

For dividend on stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland,	15,200 00
For dividend on stock in the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore,	6,200 00
For dividend on stock in the Hagers-Town Bank,	2,000 00
For dividend on stock in the Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore,	2,000 00
For dividend on stock in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Baltimore,	1,300 00
For dividend on stock in the Marine Bank of Baltimore,	800 00
For dividend on stock in the Franklin Bank of Baltimore,	1,200 00
For dividend on stock in the Elkton Bank of Maryland,	800 00
For dividend on stock in the Baltimore & Frederick-Town turnpike road,	600 00
For dividend on stock in the Baltimore & York-town turnpike road,	500 00
For dividend on stock in the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland,	450 00
For a loan to the trustees of St. Peter's School in the city of Baltimore, receivable on the 1st January 1816, per resolution of November session 1811,	3,000 00
For dividend on stock in the Potomac company. The dividends on this stock have for several years past been appropriated by the stockholders of said company towards the improvements and repairs of the Potomac navigation, presuming that the dividends for the ensuing year will be appropriated for like purposes, the amount is not carried to account,	

26,900 85
133, 65 68

<i>The probable annual demand on the Treasury.</i>	
The governor's salary,	2,666 67
Five counsellors,	2,666 67
Six chief judges of the judicial districts,	30,000 00
Twelve associate judges, ditto	
The chief judge of the court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery of Baltimore county,	1,400 00
Chancellor,	3,400 00
Treasurer of the western shore,	2,000 00
Treasurer of the eastern shore,	450 00
Trustee,	200 00
Auditor,	800 00
Printer,	1,200 00
Clerk to the council,	800 00
Clerk to the house of delegates,	300 00
Clerk to the senate,	150 00
Messenger to the council, and keeper of the state house,	466 67
Armourer of the eastern shore,	300 00
Armourers of the western shore,	400 00
Half pay list,	7,293 00
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Contingent expenses,	54,493 01
Donations to the colleges, academies & schools, in the different counties,	1,333 33
Indian annuities,	370 00
Judge of the land office eastern shore,	400 00
Register of the land office eastern shore,	20 00
Register of the land office western shore,	50 00
Adjutant general,	500 00
Brigade inspectors, 12, at \$ 60 each,	720 00
Penitentiary—physicians account, salaries to the keeper, assistant keepers, and book-keeper of the penitentiary,	4,500 00
Accountants for militia claims,	800 00
Interest on loans,	26,160 00
Loan by the president and directors of the City Bank of Baltimore, payable in six months from 27th of July 1814, should the institution require it,	20,000 00
Loan by the president and directors of the Hagers-Town Bank payable in one year from 15th of August 1814,	10,000 00
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Journal of accounts for the session of 1815, say,	129,326 34
	55,000 00

183,565 68
19,239 34

For the payment of the militia which have been called into actual service, the amount of which cannot at this time be ascertained.
November 1st, 1814.

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

PRIVATEER GEN. ARMSTRONG.
Copy of a letter from our Consul at Fayal to the Secretary of State.
FAYAL, Oct. 5, 1814.

"Sir—I have the honor to state to you that a most outrageous violation of the neutrality of this port, in utter contempt of the laws of civilized nations, has recently been committed here, by the commanders of his Britannic Majesty's ships Plantagenet, Rota and Carnation, against the American private armed brig General Armstrong, Sam. C. Reid, commander, but I have great satisfaction in being able to add, that this occurrence terminated in one of the most brilliant actions on the part of Captain Reid, his brave officers and crew, that can be found on naval record.

The American brig came to anchor in this port in the afternoon of the 26th of September, and at sunset of the same day, the above named ships suddenly appeared in these roads; it being nearly calm in the port, was rather doubtful if the privateer could escape if she got under way, and relying on the justice and good faith of the British captains, it was deemed most prudent to remain at anchor. A little after dusk Captain Reid, seeing some suspicious movement on the part of the British, began to warp his vessel close under the guns of the castle, and while doing so, he was at about eight o'clock, P. M. approached by four boats from the ships filled with armed men. After hailing them repeatedly and warning them to keep off, he ordered his men to fire on them and killed and wounded several men. The boats returned the fire and killed one man and wounded the first Lieutenant of the privateer, and returned to their ships, as it was now light moon-light, it was plainly perceived from the brig as well as from the shore, that a formidable attack was premeditated. Soon after midnight, 12 or more large boats crowded with men from the ships and armed with cannonades, swivels and blunderbusses, small arms, &c. attacked the brig; a severe contest ensued which lasted about forty minutes, and ended

in the total defeat and partial destruction of the boats, with a most unparalleled carnage on the part of the British. It is estimated by good judges that near 400 men were in the boats when the attack commenced, and no doubt exists in the mind of the numerous spectators of the scene that more than one half of them were killed or wounded; several boats were destroyed; two of them remained along side of the brig literally loaded with their own dead. From these two boats only 17 reached the shore alive; most of them severely wounded. The whole of the following day, the British were occupied in burying their dead; among them 2 lieutenants and one midshipman of the Rota—the 1st Lieutenant of the Plantagenet, it is said, cannot survive his wounds, and many of the seamen who reached their ships are mortally wounded and have been dying daily. The British mortified at this signal and unexpected defeat, endeavor to conceal the extent of the loss! they admit however they lost in killed and who have died since the engagement, upwards of 120 of the flower of their officers and men. The captain of the Rota told me he lost 70 men from his ship. Two days after this affair took place, the British sloop of war, Thais and Calypso came into port, when captain Lloyd immediately took them into requisition to carry home the wounded officers and seamen—they have sailed for England, one on the 24th other on the 4th inst. each carried 25 badly wounded. Those who were slightly wounded, to the number, as I am informed, of about 50, remained on board of their respective ships, and sailed last evening for Jamaica. Strict orders were given that the sloop of war should take no letters whatever to England, and those orders were rigidly adhered to.

In face of the testimony of all Fayal and a number of respectable strangers who happened to be in this place at the moment, the British commander endeavored to throw the odium of the transaction on the American captain Reid, alleging

that he sent the boats merely to reconnoitre the brig, and without any hostile intentions; the pilots of the port did inform them of the privateer the moment they entered the port. To reconnoitre an enemy's vessel in a friendly port, at night, with four boats, carrying by the best accounts 120 men, is certainly a strange proceeding! The fact is, they expected, as the brig was warping in, that the Americans would not be prepared to receive them, and they had hopes of carrying her by a 'coup de main.' If any thing could add to the baseness of this transaction on the part of the British commander, it is want of candor openly and boldly to avow the facts. In vain can he expect by such subterfuge to shield himself from the indignation of the world and the merited resentment of his own government and nation for thus trampling on the sovereignty of their most ancient and faithful ally, and for the wanton sacrifice of British lives.

On the part of the Americans the loss was comparatively nothing, two killed and 7 slightly wounded; of the slain we have to lament the loss of the 2d Lt. Mr. Alexander O. Williams of New York, a brave and meritorious officer.

Among the wounded are Messrs. Worth and Johnson, first and third lieuts. captain Reid was thus deprived early in the action of the services of all his lieutenants; but his cool and intrepid conduct secured him the victory.

On the morning of the 27th ult. one of the British ships placed herself near the shore and commenced a heavy cannonade on the privateer. Finding further resistance unavailing, captain Reid ordered her to be abandoned after being partially destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, who soon after sent their boats and set her on fire.

At 9 o'clock in the evening (soon after the first attack) I applied to the Governor requesting his excellency to protect the privateer either by force or by such recompense to the commander of the squadron

as would cause him to desist from any further attempt. The Governor indignantly at what had passed, but feeling himself totally unable with the slender means he possessed, to resist such a force, took the part of remonstrating, which he did in forcible but respectful terms. His letter to captain Lloyd had no other effect than to produce a menacing reply insulting in the highest degree. Nothing can exceed the indignation of the public authorities, as well as of all ranks and descriptions of persons here, at this unprovoked enormity. Such was the rage of the British to destroy this vessel, that no regard was paid to the safety of the town; some of the inhabitants were wounded and a number of houses were much damaged. The strongest representations on this subject are prepared by the governor for his court.

Since this affair the commander, Lloyd, threatened to send on shore an armed force and arrest the privateer's crew, saying there were many Englishmen among them, & our poor fellows afraid of his vengeance have fled to the mountains several times and have been harassed extremely. At length capt. Lloyd, fearful of losing more men if he put his threats in execution, adopted this stratagem, he addressed an official letter to the Governor, stating that in the American crew were two men who deserted from his squadron in America, and as they were guilty of high treason, he required them to be found and given up. Accordingly a force was sent into the country, and the American seamen were arrested and brought to town, and as they could not designate the said pretended deserters, all the seamen there passed an examination of the British officers, but no such persons were to be found among them. I was requested by the Governor and British Consul to attend this humiliating examination, as was also captain Reid; but we declined to sanction by our presence any such proceedings.

Captain Reid has protested against the British commanders of the squadron for the unwarrantable destruction of his vessel in a neutral and friendly port, as also against the government of Portugal for their inability to protect him.

No doubt this government will feel themselves bound to make ample indemnification to the owners, officers and crew of this vessel, for the great loss they have severally sustained.

I shall as early as possible transmit a statement of this transaction to our Minister at Rio Janeiro for his government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.
JOHN B. DABNEY.
To the Secretary of State of U. S. Washington.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1814.

Upon the return of the British frigate Menelaus down the Bay on Sunday last, she came to anchor nearly opposite this city, where she continued for the night. While at anchor negroes to the amount of between twenty and thirty, the property of different individuals in this city and neighbourhood, went off to her and were taken down the Bay.

Yesterday JOHN H. THOMAS, Esq. was nominated in the house of delegates as a senator to represent this state in the senate of the U. S. for six years, commencing fourth of March, 1815.

Our democratic administration improve upon an acquaintance. When they find that they have no longer money or credit to fill up the ranks of their army by regular enlistment, they adopt a mode of hauling men into the service by main force. It is a hard case indeed if their ranks are not replenished now. The conscriptive system of Mr. Giles amends every provision in the bill that served to render its tyranny less execrable and odious. Dr. Young says with great propriety, "worse for amendments washed to fouler stains." In short, this is precisely the mode in which it might be expected that an administration bankrupt alike in resources and character would act. They cheated the people with false and flattering promises until they drained them of their money. When this resource failed them, their next was to open force; and where deception ends, tyranny and conscription begin. It is seriously recommended to our legislatures to procure accurate drawings of Buonaparte's hand-cuffs, in which he

marched his volunteers to the battle. Our legislators will find it necessary to have the same engraved in constant use as soon as their conscriptive system begins. It is not yet known whether the man who will have to perform the honorable office of driver will have to complete a whip or a musket. This however will, it is supposed be settled in detail; but the hand-cuffs it is presumed must immediately be had. An economy is one of the virtues of our administration, we should have the liberty of suggesting whether they might not purchase Buonaparte's manacles at a reduced price, which he can well afford to sell, his banishment to Elba.

We are happy to see that a disposition prevails in our legislature to raise an army for the defence of this state, inasmuch as it will be a great relief to the militia. A tender of the services of this force has been made to the general government, and if any encouragement can be obtained from that quarter, we may reasonably calculate that the army would be soon raised. It is understood, however, before this force is authorized to be raised, that its operations are to be confined to certain specified limits, and that it be taken into the service of the United States. The frequent calls which our exposed situation renders it necessary to make on the local militia are attended with almost incalculable injuries to the state, and if we must have a continuation of war we must have a force that can be depended on at all times, and under any circumstances, and this must be a well organized and disciplined regular army. No other authority need be cited to show the inefficiency of an ordinary militia army, than the official letters of General Washington; but as there are those in our legislature whose experience has taught them this important fact, that these documents will carry with them more than ordinary weight.—Independent of all other considerations, the expense attending a militia force ought at once to induce the general government to accept the proposition of the legislature of this state. Although they received no bounty nor clothing, yet the expense of a militia force of the same numbers, called out in the manner they have hitherto been, is nearly or quite the same with a regular army. At these times when the public credit is sunk so low, and when funds are so difficult to be procured by the general government, this is a consideration of no small moment.

COMMUNICATED.
Magistrates and Constables look out!

It is notorious that there are now in this City several persons, Gamblers by profession, who are in the nightly habit of pursuing their iniquitous practices, by which the unthinking and unsuspecting are swindled in open contempt of the laws, and to the eternal reproach of the police. When a pick-pocket, or other felon, is detected in his practices, the whole community are up in arms, and active to apprehend him, but if seems these black-legged gentry can practice with impunity the most flagitious and destructive species of swindling, whilst the magistracy are looking on unconcerned, and the constables are dosing on their posts. If the magistrates and constables permit such things much longer, their conduct will be brought before the proper tribunal. Do they not know their duty? Are they unwilling or unable to perform it? Or are they ignorant that such things be? The subject shall be investigated.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Monday, Dec. 12.

PETITIONS.
From Thomas Davis, and others, of Montgomery, trustees of Brookville School, praying to be incorporated. From John D. Jaquet, an old soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Montgomery, to authorize James Hawkins, sen. to practice as a physician. From sundry inhabitants of Harford for a road from Coop-town to the Baltimore road. From Benjamin Rawlings, and others, counter to that of James H. Sewell. From Daniel M'Faddon, of Harford, for a divorce. From Thomas Morgan, of Baltimore, for a special act of insolvency. From Michael Kershner, of Allegany, an old soldier.
Mr. Jenkins delivers a favourable report on the petition of Richard Wheeler.
The Speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of Harford

county court relative to the attendance of the judges.
On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the following message was read, agreed to, and sent to the Senate.
Gentlemen of the Senate,
This being the day appointed by the constitution, we propose, with your concurrence, to proceed to the election of governor, at 12 o'clock, Levin Winder, Esquire, is put in nomination on the part of this house; and we have appointed Messrs. John H. Thomas and Bayly to join such gentlemen as may be named by you, to count the ballots and report thereon.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The Senate are prepared to proceed at the time mentioned in your message to ballot for a governor for the ensuing year. Robert Bowie is in nomination by the Senate. In addition to the gentleman named by you; and we have appointed Messrs. Brown and Hollingsworth to join the gentlemen of your house to examine the ballot boxes.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton, leave given to bring in a bill to regulate the proceedings of sheriffs and constables in certain cases.

The house having qualified according to the constitution and form of government, proceeded to the choice of a governor; and the ballot box being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike, and retired to the conference room, and after sometime returned and reported, That Levin Winder, Esq. had fifty-eight votes, and Robert Bowie, Esquire, twenty-three votes; whereupon

Resolved, That Levin Winder, Esquire, be, and he is hereby declared to be, Governor of Maryland.

The supplement to the act entitled, An act relating to sheriffs and for other purposes, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the following message was read, agreed to, and sent to the senate.
Gentlemen of the Senate,

The Honourable Levin Winder having been elected governor of the State, we have appointed Messrs. J. H. Thomas and Bayly, jointly with such gentlemen as may be named by your house, to wait upon the governor, and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber to qualify according to the constitution and form of government.

Mr. Hughlett delivers a bill for the relief of Isabel Watkins, of Caroline county; and Mr. Reynolds a bill to authorize Edward Wood, former collector of Calvert county, to complete his collections.

The bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Hogg delivers a bill to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the following message:
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have appointed Messrs. Fenwick and Hebb to join the gentlemen nominated by your house to wait upon the governor elect and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber to qualify according to the constitution and form of government.

Which was read.
Messrs. J. H. Thomas and Bayly, inform the Speaker that they have waited on his excellency the governor, who informed them that he would attend in the Senate Room at 1 o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of qualifying according to the constitution.
Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.
PETITIONS.

From Samuel Frazier, of Harford, an old soldier. From Jhp. Lucas, 3d of Caloptine, to extend the period of redemption of a piece of land. From William Kzeley, and others of Baltimore, to incorporate the Beneficial Society of Joseph Fitzpatrick, of Anne Arundel, for a special act of insolvency. From Henry Howard, of Indol, to bring into this state. From David Lynn of Allegany, to authorize a county court to grant a rehearing of a petition and appeal. From David Shriver, counter thereto. From John Williams, an old soldier. From Clats Stone, praying a special act.
The Speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of Harford