

State of Maryland

Anne Arundel County to wit,

On this twenty fifth day of March 1828 before me the Subscriber a Justice of the Peace for said County personally appears Lewis Nett of the City of Annapolis of Lawful age, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God deposed and said that he went on board the Meralaus Capt. Dix on or about the twenty second of December 1814 with a flag and there and there saw a number of Negroes and ~~understood~~ ^{these} Negroes were exhibited (that is the greater part) as belonging to Mr. Ogle by Capt. Dix - this Deponent further says that he went down with a flag when the Commissioners went to the fleet with the ratification of the treaty and that Mr. Ogle went down also at the same time and in the same vessel and further this Deponent saith not -

Bushrod W. Harriott

Anne Arundel county to wit

I hereby certify that Bushrod W. Harriott

(Gentleman)

Gentlemen before whom the foregoing affidavit was
made was at the time of so doing one of the state of
Maryland justices of the peace in and for Anne
Arundel county duly commissioned and sworn

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my
name and affix the seal of ~~my office~~
Anne Arundel county court this twenty
fifth day of March in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
twenty eight

Wm. S. Greenback

at the
Seal with

Agnes' slaves.

March 1828.

No 4

filed the 31st Mar. 1828

Dear Sir

Mr. Dural having informed me that Mr. G. Graham goes to Kentucky on Monday and as he I understand had a list made of all the regions in our waters when he went down to the fleet on the ratification of the treaty; it may possibly be necessary for me to have an affidavit from him to prove the regions belonging to the Estate of my mother were there at that time - supposing that the necessary proofs are to be sent to the department of State I take the liberty of sending all I can get to you and shall be much obliged if thro' Mr. Graham you can possibly make the proofs more positive of their being on the Tangier when he went with the ratified treaty - the list of regions (as I presume) as taken in the Dep. of State - I wish I could have gone on to Washington myself, though I

Richard James Esq.
Washington

1-150
1-750
1-800
1-600
2-200
1-450
1-400

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19 Feb 27 / 1821
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By Order of the
19 Feb 27 / 1821
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53.00

do not expect it would have saved you any
trouble as at all events I must have been your
plague - Do inform me if I have made out
my proofs in proper order - Judge Duval thinks
they are full and satisfactory. I wish those who
have the money to pay may be equally clear sighted
and just - with great respect I am Sir
Yours

Sincerely
Ben. Cope

Mr. Thomas knows nothing of the business
I applied to him by Judge Duval

Bellevue
May 7. 1821

Benjamin Cope
Bellevue
May 7. 1821

State of Maryland

Anne Arundel County to wit.

On this twenty fifth day of March 1828 before me the Subscriber a Justice of the Peace for said County, personally appears M^{rs} Elizabeth Neth and makes Oath on the Holy Evangelij of Almighty God that to the best of her knowledge and belief, she saw and conversed with Capt. Rich who came to Annapolis after the rejoicings for Peace, that she understood from him, that he had been on board the Merabans, and he mentioned that he had seen Thomas a boy of M^r Ogles and William Rofs a boy belonging to M^r Neth both of whom waited in the cabin, she understood also from Capt. Rich that he had been a prisoner on board the Fleet and further this Deponent saith not.

Bushrod W. Harriott

Anne Arundel County to wit

I hereby certify that Bushrod W. Harriott gentleman before whom the affidavit was made was at the time of so doing one of the State of Maryland Justices of the Peace in and Anne Arundel County duly commissioned and sworn

In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my name and affix the Seal of Anne Arundel County Court this twenty fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight

W^m Green Secretary

who says he got permission for Mrs Ogle to go with a Flag
on board the British fleet, by application to James Madison the
President of the United ^{States} and that she did go, but got no sat-
isfaction, and was told by Commodore Gordon the negroes were
sent to Bermuda - now although the say so of Commodore
Gordon is no evidence, and although he might have told Mrs Ogle
they were sent to Bermuda merely to get rid of her impor-
tunities; still taking what he said, together with the evi-
dence of Croft and B. Ogle and the Boy on board the Menal-
aus; is it unfair to infer that they often had Slaves on
board which are not reported, and more particularly as
we find one ship reporting Slaves as taken from another, that
by the Books of that other never appear to have been on board.

That the Menalaus remained in the Waters of the United States
page 65. until the 14th of April 1815 is proved by her own Log, and by
a Letter dated the 12th of April 1815 to Anthony St. John Baker
Esq. then acting as Charge D'affaires to his B. M. &
an attested Copy of which is hereto annexed, from Cap^t. Dix
in which he says "as soon as the wind will permit my leaving

The Claim of Benjamin Ogle as next of Kin and Agent
for the Children of Mary Bevens being Grand Children of
the late Mrs. A. M. Ogle of Annapolis, Maryland presented
to the Board of Commissioners for adjudication -
In presenting this claim to the Board, ^{we} shall prove
positively that the Negroes claimed went on board the
British fleet and that the Menalaus on board which ship
they went remained in the Waters of the United States until
the ratification of the treaty - The first evidence we shall
present is that of Fielder Croft, who is certified, by Gabriel
Dwale Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the
United States, to be a Man of respectability, well known
to him for many years, he has no claim or interest to, or
in the property of Mrs Ogle in any manner whatever, he lived
he says on a Farm adjoining Talley's point the Farm of Mrs Ogle
for six years previous to the arrival of the British, and was very
intimate with George Bevens, Mrs Ogle's son in law, who resided
there; he frequently saw the Negroes at Talley's, and they frequently
visited his Negroes at his House; he thus became well acquainted
with them; they were missed he says, the night of the 17th
of December 1814, and in consequence of suspecting they had
gone on board the British fleet which lay in view of the
Farm, Mrs Ogle wrote to one of the Officers and received an
answer from Captain Dix dated on board his B. M. Ship the

Menalaus acknowledging that they were on board and thus confirming beyond a doubt the evidence of Tiedou Croff; for the Captain says "your Negroes" and refers to Mr. Ogle's statement - now he speaks expressly in the plural and the statement to which he refers could mean nothing but the number, description and sex of the Slaves; we thus establish beyond the possibility of doubt the twenty Negroes mentioned by Croff to have gone on board the Menalaus - This ship it appears went down the Chesapeake and lay in Lynnhaven Bay all the month of February, in which month says Tiedou Croff "a Man of Mr. Ogle's named Sam and a Man of mine named Joe were captured by Capt. Weedon who commanded a company of Virginia militia, by boarding on the ice; to have been board on the ice so low down the Bay as Gloucester County, they must have been very near the Shore, and in some place well protected from the sea and wind - for the waters there, are not liable to freeze from their excessive saltness - now this Schooner in which they were taken must have been a Tender sent in Shore to get fresh provisions &c. or for what other purpose would they run such hazard by going so near the Land - and as the Menalaus lay so near is it surprising too much to infer that this Schooner belonged to her, particularly as two of the Men taken on board had belonged to her, for we find from Tiedou Croff

testimony they went on board off Talley's point and are acknowledged to have done so by Capt. Dix himself. Although the Menalaus reports no slaves on board 14 April 1815 the very day on which she left the Chesapeake state as we find "a boy supposed to belong to Mr. Ogle of Annapolis on board the Menalaus (in Bayley's list page 108) and two others captured in a tender in her immediate neighbourhood and as we prove before by the Capt. of the Menalaus himself their reception on board and he has given no proof of their being elsewhere, and moreover as we find errors in the return of almost every ship, beginning with the Regulus in the very first page of the printed Documents, ~~where~~ the Albion gives a list of not less than twenty five taken from that ship not found on her Books - and the same errors we see continued in almost every page afterwards and in almost every ship - the omnipresence of such numbers could not be accidental - Tho. M. Bayley in his letter of May 17. 1825 to the Secretary of State ^{says} "It is very certain that some of the Slaves changed their names after they fled to the enemy (page 103) and from the evidence of Benj. Ogle also certified to by Judge Duval that Mr. Ogle was not permitted to see her Slaves when she went on board the fleet; and the evidence again of Tiedou Croff

This anchorage I shall sail for Bermuda - This letter is
dated H. B. M. Ship Merabius, Hampton Roads - Having now
proved beyond the possibility of doubt the Negroes being on
board the Merabius and that the Merabius did not leave
the Waters of the United ^{States} until after the ratification of
the treaty, I respectfully ask a compensation for ^{reimburse}
out of the twenty Negroes carried off with interest ^{to be}
paid - Benj. Copley -