

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1814.

No. 43.]

## 20-Dollar's Reward.

Retraway 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 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 Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

W. M. BROGDEN.  
June 1814.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan's 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, 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,  
Adm'r. D. B. N.  
Feb. 21.

## 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 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 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 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,  
Test.  
Wm. S. Green, Clk.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK,  
Pleasant Springs, Oct. 14.

## 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.

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

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'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.  
November 10.

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## CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE

From the Connecticut Mirror of Nov. 7.

### IMPORTANT REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly now in session.  
The committee to whom was referred the speech of his excellency the governor, with the documents accompanying the same; and also his excellency's message presenting a communication from the Governor of Massachusetts:

### REPORT.

That the condition of this state demands the most serious attention of the legislature. We lately enjoyed, in common with the other members of the national confederacy, the blessings of peace. The industry of our citizens, in every department of active life, was abundantly rewarded. Our cities and villages exhibited indications of increasing wealth, and the foreign relations of the union secured our safety and nourished our prosperity. The scene is now reversed. We are summoned to the field of war, and to surrender our treasures for our defence. The fleets of a powerful enemy hover on our coasts, blockade our harbors and threaten our towns and cities with fire and desolation.

When a commonwealth suddenly falls from a state of high prosperity to the guardians of its interests to inquire into the causes of its decline, and with deep solicitude, to seek a remedy. In the latter part of the last century, a spirit of daring enterprise—impatience of restraint—regardless of the sanctions of religion—hostile to human happiness and aspiring to supreme power—overturned many ancient governments, made Europe a scene of carnage, and threatened with ruin all that was valuable in the civilized world. The history of its progress and decline is familiar to every mind. Nations without the reach of the immense physical power which it embodied, were tainted by its corruptions; & every state & province in Christendom has felt its baleful influences. By the pure principles inherited from our fathers, conducive at once, to the preservation of liberty and order, this state has been eminently exempt, in its interior policy, from the modern scourge of nations. In thus withstanding this potent adversary of all ancient establishments, while many monarchies have been subverted, we have exhibited to the world the highest evidence, that a free constitution is not inconsistent with the strength of civil government, and that the virtue of the people is the best preservative of both.

Occupying a comparatively small territory and naturally associating, during the revolutionary war, with states whose views were identified with ours, our interests and inclinations led us, to unite in the great national compact, since defined and consolidated by the constitution of the U. States. We had justly anticipated, from that union, the preservation and advancement of our dearest rights and interests; and while the Father of his country, and those other great and wise men, who mindful of their high duties, and regardless of local and party considerations, consulted the happiness of the commonwealth—guided our councils, we were not disappointed in our expectations. The federal government, in which our venerable statesmen were conspicuous, was revered in every nation. An American, in foreign lands, was honored for his country's sake. A rich and virtuous population was rapidly reducing the limits of our extensive wilderness, and the commerce of America was in every sea.

But a coalition; not less evident than if defined by the articles of a formal treaty, arose between the national Administration and that fearful tyrant in Europe, who was as-

piring to the dominion of the world. No means, however destructive to the commerce, and hazardous to the peace of this country, were left unattempted, to aid his efforts, & unite our interests and our destinies with his. From this fatal cause, we are bereft of the respectable standing we once held in the councils of the nation, impoverished by a long course of commercial restrictions involved in an odious and disastrous war, and subjected to all the complicated calamities which we now deplore.

Thus driven against our inclinations, from every object of our best hopes, and bound to an inglorious struggle to defend our dwellings from a public enemy; we had no apprehension, much as we had suffered from the national government, that it would refuse to yield us such protection as its scanty treasures might afford—much less could we doubt, that those disbursements, which might be demanded of this state would be passed on our credit on the books of the treasury. Such, however, has not been the course adopted by the national agents. All supplies have been withdrawn from the militia of this State in the service of the United States. The groundless pretext for this unwarrantable measure was, their submission to our officers assigned them by the Commander in Chief, in perfect conformity with military usage, and the principles of a request from the President himself, under which a part of them were detached. The injustice of that measure, by which we are compelled to sustain alone, the burden of supplying and paying our own force in the service of the United States—a service rendered necessary to defend our territory from invasion—highly aggravated by the consideration that the danger which called them to the field, and the concentration of the enemy's forces on our coasts, have resulted from the ships of the United States having taken refuge in our waters. Were this the only instance evincive of the just claims of the Administration to the just claims and best interests of this State—the only ground to fear that we are forgotten in their councils, except as subjects of taxation and oppression—we should choose to consider it an instance anomalous and solitary—still yield them our confidence, and hope for protection, to the extent of their power, in this season of unusual calamity.

Protection is the first and most important claim of these states on the government of the nation. It is a primary condition essential to the very obligation of every compact between rulers and their subjects. To obtain that, as a principal object, Connecticut became a member of the national confederacy. In a defensive war, a government would stand justified, after making a fair application of its powers to that important end—for it could do no more. But when a government hastily declares war without providing the indispensable means of conducting it—want of means is no apology for refusing protection. In such a case, the very declaration of war, is of itself, a breach of the sacred obligation, inasmuch as the loss of protection by the subject, is the natural and inevitable consequence of the measure. When that war annihilates the only revenues of the nation, the violation of the original contract is still more palpable. If waged for foreign conquest, and the wreck of the national treasures devoted to a fruitless invasion of the enemy's territory, the character of the act is more criminal, but not more clear.

Whatever may be the disposition of the national executive towards this state, during the sequel of the war, such is the condition of the public finances, that constant and very great advances must be made from our state treasury, to meet the expenditures necessary for our own defence. But the utmost efforts of this state under the most favourable circumstances for raising revenue, would be hardly adequate to the costly operations of defending a coast of more than 120 miles in length. Much less, at this inauspicious period, when the distresses of the people are enhanced, by the

embarrassments on our monied institutions, and the circulating medium constantly diminishing, can any thing be spared consistently with our safety. Yet the national government are dooming us to enormous taxation, without affording any just confidence that we shall share in the expenditure of the public revenue. The invasion of Canada is perseveringly pursued, our coasts left defenceless, and the treasures of the country exhausted on more favoured points of the national frontier. To meet those demands and at the same time, to defend ourselves is impossible. Whatever we may contribute, we have no reasonable ground to expect protection in return. The people of this state have no disloyalty to the interests of the union. For their fidelity and patriotism, they may appeal, with confidence, to the national archives from the commencement of the revolutionary war. In achieving the independence of the nation they bore an honorable part—Their contingent in men and money has ever been promptly furnished when constitutionally required. Much as they lament the unnatural hostilities with Great Britain, they nave with characteristic obedience to lawful authority, punctually paid the late taxes imposed by the general government. On every lawful demand of the national executive, their well disciplined militia have resorted to the field—The public enemy when invading their shores, have been met at the water's edge and valiantly repelled. They duly appreciate the great advantages which would result from the federal compact, were the government administered according to the sacred principles of the constitution. They have not forgotten the ties of confidence and affection which bound these states to each other, during their toils for independence, nor the national honour and commercial prosperity which they mutually shared during the happy years of a good administration.

They are at the same time conscious of their rights and determined to defend them—Those sacred liberties—those inestimable institutions civil and religious, which their venerable fathers have bequeathed them, are, with the blessing of Heaven, to be maintained at every hazard, and never to be surrendered by tenants of the soil, which the ashes of their ancestors had consecrated. In what manner the multiplied evils we feel and fear are to be remedied, is a question of the highest moment, and deserves the greatest consideration. The documents transmitted by his excellency the governor of Massachusetts, present, in the opinion of the committee, an eligible method of combining the wisdom of New-England, in devising, on full consultation, a proper course to be adopted consistent with our obligations to the United States. The following resolutions are therefore respectfully submitted—

Signed by order,  
HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman.  
General Assembly, Oct. 1814.  
In the House of Representatives the foregoing report is accepted and approved.

Attest.  
CHARLES DENNISON, Clk.  
Concurred in the Upper house.

Attest.  
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

Resolved, That seven persons be appointed delegates from this state, to meet the delegates of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, at Hartford, on the 15th day of December next, and confer with them on the subjects proposed by a resolution of said commonwealth, communicated to this legislature, and upon other subjects which may come before them for the purpose of devising and recommending such measures for the safety and welfare of these states, as may be consistent with our obligations as members of the national union.

General Assembly, Oct. session, 1814.  
Passed in the House of Representatives.

Attest.  
CHAS. DENNISON, Clk.  
Concurred in the Upper House.

Attest.  
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

A true copy.  
Attest.  
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

[The other resolution relates to the transmission of the report to the governors of the New-England states.]

The General Assembly of this state have appointed the following persons to be delegates from this state, to meet in the convention at Hartford, on the 15th of Dec. next, viz.

His Honour Chauncey Goodrich, Honourable James Hillhouse, Hon. John Treadwell, Hon. Zephaniah Swift, Hon. Nathaniel Smith, Hon. Calvin Goddard, Hon. Roger M. Sherman.

And the following persons as a committee of safety, to consult with his excellency the Governor relative to the public affairs of this state, viz:

His Honor Chauncey Goodrich, Nathaniel Terry, Esq. Samuel B. Sherwood, Esq. Hon. Henry Chamberwood, Elisha Sterling, Esq.

## From the Federal Republican.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Saturday, Nov. 5.

### TAXES.

On motion of Mr. Farrow of S. C. the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying a duty on all salaried officers, and on the professional income of lawyers, solicitors and counsellors, and on the legal proceeding of the civil courts of justice.

### LOAN.

The bill to authorise a loan for three millions of dollars, was returned from the senate with an amendment, which was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

### VOLUNTEERS.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments reported yesterday by the committee of the whole to the bill to authorise the president to accept the service of volunteers, who may organize and offer their services to the government.

All the amendments except that which proposes to strike out the 12th section, and to insert a new section, as the 12th, were concurred in.

The 12th section is as follows— "That the officers and privates accepted under this act, who shall serve two years in the army of the United States, shall be exempt from military duty during the continuance of the war."

The section proposed to be inserted, is as follows: "That the corps who under this act, serve for two years, shall not in future calls for military service, be subject to draft or other military duty, until the whole militia of the states in which they reside, shall have served a tour or tours of duty equal to two years.

Upon the question to strike out the above section, a long debate arose, and when taken, it was by yeas and nays, as follows:—For striking out, 405, against it, 43.

Several amendments were moved to the section proposed to be inserted, which failed, and before the question was taken on the insertion, the house adjourned.

### Monday, Nov. 7.

### VOLUNTEERS.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to authorise the president to accept the services of volunteers who may associate and offer their services to the government.

The question depending on Saturday, which came immediately before the house, was to agree to an amendment exempting the volunteers who may serve under the conditions of this act, from militia duties until all the militia of the state in which they reside shall have served a tour or tours equal to two years (which is the time proposed for the volunteers to serve.)

Mr. Fisk of Vt. moved to amend this amendment, by altering it so

that the volunteers shall be exempt from militia duty during the war, unless the militia of the state shall be called on *en masse*. This motion was negatived.

Mr. M-Kee of Kentucky moved to amend the amendment, so that volunteers under this act, "shall in all drafts or calls upon militia under the authority of the U. S. have credit for a term or terms of service equal to the time served by them." And in this form the amendment was finally agreed to.

Mr. King of Massachusetts then moved to amend the bill by limiting the number of volunteers to be accepted under its provisions to "ten thousand," when

Mr. M-Kee of Ky. moved to amend Mr. King's motion by limiting the number to 50,000. Mr. M-Kee's amendment was agreed to; and

The question was taken on the amendment as amended and decided in the negative.

Other amendments not very important in their nature, were proposed and rejected.

Mr. Ingersoll moved so to amend the bill, that the officers shall be commissioned by the president of the U. S. Before the question was taken on this motion, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

### NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to establish a national bank, which was twice read and made the order for Thursday next.

Adjourned.

### Tuesday, Nov. 8.

### LIGHT NAVAL FORCE.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill from the senate to authorise the building or purchase of twenty vessels of war to carry not less than eight nor more than fourteen guns.

Upon the propriety of employing this species of naval force, considerable discussion took place, in which Messrs. Wright, Ingersoll, Pleasants, and Reed, took part.

The committee having made some amendments to the bill, rose and reported them to the house, when they were concurred in.

Mr. Wm. Reed then moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "eight guns" and inserting "eighteen guns."

This question was lost by yeas 43, nays 98.

The bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned.

### Wednesday, Nov. 9.

### WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Eppes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the U. S. and by amending the act laying duties on distillers of spirituous liquors. It was twice read and made the order for Monday next.

### LIGHT NAVAL FORCE.

The bill from the senate, requiring the president to cause to be built or purchased, twenty small vessels of war to carry from eight to fourteen guns, was read the third time and passed with an amendment, limiting the number of guns from 8 to 22.

### RELIEF FOR DESTITUTE SEAMEN.

The bill authorising the secretary of state, during the war, to make an additional allowance to the owners and masters of vessels for bringing back to the U. States destitute and distressed American seamen, was passed through a committee of the whole house, without alteration, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

[The present law upon this subject allows ten dolls. for bringing back to the U. S. destitute and distressed seamen found in foreign ports.—The present bill authorizes the allowance of such an additional sum as the secretary of state may deem reasonable, and is to have a retrospective operation.]

Adjourned.