

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1814.

No. 451

20 Dollars Reward

REWARD on the 21 of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who with several others, acted that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundel County, by John Golden, for their right to a piece of land, 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 wears a straw hat, a country waistcoat, a 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 a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN,
20 Dec. 1814.

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, eight 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 show 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,
10 Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, December Term, 1815.

Ordered: That appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument in this court, excepting those from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the first week of each term; and that after the first week of the term, appeals and writs of error from Baltimore and Harford counties, and appeals from the court of chancery, be heard the remainder of the term.

TH. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.

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, in Anne Arundel county.

Oct. 27.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH
STEEL LIST OF THE
BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SEAW'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.

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BY
JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN

Further extracts from London and Ghent papers received at New-York by the Chauncey.

THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.
From the London Gazette Extra—
Oct. 17.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,
Downing-st. Oct. 17.

Capt. McDougal arrived early this morning with a dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, by Col. Brook, of which the following is a copy:

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the division of troops under command of maj. gen. Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of Sept. near North Point, on the left point of Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore more about 13 miles, with a view of pushing a reconnoissance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town; and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lays through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back rivers, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour,) the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch and strengthening its front by a low abatis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons being part of his rear guard.

About two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant Gen. Ross received a wound in the breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his king and country.

Thus fell at an early age, one of the brightest ornaments of his profession, one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was no less beloved in his private than enthusiastically admired in his private character; and whose only fault if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, sir, that the honour of addressing your lordship, and the command of this army, have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune; and here I venture to solicit through your lordship, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstance of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

On advanced continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were stationed posted under cover of the wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong railing, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The crests and sides of the Patapsco and Back rivers, which approach each other at

this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade under the command of major Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry, under maj. Gubbins, and the light companies of the army under major Pringle, of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regiment under maj. Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained, unperceived, a lodgment close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade under the hon. Lt. col. Mullins, consisting of the 44th reg. under maj. Johnson, the marines of the fleet under Capt. Robyns, and a detachment of seamen under capt. Money, of the Taave, formed a line along the enemy's front, while the left brigade under col. Patterson, consisting of the 21st reg. commanded by maj. Whitaker, the 2d bat. of marines, by Lt. col. Malcolm, and a detachment of marines, by major Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than 15 minutes the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field 2000 prisoners, with a considerable number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair, from 5 to 600 in killed and wounded; while at the most moderate computation, he is at least 1000 hors de combat. The 5th reg. of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb-ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previously proposed.

At day-break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at 10 o'clock I occupied a favourable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of pallisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work; I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the northward and westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chincopin Hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack.

These works were defended according to the best information which we could obtain, by about about fifteen thousand men, with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Captain McDougal, the bearer of these despatches will have the honour to point out to your lordship those particular parts of the line which I had proposed to attack.

During the evening, however, I received a communication from the commander in chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the entrance to the harbour being closed up by the vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable. Under these circumstances and keeping in view your lordship's in-

structions, it was agreed between the vice-admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights.

Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of 20 vessels in different parts of the harbour, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us, but he profited by the lesson he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity and ardour, displayed by every description of force, whether naval, military or marine, during the whole of these operations.

I am, highly indebted to vice admiral sir A. Cochrane, commander in chief of the naval forces, for the assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready upon every occasion, to afford me; a disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service, and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation—as do also Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ransy, Royal Navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

I feel every obligation to Rear Admiral Cockburn for the counsel and assistance which he offered me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Colonel Patterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Mullins deserved every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones, commanding the light brigade merits my best acknowledgments, for the active and skillful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe 98th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Major Faunce, 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, every particular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins, commanding the 85th light infantry; and of Major Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery; Captain Car-

michael, a meritorious officer of that corps, and Lieutenant Lawrence, of the Marine Artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is captain Blanchard, commanding royal engineers, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of service.

Lieutenant Evans, 3d dragoons, Acting Deputy Quarter-master General to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence which he evinced in the discharge of his various and difficult duties of the department; I feel warmly indebted; and I beg to solicit, through your Lordships, a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer.

Capt. Macdougall, Aid-de-Camp to the late General Ross (and who has acted as Assistant Adj. Gen. in the absence of Major Debieg through indisposition,) is the bearer of these despatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross, as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ARTHUR BROOKE,
Col. Commanding.

Return of Killed and Wounded in action with the Enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814.

General Staff—1 major general, 2 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 3 do. wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st batt.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file killed—3 sergeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

21st Regt. 1st batt.—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 77 rank and file wounded.

44th Regt. 1st batt.—11 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 78 rank and file wounded.

85th Light Infy.—3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 2d batt.—4 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 3d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships, attached to the 2d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 do. wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under the command of capt. Robyns—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 General Staff, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 229 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

General Staff—major general Robert Ross.

21st Fusiliers—lieut. Gracie.

WOUNDED.

21st Fusiliers—brevet maj. Renney, slightly; lieut. Leavock, severely.

44th Regt.—brevet major Croke, slightly; captain H. Greenhields, dangerously (since dead) captain G. Hill, lieut. R. Cruice, ensigu. J. White, severely.

85th Light Infantry—captains W. P. De Bathe and J. D. Hicks, lieut. G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines—captain John Robyns, severely.

(Signed)

HENRY DEBBEIG,
Major, A. D. A. General.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 17.

Captain Crofton, Acting Captain of His Majesty's ship the Royal Oak, arrived this morning at this Office with Despatches from Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following are copies:

H. M. ship Tonant, Chesapeake, September 17.

SIR.

I request that you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners

of the Admiralty, that the approaching equinoctial new moon rendering it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, to act upon the plans which had been concerted previous to the departure of the Iphigenia; Major General Ross and myself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack, should circumstances appear to justify it; and as our arrangements were soon made, I proceeded up this river, and anchored off the mouth of the Patapsco, on the 11th instant, where the frigates and smaller vessels entered, at a convenient distance for landing the troops.

At an early hour the next morning, the disembarkation of the army was effected without opposition, having attached to it a brigade of 600 seamen under Capt. Edward Crofton (late of the Leopard) the second battalion of marines of the squadron, and the colonial black marines. Rear Admiral Cockburn accompanied the General, to advise and arrange as might be deemed necessary for our combined efforts.

So soon as the army moved forward I hoisted my flag in the Surprise, and with the remainder of the frigates, bombs, sloops, and the rocket ships, passed farther up the river, to render what co-operation could be found practicable.

While the bomb-vessels were working up, in order that we might open our fire upon the enemy's forts at day break next morning, an account was brought to me, that Gen. Ross, when reconnoitring the enemy, had received a mortal wound by a musket ball, which closed his glorious career, before he could be brought off to the ship.

It is a tribute due to the memory of this gallant and respected officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that his Majesty's service and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, have sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal which he manifested on every occasion, while I had the honour of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings. Too heedless of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honour of his army has caused the termination of his valuable life. The Major General has left a wife and family for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide.

The skirmish which had deprived the army of its brave General was a prelude to a most decisive victory over the flower of the enemy's troops. Colonel Brook, on whom the command devolved, having pushed forward our force to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy about six or seven thousand, had taken up an advanced position, strengthened by field pieces, and where he had disposed himself apparently with the intention of making a determined resistance fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity that he was obliged soon to give away, and fly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and 2 pieces of cannon.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Rear Admiral Cockburn's dispatch, transmitted herewith.

At day break the next morning, the bombs having taken their stations within shell range, supported by the Surprise, with the other frigates and sloops, opened their fire upon the fort that protected the entrance of the harbour, and I had now the opportunity of observing the strength and the preparations of the enemy.

The approach to the town on the land side was defended by commanding heights, upon which was constructed a chain of redoubts connected by a breast work, with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and show of force: that was reported to be from 15 to 20,000 men.

The entrance by sea, within which the town is retired nearly 3 miles, was entirely obscured by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth