

1815, say,

129,326 34
35,000 00

164,326 34

19,239 34

have been called into actual
at this time be ascertained.

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

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 being 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 sloops 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 2d the other on the 4th inst. each carried 25 badly wounded. Those who were slightly wounded, to the number, as I am informed, of about 30, remained on board of their respective ships, and sailed last evening for Jamaica. Strict orders were given that the sloops 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

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 exertions

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