

Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors...

Notice is hereby given,

THAT elections will be held in the several election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the general assembly of Maryland, and for one representative to represent this state in the congress of the United States.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. C. sept 8th, 1814.

Anne Arundel County, Aug. 29, 1814.

I certify, that James Davis brought before me a bay HORSE about 14 hands high, and 7 years old, has a perceptible mark or brand, except that the near fore hoof is white, and the hair is also white half way up the foot lock, as a trespasser within his mother's enclosures.

Wm. Stewart.

The owner of the above horse is desired to prove his property, and take him away, agreeable to law.

Ann Davis.

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, August 26, 1814.

The board of directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, having ordered the removal of the Bank to Frederick-Town, all persons having any business to transact with the said bank, will hereafter apply at their banking-house in Frederick Town, until further ordered by the board.

By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

September 8. 1814.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, August 2, 1814.

On application, by petition, of Thomas Gibbs, jun. administrator of Thomas Gibbs, sen. late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gibbs, sen. late of Anne Arundel 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 tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 2d day of August, 1814.

Thomas Gibbs, jun. adm'r.

ADJOURNED.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county have adjourned the court until the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of appeals, &c.

By order, H. S. Hall, Clk.

August 4, 1814. C. T. A. A. C.

batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a black-smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications. JNO. JAB. BROOKS, St. Leonard's, 2 1/2 miles, May 18th, 1814.

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.

Price 12 1/2 Cents.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1814. No. 34.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Cochrane to Mr. Monroe.

Edw. M. Ship, the Tonant, in the Patuxent River, August 18, 1814.

Sir—Having been called upon by the governor general of the Canadas to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the U. States, for the wanton destruction committed by their army in Upper Canada, it has become imperiously my duty, conformably with the nature of the governor general's application, to issue to the naval force under my command, an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable.

I had hoped that this contest would have terminated, without my being obliged to resort to severities which are contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, and as it has been with extreme reluctance and concern that I have found myself compelled to adopt this system of devastation, I shall be equally gratified, if the conduct of the executive of the U. S. will authorise my laying such proceedings, by making reparation to the suffering inhabitants of Upper Canada; thereby manifesting that if the destructive measures pursued by their army were ever sanctioned, they will no longer be permitted by the government.

I have the honour to be, sir, With much consideration,

Your most obedient humble serv't.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE,

Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief of H. B. M's ships and vessels upon the North-American station.

The Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State, &c. Washington.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Sir Alexander Cochrane, Vice-Admiral, &c. &c.

Department of State, Sept. 6, 1814.

Sir—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th of August, stating, that having been called on by the governor general of the Canadas, to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the U. S. for the wanton destruction committed by their army in Upper Canada, it has become your duty, conformably with the nature of the governor general's application, to issue to the naval force under your command, an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable.

It is seen with the greatest surprise, that this system of devastation which has been practised by the British forces, so manifestly contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, is placed by you on the ground of retaliation. No sooner were the U. S. compelled to resort to war against G. Britain, than they resolved to wage it in a manner most consonant to the principles of humanity, and to those friendly relations which it was desirable to pre-

serve between the two nations, after the restoration of peace. They perceived, however, with the deepest regret, that a spirit alike just & humane, was neither cherished nor acted on by your government. Such an assertion would not be hazarded, if it was not supported by facts, the proof of which has perhaps already been carried the same conviction to other nations that it has to the people of these states. Without dwelling on the deplorable cruelties committed by the savages in the British ranks and in British pay, on American prisoners at the river Raisin, which, to this day, have never been disavowed or atoned, I refer, as more immediately connected with the subject of your letter, to the wanton desolation that was committed at Havre-de-Grace, & at George-town, early in the spring of 1813. These villages were burnt and ravaged by the naval forces of G. B., to the ruin of their unarm'd inhabitants, who saw with astonishment that they derived no protection to their property from the laws of war. During the same season, scenes of invasion and pillage, carried on under the same authority, were witnessed all along the waters of the Chesapeake, to an extent inflicting the most serious private distress, and under circumstances that justified the suspicion, that revenge and cupidity, rather than the manly motives that should dictate the hostility of a high-minded foe, led to their perpetration. The late destruction of the houses of the government in this city is another act which comes necessarily into view.

In the wars of modern Europe, no examples of the kind, even among nations the most hostile to each other, can be traced. In the course of ten years past, the capitals of the principal powers of Europe have been conquered, and occupied alternately, by the victorious armies of each other, and no instance of such wanton and unjustifiable destruction has been seen.

We must go back to distant and barbarous ages to find a parallel for the acts of which I complain. Although these acts of desolation invited, if they did not impose on the government the necessity of retaliation, yet in no instance has it been authorised. The burning of the village of Newark in Upper Canada, posterior to the early outrages above enumerated, was not executed on that principle. The village of Newark adjoined Fort George and its destruction was justified by the officer who ordered it, on the ground that it became necessary in the military operations there. The act, however, was disavowed by the government. The burning which took place at Long Point was

unauthorised by the government, & the conduct of the officer subjected to the investigation of a military tribunal. For the burning at St. David's committed by stragglers, the officer who commanded in that quarter was dismissed without a trial, for not preventing it.

I am commanded by the president distinctly to state, that it is little comports with any orders which have been issued to the military and naval commanders of the U. S. as it does with the established and known humanity of the American nation, to pursue a system which it appears you have adopted. This government owes it to itself, to the principles which it has ever held sacred, to disavow, as justly chargeable to it, any such wanton, cruel, and unjustifiable warfare.

Whatever unauthorised irregularity may have been committed by any of its troops, it would have been ready, acting on these principles of sacred and eternal obligation, to disavow, and, as far as might be practicable, to repair. But in the plan of desolating warfare, which your letter so explicitly makes known, and which is attempted to be excused on a plea so utterly groundless, the president perceives a spirit of deep-rooted hostility, which, without the evidence of such facts, he could not have believed existed, or would have been carried to such an extremity.

For the reparation of injuries, of whatever nature they may be, not sanctioned by the law of nations, which the military or naval force of either power may have committed against the other, this government will always be ready to enter into reciprocal arrangements. It is presumed that your government will neither expect nor propose any that are not reciprocal.

Should your government adhere to a system of desolation, so contrary to the views and practice of the U. S. so revolting to humanity, and repugnant to the sentiment and usages of the civilized world, whilst it will be seen with the deepest regret, it must and will be met with a determination and constancy becoming a free people, contending in a just cause for their essential rights, and their dearest interests.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE, Vice-Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels, &c.

For Sale

A Negro Woman, between nineteen and twenty years of age. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette. September 8.

Let the people of New Jersey in particular, who have no interest in this war, estimate their losses by the interdiction of the coasting trade, by the prices of increased taxes, and view the prospect before them. Had the last twelve years, like the first, been devoted to a peaceful policy, and to the attainment of those immense benefits which our

countrymen, and most willingly would they be drawn from a retrograde to a point and situation, were it not for the hope of some good from the present. It may conduce to exchange of the present authors of so many evils, and serve in future to warn our country, if once again restored to its lost blessings, from yielding to specious innovations and promises of visionary reform.

The American people may hereafter see a greater value on civil freedom, on practical wisdom, and on substantial liberty and prosperity. It is now made evident to all, and to the world, that the reforms which were promised have consisted in dangerous and extravagant innovations, in pernicious experiments, and in multiplying offices and grasping at the paltry objects of party influence and official emolument. They have ended as was foretold, in the viola-

tion of the principles of American government and policy, and in the destruction of every great national principle. Navigation, trade, raising wealth, union, and constitutional principles, the solid acquisitions of the foundation of our national strength and independence, will all disappear, in the measure of our address, hopes, and energy, as created on the whole vent and emolument in power for four years, from the ambitious projects of a political party. Instead of the national security, the national peace, the national course of public wisdom, they have kept up a continued state of commotion, the more justly their absurd, ambitious designs, is to have been no flight of the American national interest, which has not been your seed, and this by the raised and have kept leaving and promising and secure their interests more effectually deceivers.

And, the constitution of States, once so venerable and necessary to the people, has been as every article. The has been established and laws.erty has been wrested from the military orders. have been torn from transported to the seat and discharged with or redress for ruin fortunes. have been illegally wish-citizens appointed by presidents, only be-corporate act, the only purity against tyrannical personal liberty, has in time of peace, to oversee freedom of nations, frequently on, often most penal, have been determining the execution, contrary import and obligation, of the judges, away by the legisla-recommendation of the the office of judge is at on the will of party injustice against one of the Constitu-tions, they shall hold their bad behaviour. This of usurpation, dependent department, men subject to the, had in each sub-ber liberty and pro-ly dependent on party, and good behaviour.

By changing the constitution in the mode of choosing the president, and vice president, by which the larger states are enabled to control the smaller, and make traffic of their important offices. By the monstrous usurpation of nominating a president and vice president at the seat of government in the vortex of intrigue, and under the smile and patronage of the candidate's party, instead of leaving the nomination to a free and un-bought people. By proscribing men for their opinions, and banishing from trust and employment, the friends of Washington and the policy, thereby depriving the nation of the counsels and support of its wisest and best citizens, and alienating men's minds from the love of each other and their common country. By multiplying offices and salaries, and appointing officers civil and military, without experience or knowledge, remarkable chiefly for party violence and incapacity, consequently more dependent on the will and opinions of the president, and his weak but fatal advisers.

By conferring high offices on strangers, possessing no attachment but to the party which appoints them, and by these instruments strengthening themselves in office at the risk of exposing the people to the intrigues, ignorance and passions of foreign agents—men who it must be evident cannot love our country, nor care for or understand its interests. And finally, by violating the freedom of speech and opinions, over-awing elections, and introducing terror and military despotism.

Taking a view of legislative and executive conduct, scenes of weakness and deplorable misfortune unfolds itself. The American freeman who reviews all the mass of political intrigue, imbecility, and corruption, may well exclaim, "Give us back peace and the honest policy of Washington." Year after year has passed away in busy and officious mischief—in holding out false hopes—in ambiguous presidential messages—in feigned negotiations—in multifarious projects, and in contradictory and futile resolutions—in each boasting, and voluminous speeches—in imbecile threatening against our foreign government, and abject submission and even aid to another, more insidiously wrong than our own.

By all these the public mind was kept distracted, and the great purposes of steady, useful government, overlooked or abandoned. The substantial interests and prosperity of the nation literally and shamefully sacrificed.

Novelties, most inconsistent with our ancient habits, and most injurious to American rights and liberties, have been introduced and persevered in, to the almost entire subversion of the forms of American polity.

By making new states in that quarter of their influence, favorable to a southern domination and Virginia ascendancy.

By employing immense sums taken from the treasury, in the purchase of an useless foreign country, and converting it into a mere nominal province of multiplying official dependents, and giving a preponderance to Virginia and the southern states in the national legislature and courts.

By multiplying offices and salaries, and appointing officers civil and military, without experience or knowledge, remarkable chiefly for party violence and incapacity, consequently more dependent on the will and opinions of the president, and his weak but fatal advisers.

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Private Sale

I will sell at private sale, a Lot in Green Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter in to 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, a large stone house, he counter shelves, necessary for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, of groceries, and a very airy kitchen, with two rooms above, and a cellar, a paved garden, and a well, and a building out of stone, with rooms below and two above, for a long time, and a very convenient place, may be known by application to J. J. JONES, Green Anne, Prince George's county, August 22.

BATTEAU

With Eastern Empty Boats, on shore at a plantation on Grand Neck, Kent Island, where the day's run, the owners have had property, by the means of the application to R. J. JONES, Green Anne, Prince George's county, August 22.