

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 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 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.

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. 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 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 aforesaid.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to petition on the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency. JOSEPH FITZPATRICK, Potomac Springs, Oct. 14. 64.

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 SPAW'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 18.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1814.

No. 44.]

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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 details, 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 or 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 supply

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 to 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 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 of the U. S. 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 magistrate, 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. States" 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:

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 89, 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 midshipmen 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 tho' proud reflection of what they might have been, had Providence ordained otherwise. Every respect due to worth, was shew 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 obdt. servt. 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 company 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, 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 6, 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 12 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 36 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 heared 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, Bury, 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 wail. The hull received 4 round shot, and the foremast many grape shot. Our rigging 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 —, lat. 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 set the mainsail; 7 h 34 m perceived the chase making signals with lights, &c. 7 h 45 m set the mainsail and hoisted an American ensign at the peak; 7 h 48 m hoisted a light at the peak, and braided 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 forecastle; 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 set the mainsail; 9 h 18 m the chase fired a gun to leeward; 9 h