

Company of the Hagar Town Bank for dividends on stock, 2750 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 2300 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 1125 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 900 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, for dividends on stock, 1675 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, for dividends on stock, 1000 dollars; from the President, Managers and Company, of the Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike road, 750 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Union Manufacturing Company, for dividend on stock, 675 dollars; from Benjamin Harwood, Trustee, for dividends of interest on stock, 44,686 dollars and 12 cents.

It appears to your Committee, that in conformity to a resolution of May session, 1813, authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to negotiate a loan on such terms and at such periods as the Governor and Council shall approve, &c. he has borrowed from the President and Directors of the Bank of Baltimore 20,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland 25,000 dollars; from Frederick Grammar 4000 dollars; from the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland 500,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Marine Bank of Baltimore 5000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore 20,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the City Bank of Baltimore 20,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Hagar Town Bank 10,000 dollars; from the President and Directors of the Conococheague Bank 20,000 dollars.

That it appears to your Committee the said Treasurer hath paid away from the first of November, 1813, to the first of November 1814, the sum of 303,136 dollars and 31 and a half cents; for all which payments have been produced to your Committee the necessary vouchers and receipts; and that there remains in the treasury the sum of 569,717 dollars and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent stock; 335,104 dollars and 77 cents, funded three per cent stock of the United States; 4919 dollars and 13 cents of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780, and the sum of 208,528 dollars and 16 cents, specie; which sum of specie is appropriated in the manner following, to wit:

For the purchase of arms, accoutrements and military stores, &c. per resolution of May session, 1812, for the payment of the accounts of militia claims, &c. for the purchase of arms and accoutrements per act of Nov. session, 1808, for interest on money loaned,	207 49
	5,900 00
	6,889 96
	998 68
	55,895 32
	200 00
	15,000 00
	5,697 93 116,863 34
	91,654 82
The journal of accounts of the present session, estimated at	35,000 00
	56,654 82
For the payment of the militia which have been called into actual service, the amount of which cannot at this time be ascertained.	
All which is submitted to the Honourable House.	
WM. K. LAMBDIN, Clk.	
Which was read.	
On motion by Mr. Potter, the following message was read, agreed to, and sent to the Senate.	
Gentlemen of the Senate,	
The office of register of wills in Caroline county being vacant by the death of Major Joseph Richardson, the former register, and the expiration of the commission of John Young, Esquire, the late register, who, in the recess of the general assembly, was appointed and commissioned by the governor with the advice of council, we propose, with the concurrence of your house, to proceed immediately to an election to supply the vacancy. John Young is put in nomination by this house, and we have appointed Messrs. Potter and Driver, on the part of this house, to join the gentlemen that may be named by you to count the ballots and report thereon.	
Mr. Potter from the committee delivers the following report:	
The committee who were appointed to report to this house the best means of obtaining early information of the movements of the enemy, that now is, or may be, in the Chesapeake, during the present session, beg leave to report—that they have had the same under consideration, and do recommend the following resolution:	
Resolved, by the general assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor be requested, and he is hereby requested, to call into immediate service, thirty-six dragoons, with the necessary officers; to be employed by him for the purpose of obtaining early information of the movements of the enemy; and he is hereby authorized to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for the pay, rations, and forage, of the said dragoons and officers, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.	
By order,	
WM. K. LAMBDIN, Clk.	
Which was read the first and second time by special order, and the further consideration thereof postponed until Monday next.	
The Clerk of the Senate delivers the following message:	
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,	
In accordance with your message of this day, proposing to go immediately into an election of a register of wills for Caroline county, we agree forthwith to proceed to supply that vacancy. Thomas Culbreth is put in nomination by the senate in addition to the gentlemen named by your house; and we have appointed	

the appropriation of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the purchase of arms, and one hundred and seventy four thousand eight hundred and one dollars and twenty three cents, in defraying the expenses of the militia. A balance therefore remains of one hundred and thirty three thousand nine hundred and eighty eight dollars and fifty four cents, from which, if the balance of the appropriation for arms, viz: fifty two thousand seven hundred and eighty nine dollars and seventy seven cents be deducted, there will remain but eighty one thousand, one hundred and ninety eight dollars, and seventy seven cents; a sum, we believe, inadequate to satisfy the claims already incurred for militia services.

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On addressing you at the opening of the present session, it is to be regretted that the aspect of our public affairs affords little cause for congratulation. The appearance of the enemy on our coast early in the summer, as was predicted by the Legislature at their last session, rendered it necessary to make the best preparation for defence of which the state was capable. Accordingly the militia of the counties most liable to invasion were called into actual service; and as the situation of the country became more alarming, such a portion of the troops as could with prudence be spared from the third division, (two thousand of them having marched agreeably to the President's requisition of April for the defence of Baltimore) were also directed to hold themselves in readiness to repair at a moment's notice to the scene of danger.

These armaments, together with the incidental purchase and transportation of military stores and provisions, have necessarily required very considerable disbursements: yet if we advert to the desultory kind of warfare which the enemy is pursuing, and consider the harassing service to which our men must consequently be exposed, it is presumed that the expenditures will not be found incompatible with the most judicious economy.

In compliance with the requisition of the President on the executive, dated the 4th of July, for the state to furnish six thousand troops for the general defence, orders were issued to the different Brigadiers to organize, and cause to proceed to the designated rendezvous, their respective quotas of men. These orders were obeyed as much promptitude as our present militia system is capable of enforcing. On the 19th of August last, we received a letter (of which No. 1 is a copy) from the general commanding the tenth military district, stating that he had been authorized by the President to accept on behalf of the United States, all the militia then in service, under the authority of the state of Maryland, as well elsewhere as at Annapolis. Giving to this communication the construction which the liberality of its proposition appeared to justify, and which seemed so congenial with the spirit of the constitution, which provides for the general defence, the executive of Maryland, on the 17th of October, wrote the letter marked No. 2, to the Secretary of War, requesting explicit information as to the time when the acceptance of our militia took effect; they also referred him to an act of congress passed on the 18th of April last, which provides, that the expenses incurred in cases of calls on the militia made by the authority of any State or Territory, which may be approved by the President, shall be adjusted and paid by the United States. Conscious that our calls on the militia had been made exclusively for the purpose of repelling invasion, which might reasonably be considered one of the cases contemplated by the above recited act, it could not be presumed that the President would hesitate to sanction them. In this just expectation we have, however, been disappointed. No notice having been taken of our first application to the Secretary, it was repeated on the 11th ultimo, but an answer from him has not yet been received.

On the 10th of October, the House proceeded to ballot for a register of wills for Caroline county. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired to the conference room to examine them, and after sometime returned and reported, that John Young had forty six votes, and Thomas Culbreth eighteen votes. Whereupon,

Resolved, That John Young be and he is hereby recommended to the Governor to be commissioned as register of wills for Caroline county.

The Speaker laid before the house the following communication from the Executive Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 10, 1814. GENTLEMEN,

On addressing you at the opening of the present session, it is to be regretted that the aspect of our public affairs affords little cause for congratulation. The appearance of the enemy on our coast early in the summer, as was predicted by the Legislature at their last session, rendered it necessary to make the best preparation for defence of which the state was capable. Accordingly the militia of the counties most liable to invasion were called into actual service; and as the situation of the country became more alarming, such a portion of the troops as could with prudence be spared from the third division, (two thousand of them having marched agreeably to the President's requisition of April for the defence of Baltimore) were also directed to hold themselves in readiness to repair at a moment's notice to the scene of danger.

informing us, that he had been authorized by the President to accept on behalf of the United States, all the militia then in service under the authority of the State of Maryland, including cavalry as well as infantry, but as we do not know the exact period when he gave this acceptance, we must request the favour of you to give us the necessary information, that we may give directions to have the pay rolls and militia accounts arranged in conformity thereto, preparatory to their being presented for a final adjustment.

As connected with this subject, we beg leave to call your attention to the 10th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th of April last, entitled, "An act in addition to the act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, &c." by this clause it is provided, "that the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, by marching the militia of any State or Territory of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President of the United States, or which shall have been or may be incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any State or Territory, which shall have been or may be approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous on the requisition of the President of the United States, &c." It appears evidently to us that this law intended to embrace all expenses of the militia necessarily incurred in the defence of any State or part thereof; we therefore deem it expedient to inform you, that a considerable portion of the militia of Maryland were called into service for the express purpose of aiding Commodore Barney's Flotilla in the Patuxent; an entire Brigade was also engaged in defending the shores of St. Mary's and Charles counties, when the enemy entered the Potomac; a number of troops were employed also in repelling marauding parties from some of the counties on the eastern shore, and others were ordered out for the defence of Baltimore, prior to the President's first requisition. As all these calls were made for the safety of the State, and such only as her exposed situation imperiously demanded, we trust that the President will have no hesitation to sanction them, and order an adjustment in the mode contemplated by the act of Congress. We respectfully solicit your early attention to this subject, and are, sir, with due consideration, your obedient servants,

LEVIN WINDER, The Honourable the Secretary of War.

True copy from the Letter Book of the Council of the State of Maryland,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Which was read and ordered to be printed for the use of the house. Mr. Hambleton delivers a bill to confirm certain acts of justice of the peace who hold or have held offices under the general government; and Mr. Taney a supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of John Messler and David Rinehart; trustees of James Farquhar, of Frederick county, passed at Nov. session, 1812. Adjourned.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fredericksburg, to his brother in this town, dated Dec. 6.

"I wrote you yesterday respecting the approach and conduct of the enemy in this neighbourhood. Since then information has been received by a vidette; sent by the mayor, that they have gone down the river. Gen. Minor of this place, saw them below Tappahannock. Their depredations and barbarities at that place equalled any thing before perpetrated, and was every way worthy of their distinguished chief the infamous Cockburn. The negroes who joined them there, were armed, and turned into the town, with free licence to indulge their inclinations to plunder and destroy. Scarcely a house of any distinction in the town escaped robbery or dilapidation. This was not all; they entered the family vault of col. Ritchie, and with unholy hands disturbed the ashes of the dead. Five out of nine coffins were opened and their shrouding contents mutilated and left exposed—the escutcheons torn from their places and flung out. This was done with the pretence of searching for treasure. The sacrilegious barbarities at Choptank have been reiterated in Virginia.

The river is several miles wide where these things were done, and

for the want of artillery it is said that the militia force that were collected before their departure could oppose an effectual resistance. They showed the intention of coming to Fredericksburg at all hazards. If they do not pass by the way of the Potomac.

"A letter from Norfolk, received by Mr. Patton, says that Mr. Hambleton who was taken prisoner in the Franklin, has been exchanged and returned to Norfolk, who says that before he left the fleet admiral Cockburn had sailed up the bay with the intention of coming here. These corroborating evidences make us fear we may be much troubled by them. General Porter has communicated the information received from Hambleton, to the Secretary of War, but I do not know if he will think it worthy of attention. 500 brave men who know the country, could effectually oppose the approach of three times that number from Potomac creek to Fredericksburg.

"The facts above stated are derived from the information of Gen. Minor, and the vidette sent down for the purpose of gaining intelligence. I think they may be relied on, but I understand the general is preparing a statement of what he saw which will be laid before the public."

Boston, December 8.

A letter from the correspondent of the Palladium at Newburyport, dated Dec. 6, noon, says—"I have just seen the doctor of the Macedonian—he informs that they found on board a prize, a London paper of the 28th Oct. which stated that the negotiations at Ghent had taken a favourable turn, and that a speedy peace was expected to result.—The American commissioners were to stay at Ghent, &c.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 1.

VERY IMPORTANT.

By the following extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins to Governor Early, we are informed that Gen. Jackson has taken possession of Pensacola almost without opposition.

Fort Hawkins, Nov. 30.

"I have just received the following:—GEN. JACKSON HAS TAKEN PENSACOLA. There were a few of the town fired only who gathered in a part of the town fired a few rounds and surrendered. The British fired a slow match to the Magazine, of which the General was apprized and kept back till it blew up. He then marched in, stayed a few days only and returned to Fort Montgomery. report says on his way to New Orleans. The hostile Indians are quite silent since this blasting of their hope."

B. CURRAN,

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White), has the pleasure of informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a good assortment of Cloths and Cassimers, and a good supply of Domestic Shirts, Stripes, and Gingham, together with a quantity of Spun Cotton Yarn; all of which he will sell on good terms.

Annapolis, Dec. 15, 1814. 6w.

Jonathan Hutton, COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

Thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received solicits a continuance of the same, and assures those who feel inclined to patronize him, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction.

He has just completed A NEAT LIGHT RIDING GIG, which he will dispose of on accommodation terms.

Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, 2 December 15, 1814. 5w.

NOTICE.

A list of tracts and lots of land in Calvert county, held by persons not residents of said county, with the names of the persons charged with the same. The taxes and list being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found on the same, or in the county liable for, or chargeable with the payment thereof.

Leonard Covington, Seamore's Neck and Addition to ditto.

Sarah Chilton's heirs, a Lot in Lower Marlborough.

John A. Frazier's heirs, part of Stirling's Chance, and part of Stirling's Nest.

William Harrison, part of Islington.

William Lambert's heirs, part of Smith's Lot.

Eleanor Lyles, part of Brooke Parition.

Velinda Mitchell, part of Bradford Thomas Mules, part of St. James's.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to Benjamin Leach, collector of the first district of Calvert county, on or before Tuesday the 3d day of January next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of Tax for Calvert County,

John Turner, Clk.

December 8, 1814. 2