of Vestings, which he is ready to make up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms, that the times will admit of. He returns thanks to his old patrons for their custom and solicits a continuation of the same.

Annapolis, Dec. 1, 1814. t.f.

50 Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK; he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A. A. County, South River, Meck. near Annapolis.

A. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDER, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member for congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district.—We in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears, that Philip Stuart, esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, esq. was elected for the second district; Alexander C. Hanson, esq. was elected for the third district; George Baer, esq. was elected for the fourth district; William Pinkey and Nicholas R. Moore, esqrs. were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Robert Wright, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

LEVIN WINDER, By the Governor, NINIAN PINKEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Hagar's Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper Cumberland.

By order, Ninian Pinkey, Clk. of the Council.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 30th day of December next, on the premises,

Part of a tract of land called Sarah's Allotment, late the property of Richard Marriott, deceased, containing 958 3/4 acres, more or less.

This tract of land is situate near Gambrell's tavern, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain. The improvements consist of a dwelling-house and every necessary out house. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase, will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to purchase. Should any person be inclined to purchase previous to the day appointed for public sale, they can know the terms by applying to R. Welch, of Bea. who is duly authorized by me to contract and dispose of the same.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser.

By order, R. H. Marriott, Trustee.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

The lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods and groceries, also, a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a pulled garden and yard; and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to.

By order, Wm. Broaden.

A STRAY.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, a trespassing stray gray Mare, about 13 hands high, 10 years old, or upwards, shod before, paces, and has no perceivable brand; her mane appears to have been cropped some time past. The owner of the above described mare is requested to apply, prove property, pay charges and take her away. James Crawford, of Balt. Nov. 6, 1814.

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals, return made, returnable to the term shore, returnable to the term shore, and to be directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 31st of December at 11 o'clock, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City of Annapolis, for cash, the following property, to wit:

One parcel of land called Clark's Inheritance, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Also three men called Joe, Charles, and William. The above is taken as the property of James Sandera, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John F. Cox, and James Hunter.

James Hunter, Coroner A. A. County.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of James, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county by John Golder, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went of with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington.—I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to goal, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Caraud.

WM. BROGREN, June 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the case of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of solvent insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of 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, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland-Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three consecutive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed.

JEREMIAH T. CHAMBERS, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

10 Test.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, Louis Washburn, Clk.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S, Sole, and at this Office.

Price 1-2 Cents.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, &c. Can be had at this Office.

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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Friday, Dec. 16.

PETITIONS

From John West, of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency for Nehemiah Crawford and A. Robey, old soldiers. From Elizabeth Sherloch and Robert Yr. of city of Baltimore, to obtain real property. From Thomas Humphreys, of St. Paul, for compensation for military services. From the Baltimore-Havre-de-Grace turnpike for alterations in their charter. From the president and directors of the Bank of Baltimore, for alterations in their charter. From the inhabitants of Baltimore, for a road to be shut up. From the Baltimore-Havre-de-Grace turnpike for alterations in their charter. From the president and directors of the Bank of Baltimore, for alterations in their charter. From the inhabitants of Baltimore, for a road to be shut up.

REPORTS.

On the petition of Wm. Van-Horn, of P. for the sale of certain real estate. From John N. Watkins, of Baltimore, for compensation for his labor for the laws since 17th Philip German, Jr. of Baltimore, insolvent debtor. From the poor of Queen-Anne, of their powers with out-pensioners may be increased.

On the petition of Nicholas D. McGomas's executor, for compensation for his labor for the laws since 17th Philip German, Jr. of Baltimore, insolvent debtor. From the poor of Queen-Anne, of their powers with out-pensioners may be increased.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1814.

[No. 48.]

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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Dec. 16.

PETITIONS

From John West, of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency. From Nehemiah Crawford and John A. Robey, old soldiers. From Elizabeth Sherloch and Robert Gilmor, Jr. of city of Baltimore, to sell certain real property. From Lt. Col. Thomas Humphreys, of Somerset, for compensation for military services. From the Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace turnpike company, for alterations in their charter.— From the president and directors of the Bank of Baltimore, for alterations in their charter. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, that a road may be shut up. From Gabriel P. Van-Horn, of P. George's, for the sale of certain real property. From John N. Watkins, of Annapolis, for compensation for making an index to the laws since 1799. From Philip German, Jr. of Baltimore, an insolvent debtor. From the trustees of the poor of Queen-Anne's county, that their powers with respect to out-pensioners may be increased.

REPORTS.

On the petition of Wm. Roberts—favourable.
On the petition of sundry inhabitants of Harford, to open a road by Nicholas D. McComas's gate—unfavourable. Concurred with.
On the petition of Sarah Chambers—unfavourable. Concurred with.
The reports on the petitions of Jesse Powers & Solomon Barrott, were concurred with and the resolutions sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Long, Leave to bring in an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

The bill to change the place of holding the election in the third election district in Caroline county, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Lantz, Leave given to bring in a bill to alter & repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relates to the division in Allegany county into election districts.

On motion by Mr. Warner, Leave given to bring in a supplementary bill to open and extend Queen-street in the city of Baltimore.

On motion by Mr. Lantz, Leave given to bring in a bill to change the place of holding the election in the fourth election district in Allegany county.

Mr. Evans delivers a supplement to the act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna near Rock Run.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill authorising the executive of this state to provide for the meeting of the general assembly, and for the removal and transfer of the public records and offices in certain emergencies; and

On motion by Mr. Kell, the question was put, that the said bill be recommitted for amendment? Determined in the negative.

The bill having been amended, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Millard, Neale, Blackstone, Causin, B. Hands, Browne, Hood, Worthington, Hopkins, Gray, Reynolds, Turner, Stone-street, Ford, Jenkins, Randall, Warner, Harryman, Caldwell, Hambleton, Seth, A. Hands, Bayly, Long, Stewarts, Tootel, Lecompte, Griffith, Beard, Mitchell, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Somervell, Van-Horn, Wilson, Quinton, J. Thomas, Howard, Tancy, J. H. Thomas, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jac. Dallam, Beadford, Driver, Hughlett, M'Donald, Schnebly, Gabby, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Lantz, Hilleary, M'Mahon—60.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Harryman, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Stevens, Forwood of Jac. Dallam, Bradford, Driver, M'Donald, Schnebly, Gabby—15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.
Adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 19.
PETITIONS.
From the president and directors of

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Stansbury, Claude, Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Stevens, Barney, Kell—9.

So it was resolved in the affirmative and the bill sent to the senate. The bill to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county, passed, and sent to senate.

The report on the petition of John Norris, of Harford county, was read the second time, and concurred in. Mr. Long delivers an additional supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill relative to justices of the peace, and for other purposes, passed by the senate Dec. 15; which was read.

The bill to confirm certain acts of justices of the peace who hold or have held offices under the general government, was read the second time and passed.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

PETITIONS.

From M. untjoy Bayly, praying further compensation for his services as captain in the revolutionary war. From Nathaniel E. Magruder, of Montgomery, to be authorised to sell or divide certain lands. From Jacob Jefferies, of Queen Anne, an old soldier. From Isaac S. Swearingen, of Washington, to bring a certain negro into this state.

The reports on the petitions of N. B. Magruder Samuel Frazier, and Michael Kershner, were concurred with, and the resolutions sent to the senate.

Mr. Stonestreet delivers reports in favour of John A. Robey and Nehemiah Crawford.

The bill to confirm certain acts of justices of the peace who hold or have held offices under the general government, and the resolution relating to the claim of John Norris, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Lantz delivers a bill to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

Mr. Evans delivers a bill relating to British confiscated property within this state; and Mr. Kell a further supplement to the act passed at November session, 1795, chapter 27, to establish a bank, and incorporate the subscribers thereto.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of Sarah Ellis and her children, of the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass."— Ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the house adopt the following order,

Ordered, That the committee appointed on so much of the communication of the executive of this state as relates to the policy of the general government and the existing state of public affairs, be instructed to consider and report what measures it may be competent and proper for this house to take for maintaining the sovereign rights of this state, and protecting the liberties of its citizens against the operation of arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the general government.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Millard, Neale, Blackstone, Causin, B. Hands, Browne, Hood, Worthington, Hopkins, Gray, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Hambleton, Seth, Bayly, Long, Stewart, Tootel, Lecompte, Griffith, Beard, Mitchell, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Somervell, Van-Horn, Wilson, Quinton, J. Thomas, Howard, Tancy, J. H. Thomas, Hughlett, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Lantz, Hilleary, M'Mahon—44.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Harryman, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Stevens, Forwood of Jac. Dallam, Bradford, Driver, M'Donald, Schnebly, Gabby—15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.
Adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 19.
PETITIONS.
From the president and directors of

the Bank of Caroline, for an alteration of their charter. From sundry inhabitants of Allegany, for the repeal of an act to prevent trespasses. From James Upton, of Baltimore, for a support. From the stockholders of the Bank of Somerset, for a supplement to their charter. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, to open a road. From John Kipp, and others counter to that of Philip German, jr.

Mr. Riggs delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, for a law to authorise James Hawkins, sen. to practice medicine. Concurred with.

The bill for the benefit of the children of Henry Miles, deceased, of Somerset county, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton, the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
John Murray, Esquire, being elected one of the council to the governor of this state, we propose that a joint letter written by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates be immediately forwarded by express, to notify him of his election, and request his immediate attendance at the seat of government.

On motion by Mr. Hopkins, Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Mr. Williams from the committee of claims delivers the following report.

By the Committee of Claims.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of William Richardson, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and find by an account settled by the committee of claims to the first day of December, 1813, there was a balance remaining in the Treasury of \$446 32½, and that he hath received from the first day of December, 1813, to the first day of December, 1814, for escheats, caution, composition, and improvements on land, 1948 47½; for marriage, ordinary, pedler, and retailers licences, fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, and chancery taxes, \$6347 29; from William Chambers, late Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, \$200 00. That it appears to your committee that said Treasurer hath paid away from the first day of December, 1813, to the 10th day of December, 1814, inclusive, \$8480 13, in which sum is included his salary for one year. For all which payments have been produced to your committee the necessary vouchers and receipts; and that there remains in the Treasury the sum of

Balance of cash in the Treasury in 1813,	446 32½
Received for escheats, caution, &c. on land,	1948 47½
For marriage licences, &c.	6347 29
From Wm. Chambers, late Treasurer,	200 00
Total	8942 09
Paid away,	8480 13
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	\$ 461 96

All which is submitted to the honourable House,
By order,
WM. K. LAMBDIN, Clk.

The bill to authorise the sale of certain lands late the property of William Insley, late of Dorchester county, deceased, passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a further supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Christiana bridge.

And a communication from the executive relative to be index to the laws passed since 1799, directed by a resolution of the last session.

Mr. Lantz delivers a bill to change the place of holding the election in the fourth election district in Allegany county.

The bill to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Randall delivers a bill for the support of James Upton, of Baltimore county.

The bill for the relief of Henry Howard (of John) of Montgomery county, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Kilgour delivers a bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of William Holland, of Montgomery county.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill to provide for holding the court of appeals for the western shore alternately at the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and a bill to authorise the banks in this state to issue small notes for a limited time, and for other purposes, severally passed by the senate Dec. 19; and the bill to confirm certain acts of justices of the peace, who hold or have held offices under the general government, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment;" which amendment was read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the relief of Cain Sewell, of Montgomery county, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Schnebly delivers a bill authorising Isaac S. Swearingen, of Washington county, to remove a certain negro boy from the state of Virginia into this state; and Mr. Hopkins a further supplement to the act for regulating and staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

PETITIONS.

From Robert Gorsuch, of Baltimore, praying further time to complete his collections. From Jeffery Farrall, of Baltimore, to confirm his title to real property. From sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's, for a public road from Sudler's cross roads to Smyrna. From the trustees of St. Peter's Free School, that the state will relinquish them the sum of \$3000 loaned by the state. From Samuel Carey, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From the Warren Manufacturing Company of Baltimore county, for a public road from their factory to Baltimore.— From B. Trew, Juliana Wilkins and G. W. Thomas, of Kent, that said Thomas may collect balances due the late Edward Wilkins. From the president and directors of the Hager's Town Bank to issue small notes.

On motion by Mr. Stonestreet, a message was sent to the senate to adjourn on Thursday next until Monday the 26th inst.

The reports on the petitions of Nehemiah Crawford, and John Robey, were concurred with, and the resolutions sent to the senate.

Mr. Mitchell delivers a bill to lay out and make public a road therein mentioned in Cecil county.

A message to the senate was agreed to, proposing to proceed on the 2d January, to the election of directors in the several Banks of this state.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The message relative to the election of Directors, was sent to the senate.

PETITIONS.

From Ann Whetcroft, Annapolis, praying that fines imposed upon Fletcher, and others, for an assault, may be paid to her. From Robert Armstrong, of Allegany, that the state will relinquish its right to a lot in Cumberland. From James Morrison, of Allegany, to be authorised to bring negroes into this state.— From Fridge and Morris, counter to that of Samuel Carey. From sundry inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester, for a branch of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester.

Mr. B. Hands delivers a bill authorising George W. Thomas to collect balances due Edward Wilkins, late sheriff and collector of Kent county. Mr. Kell a supplement to the act for the benefit of Robert Gorsuch, late collector of Baltimore county; and a bill to confirm the title of Jeffery Farrell, of the city of Baltimore, in and to a certain lot of ground in the city of Baltimore.—

Mr. Potter a bill for the benefit of Anne Morton, a minor of Caroline. Mr. Bayly a bill supplementary to an act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the title of the Bank of Somerset. Mr. Wilson a supplement to an act to incorporate a bank to be called by the name of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester. Mr. Barney a bill to lay out and make a public road in Baltimore county. Mr. Stevens a bill to lay out and make public a road in Queen Anne's county.— Mr. Barney a supplement to an act to open and extend Queen-street, in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Kell a bill to confirm and make valid the last will and testament of William McCreery, late of Baltimore county, deceased.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the question was put, That the house agree to the following message: Gentlemen of the senate,

We propose, with your concurrence, at one o'clock to-day to go into a joint ballot for the election of a Senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, and the provisions of an act of assembly passed at November session, 1809, entitled, An act to fix the mode of electing senators to represent this state in the senate of the United States. John Hanson Thomas, Esq. is put in nomination by this house; and we have appointed Messrs. Kilgour and Wilson, to join such gentlemen as may be named by your house, to count the ballots and report thereon.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Millard, Neale, Blackstone, Causin, B. Hands, Browne, Hood, Worthington, Gray, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Jenkins, Caldwell, Hambleton, A. Hands, Long, Lecompte, Griffith, Beard, Mitchell, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Waring, Van-Horn, J. Thomas, Howard, Tancy, Driver, Hughlett, M'Donald, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Lantz, Hilleary, M'Mahon, Tomlinson—42.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Harryman, Duvall, Wright, Stevens, Forwood of Jac. Dallam, Bradford, Barney, Kell, Schnebly, Gabby—15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative and the message sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following messages:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate do not accede to the proposition of your house to adjourn the general assembly from Friday the 23d until Monday the 26th instant.

Delegates,

We have received your message proposing to go this day into the election of an United States Senator and after deliberating thereon, we have concluded that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to make the election at this time; there is now no vacancy in the representation of this state in the senate of the United States, and should there be another session of congress before the next meeting of the general assembly, (the term of a senator having then expired) the constitution of the United States provides that the executive of the state may supply such vacancy by a temporary appointment.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Van-Horn, Leave given to bring in a bill vesting in the orphans court in the several counties in this state certain powers relative to real property. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The bill to reduce the per diem allowance of the members of the general assembly, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Crabb, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until the first day of May next.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. Speaker—Messrs. Millard, Blackstone, Causin, Browne, Worthington, Hopkins, Gray, Reynolds, Turner, Jenkins, Warner, Stansbury—

ry, Caldwell, A. Hands, Bayly Long, Footell, Lecompte, Griffith, Beard, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Waring, Van-Horn, Claude, Duvall, Stevens, Howard, Taney, Forwood, of Jac. McDonald, Barney, Kell, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Lantz, Hilleary, Ford, Stonestreet—43.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Neale, B. Hands, Hood, Dorsey, Randall, Harryman, Ham-bicton, Mitchell, Wright, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, J. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, Dallam, Bradford, Driver, Hughlett, Potter, Schnebly, Gabby, M'Mahon—22.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.
On motion by Mr. A. Hands, Ordered, That when this house adjourns on Friday next, it stand adjourned until Monday.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, Leave given to bring in a bill to authorise the clerk of Allegany county to record the deed therein mentioned. Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, Ordered, That when this house rise to day it shall stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 27th instant.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the committee on the petition of David Lynn, of Allegany county, was enlarged.

Mr. Bradford delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, counter to the petition for a road thro' the farm of the Rev. John Allen.

On motion by Mr. Blackstone, Ordered, That the bill for the extension of the equity jurisdiction of the county courts be made the order of the day for Thursday the 5th of January.

Mr. Harryman delivers a supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the District of Columbia to the city of Baltimore.

The bill authorising Edward Wood, former collector of Calvert county, to complete his collection, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Stevens delivers an additional supplement to the act for the relief of the poor of Queen Anne's county.

The further supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Elkton to Christiansa Bridge, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Kilgour, the further consideration thereof was postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Kell delivers a favourable report on the petition of the trustees of the Lancasterian School in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill to authorise and empower the justices of the levy court of Caroline county, to discontinue so much of the public road as is therein mentioned.

On motion by Mr. Riggs, the question was put, That the house adjourn? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1814.

We learn by a gentleman that an account was entered on the Baltimore Coffee-House Books yesterday morning, that the U. S. Frigate Constitution had captured a British Frigate. We could not ascertain from whence the information was derived, and give the account as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity.

The following instance of American gallantry we notice with great pleasure, because of the high character it reflects on its authors.

Thursday the 15th inst. the British privateer schooner Franklin, formerly a tender to the Constellation frigate, commanded by captain Tryon, went up the Potomac as far as Blackiston's Island. The following morning the captain and four men, in a barge, gave chase to a small schooner, and pursued her into Canoe-neck Creek, and fired several times at her, but without effect. When the barge got within a short distance from the shore, she was fired on by two militia men, who wounded the captain and one of the sailors, but neither mortally. Having surrendered themselves prisoners of war, they were ordered on to Washington, under the care of Mr. Kenelm Blakiston. It was stated by the lieutenant of the schooner, (who came on shore with a flag) that captain Tryon is of noble birth, and of high reputation in the British navy; for his valour and good conduct he has already been honoured with two medals. Captain Walker had, previously to the arrival of the lieutenant, col-

lected his company of militia, and judiciously and secretly posted them near the margin of the creek, to receive the enemy.

It would be a salutary provision, and save a world of discussion, if congress would pass a special act dooming the constitution of the U. S. to the flames. The democratic editors complain that too much time is wasted in discussion, or in other words, they censure congress for not perpetrating enormity and outrage with expedition enough. They wish these members to work with alacrity in their business of violating the constitution, and they pathetically complain, that much more mischief might have been done in half the time. The plan which we recommend of burning the constitution of the U. S. will be found exactly to correspond with these ideas, and it is surely better to do this than to be compelled to violate it in every vote.

For the Maryland Gazette.

O tempora, O mores.

The citizens of the U. States are, it seems, about to be hampered with one of the most iniquitous laws that ever was imposed on a free people. The law alluded to is no other than the odious conscription bill, which has already passed the senate, and is now trying to work its way thro' the house of representatives, beyond whose walls I hope its influence will never be felt. Should this measure be adopted it will have a tendency to effect the complete overthrow of that liberty, the preservation of which occasioned so great an effusion of blood during the revolutionary war.

The aspect of the bill is composed of an assemblage of deformed features. But the most hideous feature of all is the levying by compulsion an army to invade a foreign territory, when the levy should be made by voluntary enlistment.

Were government to make a general requisition of the militia for the protection of our frontiers against an invading foe, every American ought, without a murmur, to submit to the call—But when the constitution, "that ark of our safety," is to be violated to gratify the chimeras of a visionary administration, the voice of the nation should be raised against such a procedure.

I will ask what has become of that portion of the white male population of the country who were so clamorous for war? They surely at a juncture so critical, ought not to remain inactive, when they find their favourite still anxious to renew hostilities in Canada—Why do they not then with alacrity step forward, and make a tender of their services for the ensuing spring campaign to prosecute the war with redoubled energy in that quarter?

We had reason to suppose at the time war was declared, that these men, from the desire they expressed to conquer Canada, would have enlisted without demanding the bounty, so eager were they to breakfast on the spoils of that province. But now their exertions are required for the attainment of this desirable object, no offer, however seducing, can induce many of them to redeem the pledge of sacrificing their lives, fortunes and sacred honour, in support of this righteous war.

To what a situation are we then reduced by the hollow protestations of the dissembled friendship of mock patriots. The state of the case is briefly this, to subjugate Canada the constitution must be subverted.

NO CONSCRIPTION MAN.

DIED—On Thursday the 22d instant, at her husband's residence in South River Neck, Mrs. Anne Caroline Stockett, in the 18th year of her age, wife of Mr. Joseph N. Stockett.

Extract of a letter from Hartford, dated, Dec. 30.

"From the manner in which the Convention is holden, & the silence of its Members, it is utterly impossible to give you any information relative to the progress, or the result of their deliberations. The outdoor impressions are so loose and so various, that they are not worth repeating. Indeed, I should think that the conjectures of gentlemen in N. York would be as probably correct as the surmises of the people here. I do not expect, that any facts, which can be relied upon, will transpire, until the whole result of the Convention is ordered to be published."

Comp. Ado.

From Hartford, Dec. 17.

"I learn from some of the members that there is a prospect of a long session. I presume something will be done. The deliberations of this body will unquestionably be confidential."

Best. Gen.

AN ACT

Making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, each and every commissioned officer who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be, and he hereby is authorised, to enlist into the army of the U. States any free effective able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years; which enlistment shall be absolute and binding upon all persons under the age of twenty-one years, as well as upon persons of full age, such recruiting officer having complied with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruiting service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any recruiting officer to pay or deliver to a recruit under the age of twenty-one years, to be enlisted by virtue of this act, any bounty or clothing, or in any manner restrain him of his liberty, until after the expiration of four days, from the time of his enlistment; and it shall be lawful for the said recruit at any time during the said four days, to re-consider and withdraw his enlistment, and thereupon he shall forthwith be discharged and exonerated from the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the 5th section of the act passed the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States," as requires the consent, in writing, of the parent, guardian, or master, to authorise the enlistment of persons under the age of twenty-one years, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, Provided however, That in case of the enlistment of any person held to service as an apprentice, under the provisions of this act, whenever such person, at the time of his enlistment, shall be held by his indenture to serve for any term between two and three years, his master shall be entitled to receive one-half of the money bounty; if held, in like manner, to serve between one and two years, the master shall be entitled to receive one-third of the money bounty as aforesaid; and if held, in like manner, to serve one year or less, the master shall be entitled to receive one-fourth of the money bounty as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land, now allowed by law, there shall be allowed to each non-commissioned officer and soldier, hereafter enlisted, when discharged from service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion, or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be surveyed and laid off and granted under the same regulations and in every respect in the same manner now prescribed by law; and the widow and children, and if there be no widow nor child, the parents of every non-commissioned officer and soldier, enlisted according to law, who may be killed or die in the service of the U. States, shall be entitled to receive the three hundred and twenty acres of land as aforesaid; but the same shall not pass to collateral relations, any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person subject to militia duty, who shall, according to law, furnish a recruit for the army of the U. States, at his own expence, to serve during the war, shall thereafter be exempt from militia duty during the war; and every recruit thus furnished, shall be delivered to some recruiting officer of the United States, who shall immediately grant him receipt for such recruit, to the person furnishing him; and shall forthwith report the same to the department of war, and shall specify in the report the name of such person, and place of residence, as well as the name and description of the recruit, whereupon it shall be the duty of the secretary for the department of war to grant to the person furnishing such recruit a certificate of exemption from militia du-

ty during the war, upon calls made upon authority of the United States; which certificate shall be good and available to all intents and purposes for that object; and every recruit thus furnished shall be entitled to the bounty in land, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, as the other recruits in the army of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives,
JOHN GALLARD,
President, pro tempore, of the Senate,
December 10, 1815.—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24.

Copy of a letter from Major General Andrew Jackson, to the Governor of Tennessee.

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Tennesaw, Nov. 14, 1814.

SIR—On last evening I returned from Pensacola to this place—I reached that post on the evening of the 6th. On my approach sent Major Pierre with a flag to communicate the object of my visit to the governor of Pensacola. He approached Fort St. George, with his flag displayed, and was fired on by the cannon from the Fort—he returned and made report thereof to me. I immediately went with the adjutant general and the major with a small escort, and viewed the fort and found it defended by both British and Spanish troops. I immediately determined to storm the town, retired and encamped my troops for the night, and made the necessary arrangements to carry my determination into effect the next day.

On the morning of the 7th I marched with the effective regulars of the 3d, 39th, and 44th infantry, part of General Coffee's brigade, the Mississippi dragoons and part of the West Tennessee regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hammonds, (Colonel Lowry having deserted and gone home) and part of the Choctaws led by Major Blue, of the 39th, and Major Kennedy of Mississippi territory. Being encamped on the west of the town I calculated they would expect the assault from that quarter, and be prepared to make me from the Fort and the British armed vessels, seven in number, that lay in the bay. To cherish this idea I sent out part of the mounted men to show themselves on the west whilst I passed in rear of the Fort undiscovered to the east of the town.—When I appeared within a mile, I was in full view. My pride was never more heightened than viewing the uniform firmness of my troops, and with what undaunted courage they advanced, with a strong Fort ready to assail them on the right, 7 British armed vessels on the left, strong blockhouses and batteries of cannon in their front, but they still advanced with unshaken firmness, entered the town, when a battery of two cannon was opened upon the centre column composed of the regulars, with ball and grape, and a shower of musketry from the houses and gardens. The battery was immediately stormed by Captain Levall and company, and carried, and the musketry was soon silenced by the steady and well directed fire of the regulars.

The Governor met Colonels Williamson and Smith, who led the dismounted volunteers, with a flag, begged for mercy, and surrendered the town and fort unconditionally; mercy was granted and protection given to the citizens and their property—and still Spanish treachery kept us out of possession of the Fort until nearly 12 o'clock at night.

Never was more cool and determined bravery displayed by any troops; and the Choctaws advanced to the charge with equal bravery. On the morning of the eighth I prepared to march and storm the Barancas, but before I could move, a tremendous explosion told me that the Barancas, with all its appendages was blown up. I dispatched a detachment of two hundred men to explore it, who returned in the night with the information that it was blown up, all the combustible parts burnt, the cannon spiked and dismounted, except two—this being the case I determined to withdraw my troops, but before I did I had the pleasure to see the British depart.—Colonel Nicolls abandoned the Fort on the night of the 6th, and betook himself to his shipping, with his friend Captain Woodbine, and their red friends.

The steady firmness of my troops has drawn a just respect from our enemies. It has convinced the red sticks that they have no strong hold or protection, only in the friendship of the United States—the good order and conduct of my troops whilst in Pensacola, has convinced the

Spaniards of our friendship, and on prowess, and has drawn from the citizens an expression, that our Choctaws are more civilized than the British.

In great haste,

I am respectfully,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

Latest from Sackett's Harbor.

A letter, dated at Sackett's Harbor, on the 13th instant, as mentioned in the Gazette of this morning states, that a British lieutenant, commander of the late brig Linnet, (which during the last summer was chased on shore near the head of Lake Ontario, and blown up by her crew) had arrived at the Harbor, as a deserter from Canada. On his arrival at the Harbor, he communicated the information, that the British were building a new frigate at Kingston, and had nearly fitted her for launching; that they had laid the keel of another ship, and collected a large quantity of timber; and that they were building two frigates on Lake Erie, and two 20 gun brigs on Lake Huron. The letter also states, that the lieutenant is to be sent on to Washington; and that he intends to offer his services to government.

LEGISLATURE

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A message was received from the governor inclosing the following resignation of the Hon. David Stone, one of our (democratic) senators in Congress:

Hope, near Windsor, 21st Nov. 1814.

DEAR SIR,

I ask as a favour of your excellency to be the medium of communicating to the General Assembly of North-Carolina, now in session, this as my resignation of the trust conferred upon me, by the legislature of 1812, to represent the state in the senate of the U. S.

Circumstances have occurred since my appointment, that in my judgment, render it a duty I owe to the state (whose agent to the best of my ability I have faithfully been) as well as a duty to myself, to say on this occasion, that to all those members of the legislature who tho't proper, at the time of my appointment, to consult me in relation to my disposition to serve the state, if selected for the purpose, I uniformly answered, that should I be honoured by their choice, which I by no means wished, I would serve for a session or two; but that the obligation of providing for my family, and my domestic concerns, would not permit me to promise for a longer term.

It is true I hoped to be able to attend till I could hail the return of peace to my country. But a short attendance at the summer session of 1813, convinced me this was a vain hope. It was not possible for me to think, that to wage the war in which we were engaged by embargo, by militia tours of duty for distant expeditions, by short enlistments of regular troops, by a profuse and I verily believed, unnecessary expenditure of the public money—and by sending our most distinguished citizens to traverse Europe as solicitors for peace, could lead to a speedy or honourable termination of the war. Indeed, so very strange did these things appear to me, as war measures, that to my judgment it seemed, if the enemy had directed our course, he could not well have selected one that would with more certainty, and scarcely with more expedition, conduct us to division among ourselves—to bankruptcy and as I feared to ruin.

Not being able therefore, to approve nor to withstand the torrent by which we were urged forward, I determined neither to incur responsibility for measures adopted against my judgment, nor longer to engage myself in the disagreeable task of opposing those legislative provisions by a majority thought necessary for carrying on an arduous war, but to retire to private life, and wait with resignation for a more auspicious season, when the delirium of the moment should have passed away. On my arrival at Raleigh, during the last session of the legislature, with intentions to resign, I found a degree of excitement prevailing in that body which forbade me voluntarily to place in their hands so important a trust as that of appointing a senator. How this excitement had been produced I neither knew nor inquired; nor did I care further than this, that it was much mortification to me that the legislative council of the state should be so greatly agitated by so senseless a clamour.

Much against my will I attended the last session of the congress.

When the embargo was agitated by the president, and again by a large majority of representatives of the house of representatives, voted because my opinion of it was in the least altered, and the suffering it must occasion in a short time, I hold the sober sense of the and we should finally get rid of destroying engines.

The senate of the U. S. the court established by the act for trying all cases of impeachment for bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors, that they should be against the president, president, or any of the civil government, cannot as to me, with propriety inquire into the conduct of officers. The court which must certainly be excused management of the prosecution the collection of evidence if. If therefore, the senate any time convinced that money is wasted by the publication, I apprehend be point out a method more to the principles of our constitution, by which that body a correction of such impudential of the public money, refusing to vote supplies constitutional organ for the shall make inquiry whereof, and take measures to redress. This refusal to the supplies of the senate upon the house of representatives to whom the constitution the important trust of in to and correcting abuses, of performing their respect.

It was upon this ground I voted against the tax summer session of 1813. I satisfied by information from the highest authorities that most unnecessary and profuse of public money existed in the disbursements of the war department, and was either sanctioned by those who were to correct it. I voted for the loan bill to sustain the exigencies of the war, but against the tax bill, but was contemplated should into operation for six months, the hope, if successful, that the abuse meant to be inquired into.

The determination of was against me, the tax But in little more months after we became that is, the War Decree for a considerable out a dollar subject to and at a time too when functionaries declare of the country to be an report of the late Sec. Treasury to the present Congress—the letter Secretary to the Committee of Ways and 17th October, speeches of the latter.

This result does not of that my conviction of public money was ill that the necessity did inquire into and correct. An individual who has upon a mortgage of his lays out the money improvements, will the his ability to obtain same security. But land he consumes the obtained in treats, and presents to those port himself and friends, he will obtain even with increased difficulty course is entirely at.

The political atmosphere is so loaded and threatening in it should certainly be assigned me, if I remained, I could whatever sacrifice I But my opinions are radically from those who conduct the affairs and who appear to be the nation, and as I possess a very fallible which, such as it is in the performance duty, entirely independent of the public conclusion it is best draw from the scene. I have the highest consideration for your humble servant.

DA
His Excel. Gov. F

When the embargo was again recommended by the president and adopted again by a large majority of the house of representatives, I as a member of the senate, voted for it, because my opinion of the subject was in the least altered, but because the suffering it must occasion would in a short time, I hoped, recall the sober sense of the nation, and we should finally get rid of that destroying engine.

The senate of the U. S. being the court established by the constitution for trying all cases of impeachment for bribery and corruption, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, that may be exhibited against the president, the vice-president, or any of the civil officers of government, cannot as it seems to me, with propriety institute inquiries into the conduct of those officers. The court which is to try must certainly be excused from the management of the prosecution and the collection of evidence to support it. If therefore, the senate are at any time convinced that the public money is wasted by the public agents, it would, I apprehend be difficult to point out a method more conformable to the principles of our constitution, by which that body can effect a correction of such improper disposal of the public money, than by refusing to vote supplies until the constitutional organ for the purpose shall make inquiry where the fault rests, and take measures for its correction. This refusal to sanction the supplies of the senate, imposes upon the house of representatives, to whom the constitution commits the important trust of inquiring into and correcting abuses, the necessity of performing their duty in that respect.

It was upon this ground alone that I voted against the tax bills in the summer session of 1813. I was fully satisfied by information received from the highest authority, that a most unnecessary and prodigal waste of public money existed in the expenditures of the war department—and was either sanctioned or not corrected by those whose duty it was to correct it. I voted, therefore for the loan bill to supply the present exigencies of the government, but against the tax bills which it was contemplated should not come into operation for six months, with the hope, if successful in my opposition, that the abuse would in the meantime be inquired into and corrected.

The determination of the Senate was against me, the tax bills passed. But in little more than twelve months after we became bankrupt—that is, the War Department has been for a considerable time without a dollar subject to its disposal—and at a time too when the public functionaries declare the resources of the country to be ample. [See the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury to the present session of Congress—the letter of the present Secretary to the Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, dated 17th October, 1814, and the speeches of the latter gentleman.] This result does not certainly prove that my conviction of the waste of public money was ill founded, nor that the necessity did not exist to inquire into and correct the abuse. An individual who borrows money upon a mortgage of his estate, if he lays out the money judiciously in improvements, will thereby increase his ability to obtain supplies on the same security. But if on the other hand he consumes the money thus obtained in treats, entertainments and presents to those who will support himself and friends at an election, he will obtain every fresh supply with increased difficulty, until his course is entirely stopped.

The political atmosphere of our country is so loaded with clouds, and threatening in its aspect, that I should certainly remain at the post assigned me, if I conceived that by remaining, I could be of any service, whatever sacrifice it might cost me. But my opinions and views differ so radically from those of the persons who conduct the affairs of the nation, and who appear to be strongly supported by the public sentiment of the nation, and as I am conscious I possess a very fallible judgment, and which, such as it is, must be a guide in the performance of my public duty, entirely independent of and uncontrolled by party, I therefore conclude it is best for me to withdraw from the scene.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration and esteem, your humble servant,

DAVID STONE,
His Excel. Gov. Hawkins.

The resignation was accepted— and Tuesday, the 13th inst. was assigned on which to choose a person to supply his place in the senate of the U. S.

IMPORTANT.

From the National Intelligencer Extra—of Monday noon.
Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. McIntosh, to Gen. Early, dated Camp Hope, Dec. 12.
Maj. Dale arrived at Col. Hawkins's quarters last evening, with the following intelligence:
FIFTY or SIXTY British vessels arrived at the Balize, mouth of the Mississippi. General Jackson had marched for New-Orleans. The infantry from all quarters were marching in the same direction. Major Blue, of the 89th, with from 15 to 1,600 men, Chockraws, Chickasaws, and Creeks were to march on the 1st inst. in pursuit of the Red Sticks and their allies, who had committed several murders latterly.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 19.

Departed this life on the 9th inst. at Newark, in Delaware, *William Henry Coden*, the youngest son of Jeremiah Coden, Esq. of Elkton, in the 19th year of his age. It is with the most unfeigned regret that we announce the death of this unfortunate young man—hurried away from time to eternity by warring passions and a too delicate sense of mistaken honour.

This fatal catastrophe was occasioned by a difference between him and his preceptor, on which he withdrew from the school, contrary to the wishes of his father. Upon a representation of the circumstances by the principal of the academy, William received a letter from his father directing him to return to the school and apologize for leaving it. Here commenced his struggle, between what he supposed to be his honour on one side, and his duty to paternal authority upon the other. His noble soul could make no apology when he thought it not due, nor could he directly disobey a parent whom he had ever loved and respected.

He took his pen and wrote "Death is preferable to dishonour!" Immediately he discharged a loaded rifle through his body, and expired in five minutes. There was something peculiarly striking in the character of the deceased.—He possessed a noble ambition to excel in every thing which he undertook. He was young, gay and ambitious, and starting in life with the fairest prospects, he journeyed on full of hope. His mind was formed in the mould of genius, and bent to an honorable mode of conduct, untarnished by a single act of dishonour. He esteemed his life of nothing when opposed so that principle; and was ever ready to surrender it when the interest of his country or of his friends demanded the sacrifice.

He had but a short time returned from the camp at Baltimore, whither he had gone as a volunteer.
Thus in one rash moment are the hopes of his parents and his country blasted forever. Let us profit by the awful example, and guard against the excesses of the passions.

Mr. Randolph's Letter.

LETTER
TO A GENTLEMAN IN BOSTON,
Late a member of the Senate of the United States from the State of Massachusetts.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15th, 1814.

DEAR SIR,
You will doubtless be surprised, but I trust not offended at the receipt of this letter. Of the motives which dictate it, I shall forbear to speak; let them be gathered from its context—but should you ascribe my selection of you as the object of its address to any other cause than respect for your character and confidence in your love of country, you will have done much injustice to me, but more to yourself.

At Washington I learned the result of the despatches brought by the John Adams (a name of evil omen) and there rumors were afloat which have since gathered strength, of a disposition in Massachusetts, & indeed throughout New-England, to follow the example of Nantucket, and declare for a neutrality in the present contest with Great Britain. I will not believe it. What Boston the cradle of American independence, to whose aid Virginia stepped forth unsolicited, when the whole vengeance of the British ministry was wreaked on that devoted town. Boston? now to desert us in our utmost need, to give up her old ally to

ravage, at the price of her own impunity from the common enemy? I cannot, will not believe it. The men if any such there be among you, who venture to insinuate such an intent by the darkest insinuation, do they claim to be disciples of Washington? They are of the school of Arnold—I am not insensible to the vexations and oppressions, with which you have been harassed, with little intermission, since the memorable embargo of 1807. These I am disposed, as you well know, neither to excuse, nor to extenuate. Perhaps I may be reminded of an authority to which I always delight to refer, "*Segnius irritant animos, &c.*" but let me tell such gentlemen, that our suffering under political quacks of our own calling in, are not matter of hearsay. It is true they are considered by the unhappy, misguided patient as evidence of the potency, and consequently (according to his system of logic) of the efficacy of the medicine; as well as the inveteracy of the disease.—It is not less true that this last has become, from prosperous treatment, in the highest degree alarming. The patient himself begins to suspect something of the sort, and the doctors trembling, each for his own character, are quarrelling and calling hard names among themselves. But they have reduced us to such a condition, that nothing short of the knife will now do. "We must fight, Mr. Speaker!" said Patrick Henry in 1775, when his sagacious mind saw there was nothing else left for us but manly resistance, or slavish submission; & his tongue dared to utter what his heart suggested. How much greater the necessity now, when our country is regarded not as a property to be recovered, and therefore spared, so far as is compatible with the end in view; but as an object of vengeance of desolation.

You know my sentiments of the men at the head of our affairs, and of the general course of administration during the last eight years.—You know also that the relation, in which I stand towards them is one of my own deliberate choice: sanctioned not more by my judgment than by my feelings. You, who have seen men (in the ranks when I commanded in chief in the House of Representatives, and others, at that time too green to be on the political muster roll—whose names had never been pronounced out of their own parish) raised to the highest offices; you who are thoroughly acquainted with the whole progress of my separation from the party, with which I was once connected in conduct, do not require to be told, that "there was a time in which I stood in such favour in the closet, that there must have been something extravagantly unreasonable in my wishes, if they might not all have been gratified." But I must acknowledge that you have seen instances of apostasy among your quondam political associates, as well as my own, that might almost justify a suspicion, that I too, tired of holding out, may wish to make my peace with the administration by adding one more item "to the long catalogue of venality from Esau to the present day." Should such a shade of suspicion pass across your mind, I can readily excuse it in consideration of the common frailty of our nature, from which I claim no peculiar exemption, and the transcendent wickedness of the times we live in: but you will have given me credit for a talent which I do not possess. I am master of no such ambi-dexterity; and were I to attempt this game, which it is only for adepts (not novices) to play! I am thoroughly conscious, that like other bungling rogues, I should at once expose my knavery and miss my object—not that our political church refuses to open her arms to the vilest of heretics and sinners who can seal their abjuration of their old faith by the persecution of the brethren with whom they held and professed it; but I know that my nerves are of too weak a fibre to bear the question ordinary and extraordinary from our political inquisitors. I can sustain with composure and even with indifference the rancorous hatred of the numerous enemies, whom it has been my lot to make in the course of my unprosperous life; but I have not yet steeled myself to endure the contemptuous pity of those noble and high minded men, whom I glory to call my friends, and I am on too bad terms with the world, to encounter my own self-disrespect.

You may however very naturally ask, why I have chosen you for the object of this address? Why I have not rather selected some one of those political friends, whom I have yet

found "faithful among the faithless" as the vehicle of my opinions. It is because the avenue of public ear is shut against me in Virginia, and I have been flattered to believe that the sound of my voice may reach New-England—Nay that it would be heard there, not without attention and respect. With the press is under a virtual *imprimatur*, and it would be more easy at this time to force into circulation the Treasury Notes, than opinions militating against the administration, through the press in Virginia. We are indeed beginning to open our eyes in spite of the opiate with which we are drugged by the newspapers, and the busy hum of the insects that bask in the sunshine of court patronage, when certain events occurred, the most favorable that could have happened for rulers; whose "luck" verifying the proverb, is in the inverse ratio of their wisdom: or, perhaps I ought to say, who at least have the cunning to take advantage of glaring acts of indiscretion, in their adversaries at home and abroad, as these may affect the public mind: and such have never failed to come to their relief, when otherwise their case would have been hopeless. I give you the most serious assurance, that nothing less than the shameful conduct of the enemy and the complexion of certain occurrences to the eastward could have sustained Mr. Madison after the disgraceful affair at Washington. The public indignation would have overwhelmed in one common ruin, himself and his hireling newspapers.—The artillery of the press, so long the instrument of our subjugation, would as at Paris, have been turned against the destroyer of his country: when we are told that old England says he "shall," and New England that he "must," retire from office, as the price of peace with the one, and of union with the other. We have too much English blood in our veins to submit to this dictation, or to any thing in the form of a threat. Neither of these people know any thing of us. The ignorance of her foreign agents not only of the country to which they are sent, but even of their own, has exposed England to general derision. She will learn, when it is too late that we are a high minded people attached to our liberty and to our country, because it is free, in a degree inferior to no people under the sun. She will discover that "our trade would have been worth more than our spoil," and that she has made deadly enemies of a whole people, who in spite of her sophists, or of the force of her arms, are destined to become, within the present century, a mighty nation. It belongs to New-England to say, whether she will constitute a portion, an important & highly respectable portion of this nation, or whether she will dwindle into that state of insignificant, nominal dependence, which is the precarious curse of the minor kingdoms of Europe. A separation made in the fulness of time, the effect of amicable arrangements, may prove mutually beneficial to both parties: such would have been the effect of American independence, if the British ministry could have listened to any suggestion but that of their own impotent rage: but a settled hostility embittered by the keenest recollections, must be the result of a disunion between you and us, under the present circumstances. I have sometimes wished that Mr. Madison (who endeavored to thwart the wise and beneficial policy of General Washington "to regard the English like other nations, as enemies in war, in peace friends") had succeeded in embroiling us with the court of St. James, twenty years sooner. We should in that case, have had the father of his country to conduct the war and to make the peace; and that peace would have endured beyond the lifetime of the authors of their country's calamity and disgrace.—But I must leave past recollections. The present and the immediate future claim our attention.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To be Rented,

THE CITY TAVERN IN ANNAPOLIS.
NOW in the occupation of Mr. Isaac Parker. Possession will be given on or after the 12th day of March next. Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Ridout,
John Shaw,
Francis T. Clements.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office for settlement.

December 22. 2 6w.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the state of Maryland's high court of chancery, on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, and on the premises, the subscriber will expose to sale to the highest bidder,

All the Real Estate

of Nathan Hughes, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a tract or part of a tract or parcel of land lying in the said county, called and known by the name of "Cains," & containing 1184 acres. The improvements on this land are a good comfortable dwelling house, and several out houses; and the land itself well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain. It is well watered and timbered and lies within three miles of Pig Point.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorized to convey the land to the purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or those claiming by, from, or under them.

Leonard Gary, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Nathan Hughes, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the chancery court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the court,
L. Gary, Trustee.
Dec 29, 1814. 3w.

Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans court of Worcester county, in Maryland. This is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Worcester county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zedekiah Bradford, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of June next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, A. D. 1814.

Thomas N. Williams, Admr.
December 22. law3w

To be Sold,

AT public sale, on Saturday the 31st of December next, at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, for cash,
Five Negro Men and one Woman
The men are valuable plantation hands, and two of them good ostlers and waiters; the woman brought up to household work, and nursing children. The above slaves are sold to satisfy two mortgages from William Whetcroft to Thomas Munroe, and to Burton Whetcroft, assignee of Lewis Duvall.

John Randall, Trustee.
December 22. 2w.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of four writs of venditioi expons issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 13th day of January next at 12 o'clock, P. M. at my office (for cash), the following property to wit: all the right title and interest of Ambrose Upcraft to part of a tract of land called "Tabbot's" Resolution Manor, containing six hundred and sixty seven acres more or less.

The above is taken as the property of Ambrose Upcraft and will be sold to satisfy debts due Bernard Gilpin.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. Cy.
Annapolis, Dec. 20, 1814.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, (returnable to September term) and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 13th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. at my office (for cash) the following property to wit: a tract of land called "Part of Bodkin Plains," containing two hundred acres more or less.

The above is taken as the property of Robert Wallace, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Baice.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. Cy.
Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1814.

NOTICE.

There came to my possession a GRAY MARE rising ten years old, fourteen hands high, it is supposed she was taken by one of the flotilla after the battle of Bladensburg. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sohn. Frazier.
Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1814.

Prince-George's County, to wit: I hereby certify, that Mary Digges, of Melwood Park, brought before me the subscriber, as estrays trespassing on her enclosure, a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, without any mark and rather thin flesh, without shoes. One white COW about 7 years old, with red ears, and a slit in each ear; the other cow of a dark red and small, has a slit in the left ear, with a cross and under bit in the right.

Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of November, 1814.

R. W. West.
The owner or owners of the above described mare and cows must come, prove property and take them away.

Mary Digges.

'Twas when the solemn hour of night
Wrapt earth in calm repose;
When darkness clos'd each beam of light,
A scene of wonder rose!
The shining east, spread with light,
Proclaim'd a beautiful morn;
White streaks of glittering gold unite,
The prospect to adorn.
The wondering Shepherds gaz'd with fear;
Amazement fill'd each breast!
Some strange event impend'd near,
Their boding looks confess'd.
"O shield us, Heaven!" they mutual cry,
"From every danger near;"
When lo! descending from on high,
The Angelic Throng appear!
"Rise, Shepherds, rise; let sorrow cease,
And every fear resign;
We come, the Messengers of Peace,
From Mercy's sacred Shrine!
"We come, the welcome news to bring:
Let all impart, who hear:
This day, is born a SAVIOUR, KING!
For all, both far and near.
"Earth is no more a scene of woe,
Nor man in misery lost;
For Christ hath paid the debt we owe,
The ransom, and the cost!
"Go to the spot, and there behold,
In Bethlehem's valley near,
The lovely Babe, which was foretold,
And promis'd should appear!"
There in a manger, all forlorn,
(No costly rites were paid—)
The SAVIOUR of Mankind was born,
In meanest garb array'd!
Then, hail his Birth, this Joyful Day!
And celebrate the plan,
Of Heaven's benevolent display
OF FREE, VAST LOVE TO MAN!

CHARACTER OF BONAPARTE (From a London Paper.)

[We do not give this extract either as a model of correct composition, or as subscribing to the truth of all the opinions advanced in it. It is a fine spirited sketch, in the true taste of Irish eloquence, (we mean that of Grattan and Curran,) constantly straining at effect, frequently rising to great elevation and splendour, but sometimes alike sacrificing good taste and good sense to a trifling prettiness or empty rant. It is to be lamented that the author's flattering auguries of future good to mankind have not all been fulfilled. Spain has not yet risen to the blessings of a free constitution; nor religion rejoiced over the last ruins of the inquisition; yet we must not despair; the progress of human happiness and virtue may be delayed for a time, but their march, though sometimes slow, is sure.]

Fond impious man! think'st thou you sanguine cloud,
Rain'd by thy power, can quench the orb of day?
To-morrow he repairs his golden flood,
And glads the nations with redoubled ray.]
He is fallen! We may now pause before that splendid prodigy which towered among us like some ancient ruin whose frown terrified the glance its magnificence attracted. Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he sat upon the throne, a sceptred hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his awful originality. A mind bold, independent, and decisive; a will despotic in its dictates; an energy that distanced expedition; and a conscience pliable to every touch of interest, marked the outline of this extraordinary character; the most extraordinary, perhaps, that in the annals of this world, ever rose, or reigned, or fell. Flung into life, in the midst of a revolution that quickened every energy of a people that acknowledged no superior, he commenced his course, a stranger by birth, and a scholar by charity! With no friend but his sword, and no fortune but his talents, he rushed into the lists where rank, and wealth, and genius, had arrayed themselves, and competition fled from him as from the chance of destiny. He knew no motive but interest; he acknowledged no criterion but success; he worshipped no God, but ambition, and with a stern devotion knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Subsidiary to this, there was no creed that he did not profess; there was no opinion he did not promulgate. In the hope of a dynasty, he upheld the crescent; for the sake of a divorce, he bowed before the cross; the orphan of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the republic; and with a parricidal ingratitude, on the ruins of the throne and the tribune, he reared the tower of his dominion! A professed catholic, he imprisoned the pope; a pretended patriot, he impoverished the country; and in the

name of Brutus, he grasped with out remorse, and wore without shame, the diadem of the Cæsars! Through this pantomime of his policy fortune played the clown to his caprices. At his touch crowns crumbled, beggars reigned, systems vanished, the wildest theories took the colour of his whim, and all that was venerable, and all that was novel, changed places with the rapidity of a drama. Even apparent defeat assumed the operations of victory; his flight from Egypt confirmed destiny; ruin itself only elevated him to empire.

But if his fortune was great, his genius was transcendent; decision flashed upon his councils, and it was the same to decide and to perform. To inferior intellects his combinations appeared perfectly impossible, his plans perfectly impracticable; but, in his hand, simplicity marked their development, and success vindicated their adoption. His person partook the character of his mind; if the one never yielded in the cabinet, the other never bent in the field. Nature had no obstacles that he did not surmount; space no opposition that he did not spurn; and whether amid Alpine rocks, Arabian sands, or polar snows, he seemed proof against peril, and seemed empowered with ubiquity! The whole continent of Europe trembled at beholding the audacity of his designs and the miracle of their execution. Scepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance; romance assumed the air of history; nor was there aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a subaltern of Corsica waving his imperial flag over her most ancient capitals. All the visions of antiquity became common places in her contemplation. Kings were his people; nations were his outposts; and he disposed of courts, and camps, and churches, and cabinets, as if they were the titular dignitaries of the chessboard.

Amid all these changes he stood immutable as adamant. It mattered little whether in the field or drawing room; with the mob or the levee; wearing the jacobin bonnet, or the iron crown; banishing a Braganza, or espousing a Lorraine; dictating peace on a raft to the Czar of Russia, or contemplating defeat at the gallows of Leipsic; he was still the same military despot.

Cradled in the camp, he was to the last hour the darling of the army. Of all his soldiers, not one forsook him till affection was useless, and their first stipulation was the safety of their favourite. They knew well that if he was lavish of them, he was prodigal of himself; and that if he exposed them to peril, he repaid them with plunder. For the soldier he subsidized every people; to the people he made even pride, pay tribute.

The victorious veteran glittered with his gains; and the capitol, gorgeous with the spoils of art, became the miniature metropolis of the world. In this wonderful combination, his affectation of literature must not be omitted. The jailer of the press, he affected the patronage of letters; the proscriber of books, he encouraged philosophy; the persecutor of authors, and the murderer of printers, he yet pretended to the protection of learning! the assassin of Paim, the silencer of De Stael, and the denouncer of Kotzebue, he was the friend of David, the benefactor of De Lille; and sent his academical prize to the philosopher of England.

Such a medley of contradictions, and, at the same time, such an individual consistency, were never united in the same character. A royalist, a republican, and an emperor; a mahometan, a catholic, and a patron of the synagogue; a subaltern and a sovereign; a traitor and a tyrant; a christian and an infidel; he was, through all his vicissitudes, the same stern, impatient, inflexible original; the same mysterious, incomprehensible self; the man without a model, and without a shadow.

His fall, like his life, baffled all speculation. In short, his whole history was like a dream to the world, and no man can tell how or why he was awakened from the reverie. Such is a faint and feeble picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, the first (and it is to be hoped the last) emperor of the French.

That he has done much evil there is little doubt; that he has been the

origin of much good there is just as little. Through his means, constitutional or not, Spain, Portugal, and France, have arisen to the blessings of a free constitution; superstition has found her grave in the ruins of the inquisition; and the feudal system, with its whole train of satellites, has fled forever. Kings may learn from him that their safest study, as well as their noblest, is the interest of the people. The people are taught by him, that there is no despotism so stupendous against which they have not a resource; and to those who would rise on the ruins of both, he is a living lesson, that if ambition can raise him from the lowest station, it can prostrate them from the highest.

From the Salem Gazette. DECEMBER 13. TO-MORROW

Will complete fifteen years; since the death of the illustrious WASHINGTON, the patron of federalism and the father of his country. His ungrateful countrymen have ignominiously refused to grant any memorial of his important services and distinguished virtues; it is the disgraceful boast of this nation that it holds in equal favour the demagogue and the patriot, it grants no rewards and inflicts no punishments, it erects neither monuments in memory of national benefactors nor scaffolds or gibbets for the execution of those profligate and unprincipled rulers who have seduced, betrayed, and ruined their degraded country.

The dominant party in this country, instead of erecting a mausoleum to the memory of WASHINGTON, has steadily and industriously endeavoured to blast his fame and asperse his character; the day of his departure from office, they hailed as "a season of jubilee" when a name should no longer legalize corruption; the Vandal faction now in power has endeavoured to deface and subvert all the monuments of his policy and measures; and his administration and his institutions no longer remain to improve and admonish our guilty rulers.

WASHINGTON and his federal co-patriots gave the nation the CONSTITUTION, which the ruling faction have violated and annulled—they gave us COMMERCE and PROSPERITY and HAPPINESS, of all which we have been plundered by Democracy—and if a foreigner who had read our history and the record of the exploits by which WASHINGTON has made this nation HAPPY, should at this moment visit our shores, he would witness that we are as MISERABLE and degraded as if WASHINGTON had never existed. The wildfire of Democracy has raged through all this once delightful region—it has consumed and blasted all our foliage and verdure, and has left nought but blackness, barrenness and deformity, where once was fertility and beauty and luxuriance.

WASHINGTON emphatically foretold that the democratic party would be "the CURSE of this country!" "Time is a friend to Truth"—we who live at this day know and feel the truth of his declaration. Wherever you walk abroad, you behold melancholy countenances and hear only murmurs and lamentation: for seven long years have you been cut off from COMMERCE, and imprisoned by your own rulers; you have been scourged by a ruinous and disgraceful WAR; and we now witness the consummation of the labors of Democracy; we now with our own eyes behold that "rage and phrenzy will pull down more in half an hour, than prudence, deliberation, and foresight, can build up in a hundred years."

This day witnesses that WASHINGTON has lived in vain; his memory is held in derision by his countrymen, his labors are frustrated—his maxims and principles are contemned!

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot, in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling-house, with two rooms above, and one below; a palled garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to
Wm. Brogden.
June 23, 1814. 21 3w.

ED CURRAN,

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White,) has the pleasure of informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a good assortment of Cloths and Cassimers, and a good supply of Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, and Gingham, together with a quantity of Spun Cotton Yarn; all of which he will sell on good terms. Annapolis, Dec. 15, 1814. 6w.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

TAILOER.
Nearly opposite the City Tavern. Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a fresh supply of elegant Cloths, Cassimeres, Corda, and a choice selection of Vestings, which he is ready to make up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms, that the times will admit of. He returns thanks to his old patrons for their custom, and solicits a continuation of the same.
Annapolis, Dec. 1, 1814. t.f.

NOTICE.

A list of tracts and lots of land in Calvert county, held by persons not residents of said county, with the names of the persons charged with the same. The taxes and list being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found on the same, or in the county liable for, or chargeable with the payment thereof.

Leonard Covington, Seamore's Neck and Addition to ditto.
Sarah Chilton's heirs, 1 Lot in Lower Marlborough.
John A. Frazier's heirs, part of Stirling's Chance, and part of Stirling's Nest.

William Harrison, part of Islington.
William Lambeth's heirs, part of Smith's Lot.
Eleanor Lyles, part of Brooke Partition.

Velinda Mitchell, part of Bradford Thomas Mules, part of St. James's.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to Benjamin Leach, collector of the first district of Calvert county, on or before Tuesday the 3d day of January next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of Tax for Calvert County,
John Turner, Clk.
December 8, 1814.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in February next.
Henry S. Harwood, Clk. c. t. a. & c.
December 8, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

September Term, 1814.
Ordered by the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, that the said court stand adjourned from the third Monday of September last, until the 1st Monday of February next, on which day all jurors and witnesses summoned to the said September term, and all other persons having business in the said court, are hereby notified to attend on the said first Monday of February.

Test
Dec. 8. Wm. S. Green, Clk. t.m.f.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK: he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A. A. County, South River Neck, near Annapolis.
N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H.
December 1.

A STRAY.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, a trespassing stray gray Mare, about 13 hands high, 10 years old, or upwards, shod before, paces, and has no perceptible brand; her name appears to have been cropped some time past. The owner of the above described mare is requested to apply, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
James Crawford, of Basil.
Nov. 3, 1814. 3w.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order,
William E. Landon, Clk.

COURT'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus issued out of the Court of Appeals, the term, and to me directed, will be posed to public sale, on Saturday the 31st of December at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in the City of Annapolis, for cash, the following property, to wit:

One parcel of Land called Clarke's Inheritance, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Also three negro men called Joe, Charles, and William. The above is taken as the property of James Sanders, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John F. Cox, and witness James Hunter,
Coroner A. A. county.
Dec. 5. 4X 6w.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom, which suit at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington—I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.
WM. BROGDEN.
June 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration J. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.
Richard H. Harwood,
Admr. D. B. N.
Feb. 24.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of solvent insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; and by causing a copy of his order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.
JEREMIAH T. CHASE.
Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order,
Louis Gaspaway, Clk.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEELE'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
Price 12 1-2 Cents.

Bank Bonds, Declarations of Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.