soon joined the comb ceiving the other teacher coming up, and arrust other sessels under her made their escape. The Pharmale their escape, had undergo previous to sailing, had undergo provious to sailing, was new con culving the other frigate and thorough repair, was new c and put in the first rate order. had a picked crew of 500 men she was loaded too deep to sall Copy of a letter, deted on boar Pomona, the 20th January Mr. T. B. Timberlake, late er of the President.

" I have only time to come cate to you the unpleasant of our capture, the night after ing from Sandy Hook. We chased by the Majestic, Endy Tenedos and Pomone frigate.

The Endymion being the for

sailer, brought us to action rigging and sails being very in cut up, after receiving 4 or 5 be sides from the Pomone, and see no hope of effecting our en were compelled to surrender p Babbit, Hamilton, and acting le Howell are no more! Babbit the first broadside, and died in arms in the cockpit. We part of pany to-morrow morning for Ben The frigates President Endymion we lost sight of in When the President was last in she had a signal of distress flyin having lost her fore and mizer masts. The commodore is on ber the Endymion unhurt. The capta and his officers shew us the ma marked attention, and are unreal ting in their exertion to make comfortable."

A letter has been received, day on board the Pomona four days ter, giving assurance of the safe of young Price, Hoffman, Lange and Emmet, midshipmen. Of the five Lieutenants, three were killed and not a midshipman hurt. The loss of the crew is small.

However much cause we may have to regret the loss of the frie ate, we have the pride to reflect that our capture in this unequal contest, has not been attended with a single circumstance that can, in the smallest degree, tend to bligh the naval honours of our country Nor can we think the British wir raise their crest very high on the occasion.

In hoc certamine, " nulla gloria est

New-York, Jan. 27. Extract of another letter from a officer of the late U. S. frigue President, dated

H. B M. Ship Pomona, Jan. 20. With regret I inform you of at being captured by H. B. M. squid ron consisting of the Majestic, Esdymion, Tenedos and Pomona. We struck after a long engagement of four hours and a half. Our les was not great-our 1st lieut. Bib bitt and Mr. Hamilton, and 5th & Howell, killed-none of our mil stupmen were hurt but one. We are now going to Bermuda, and er pect to return in a cartel. The ship rocks and my time is short, &c.

Advocate. Another letter states, that of the 18 midshipmen on board the President, not one was hurt during the engagement-and that the loss of he crew was but trifling.

Another letter says, the Endy-mion was silenced before the Pomna commenced the attack.

From the Philadelphia Democratis Press, jany 27. We understand that Com. Dile

has received a letter from his son, i midshipman, who was wounded on board the President: He states the number of killed and wounded of board the President to be ninety Another letter mentions that the

President had silenced the Endy-mion when the Pomona came are and poured in her broadsides. Shortly after the other enemy ships his left the Endymion and President bearing for Bermuda, the President gave signals of distress.

From the Philadelphia True Ameri-A lester from Com. Decarpt, to his wife states, that in going out of

Sandy Hook, the Pilot tan his ship on shore, by which he lost her trimand by which her sailing was much injured : he had mot regained ber trim when he fell in with the ene my's squadron.

He engaged the Endymion daring the chase, and in two heurs silented her, and left her like a log on the water.—He then endeatoured to make his escape by lightening he President, but the other enem vessels at length restaing bing the their broadsides, he was under the

Extract of a letter from an officer of to his friend in Baitimore, dated on board H. B. M. frigate Pomona, at Sea, in lat. 38, 30, long, 72, 20th Jan, 1845. It is with the deepest regret I have to communicate the loss of the

late United States frigate the Pre-sident, on the 35th inst. (the day after which she sailed.) At day, light we fell in with H. B. M. razee Majestic, the Endymion, Tenedos and this ship; and after a chase from 6 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, they broughthis to action which continued I hours and an half, when we were obliged to surrender. Our loss was considerable. Lt. Babbit, Lt. Hamilton and acting Lient. Howel, with a mumber of others, (how many I do net know) tilled Mr. Rodgers, Midshipman Dale and a number of men wound-devery-mast badly injured and he ship much cut up in the hull .-The Endymion, with which we were ngaged, suffered severely in men, hull, maste and rigging, She carridon her main-deck 34 pounders and on the upper-deck 32 pounder carronades.

Last Tuesday the President and ndymion parted company in a heavy ale from the eastward; and when he President was last seen she had poisted a signal of distress, having ost fore and mizen-top-masts, and main-top-gallant-mast. The Endynyion has not been seen since Monay night. Great fears, are enterained for the safety of the Presient. Com. Decatur, Lt. Shubrick. ith other officers and men, were n board the Endymion. We part ompany to-morrow morning from he Majestic and are bound for Berauda. The Tenedos goes for off lew-London this evening. - [Gaz.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1815. Yesterday morning, Mr. J. II Thoas from the Committee appointed on rtain resolutions from the Senate,

ed similar resolutions which original in the house of delegates, and the mmunication of two members of the recutive council, relative to the payent to the Governor. for military seres, as commander in chief acting in rson during the period therein speci-d, delivered the following report:

THE COMMITTEE To whom the same were referred, ve had under consideration the eamble and resolutions, sent on iday evening last from the Senate, d the preamble and resolutions of ike tenor introduced the day afwards in the House of Delegates, quiring the Governor to refund payment made to him for servi-28 commander in thief of the itia, from the 20th April to the th September, 1813, as therein ted; and also the communication tived from two members of the cutive council, in answer to a vious order passed this house, ling upon the executive for infortion relative to the same subject. on all which they beg feave to omit the following report :--e committee do not deem it

tal of the circumstances from ich the present inquiry has origied-It will be sufficient to obe, that in the spring and summer 1813, as will be generally recoled, the more exposed points on Western shore of this state, and ing on the coast. For the purpose as the duty of the general gomment to supply, but which that mment had not adequately proemment had not apequent for the anthority to call on the militia e of defence, or such portions detachments of it as might be t conveniently and advantage.

ly engaged in the service. In
posture of affairs, the executive
neil considered, that a time had red in which it would be proper them; in parausince of the 33d Governor to take the comin person," under an impres-

necessity of aurrendering. He lost selves, of whom there was a consit. army of the United Seates; and it solves, and 25 seamen killed, and derable detachment stationed at the only remains to inquire, whether city of A imagons during the period the laws of this acate authorised or referred to, as is perfectly necessary matched a settlement of his accounts vector entered upon the service due ernor a permanent salary of g 1000, ites of commander in chief, on the 20th April, 1813, and continued in the exercise of those duties until the 12th of September following, law giving such compensation to when the militia were disbanded, having established head-quarters in iduties of his office, and notany spethis city immediately after his ap- cific portion of them, In answer paintment.

The committee conceive it superfluous to enlarge on the aval, fidelity, and indefatigable diligence, with which the Governor is known to have discharged the trust thus confided to him. Those who had the opporsunity of personal observation, will bear ample testimony to this point and those who will take the pains to inquire, will be satisfied, from a mere view of the various general orders still extant, and other documents connected with the service. that the continued vigilance of the commander in chief was occupied in a series of useful, attentive, and aborious exertion. It is true, that as this place was head-quarters, and its vicinity the principal scene of operation, it was not requisite or adviseable for him to command on any distant service, although it will be remembered, that an occasion did occur in which he manifested his readiness to do so, if the turn of events had not again rendered

his presence necessary in this city. The committee have briefly noticed these circumstances, because both in the Senate's resolutions, and in those moved in this house, it is gravely urged, as if to aggravate the offence of an alledged illegal receipt of public money for military service, that by reference to the journals of the council it would appear, that the Governor was not more than five days, (exclusive of Sundays) absent from the council chamber, thereby intending to imply, that he did not actually, or faithfully, perform the service to which he was specially appointed, and for which he was paid. Without making a minute examination into the accuracy of this statement, to the objection founded upon it. the answer is obvious, that the Governor's appearance in the council chamber would be noted on the journal, however momentary it might be, and although (as the fact generally was) he might be principally engaged abroad, throughout the day, in the extraordinary duties of his office as commander in chief; and although, even while he remained in the council chamber, many of his more important duties as command er in chief might have been there performed. It is not, it seems, made a charge against him, that ne neglected any of the ordinary regular functions of his office as Governor. It is not shewn by any evidence. that his civil and military functions did in reality interfere with each other :- But by a singular perversion of justice, and a strange fatuity of malevolence, the force of this part of the charge, considered in its best shape, seems to be, that while devoting an anxious attention to the highly responsible and interesting essary to enter into a particular cares of commander in chief. he sedulously and successfully endeavoured at the same time to acquit himself of the prescribed constitutional obligations imposed on him as Gover-

The committee had supposed, that in regard to the merit of the especially this city, and the Governor's conduct in military comatent country, were seriously mand, all pretence for clamour or extend by the appearance of a cavil had ceased or been abandon-midable force of the enemy ho- ed. And they had been induced to suppose so, from having observed, fording that protection, which that this part of his conduct had even extorted public expressions of applause, from those who are not connected with him by the ties of political sympathy, and who are not much accustomed to allow to their political opponents any of the attri-butes of patriotism. But in whatever view the matter may be now designed to be placed by the authors of the resolutions in question, it is undenishle, that the Governor, in person, having performed the actual service of commander in chief, for the time specified, and his account having been rendered in the usual military form, (upon honous) and betom the experience he was the accountant, he was entitled to the revolution and the general set in which as paratter was that this set would be well as to another and the record of the rect, and it such payment was author of another set of the rect of the re

nor of the state.

a public officer, embraces all the to this part of the argument, it may be replied, that the committee, perceive nothing in the 33d section of the constitution, or any other secor, as commander in chief, is tound to command in person, altho advised thereto by the council. He is not authorised so to command, untess they advise him; but the terms of the constitution do not oblige him to pursue such advice of the council after it is given; and therefore in contemplation of the committee, the Governor, not being constitutionally bound to command in person, it would follow that the argument does not here apply, which only considers a fixed salary as a full compensation to a public officer for all those services which he is

constitutionally bound to perform. But it is further insisted, that his salary is not only a compensation for those, services which the Governor muss perform, but also for those services which he may constitutionally perform; and to sustain this position, great stress has been laid on the provisions of the old act establishing the salary of the Governor. That act was passed at November session 1785, about two years after our revolutionary struggle was terminated by a treaty of peace between this country and England. It purports to ascertain and establish a permanent salary for the Governor-It was devised and passed, during a recent state of peace, certainly with no other re ference than as a compensation to the chief magistrate of the state, for the discharge of those duties which, in the ordinary state of things, that is in a state of peace, he was required by the constitution to perform. While its terms do not exclude the idea of a suitable additional allowance to be provided, as future occasion might arise for extraordinary military services, the act did not proceed to declare what further compensation should be allowed to the Governor, if called to command the forces of the state in person, because, at that enviable period, our forefathers, intent only upon the happy tranquillity they just then enjoyed, did not direct their attention to providing for the exigencies of a state of war, which they no doubt fondly hoped was far distant and removed from them. And it had fortunately so happened, that nearly thirty years had elapsed since the passage of the act, before such an occasion had occurred as to produce the agitation of the subject now before the committee. truth this is believed to be the first instance, since the adoption of the constitution, in which the Governor has been called to "command in

But although it is the first instance, the committee conceive that the existing laws are not on that accountithe less clear and satisfactory. At their session which com-menced in November 1811, the Legislature, on the 7th of January 1812, little more than five months before the declaration of the present war by congress, passed a new act 44 to regulate and discipline the militia of this state;" in the 31st section of which it was enacted, that when the whole, or any part of the mili tia of this state, shall be ordered in to setual service, they shall be entitled to the same pay and rations as troops in the service of the United

States are entitled to receive. It is presumed by the committee, that it will not be coptended, under those clauses of the constitution which torbid members of the Degislature, and various givil officers, including the executive, from holding any other office of probe, that the Governor alone is thereby disqualified from exercising a military command, in which he was to receive pay for his extraordinary services and expenditures The construction of those clauses of the constitution has been long settled, and there are now members of the Legislature, several members of this have esserved, or will be suritled to which they confidently aver was a-

It is also to be observed, that the military office of adjurant general of the state, with a regular annual ac-pend affixed to it, is held and exernotwithstanding the Senate's direct seconding to that rate.

In the resolutions it, is argued, cised by the register of wills of that the second of the country, an office expension of the country of the country of the second o plicitly recognized by the constitu-

The Governor, therefore, when acting in person as commander in chief, became clearly) entitled, as the committee believe, to his compensation under the provisions of the act of 1811, prescribing the pay and rations of the militia, at the head of which he is placed by the constitution, and an active part of which he became by the constitutional advice of the council .- A quest tion might perhaps have been saised. whether he was not thus entitled to a higher rate of compensation than he did receive. But as, (independent of the personal rank of the present Governor, who is a majorgeneral of the militia) he was, by virtue of his office as commander in chief, superior to the grade of a major-general; your committee are of opinion, that the allowance made to the Governor, according to the rate of a major-general of the United States army, was perfectly within the letter and spirit of the law.

And, even if a doubt existed on this subject, which the committee do not themselves entertain, they think that the proceedings of the House of Delegates at the last session of the Legislature, ought to preclude this House from giving a moment's count mance to the propositions now before them. At the last session, certain resolutions were introduced, declaring the Governor, as commander in chief, when in actual service, to be entitled to receive, exactly what he has received, in payment of the account which is now disputed. Those resolutions were referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Lecompte. Bayly, and Mr. Mason; which latter gentleman has been the mover of the lare resolutions in the House, now condemning the payment made as aforesaid to the Governor. That committee reported, that the existing laws, having provided a mode for the settlement of all claims arising from the employment of the militia, they were of opinion, that it would be unnecessary to adopt the said resolutions. This report, if it meant to be honestly understood, certainly could not be supposed to mean any thing else, than that the Governor, as commander in chief, acting in person, was already entitled to the pay and rations of a major-general, and therefore that it was unnecessary

to legislate further upon the subject. But it has been attempted to obviate this inference, by declaring in the resolutions, last referred to. that the Legislature itself is not competent, much less is one branch of the Legislature competent, to expound the laws- Their province. it is said: is to make laws, and not to expound them; and the executive council, we are now told, are men capable of expounding the laws for themselves, and must be held responsible to the state for a just exposition of them.

Now admitting, or not denying all, this sober doctrine, the comit may not be the province of time House to expound laws, yet when they have thus manifested their sense of a construction of a law, and the executive council entertain ing the same impression, have had reason to be confirmed in it by what has been so manifested by the immediate representatives of the people, the grand inquest of the state. the special guardians of the public treasury, it would seem to come with a veryill grace from this House to adopt any proceeding either upon motion in their own body, or at the instance of the Senate, condemning the very course which had been thus previously approved of, or at least assented to. And it is not a little curious, that this attempt of cent sure and condemnation should be brought forward in this House, in resolutions, which declare, that the last House of Delegates had no right to expound the laws so as to express an opinion that the payment to the Governor was authorised, while these same resolutions, do themselves now undertake so to expound the laws as to declare that the said payment was not authorised.

But your committee are not stall surprised at the solicitude now e-Legislature, several members of this vinced to explain away, or weaken House, who have, during the last the effect of the opinion expressed summers been actively engaged in in the report adopted by the last military commands, for which they house of delegates on this subject.

greed to by every member of the co mittee appointed upon it, it which it-will appear, by the votes and pro-ceedings, was adopted with the ge-neral concurrence of the House, or rather without a dissenting voice ; while the member himself appears to have been present who has been the mover of this investigation. Ad-dressing themselves to the House, in relation to its character as a col-Irclive body, your committee cannot therefore refrain from remarking. that they can scarcely conceive, of any legislative proceeding, which would be more insidious and unworthy than that, of first sanflioning. or strongly appearing to sanction, a assembly, and then, at the next sesslon, to make that very act the foundation of a vote of reproach and crimination against those who may have been confirmed in their judgment of the propriety of that act by the faith of your own implied authority. The committee do not understand, nor do they wish to understand, that sort of casuistry, by which such proceeding can be reconciled to the principles of justice, decency or honour.

Under these views, it is respectfully recommended to the House, by the following order, to reject the aforesaid resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions from the senate, relative to the payment made to the Governor as acting Commander in Chief for the time therein specified, and also the resolutions introduced in this House, of a similar nature, be, and they are hereby rejected.

By order. LOUIS GASSAWAY, CIk.

To sell, or hire.

THE subscriber has three or four NEGRO GIRLS. from eleven to seventeen years old, that he would sell for a term of years,

or hire. Henry Hammond. Anne-Arundel county.
Broad-Neck, Feb. 2

Walter Cross.

BOOT & SHOPMAKER, Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs', in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their Feb. 2, 1815.

Public Sale. To be sold, at public, sale, on Thursday the 16th day of Feb. 1815, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation, near South river. Church, some

VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES. parcel of Sheep, Household Furniture, Wheat Fan. with sundry other articles too tedicus to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms be made known on the day of

sale.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Will be sold, on the same day, some good Beds and Bedding.

Anne-Arundel county,

Jan. 19, 1815.

By the Committee of Claims The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. By order, William R. Lampien Clk.

By the Committee of Griev-

ances & Courts of Justice. The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present section from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

afternoon.
By order,
Louis Gassaway, Cik.

Anne-Arundel County Court. September Turm, 1814.

Ordered by the judges of Anne Arundel county court, that the said court stand adjourned from the third Monday of Septemberlast, until the 1st Monday of February next, on which day all jurors and witnesses summoned to the said September term, and all other persons having business in the said court. ire heraby notified to attend on the said first Monday of February.

Wood S. Green, Clk.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the T Aune Arundel county, will in the first Manday in February as Henry-8, Harmood, Cite of E. December 5, 1815.