

the departure of Messieurs McKim and Chauncey.

NINIAN PINKNEY
Annapolis, May 15, 1813.

(No. 12.)
It is stated that the governor, upon being told that the British vessel, which some days since, was aground below Annapolis, had got off, observed that "he was glad of it," and that this observation was made in my presence—I do hereby certify and declare, that I never heard the Governor use these words, or any words like them. Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1813.

JUBB FOWLER

COMMUNICATION

From the Executive of Maryland to the Legislature.

In Council, Annapolis, May 17, 1813.
Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Delegates,

SINCE the adjournment of the Legislature, considerable alarms have pervaded the State, in consequence of the appearance of a large naval force within the waters of the Chesapeake, and the wanton destruction of our houses and property by the squadron of the enemy.

We have furnished all the means within our power to repel the invasion of the enemy, and as our resources are too limited to afford complete protection, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to make such further provision as the exigencies of the State, in their opinion, may require.

By virtue of the powers which the officers of the militia are invested, the militia of many of the counties have been called into actual service, and by law are entitled to the same pay and rations as are allowed to troops in the service of the United States. No appropriations have been made to defray the expenses thus incurred. We would commend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of authorizing, by law, the organization of volunteer companies of infantry,

(a portion of which to be mounted) with the privilege of choosing their own officers: Such a force, it is believed, might be employed with more effect than any other in repelling or preventing any invasion of our shores, or attacks upon the property of our citizens. It would also relieve the ordinary militia, in a great measure, from the hardships and sacrifices to which they are now compelled to submit.

All the swords and pistols which have been purchased by the State have been distributed, and many companies of cavalry yet remain to be supplied. We submit to the Legislature the propriety of ordering the purchase of an additional number, and also a further supply of cannon and muskets. By letters from the Secretary of War, dated March the twentieth and twenty-fourth, the Governor was required to call out five hundred militia, to be stationed at Annapolis—one of the exigencies mentioned in the constitution of which the militia may be called forth having occurred, it was considered the duty of the executive to comply with the requisition, and the necessary orders for that purpose were issued. By another letter from the Secretary of War, dated April sixteenth, a further requisition of 1,000 thousand men, to be stationed at Baltimore, was made; orders have been issued in consequence of this requisition; copies of the requisitions are included in the documents communicated.

It being by the constitution the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, we have represented to the Secretary of War, some time since, the exposed and defenceless situation of many parts of Maryland. So much of the correspondence with that officer as relates to this subject, accompanies this communication. A copy of a letter written by this department to the President of the United States, being in part connected with this subject, is also transmitted; to this letter no answer has been received.

A vacancy in the Senate of the United States having happened during the recess of the Legislature, the executive proceeded, in conformity to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, to make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, and the honorable Robert Henry Goldsborough, of Talbot County, was appointed, and has been commissioned.

Upon the approach of the enemy to the seat of government, it was deemed expedient to order a removal of the public records. The Legislature will take any order that may be thought necessary in relation to them.

We have thought it proper to introduce these subjects to your notice at the commencement of a session which has been directed in consequence of the present alarming state of things. We had hoped that answers from the officers of the General Government, to the communications which we have had the honor to make to them, would have enabled us to have given some assurance of future protection and security. To provide for the common defence was one of the important objects for which the federal constitution was formed. To protect each State against invasion is made the imperative duty of the National Government; and for that purpose every necessary power is delegated to the national authorities. The means of defence reserved to the State Governments are very limited, and their powers, in the conduct of a war, are confined. If, however, the General Government should fail to afford adequate security against the violence of the enemy, the law of self-preservation, which belongs to communities as well as to individuals, would demand that every effort, which it is in our power to make, should be made for the safety of the State.—But it seems necessarily to follow, as the defence of the union and of the several parts of it has been committed to the General Government, that all expenses incurred in affording protection by the several States, ought to be reimbursed by the United States. It would be proper, therefore, to authorize by law the appointment of officers to keep regular accounts (with the proper vouchers) of the expenses to which the State may be subjected.

We have the honor to be, With much respect, Your obedient servants,
LEV. WINDER.

In Council, Annapolis, March 5, 1813.

The attention of the Executive of Maryland has been directed to the defenceless situation of this City.—There are at present very few men at either of the Forts, and in case of attack it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Madison. As it is important to be prepared, in case of a visit from the enemy, we have thought proper to address you upon the subject, and beg to be informed, what force it is contemplated by the General Government to send to this place.

We have the honor, &c.
LEVIN WINDER.
The Honorable John Armstrong.

In Council, Annapolis, March 20, 1813.

We had the honor to address you some weeks since upon the subject of the defenceless situation of the Forts at this place, and with a request to be informed what aid was contemplated to be afforded to it by the General Government. We also deem it to be our duty to represent, that other parts of the State are equally defenceless and unprotected, and in many quarters incursions of the enemy, and depredations to a considerable extent, may be made.—In this situation we must repeat our anxiety to be informed, what protection, on any emergency, may be expected from the General Government; what regular forces can be furnished; and in the event of the militia of the State being called out for its defence, whether the expense will be defrayed by the United States.

We have the honor, &c.
LEVIN WINDER.
The Honorable John Armstrong.

War Department, March 20, 1812.

The disquietudes prevailing at Annapolis for the security of the City against a naval, or other attack, from the enemy's squadron now on our coast, render it proper to put in requisition a detachment of drafted militia, consisting of four hundred and seventy infantry and thirty cavalry, privates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers; with one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, five Captains, five first Lieutenants, five second Lieutenants, five third Lieutenants, five Ensigns, and one commissioned officer of cavalry. This detachment will rendezvous at Annapolis. The necessary orders for this purpose are requested from your Excellency, who will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my respect and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency the Gov. of Md.

In Council, Annapolis, April 26, 1813.

We have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a letter, with sundry enclosures, just received by us from Jacob Gibson, esquire, of Talbot County. From those papers, of the correctness of which we entertain no doubt, it appears that the enemy visited Sharp's Island, of which he is proprietor, last week, kept the possession thereof for several days, and took therefrom such supplies as they were in want of. Mr. Gibson was not in a situation to resist any demands that might be made upon him, and of course is not to be censured for the conduct of the enemy. It is now for the constituted authorities of the country to decide, whether, under the circumstances disclosed, and when that protection, which is the just claim of every citizen, has not been afforded to him, this gentleman shall receive the compensation which the enemy offers, or it would be better by refusing such permission in all cases, and indemnifying the injured out of the national resources, to take from individuals the temptations which might sometimes be offered, to an underhand and dangerous traffic with the enemy.—The determination of the Government upon this subject, as soon as it can be given, we respectfully ask.

We cannot close this communication without some observations upon the unprotected and defenceless state in which many parts of Maryland are left. Applications from various quarters are constantly pouring in upon us, and so far as the very limited means within our power will enable us, we are endeavouring to afford protection. But besides that, we have not sufficient arms and ammunition to supply the demands of every section of the State; the unavoidable expense of calling out the militia for its protection would greatly exceed the ability of the State Government. By the constitution of the United States, the common defence is committed to the National Government, which is to protect each State against invasion, and to defray all the necessary expenses of a National War; and to us it is a most painful reflection, that after every effort we have made, or can make, for the security of our fellow-citizens, and their property, they have little to rely on but the possible forbearance of the enemy. The capital of the State, notwithstanding the late call of the militia, we are informed by the commanding officer, has not a sufficient force for its protection. Indeed, it must be obvious, that while there are only twenty or thirty regulars stationed in its forts, the militia, in whatever force, cannot give to it that protection which it has a right to claim, and without which Maryland may be essentially injured. A communication from the Secretary of War, some time since, gave us to understand, that a regiment of the troops to be raised under a late act of Congress would be assigned to Maryland, and that a train of light artillery, of fourteen pieces, would be stationed north of the Patowmack. We beg leave to urge the necessity of some immediate aid being ordered to the seat of government, as well as other parts of this State. Any delay may be of fatal consequence, as from the force which the enemy now has in our Bay, we have much to apprehend, unless other means of defence than those which we now have are afforded to us.

We have the honor, &c.
LEV. WINDER.
The President of the United States.

War Department, April 16, 1812.

The movements of the enemy's fleet within the upper parts of Chesapeake Bay, render it prudent to require from your Excellency fifteen companies of infantry and five of artillery, organized as follows, viz.

Of Infantry.
2 Lieut. Colonels,
3 Majors,
15 Captains,
15 1st Lieutenants,
15 2d Lieutenants,
15 3d Lieutenants,
15 Ensigns,
1 Surgeon,
2 Surgeon's Mates, and
1500 Rank and file.

Of Artillery.
1 Major,
6 Captains,
5 1st Lieutenants,
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5 Ensigns,
1 Surgeon's Mate, and
500 Rank and file.

To which will be added the following Brigade Staff: one Brigadier General, 1 Brigade Major, 1 Aide-de-camp, and 1 Brigade Quarter Master. The whole to assemble at Baltimore as expeditiously as possible. I have the honor to be, Sir, With great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient
Very humble servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency the Governor Winder.
True Copies,
Ninian Pinkney,
Cik. of the Council.

War Department, April 13th, 1813.

I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letters of March 30. Lieutenant Clarke has been instructed to provide for the accommodation of the detachment at Annapolis, and a copy of the regulations relative to quarters, and so forth, will be transmitted to Colonel Watkins.

In a country so intersected by Rivers and Bays as ours, it is impossible to embody troops at all the points an enemy, having a naval superiority, may menace or assail. In this case it might be well to remove the armory.

Very respectfully,
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War Department, March 24, 1813.

I have received the letter you did me the honor to write to me on the twentieth instant; that referred to by your Excellency of earlier date has not been received at this department.

The disquietudes produced along our eastern frontier, by the appearance of an enemy's fleet, have induced the President to make requisitions upon the militia drafts of several States. That upon your Excellency for one Battalion for the particular defence of the City of Annapolis, and the Forts in its vicinity, was transmitted yesterday. A train of light artillery, of fourteen pieces, is prepared here, and waits only the completion of a corps to take charge of them. They will be reserved to field service on the northern shore of the Patowmack.

One regiment of the twenty authorized by a late act of Congress, has been assigned to Maryland. Some of the field officers are already appointed, and means are taken for filling the ranks without delay.

Such, sir, are the measures which have been taken by the President in relation to the general subject of your letter; and I cannot but express my hopes that they will be found competent to the occasion. Should there be new evidence of annoyance from the enemy, additional measures will be taken.

I have purposely omitted saying any thing of the organization of a strong body of Militia at Baltimore. (who are held in a state of constant preparation for service, under the command of an experienced officer) because I have understood that the measure was not unknown to your Excellency. I seize this occasion to offer to you, sir, and to the Executive Council of Maryland, the assurance of my very high respect and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency Governor Winder.

In Council, Annapolis, March 30, 1813.

We have the honor to forward to you a copy of a Memorial from the inhabitants of Easton, which has been laid before this department. By the Laws of Maryland, in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, the Brigadier-General, or commanding officer of the place invaded, or threatened to be invaded, has power to call out the Militia, and it was the opinion of this Executive, that no step within its power to take, could give to the inhabitants of that place further security. We thought it due, however, to the Memorialists, to represent their situation to the General Government, and would beg leave to observe, that the town of Easton, being a place in which many of the public records are lodged, and in which too there is an armory of the state, it is of importance that every protection and security, which can be afforded to it, by either Government, should promptly be given.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.
Summary statement of receipts and expenditures at the Treasury of the Western Shore, State of Maryland, from the first day of Nov. 1812, to the 15th of May, 1813, inclusive, also shewing the probable state of the Treasury on the first day of November, 1813.

Balance in the Treasury first of November, 1812, as per report 91,852 88
Amount of Receipts from November first, 1812, to 15th of May, 1813, inclusive, 82,660 26
174,513 14

Deduct the amount of payments made from Nov. 1, 1812, to 15th May, 1813, 92,676 95

Balance in the Treasury on the 15th of May 1813, 81,836 19
From this sum deduct the amount of the expenses of the General Assembly at the present session, estimated at 7,500

74,336 19

Balance of the existing appropriations, payable on or before the 1st day of Nov. 1813, and which have not as yet been satisfied 95,432 48

Causing a deficiency of this sum to meet existing appropriations, 21,146 29

The difference between the sum supposed to be receivable in the year 1813, and that received to the 15th of May, 1813, is 41,240 53

This sum will be in the Treasury on the 1st of Nov. 1813, provided the receipts be equal to the estimate heretofore exhibited, and no other appropriations be made 20,094 24

Expenses of the General Assembly at their next annual session estimated at 35,000 00

Deficiency of Funds, 14,905 76

Of the 20,000 dollars appropriated at June session, 1812, to purchase accoutrements, &c. for the quota of militia of this State called into service, there remained in the Treasury on the 1st of November, 1812, the sum of 18,350 67

From which deduct the amount expended from the 1st of Nov. 1812, to the 15th of May, 1813, 1,136 62

Leaving this balance of the above appropriation unexpended on the 15th of May, 1813, which sum is included in the sum of \$ 81,836 19 cts. stated to be in the Treasury on that day 17,214 05
B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. MD.
May 17th, 1813.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Monday May 17th.

A sufficient number of members to form a quorum appeared and took their seats
Communications from the Executive of the State, and Treasurer of the Western Shore, were received and ordered to lie on the table (See preceding columns.)
Adjourned.

Tuesday May 18th.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions.
Leave given to bring in a bill authorizing the Levy Courts to remove the public records.

The following message was read and sent to the Senate,
Gentlemen of the Senate,
We propose, on Thursday next, if agreeable to your house, 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 provision 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."

And the question resolved that the house agree to the same? Resolved in the affirmative, Yea 55, Nays 9.
Leave given to bring in a bill to authorize the removal of the public records of the Western Shore to Fredericktown, Adjoined.

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Leave given to bring in a bill to authorize the removal of the public records of the Western Shore to Fredericktown, Adjoined.

A letter from Craney Island, (14th May, morning) says—TWENTY SAIL of enemy's vessels, anchored in Lynhaven Bay last night.
[Fed. Gaz.]

[An account one day later viz. May 15, states that the whole squadron weighed anchor and put to sea this morning.]

WASHINGTON, MAY 18.
"An express has just arrived from Norfolk, bringing to the government information of a considerable increase of the fleet in Lynhaven Bay—some say 25, others 27—but from the best information it consists of thirty-five. General Hampton is gone off to Norfolk with all