MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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[Continued from Supplement.]

ly may be provided, that any person re- g within the city or precincts of Balti- , or within five miles of the said city, receive, or having received, may hold any mission in any part of the militia of the city or precincts, without regard to the ular place of his residence within those ; and provided also, that staff officers ng in the city of Baltimore shall be per d to serve in the neighboring regiments altimore county.

And be it enacted, That all resigna- of company and staff officers shall be through the commanding officers of respective regiments, or extra battalions, the case may be) and all resignations of manding officers of regiments, battalions, extra battalions, through the commanding rs of their respective brigades, and at sixty days prior to the regular field except in case of removal, and that oth- e no officer shall be considered as having old, which officers shall within twenty after receiving such resignation, transmit rification thereof to the governor and il, under the penalty of twenty dollars, ded that this shall not be binding on in- dent corps, or where there may be no officer or brigadier in commission.

And be it enacted, That no militia man leave the company to which he belongs, s he shall remove to some other district, roll himself in some volunteer uniform any or troop, and in such case he shall to the commander of such company, shall give him a certificate of his being arged, under the penalty of a sum not eding thirty dollars, and if the said mi- man had been in actual service, shall also fy the time thereof, and how long he had ned therein, under the like penalty

And be it enacted, That no officer, commissioned officer, or private of the ia, in his attendance at, going to, or re- ng from muster, shall be subject to ar- r any civil matter.

And be it enacted, That if any suit or- shall be brought or commenced against person or persons for any thing done in ution of the provisions of this act, the ndant or defendants may plead the general and give this act and the special matter idence.

And be it enacted, That no person be a commissioned officer in the militia is state unless he shall be a citizen of the d State, and a resident of this state; ach commissioned officer hereafter ap- ted, shall take the several oaths prescribed e constitution of this state, and also pre to their entering on the execution of respective duties take the following , or affirmation: "I, A B do swear or , (as the case may be) that I will be true faithful to the state of Maryland, and I will diligently and faithfully do and rm the several duties assigned to me as of the militia of this state, ac- g to the best of my skill and abilities; lp me God;" which oaths shall be en- d on the back of the commission.

And be it enacted, That if any bystan- shall interrupt, molest or insult, any offi- r soldier while on duty at any muster, or be guilty of like conduct before any -martial, the commanding officer, or such , may cause him to be confined for the and he shall also be fined not less than dollars nor more than one hundred, in the ction of such court martial, as the nature e case may require.

And be it enacted, That the brigade ctors are hereby required, under a penalty xceeding one hundred dollars, at the dif on of a brigade court-martial, in each and year hereafter, previous to the fifteenth October, to make a correct return to the ant-general of all arms and accoutre- s the property of the state, and also of rivate arms and accoutrements, and desig the companies and corps by whom said and accoutrements are held; and it shall e duty of the brigade inspector to attend the adier general, when required, to receive and e all orders necessary to carry into effect provisions of this law, and upon refusal egled, to be subject to a fine not exceeding hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, s he can make a reasonable excuse to the manding officer of the brigade

And be it enacted, That it shall be the of the adjutant of each regiment and ex- battalion, to attend the regimental and alion meetings, and execute the orders of commanding officers necessary to carry effect the provisions of this law, and up- refusal or neglect to be subject to a fine not eding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a mental court-martial.

And be it enacted, That in case of the h, resignation, disqualification, or removal of his district of any subaltern officer, the manding officer of the regiment or extra alion, to which such officer may have be- ed, may appoint a fit and proper person brevet officer, and shall immediately after notify the governor of the same, such brevet officer shall have and exercise e powers incident to his office, in as full ample a manner as if he was commission- until he shall be superseded by a commis- ed officer; provided that the removal of such officer, residing in any city or town, precincts thereof, to any part of the said or city, or precincts thereof, shall in no be considered as the resignation of such er.

And be it enacted, That the militia of gany county shall be exempt from the mental and battalion meetings by this act ointed and directed, but instead thereof t in company; and the company at Sel- Port, and that also at the Green Glades, not, from their dispersed situation, be re- ed to attend any battalion meeting, but in- d thereof they shall be compelled to meet mpanies; and further as a relief to them, commanding officer of the battalion to ch they may be attached, shall have pow- in his discretion, to appoint some commis- ed or non-commissioned officer to call to- er and exercise such portions of either of aforesaid companies, as he from their re- e situation may consider too distant to at- the company meetings by this act before ed, and they shall be subject to the same for not appearing at said meetings as would be for not attending the company ings.

38. And, whereas the remote and detached situation of that part of the militia of Queen Anne's county who reside on Kent Island, renders it impracticable for them to meet in battalion or regiment off the said island, therefore, Be it enacted, That the militia residing on Kent Island shall not be compelled to meet in battalion or regiment, but that the companies composing the militia on said island shall nevertheless be subject to be called together to exercise twice a year on said island, exclusive of company meetings, at such times and such place as the commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong shall direct, and shall be subject to the same fines for not appearing at said meetings as others are for not meeting in battalion or regiment, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding

39. And be it enacted, That the company now commanded by captain Charles Jones, on Dame's Quarter, in Somerset county, and the company commanded by captain David Stevens, near Hancock-town, in Washington county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment or battalion, and the company commanded by captain William Waller, in Somerset county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment; but the said companies shall meet as often in addition to the time prescribed by this law for the meetings of companies, as the regiment or battalion to which they belong are directed to meet.

40. And be it enacted, That the persons liable to do militia duty under this act residing on the island south of Hooper's Streights, in Somerset and Dorchester counties, and Assateague island, in Worcester county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment, battalion or company on the main; but shall be liable to be called together for exercise, under a non-commissioned officer to be appointed by the captains of the companies to which they belong, and at such times as they may direct.

41. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the commandants of the several regiments and extra battalions of militia in this state, to form and organize a band of musicians within and for his said regiment or extra battalion, and that each and every person belonging to said organized band of musicians shall be under the command and direction of the said commandant, and for neglecting or refusing to appear at any parade or meeting of officers, when warned, with their instruments of music, or for disobedience of orders, shall be liable to such fines and penalties as non-commissioned officers and privates are subject to by this act

42. And be it enacted, That every captain or commandant of a company may enrol at least two and not more than four persons residing in his district, who are desirous and willing to be enrolled in such company as musicians, and such persons, so enrolled, shall perform the duty of musicians in said company instead of serving as privates therein.

43. And be it enacted, That in case any musician enrolled in any company shall not, on any day of parade directed by this act, be engaged in the actual performance of his duty as a musician, that then and in every such case the captain or commandant of the company shall make return of such musicians refusal to serve as aforesaid, to the court-martial, which court-martial is hereby authorised to impose and levy the same fine on such musician for so refusing or neglecting to perform his duty as aforesaid, as non-commissioned officers and privates are liable to for absence from any parade directed by this act.

44. And be it enacted, That every private capable of serving as a musician may, with the consent of the captain or commandant of the company to which he belongs, at any parade by this act directed, act in the capacity of a musician in any other company in the same regiment or battalion with the company to which he belongs and that the facts of his having performed the duty of a musician at such parade, and of his captain's or commandant's consent thereto as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient cause to remit any fine which he may have incurred by reason of his absence from the parade of the company to which he belongs, on the day on which he was so acting as a musician as aforesaid.

45 And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person above the age of twenty-one, or between the age of eighteen and twenty one, with the consent of their parent or parents, guardian, master or mistress, to join any uniform militia company willing to receive him as a member thereof, whenever the same may be formed within the regimental district; and a majority of any such uniformed militia company shall have power to determine and declare what and how many days of training they will have throughout the year, over and above the days herein before appointed for their exercise and training, notice whereof shall be given to such company by the commanding officer thereof, and to impose and inflict such fines and penalties on any member of such company who may refuse or neglect to attend on such stated days of meeting, as may be fixed and agreed on by the by-laws of such company; provided, that no fine or forfeiture for any violation of the provisions of this section, shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, which fines and penalties shall be collected, accounted for, paid over and applied, in the manner herein after prescribed with respect to fines imposed by company courts-martial.

45. And be it enacted, That whenever a number of men not less than sixty-four, shall have associated and formed themselves into a uniform company, agreeably to the provisions of this act, they shall make a return thereof, to the commandant of the regiment or extra battalion in whose district such association is formed, who shall thereupon inspect, or cause his adjutant to inspect the same; and on its appearing that they have conformed to the law, he shall forthwith apply to the governor and council for commissions for proper persons to command said company, and also forward the requisite certificate to the governor & council, who shall thereupon transmit an order to said commanding officer, directed to the armourer of the nearest arsenal to the said company, where arms and accoutrements of the state may be deposited, specifying that the said armourer shall deliver to the bearer of the order the number of arms therein mentioned; provided, that the governor and council shall in no instance deliver such order without having previously received from the commissioned officers of such company, a bond with sufficient security, for the safe keeping and re-delivery of said arms, when demanded; and the commissioned officers aforesaid having executed such bond, the non-commissioned officers & privates to whom such arms shall be delivered, shall give bond each, in the sum of twenty dollars, to the commanding officer of the company, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required, without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements; and provided also, that no volunteer company or troops shall hereafter be commissioned unless the commander in chief shall be satisfied that in forming it no other company has been reduced below its proper complement of men.

47. And, it being just and necessary that the militia service should be equally apportioned among all those liable to militia duty, for the attainment of this object, Be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every militia company in the state, shall forthwith divide his company, by lot, into ten classes, as equal as may be, and shall number the classes from one to ten, and shall place in the last classes those who have already served a tour of duty, either in person, or by substitute, in such a manner that the person or persons who have served the last tour shall be placed in the latest class, and those who served the next latest tour in the next class to the latest, and so on; and if there should be more persons than enough to form a class, who have so served a tour of duty at the same time, it shall be determined among them, by lot, which shall be placed on the latest class, which on the next, and so on; and as soon as the classification shall have been thus completed, the commanding officer aforesaid shall forthwith return a roster thereof, certified by him, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, and shall retain one himself, which roster shall state the names and number of persons in each class, & shall particularly note those who were placed in the later classes on account of having performed a tour of duty, and state when and where such tour was performed, and how long it lasted

48 And be it enacted, That every person enrolled in any company subsequently to the aforesaid classification, by reason of having removed into the company district, or for any other cause, shall be forthwith placed in some one of the classes in the following manner:—If he shall produce to the commanding officer a certificate from the commanding officer of some other company to which he belonged, next before his enrollment as aforesaid, stating that he had been classed in such company, and the number of his class therein, and that he has performed a tour of duty therein, and stating also the time and length of such a tour, he shall be placed in the same class in the new company with those persons belonging to it who have performed a similar tour of duty, if any, and if there be none who have performed a recent tour, he shall be placed in the last class; if his certificate from his former company shall state that he belonged to a class there, and the number of his class, but not that he had performed a tour of duty, he shall be placed in the class of the same number in the new company, or if that class has performed a tour of duty, then in the class nearest to it which has not performed a tour; and if he shall not come from another company, or shall bring no certificate, he shall be placed, by lot, in some class which has performed no tour of duty; and in all cases a certificate of his enrolment, and of the class in which he is placed, stating the manner in which he was so placed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the commanding officer of the new company, under his hand, to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, who shall place his name on the roster of the company accordingly

49 And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, to give to every person removing out of his company district, or otherwise lawfully leaving his company, a certificate, when demanded by such person, discharging him from such company, and stating the class to which he belonged therein, and shall forthwith note his discharge on the roster of the company, and transmit to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, a copy of such certificate, certified under his hand to be a true copy, which shall thereupon be noted by the commanding officer last aforesaid on the roster of the company kept by him.

50 And be it enacted, That each and every commanding officer of a regiment, or extra battalion, shall forthwith make out, or cause to be made out, by the adjutant, or other suitable person, and shall keep a roster of his regiment, or battalion, formed from the company rosters to be returned to him pursuant to this act, and shall cause the said regimental and battalion rosters respectively to be from time to time corrected by the returns of new enrolments and discharges from the commanding officers of companies, and by the tours of duty performed by persons belonging to the regiment or battalion.

51. And be it enacted, That whenever any call of the militia into actual service shall be made, the number required from each company, if less than the whole company, shall be taken from the first and preceding classes, in numerical order, till the requisite number shall be completed, and those so taken shall be noted on the roster of the company, and shall be forthwith returned by the commanding officer of the company to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall immediately note them on the regimental or battalion roster; and such of them as shall perform the tour of duty so required, either in person, or by substitute accepted according to the provisions of this act, shall not be again called into service until all the classes shall have been regularly gone through and it shall come again to their turn.

52. And be it enacted, That whenever any portion of the militia shall be called into actual service, pursuant to the constitution or laws of this state, or the United States, the commanding officer of each and every company, having received orders for the call from his superior officer, stating the number of men to be furnished by the company, shall forthwith proceed to designate, in the manner by this act prescribed, the persons to serve from the company, if less than the whole, and shall thereupon immediately notify each and every of the persons to serve from the company of such call, by a written notice, under the hand of such officer, to be served by such non-commissioned officer of the company as he shall appoint, which non commissioned officer is hereby required to serve such notice, by personally delivering it to the person to be notified as aforesaid, if to be found in the company district, & if not, by leaving it at his usual place of abode, and to return such service, on oath, to the commanding officer aforesaid, on pain of being fined for each and every neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties by this section required, in a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial as the case may be.

53 And be it enacted, That if any officer of the militia shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined on him by the five next preceding sections of this act, or any of them, he shall be fined for each neglect or refusal not more than fifty dollars nor less than twenty, at the discretion of an extra battalion, regimental, or brigade court-martial, as the case may require.

54. And be it enacted, That when any of the militia shall be called into service pursuant to this act, they shall not be compelled to serve longer than ninety days, to be calculated from their arrival at the place of rendezvous to the time of their discharge, and they shall be replaced and relieved by another detachment, to be called out as by this act as provided, if the public exigence should require it.

55. And be it enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, shall be disabled while in actual service, he shall be entitled to half pay during life

56 And be it enacted, That in case of an insurrection or threatened insurrection within, or invasion or threatened invasion of any part of this state, a major general, brigadier general or a commanding officer of a regiment or battalion, extra battalion or squadron, shall have full power to order out the militia, or any part thereof, belonging to their respective districts, where the insurrection or threatened insurrection, invasion or threatened invasion, may be, or is expected to take place, and it shall be the duty of any such officer to give notice of such insurrection or threatened insurrection, or invasion, or threatened invasion, with every circumstance attending the same, as early as possible, to their immediate commanding officer, by whom such information shall be transmitted with the utmost expedition to the commander in chief of this state; and in such cases it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, extra battalion or squadron, within the limits of which such danger as aforesaid may be apprehended, to assemble his regiment, battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, or such part thereof as he may deem necessary, and to take such measures as he may deem requisite for the protection and the peace of the state, till the orders of the commanding officer of the brigade shall be by him received, and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a brigade, immediately upon such information, to give such orders, and if necessary such aid from his brigade, by causing detachments therefrom as aforesaid, as in his judgement shall be required, and to transmit information of what he shall have done in the premises to the commander in chief without delay; and the militia shall be ordered out as aforesaid, for the suppression of any insurrection, or threatened insurrection, when any two justices of the peace shall require it, and shall state in writing, that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered by any insurrection or opposition to the laws, and not otherwise.

57. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part of the militia shall be called into service by the commanding officer of any brigade, or any inferior officer belonging to such brigade, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the commanding officer of such brigade shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to take such measures as he may think proper, for conveying, transporting and issuing, within his brigade, such orders and supplies as he may deem necessary, until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall be known.

58 And be it enacted, That the governor by and with the advice of the council, for the accommodation of the militia to be at any time called into service, may appoint such commissaries and staff officers as he shall think proper, and may adopt such measures as he may judge necessary for conveying, transporting and issuing all necessary orders and supplies

59 And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service by the commander in chief, or any officer of the said militia, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution, or any act of assembly of this state, or shall be drafted or called out by authority of the United States, pursuant to the constitution and laws thereof, every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, of the militia so called into service, after being duly notified of such draft or call, shall be considered as in actual service, and may be proceeded against as an officer, non-commissioned officer or private, in actual service, for enforcing as well his attendance in obedience to such draft or call, as his performance of the duties legally to be required of him, after attendance, and from the time of such draft or call, and notification, shall, while in service, be subject to the rules and articles of war of the United States as now established; provided always, that any non-commissioned officer or private, so drafted or called into service, and notified, or called into service under the authority of the United States by draft or otherwise, may entitle himself to, and shall receive an immediate discharge, on producing to the commanding officer of the company to which he shall belong, or at the time be attached, a sufficient and able bodied substitute, to be approved by such commanding officer, which substitute such commanding officer is hereby required and empowered to accept and receive, whether liable to militia duty or not, if judged by him to be sufficient and able bodied; and such substitute, being so accepted and received, and consenting, by writing under his hand, to serve as substitute, shall become liable and subject to such service, and all the incidents thereto, and entitled to all the emoluments thereof; and the person producing him as aforesaid shall be forthwith discharged; and if any substitute shall be rejected by a captain of a company, the person offering such substitute may appeal to the commanding officer of his regiment, or extra battalion, as the case may be, which commanding officer, if he finds such substitute sufficient and able bodied, whether liable to militia duty or not, shall accept him, and discharge the person offering him as aforesaid; provided, that no person serving as a substitute shall thereby be excused from, or have credit for, a tour of duty on his own account.

60. And be it enacted, That if any person hired and received as a substitute for any tour of duty, by any person drafted or called out for such tour, shall desert, or otherwise refuse or neglect to perform such tour, or any part of it, the person so hiring, or his executors and administrators, shall have an action of debt or assumpsit against him, his executors and administrators, in the county court of any county in which he or they may reside or be found, to recover back all such sum or sums of money as may have been paid to him as substitute, for the tour aforesaid, by the person so hiring him, with interest from the time of payment.

61. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part or parts of the militia of this state have been, or shall be drafted for the service of the United States, the commander in chief of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to select and assign from among the militia officers of the state at large, then in commission, all or any part of the necessary officers to command the militia so drafted, at his discretion, or to brevet officers for the said command, in whole or in part, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service, which brevet commissions shall remain in force during the term for which such militia shall have been so drafted, and no longer.

62. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service, under the authority of this state or of the United States, the officer of the militia of this state assigned to the chief command of such part by the commander in chief of the said militia, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to consolidate and re-organize such part of the said militia, as may be so called out and placed under his command, whether infantry, cavalry artillery or riflemen, in such manner as to form them into companies, troops, battalions, squadrons, regiments and brigades, as the case may be, with the proper division, brigade and regimental staffs, and the full and proper complement of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, according to the several acts of congress, and of the general assembly of this state, relative to the militia, and to retain in service, so as to make up such complement, such of the officers so called out as he may think proper, and discharge the rest, and to assign the officers, so retained by him, to the command of or in such of the brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies and troops, respectively, so under his command, and in service, as he may think proper; and to give brevet commissions for supplying such vacancies, as may occur during the term of service, to such persons as he may think proper, which commissions shall remain in force during that term of service, and no longer, or until such vacancies shall be filled by the governor and council; and to distribute all such riflemen as may be so called out, and placed under his command, whether in companies or otherwise, among the regiments to be formed as aforesaid, as flank companies, and convert such part of them, as he may think fit into grenadiers or light infantry, or distribute them among the infantry of the line, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service; and also to convert such portion of the cavalry, so to be called and placed under his command as he may think proper, into mounted infantry, mounted riflemen, or flying artillery, and to arm, equip, and employ them as such during the said term of service, or any part thereof; provided always, that the governor of this state whenever by request of the executive council he shall assume the actual command of the militia, or any part thereof, in actual service, shall have and exercise all the foregoing powers as to such of the militia as may be in actual service, and during the term of such service; and provided also, that officers of volunteer companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, shall not be removed from their respective commands to others, but shall be retained in their commands, so far as may be found necessary for making up the proper complement of officers of each grade in consolidating and re-organizing the companies, troops, battalions, squadrons and regiments as aforesaid, and no further.

63. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state, to be commanded by a major general, shall be called into actual service, either under the authority of this state, or the United States, the general assigned, as by this act is provided, to the command of such corps, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to organize an ordnance department, and topographical engineers department, for such corps, during the term of service for which it may have been called out, to brevet the proper officers of those departments, and to prescribe their duties respectively, which duties, so prescribed, they are hereby required and enjoined respectively to perform, and shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of similar officers in the service of the U. States.

64. And be it enacted, That in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, of any part of this state, the general of the militia commanding the division or brigade within which such an invasion shall take place, or be threatened, in case he shall judge it dangerous to wait till application for arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage or supplies, can be made to the commander in chief, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to draw from the nearest public stores, arsenals, magazines, or other depositories of this state, all such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage, and supplies of every kind for the use of the militia called, or to be called into service, for repelling such invasion, as he may judge proper, and for that purpose to issue his order or orders to the respective officers, or other persons, having in their keeping such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage and supplies, which orders such officers, or other persons, are hereby required to obey.

65. And be it enacted, That the cavalry of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is reduced to one squadron for each brigade, which quantity it shall not be permitted to exceed, except in the city and precincts of Baltimore,

where they may be a regiment; and the commander in chief is hereby empowered and required, to make the said reduction forthwith, to consolidate the remaining troops into squadrons and regiments, to select and retain such of the officers now in commission as may be requisite for the consolidated regiments, and to disband the residue of the officers, non-commissioned officers & privates who shall thereupon return to the militia, and be subject to all militia duty, in the same manner as if they had never been enrolled in the militia.

66. And be it enacted, That each regiment of cavalry shall be composed of two squadrons, of two troops each, and shall be commanded by a lieutenant colonel; that each squadron shall be commanded by a major; and that each troop shall consist of thirty-two privates, one quarter master sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier and one saddler, and shall be commanded by a captain, with a first and second lieutenant, and a cornet; and to each regiment there shall be a staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quarter-master, one pay master, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, & one veterinary surgeon.

67. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every lieutenant colonel of cavalry, on or before the first day of April next, and on or before the first day of April in every following year, to cause an inspection and valuation, on oath, to be made of all the horses in his regiment, by three persons not belonging to the cavalry, and to be appointed by him, and to reject from his regiment all such horses as the said persons shall report on oath to him to be less than fourteen and a half hands high, or not of good health and ability for the service, or otherwise unfit therefor; and to record the valuations of all such horses as shall be reported fit for service by the said persons, and furnish the owners of such horses respectively with certificates of such valuations, and the said persons when so appointed, are hereby authorised and required, to make such report and valuation as is aforesaid, under the penalty of thirty dollars for every neglect or refusal, to be recovered and applied in the manner prescribed by law with respect to other penalties and forfeitures; and if any lieutenant colonel of cavalry shall neglect or refuse to make such appointment, or to reject such horses as shall so be reported unfit, he shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such neglect or refusal, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and every person whose horse shall be so rejected shall, before the next meeting of his troop for exercise & training, or before such troop shall be called into service, whichever may first happen, furnish himself with a good and sufficient horse, or in default thereof shall be stricken from the roll of his troop, and returned by the commanding officer thereof as such, to the commanding officer of the company district in which he shall reside, who shall thereupon enrol him in the company of the district, and he shall forthwith become liable to militia duty and service therein.

68. And be it enacted, That each commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is authorised and required, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each neglect, to be imposed by a brigade court-martial, to call together the officers of his regiment for instruction, training and exercise, four times in every year; and if any officer, or non-commissioned officer, being duly notified of such call, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding forty dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

69. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is empowered and required, to call out each squadron in his regiment, separately, for drill exercise and training, once in the month of May, and once in the month of October in every year, at such place within the brigades to which the squadron respectively belong, and to attend such meetings and drill exercise, and train the said squadrons, for such number of days each time as he shall in his order for calling the meeting direct: and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, being duly notified of such meeting, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience of orders.

70. And be it enacted, That each troop of cavalry shall meet at least eight times in each year for training and exercise, independently of the squadron meetings, at such times and places within the county as the commanding officer of the troop shall appoint, and it shall be his duty to appoint and call the said meetings accordingly, and to cause notice thereof to be given to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the troop, and to attend and train and exercise the troop himself, and for every neglect herein he shall be fined not exceeding 20 dollars nor less than 10 at the discretion of a regimental court-martial; and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of any troop, being duly notified of any such meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not more than ten nor less than two dollars, in the discretion of a company court-martial, or if an officer, or non-commissioned officer, may be proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

71. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each brigade, within which there shall be one or more troops of cavalry, shall be and hereby is authorised to call out such troop or troops to attend the stated brigade or regimental meetings, and to issue his orders for that purpose to the commanding officer of the cavalry, residing within the brigade, who shall thereupon issue his orders to the cavalry within the brigade accordingly, in the same manner, and under the like penalties, as in cases of cavalry meetings for training and exercise; and the attendance of the cavalry when so called out, shall be enforced by the like penalties as other cavalry meetings; and such attendance shall be considered as part of the eight troop meetings prescribed by this act; provided, that no troop shall be obliged so to attend out of the county to which it belongs.

72. And be it enacted, That if any officer or non-commissioned officer of cavalry, shall refuse or neglect to issue or serve any notification of any of the meetings prescribed by this act, after being regularly required so to do by his superior officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not exceeding 50 dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of the proper court-martial, or may be proceeded against by such court as for a disobedience of orders.

73. And be it enacted, That the governor and council upon the requisition of the commanding officer of any troop of cavalry, not heretofore furnished with arms by the state shall loan to each non-commissioned officer and private of the troop one horseman's sword and belt, and one pistol, with a pair of holsters, the commanding officer of the troop giving bond to the state, with approved security, for the safe keeping and return of the said arms and accoutrements, when required by the state; and upon the execution of such bond, the non-commissioned officers and privates to whom such arms and accoutrements shall be delivered, shall give bond, each in the sum of twenty dollars, to the commanding officer delivering such arms and accoutrements, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required, without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements.

74. And be it enacted, That the horse used as a trooper by any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of the cavalry, with his arms and other equipments, shall be free and exempt from taxation and execution.

75. And be it enacted, That if any person shall hold or refuse to deliver up, on application of a commissioned officer in whose district such person resides, any arms or accoutrements, belonging to the state of Maryland, and not held and detained by such person as a member of a volunteer militia company, any commissioned officer in whose district such person may be, is hereby authorised to apply to any justice of the peace within the county where such person resides, who shall thereupon issue a warrant to any constable of the county, directing him to arrest such person and carrying him before some justice of the peace for said county, together with any arms and accoutrements alleged to be the property of the state which may be in the possession of such person, and if the said justice of the peace should be of opinion that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state of Maryland; then and in such case the said justice of the peace shall order and direct that said arms and accoutrements shall be delivered up to the said commissioned officer, for the use of the company to which he belongs, until demanded by the state, and upon such person's refusing or neglecting to comply with such direction, the said justice of the peace may commit such person to the public gaol of the county, until his compliance therewith; and if the said justice shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are not the property of the state of Maryland, the costs of such proceedings shall be paid as other expenses attending the execution of this act are directed to be paid; but if he shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state, and the person in possession of the same knew them to be such, then the costs of such proceedings shall be paid by the said person in possession of such arms or accoutrements, and knowing them to be the property of the state, shall refuse to deliver up the same to any commissioned officer demanding them, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars, to be recovered as small debts are recovered in the name of the state; provided nevertheless, that no justice of the peace shall issue a warrant against any person alleged to hold or detain any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state of Maryland, contrary to the provisions of this act, unless such justice shall be satisfied by the oath of such officer or some other credible witness, that the person so alleged to hold or detain the same, has upon application made to him by some commissioned officer in the district where he resides, refused to deliver the same to such commissioned officer.

76. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the militia, who shall receive arms belonging to the state shall give a receipt therefor to the commanding officer of his company, in a book to be kept by such commanding officer for that purpose, & in such receipt shall engage to keep the said safely, and redeliver them when legally called on for that purpose; and no commanding officer of a company shall deliver any public arms to any person in his company without taking such receipt, on pain of being held accountable to the state himself for all arms so delivered, and of being fined for every stand of arms so delivered not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

77. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer & private of militia, who shall receive, or hath received into his possession, any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state, shall keep them in good order and condition, neat and clean, bright, and free from rust, the locks of the musket or pistol as the case may be, clean, well oiled, and furnished with a good flint, and shall appear with such arms and accoutrements in the condition aforesaid at every muster where by law he is required to appear, and at all other times when he may be called on duty; and every non-commissioned officer and private neglecting, or refusing to perform any of the duties in this section enjoined on him, shall be fined therefor not more than five dollars nor less than fifty cents, at the discretion of a company court-martial.

78. And be it enacted, That at every muster or meeting of the militia, or any part thereof, for exercise and training, the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, carefully to inspect the state and condition of all arms and accoutrements in his company belonging to the state, and to bring before a company court-martial every non-commissioned officer and private whose arms and accoutrements being the property of the state, are not in the state and condition prescribed by the next preceding section, on pain of being himself fined not exceeding ten nor less than two dollars for each and every neglect thereof, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial; and such commanding officer is hereby required and enjoined, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, immediately after such muster or meeting, all such public arms in his company as may be so out of order as to be unfit for use, whereupon it shall be the duty of such commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, to cause all arms so reported to be collected and directed to the order of the commander in chief, on pain of being fined, for every neglect or refusal, not exceeding thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial, and if any commanding officer of a company shall refuse or neglect to make such report as is by this section directed, he shall be fined for every such refusal or neglect, not exceeding ten nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

79. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who shall have received, or shall hereafter receive any arms, accoutrements or ammunition, belonging to the state, shall lose them, or any part of them, or being legally called on to deliver them up to the state, shall fail to do so, he shall make satisfaction for them to the state at the following rates, viz. for a musket twenty dollars, for a ramrod one dollar, for a bayonet two dollars, for a cartouch box two dollars, for a pistol five dollars, for a sword ten dollars, for a pair of holsters five dollars, for a rifle thirty dollars, and for every pound of powder one dollar, and every pound of lead twenty-five cents, and at the same rate for a greater or less quantity; and the said sums shall be awarded by a company court-martial, on charges preferred against the persons so losing or failing to deliver such arms, accoutrements or ammunition, and proof of the loss or failure; and the president of every company court-martial shall within five days after awarding any such sum or sums, make return thereof, and of the person or persons against whom awarded, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall on or before the first day of March in each year, make out three lists of all such sums of money so awarded and returned, and of the persons against whom awarded respectively, and shall retain one list himself, deliver one to the sheriff of the county, and transmit one to the treasurer of the shore; and the sheriffs receiving such lists shall give receipts therefor, and shall proceed to collect, account for and pay over, the said sums of money, in the manner directed by this act, with respect to fines imposed by general and division courts-martial, with the same powers, subject to the same conditions and penalties, and with the same allowance for commissions on collection.

80. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, having received arms and accoutrements belonging to the state as aforesaid, and being possessed thereof shall be about to remove out of the limits of his company, or shall arrive at the age of forty-five, or in any other manner become exempt from militia duty, he shall deliver to the commanding officer of his company the said arms and accoutrements in good order and condition, on pain of being proceeded against, and being held liable, as in the case of the loss of such arms and accoutrements, or the refusal to deliver them; and if he shall die with such arms and accoutrements in his possession, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of his company, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not more than thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, to take possession of such arms and accoutrements, and safely keep them, to be delivered to some other person of his company in the manner aforesaid, or to be returned to the state, as the case may be.

81. And be it enacted, That if any militia-man, or other person, shall sell, buy, or give away, any public arms or accoutrements, or carry the same out of the bounds of his regiment or extra battalion, with intent to defraud the state, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof in any court having jurisdiction of the offence, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

82. And be it enacted, That if it shall come to the knowledge of the commanding officer of any militia company that any non-commissioned officer or private of his company, to whom arms and accoutrements belonging to the state shall have been delivered, has embezzled or disposed of them, or has removed out of the company district without delivering them up as is by this act provided, it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, and he is hereby required and enjoined, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not exceeding thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, to pursue and take such arms, if he can peaceably obtain possession of them, and to keep them safely, and deliver or return them as by the preceding section is directed, and if he cannot obtain possession of them [illegible] report the case to the [illegible] the state, or to his [illegible] may be, to [illegible] or trover for the said arms and accoutrements, in the name of the state against the person retaining or [illegible] converted them.

83. And be it enacted, That if [illegible] auctioneer, constable, or other [illegible] shall sell any arms or accoutrements [illegible] where there is reason to believe [illegible] are the property of the state, [illegible] son shall for every gun, or the accoutrements of a militia man, [illegible] forfeit the sum of twenty dollars [illegible] recovered and applied in the manner provided by law in the case of other penalties and forfeitures.

84. And be it enacted, That the president of each and every general division court-martial shall, within [illegible] days after the passing of the sentence of such court-martial, return, in writing, to the commander in chief of the general court-martial, and to the commanding officer of the division court-martial, the sentence of such court, with a list of the fines it imposed, under a penalty of [illegible] dollars in case of neglect, to be imposed by a court-martial; and it shall be the duty of the commander in chief and the commanding officer of the division aforesaid, as the case may be, and he is hereby enjoined, to make out [illegible] lists of all such fines, one of which shall deliver to the treasurer of the shore on which such fines are to be collected, one he shall retain himself, and one he shall before the first day of March in each year deliver to the sheriff of the county in which the fines are to be respectively collected, which sheriff shall proceed to collect them in the same manner in which county levies are or may be by law directed to be collected, and shall annually account for them with, and pay them over to, the treasurer of the shore where they shall have been collected.

85. And be it enacted, That the president of each and every brigade, regimental, battalion, and company court-martial, shall within five days after the passing of any sentence of such court return such sentence, in writing, to the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, extra battalion or company, as the case may be, with a list of the fines imposed by such sentence, under a penalty of sixty dollars, to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal to make such return; and it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, and he is hereby required, under the penalty of thirty dollars to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal to make out the copies of every such list within [illegible] days after receiving it, and to deliver one of the said copies to the sheriff of the county before the first day of March in each year, retaining the other himself, and such sheriff is hereby authorised and required to receive such lists and to collect the fines therein specified in the same manner as is or may be by law directed for the collection of county levies, and when collected shall account for them with, and pay them over to, the commanding officers of the respective brigades, regiments, extra battalions and companies, by the commanding officers of which the same were respectively placed in his hands.

86. And be it enacted, That the fines imposed by a brigade court-martial shall be paid over to the commanding officer of the brigade as soon as he receives them from the sheriff, to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, within which they were collected, after defraying out of them such expenses as may have arisen from any brigade meeting for exercise and training; and that all monies so paid over to the commanding officer of such regiment, and extra battalion, together with all monies arising from fines imposed by the court-martial of such regiment, or extra battalion, and collected, and counted for, and paid over as aforesaid, shall be appropriated and applied by the field officers of the regiment, or the commanding officer and two next officers in rank of the extra battalion, as the case may be, to the purpose of providing music or armouries for the regiment or extra battalion, respectively, and defraying such other necessary expenses of such regiment or battalion as the said officers may think proper, and all monies to arise from fines imposed by a company court-martial, when paid over to the commanding officer of the company, shall be appropriated and applied by the commissioned officers of the company, and two non-commissioned officers, or privates to be annually elected by the company for the purpose, to the purpose of providing music for the company, and defraying such other necessary expenses of the company as the officers and non-commissioned officers or privates shall think fit.

87. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company [illegible] before the first day in October in each and every year, to make out in writing on oath, of all [illegible]

...ontiers, tankers and persons con-
...ciously scrupulous of bearing
..., and of all other persons in
... district exempt from militia du-
...under the provisions of this act,
...the commanding officer of the re-
...ent or extra battalion to which
... belongs, under the penalty of
... dollars, to be imposed by a
...rt-martial, for every neglect or
...sal so to do; and it shall be the
... of the commanding officer of
...h regiment and extra battalion,
...ore the thirty-first day of De-
...ber next, and before the thirty-
... day of December in each and
...ry year thereafter, to cause three
... of all such persons, and of the
...s of money to them respectively
...ble as a consideration for their
...ption from militia duty accord-
... to this act, to be made out un-
... his hand, and one of said lists
...deliver to the treasurer of the
...re, another to retain in his own
...ds, and the third to deliver to
... sheriff of the county where such
...ons reside; and it shall be the
... of the several sheriffs of this
...e to collect all such sums of mo-
... from the persons from whom
... are respectively due, and the
...e, when collected, forthwith to
...ount for with, and pay over to,
... treasurer of the shore on which
... have been collected.

...3. And be it enacted, That e-
... sheriff to whom any list of fines
... foresaid, or of sums of money
... as aforesaid, for exemption from
...tia duty, shall be directed as
...his act is provided, shall be and
...by is empowered and required,
...ive a receipt for such list to the
...on so delivering it, and to col-
... account for, and pay over, all
...fines or sums of money contained
...ch list, according to the direc-
... of this act, in the same manner,
...e same time, under the same
...alties and conditions, subject to
...same proceedings in case of ne-
...t or refusal, and with the same
...mission on the collection, as are
...ay be provided by law relative
...e collection of taxes & county
...s, for which collection such list
... be his warrant and authority;
... any officer delivering such list,
... his successors, and the treasurer
...ther shore to whom the money
...e collected on any such list is
...by directed to be paid, shall
... and maintain an action, in the
...e of the state, for his use, on
... bond of such sheriff against him
... his securities, or either or any
...hem, to cover damages for ne-
...t or refusal to collect, account
... or pay over such fines or sums
...oney, or any of them, as is or
... be given by law to persons ag-
...ed by the misconduct of sheriffs.

...9. And be it enacted, That each
...rt-martial may acquit any delin-
...nt by them to be tried upon its
...aring to such court-martial that
...ness, or some other sufficient
...se, was the cause of the viola-
... of the provisions of this act,
...which such person is called to
...

...0. And be it enacted, That be-
... any pay-master shall act as such
...hall give bond and security to
...state of Maryland, to the satis-
...ion of the field-officers of the re-
...ent or extra battalion, (as the
... may be) to which he belongs,
...e penal sum of one thousand
...rs, conditioned that he will
...annually submit to the field-of-
...s of his regiment or extra bat-
...n (as the case may be,) a full
... fair statement of his accounts
...aymaster as aforesaid, pay over
...alances remaining in his hands,
...n demanded by his successor in
...e, or by the person authorised
...ceive the same, and in all things
...fully discharge the duties of his
...ce.

...1. And be it enacted, That out
...he militia enrolled as in this act
...irected, there shall be formed
...each battalion at least one com-
...y of grenadiers, riflemen, or
...t infantry, and that to each bri-
...e there shall be at least one com-
...y of artillery, each of the non-
...missioned officers and privates
...atrosses of which shall be fur-
...ed with a suitable sword by the
...ernor and council, at the expense
...he state, in the manner, and sub-
... to the regulations and conditi-
... in this act provided, relative to
... furnishing the cavalry with
...tds.

...2. And be it enacted, That any
...cer of the militia of this state,
..., on arrest by a superior officer,
... charges properly preferred a-
...st him, before a general, divi-
..., brigade, or regimental court-
...tial, shall be found guilty of ha-
...al neglect of, or inattention to,
... duties of his station, or of in-
...cation while on duty, or shall be found by the court to be incapable of fulfilling his said duties, shall be suspended, or cashiered, by such court, after the usual and regular proceedings before courts-martial.

93. And be it enacted, That the uniform of the officers and staff of the militia of this state, with such variation in the form of the hat, and such distinctive badge or mark, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do, and that the uniform of the non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be a blue coat, with pantaloons of grey cloth for winter, and of white cotton or sheeting for summer, with black stocks, shoes, and black gaiters, half boots for the cavalry, and such buttons, fashion for the coat, marks and ornaments for the dress, and kind and form of hat or cap, for each of the different kinds of force, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do.

94. And be it enacted, That all companies, troops or corps, which shall be raised after the passage of this act, who shall uniform themselves, shall conform to the uniform of the state; and all those companies, troops or corps, who have at present a different uniform, shall adopt that of the state within one year after the passage of this act.

95. And be it enacted, That there shall be appointed by the commander in chief of the militia of the state a board of officers, consisting of such number of militia officers of the state, and of such rank as he shall think proper, to devise, digest, and prepare, a system of tactics, training and discipline, for the militia of this state, until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide whice system, when so prepared and approved by the commander in chief, shall be forthwith promulgated by him in a general order, and shall thenceforth, and until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide, be adopted, used and observed, by the militia of this state, and the officers thereof; and if any officer of the militia of this state, after the promulgation of said system and orders from his superior officer, to use, practice, and enforce it, shall refuse or neglect to do so in all or any part of the disciplining and training of the militia under his command, he shall be deemed guilty of disobedience to orders, and proceeded against as in other cases of disobedience.

96. And be it enacted, That the commander in chief of the militia of this state, when in actual command and service, pursuant to the constitution, shall be entitled to two aids and a military secretary, with the rank, pay and emoluments, of lieutenant-colonels, and shall also be entitled to and receive, for and during the time of such service, such sum as together with his salary as governor during such time, shall be equal for the time to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a major general in the service of the United States, having a separate command, which sum, together with the pay and emoluments of his aids and secretary, shall be paid by the treasurer of the western shore on the order of the executive council, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

97. And be it enacted, That the act of assembly entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," and its several supplements, and also the act entitled, "An act for the calling out & detaching the militia of this state, and for other purposes," be and they hereby are repealed; Provided, that all commissions issued under or previous to the said acts, or any of them, except such as the commander in chief may think proper to revoke within two months after the passing of this act, which he is hereby authorised to revoke within that time accordingly, shall be and remain of the same force and effect as if the said acts had not been repealed; and for each commission issued by virtue of this act, the clerk of the council may receive twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person to whom the commission is issued.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet on the third Monday in November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county. By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.
L. C. A. A. C.

October 19.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY NOV. 2, 1815.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

DIABOLICAL ACT.

On Thursday last, an act was committed in this city, which, for its atrocity, stands almost unparalleled.

A little girl, named Susan, aged about five years, the daughter of Mr. Benjamin Farioli, Artificial Florist, who resides at 33 Chatham-row, took her departure about 9 o'clock, for the purpose of going to a school, kept by Miss Temperance Ely, at No. 9 Frankfort-street.—The child's return was naturally expected at noon; but she did not appear; nor did she come home all night. In the morning the uneasiness of the parents can be more easily conceived than expressed, as she was deemed a most innocent and engaging child by all who ever knew her. An advertisement was prepared, mentioning the time of her leaving home, her dress, &c. and very humanely inserted by the respective editors of most of our daily papers; but the child was neither seen nor heard of till Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, when Mrs. Bachio, an intimate acquaintance of the family happening to be in Chatham street, near Mr. Lorillard's was called by her name two or three times by the child, whose dress, however, was so metamorphosed, that if she had not recollected the voice, she would not have known her. Her chip hat was cut all round, and her vandyke changed—a cap and a large ruffle made of muslin put round her neck in such a manner as almost entirely to hide her face, and her petticoat had been taken away. Her little hands were tied together at the wrists by a rope; there were likewise two ropes round her body, the one under her frock, and the other above it. The lady procured a penknife from a gentleman passing by, and cut the ropes with which her hands were tied. At this period, two black women came up, one of whom, taking the child by the hand, wanted to take her away, but upon the gentleman asking her what she wanted with the child, they both took to their heels.—The account which the child, who is very intelligent for one of her years, gives of this extraordinary transaction, is as follows—That when she had got along as far as the corner of Beckman-street, and was standing by some barrels by Mr. Houston's grocery, she was accosted by a colored woman, who gave her some sugar candy, and coaxed her to accompany her, promising her sweat-meats, plays things, &c. that she carried her some where in the country, where she gave her apples, and had her under some trees; that she afterwards took her back to the city, where she was made to sleep in the same bed with the said black woman, and that alongside of the bed there were several hogs. Upon this fiend leaving her apartment the next morning, she tied the child's hands, and bound her with a cord to the bed-post, to which she continued tied till Saturday evening, when taking advantage of the absence of her prosecutrix, she ground the cords asunder and made her escape. It is probable, however, that if she had not fallen in with Mrs. Bachio at the very time she did, she would have been retaken by the said two wenches. During her confinement, which was for three days and two nights, she ate nothing except some apples and sweet things; and upon her crying for her mother, she was compelled to be still by severe whipping, & a threat that she should be sent to Bridewell. The woman had on a blue frock; and she had a daughter named Charlotte. It is supposed that the place of her confinement was in Orange-street, or some where in its vicinity. Pains are now taken to find out the residence of the person, who, it is hoped, will be discovered & brought to that punishment to which a wretch who could commit so infernal a deed, is so well entitled. Any information will be thankfully received by the father, at No. 33 Chatham-row, and a reward given if required.

Notice.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm on the north side of Severn river, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.

William H. Stinchcomb.

Nov. 2, 1815. 3w.

James Munroe, & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening, a large additional supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Liverpool & Queen's Ware,

Which, together with their late stock of goods bought about six weeks since, makes their assortment very complete.

Nov. tf

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, on the premises, a Tract or parcel of Land containing about 131 1-2 acres situated in Anne-Arundel County, near the mouth of Magothy river, and within six miles of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore. This land is productive of Indian Corn, Rye, and market stuff, especially Mellons, also the advantage of a good spring. For further particulars, such as are disposed to purchase may obtain by viewing the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Sarah Watts.

Nov. 2, 1815. 2w.

Land and Negroes FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of November, 1815, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, (deceased,) part of two tracts of land called "White Hall" and "What you Will" supposed to contain 500 acres of land, and which was devised to Joshua C. Higgins by the last will and Testament of his father Richard Higgins. This land is situated in Ann Arundel county, on the head of South River, and esteemed one of the best farms in the County, for the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Indian Corn and Clover. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling house, and negro quarters, two large Tobacco houses, and other convenient out houses. There is on said farm about 40 acres of good meadow, which yields abundantly, and more can be made with little expence. Perhaps but few places has a more choice collection of fruit trees of every kind. At the same time and place will be sold a number of

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Consisting of men, women and children Ten of them able bodied men, under the best character. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months for the land, and a credit of six months for the personal property, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Philip Hammond, Trustee.

N. B. The sale of the personal property of Joshua C. Higgins as heretofore advertised by order the Orphans Court to take place on the 14th of November, is postponed until the 28th of November, at the same time & place.

P. H.

N. B. The Editors of the Telegraph will insert the above twice a week till the day of sale, and alter the time of sale in the other advertisement.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday, November the 28th, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; plantation utensils, and household furniture; several young negroes, principally women and children. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, all sums under, the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required of all purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Philip Hammond, sen. administrator.

Oct. 12. ts.

The editor of the Telegraph, Baltimore, is requested to publish the above twice a week till the day of sale.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the residence of John H. Brown at Mount Calvert, about five miles below Upper Marlbro in Prince George's county, on Friday the 10th of November next.

Two valuable negro men, several working mules and oxen. Terms of sale cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. *Louis Gassaway, Trustee.*

Oct. 26, 1815. ts

LECTURES ON THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES,

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL,

By Richard Slack, D. D.

Just published, and for sale, by Geo. Shaw—Price $1 50.

Nov. 2. 3w

Seasonable Goods.

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres, Vestings, Cords, Velvets, and Stockinets, and almost every article in that line, all of which he will sell low.

Annapolis, Sept. 21.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of

Coarse, Fine, and Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Vestings, Coatings, Flannels, Shirting Cotton, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, German do. Sheeting, Hosiery assorted, Cords and Velvets, Silk and Cambric Umbrellas, Cambric and Fancy Muslin, White & Coloured Florence & Laventine, Striped Blankets, Rose do. from 7-4 to 14-4, Furniture Chintz, together with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

Groceries & Ironmongery,

All of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

Oct. 26, 1815.

SPORTING.

The Upper Marlbro Races will commence on Tuesday the 7th Nov. over a fine course.

On the first day a subscription of about two hundred dollars will be run for, the three mile heats, free for any Horse Mare or Gelding, agreeably to the Washington Jockey Club Rules—and on the next day a subscription of about one hundred dollars will be run for the two mile heats—rules as above.

On the third day will be run for free for mules only, a handsome Saddle and Bridle, the two mile heats, carrying weights.

N B. The first days race free for any person subscribing ten dollars, the second for subscribers of five dollars, and the third day for subscribers of three dollars.

Oct. 26.

Public Sale.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 21st November, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the property belonging to the subscriber, consisting of eight head of horses, six of them good work horses, twenty-two head of cattle, six good work oxen, forty head of wooled sheep, 10 of them wethers now fit for market, 30 shoats, some store pigs, farming utensils, 4 double horse plows, 3 single do. two good shovel do. harrows of different kinds, three new scythes and cradles, all complete, two grass ditto, 100 barrels corn, rye, oats, peas and beans, household and kitchen furniture, one ox cart, complete, two single horse ditto, fodder house and husks, six stacks, blade fodder rye & oat straw, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Part of this property will be sold on six months credit; bond and good security will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale. All the crop of Irish potatoes, turnips, and about 4000 cabbages, a part of them large and fine. Any part of this property can be purchased at private sale.

Henry A Johnson, near Annapolis.

Oct. 26, 1815. ts.

50 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the farm lately occupied by Basil Brown, (deceased) a negro woman and two children, one named Rachel, aged 10 years old, one named Hark, aged one year, the negro woman named Maria, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 6 inches, of a dark complection, when spoken to speaks quick, flat footed, her cloths an osnaburgh shift and petticoat. If taken in the county 20 dollars, if out, the above reward and all reasonable charges, if brought home to the subscriber living on said farm.

John H. Brown.

A. A. County, 26th

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given.

A. Chaston, West River.

Oct. 26, 1815.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Watkins, of Stephen, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-fifth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1815.

Those who purchased at the sale of the deceased's property, are notified that their notes were due on the 25th day of October, instant, and if they are not paid by the 10th of Nov. next, they after that day, will be put in the hands of Mr. Shaw, my attorney, to be dealt with as the law directs.

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Admr of John Watkins of Stephen.

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

I am authorised by a deed of trust, to offer for sale, that valuable little farm, whereon Capt. William Weems, lately deceased, formerly lived, about 8 miles from West River, and 3 from the Cove on Herring Bay. It is said to contain 365 acres, to be well wooded and watered, and can soon be made very valuable for the growth of grain or tobacco, by the use of clover and plaister. The improvements on it are a very excellent Dwelling House and Kitchen, Barn, Tobacco and Corn Houses, Overseer's House, and several other out houses convenient, and most of them in good repair. There is a good garden, and orchard of very fine apples, and the fields are under good fencing, &c There is also some very excellent meadow land. If I do not sell at private sale, before the 6th day of November next, I shall offer it at 11 o'clock on that day, at Public Sale, on the premises, when those wishing to purchase will please to attend, unless previous to that day they see it notified in this paper that it has been sold at private sale. Persons wishing to see the place will call on Mr. Samuel Wood, who now rents and lives on it. I will also thank the creditors of the said William Weems, deceased, to lodge with me their accounts, properly attested, as soon as possible, as I have full power to settle all the debts of the deceased so soon as they can be paid by the sale of the above property.

John C. Weems.

Rock Eden, Sept. 13, 1815.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 7th of November next, will be offered at public sale, at Portland Manor, in Anne-Arundel county, a number of horses and well blooded mares, and colts, by Oscar, Telegraph, &c. a Jack five years old, from the best Spanish breeds, and probably not inferior to any in the United States in form and size A number of cattle from the best imported breeds, a flock of sheep, either full blooded, seven-eighths or fifteen-sixteenths Merino; and some valuable plantation utensils—all which will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Also from 120 to 150 barrels Indian corn, which will be sold for cash.

James Mercer,
Attorney for John Mercer.

October 5. ts.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be disposed of at public sale, on Monday the 30th October, instant, at the late dwelling of Nathan Williams, on Stoney Creek, the personal estate of said Nathan Williams, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Bacon, Indian Corn, Household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, under that sum, Cash. Bond and security, with interest from the day of sale will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Charles Weems, Admr.

October 12. tw

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the third day of November next, at the residence of the late Basil Brown, deceased, several valuable negroes, the property of the subscriber, and others, legatees of the late William Hammond, deceased.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M

John B. Brown.

Oct. 12. ts

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims to make them known, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator de bonis non.

September 14, 1815. tf.

William Duvall,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on the wharf in the house formerly occupied by Mr. *William Caton*, where he offers for sale an

Assortment of Groceries

of the best quality. Among which are Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate; and a variety of articles suitable for family use.

Also, he keeps a supply of Bottled Porter and Strong Beer, and Cider in their season, and hopes to share in public patronage.

Persons indebted to him on the estate of Francis Tucker, are once more requested to come forward and settle their accounts—Further delay will be attended with the law.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815. tf

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from Ellicott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of nine hundred acres. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plaister operate more effectually. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaister. The short distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Bank in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

Wm. H. Marriott.

June 15.

St. John's College.

The Visitors of this institution have the satisfaction of informing the public, that it has recently been revived under the superintendance of Dr. John M'Dowell, formerly Principal of this Seminary, and late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania It will be the particular province of this gentleman to instruct the students in the various branches of Philosophy and Science. He will enter on the duties of his station in the last week of the present month, and in the meantime the progress of the young gentlemen, in the studies which he is to direct, will not be materially retarded, as the Professor of Languages, (the Rev. Mr. Allen of Trinity College, Dublin) is also well qualified to teach in the other department. Mr. Allen resides in the College, and will take boarders at 140 dollars per annum, payable quarterly, each student furnishing himself with bedding. The price of tuition is ten dollars per quarter; thus the whole expense, including washing, &c. does not exceed $180 per annum. The visitors confidently trust, that under the care of these Professors, St. John's will speedily regain its former celebrity.

Samuel Ridout, Sec'ry.

Annapolis, Oct 12, 1815.

The editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Federal Gazette, and American, are requested to publish the above advertisement twice a week for the space of six successive weeks, in their respective papers, and to forward their accounts to this office for collection.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

Oct. 12, 1815. tf

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that David Clarke of said county, brought before me as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a bay gelding, about five years old, fifteen hands high, a small blaze on his forehead, his left hind foot white, no brand, a switch tail, high hip bones, paces, trots and canters. Given under my hand as a justice of the peace for said county, this 12th day of October 1815.

Samuel Brown, Jun.

The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

David Clarke, Elk Ridge.

Oct. 19.

Billiard Table.

JAMES PROSPER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately had his Billiard Table, at Caton's City Hotel, put in complete order, and solicits a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore received. He assures those who may patronize him, that the most unremitting exertions will be used to render him deserving their favours.

October 19. tf.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

At their Store in Church-street nearly opposite the City Tavern, have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,
Common do.
Double Milled Drabs
Milled & Single Cassimeres assorted,
Stockingnets,
Swansdown & other vestings assorted,
Velvets, Constitution & other Cords assorted in colours & quality,
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels assorted,
Baze, Bocking do.
Coatings, Flushings, and Blue & white Kerseys,
Plains, Rose Blankets, Marchcoat do.
Ribbons assorted,
8-4, 6-4, 4-4 & 3-4 Linen & Diapers,
Irish Linens,
Shirting Cambric,
6-4, 9-8 & 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Fancy Muslins, Elegant Chintz Shawls,
Damask & Imitation do.
Common do.
Bandanno, Barcelona Madrass & other Handkerchiefs,
Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton & Silk Hose,
Elegant Florence Silks, assorted,
Calicoes, Union Plaids, Gloves, &c
Domestic Shirtings & Plaids, assorted.

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,

And a choice selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Spirit,
Whiskey,
Madeira, Lisbon,
Malaga, and Port Wines,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Java Coffee,
St. Domingo do.
Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, & Green Teas,
Mustard,
Pepper,
Starch,
Salt Petre, Rice,
Nutmegs,
Soap, Candles,
Chocolate,
Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 19, 1815. 3 tf.

Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership in trade, under the firm of Evans and Iglehart.

Joseph Evans,
James Iglehart. jr.

Evans & Iglehart,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE AND FRONTING THE DOCK,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,
Common do.
Double Milled Drabs,
Milled & Single Cassimeres, assorted,
Stockingnets,
Swansdown and other Vestings, assorted,
Velvets, Constitution and other Cords, assorted in colours and quality,
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels, assorted,
Baize, Bocking do.
Coatings, Flushings,
Blue and White Kerseyes,
Planes, Rose Blankets,
Match Coat do.
Ribbons assorted,
9-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 3-4 Linen and Diapers,
Irish Linens,
Shirting Cambrics,
6 4, 9-8 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Jaconet & Book Muslins,
Fancy Muslins,
Elegant Chintz shawls,
Damask and Imitation ditto,
Common ditto.
Bandanno, Barcelona, Love, Madrass and other handkercheifs
Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hose,
Elegant Levantine & Florentine Silks, assorted,
Calicoes,
Union Plaids,
Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
Domestic Shirtings, and Plaids, assorted

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY,

as follows, viz.

Knives and Forks,
Carving do.
Butchers & Shoe do.
Penknives, Scissors,
Locks,
Hinges,
Screws,
Drawing Knives,
Hondsaws,
Hammers,
Bolts,
Files,
Spectacles,
Spoons,
Combs,
Brushes,
Sweeping & Hearth-Brooms,
Woollen and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARES,

And a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Brandy,
Gin,
Spirit, Rum,
Whiskey, Madeira,
Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines,
Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Java & St. Domingo Coffee,
Imperial, Hyson, Y Hyson, Congo and Green Teas,
Mustard, Pepper, & Starch,
Salt Petre, Allum,
Rice, Nutmegs, Soap,
Candles, Chocolate,
Best Chewing Tobacco,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for Cash or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 14. 3 tf.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and City of Annapolis.

I take this early opportunity of notifying my fellow-citizens, that I am a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. On this occasion I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens.

Lancelot Warfield.

October 10, 1815.

James Munroe, & Co,

Offer for sale at the Post-Office an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery,

Among them are Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Kerseymeres, Cords, Stockingnets, Coatings, Vestings of all sorts, Flannels, Kerseys, Blankets, Bombazettes, Black Florence, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Book & Figured Muslins, Cotton, Long Cloth, Shirting Cambric, Irish and German Linens, Russia Sheeting, Diapers and Table Cloths, Bed Ticking, Checks, Spun Cotton, Coloured Cambrics, Threads, Ribbons, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Men's and Women's Gloves, Corduroys and Velvets, Bandanno, Madrass and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls of various sorts, Suspenders, Hat Crape, Galloons, &c. &c.

Sugars, Fresh Hyson Tea, Coffee, Rice, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, &c.

Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Penknives, Butchers and Shoe do. Bolts, Files, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brooms and Brushes of all sorts, and an handsome assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. All of which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

Annapolis, September 28, 1815.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 7th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (on the farm lately occupied by John Hatherly, (deceased) about four miles from Annapolis on the road leading to Baltimore, part of the personal estate of the said John Hatherly, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs and Cattle, Corn and Corn Fodder, plantation utensils, among which are an excellent new waggon, household and kitchen furniture, one surveyor's compass, instruments, and platting board; also a parcel of books, among which are 23 1-2 vols. of Doctor Rees's new Cyclopaedia. The terms of sale will be, for all sums under $20 the cash to be paid, for all sums of $20, and upwards, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Sarah A. Hatherly, } *Admrs.*
Wm. Brown

Oct. 12th, 1815. ts

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be exposed at public sale, on Saturday the 25th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day (Sunday excepted) on the premises, that valuable plantation formerly belonging to Henry Woodward, deceased, in the Fork of Patuxent, near the bridge, consisting of 228 acres. This land is well timbered, and well adapted for the growth of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn; and plaister acts well on it. The improvements are a good framed dwelling-house, tobacco-house, and other convenient outhouses. Terms of sale, Twelve months credit will be given for the payment of the purchase money—Bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Any person desirous of viewing the land will apply to Mr. Francis Belmear, or Mr. William Woodward living on the premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Hodges, Trustee.

Oct. 5 ts

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 4th November next,

A House and Lot

In the city of Annapolis, late the property of William Tucker, deceased. This property adjoins the shop of Mr. John Thompson, and is a comfortable dwelling, well calculated for a small family, and is in good repair. Six months credit will be given on the whole of the purchase money, the purchaser giving security for the payment, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Abel Tucker, Admr.
of Wm. Tucker, deceased.

Oct. 19.

NOTICE.

BASIL SHEPHARD, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received a choice assortment of

Superfine and Second Cloths, Cassimeres and Stockingnets, and an assortment of Fashionable Vestings

suitable for the season, which he will make up to suit, on the shortest notice and the most liberal terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call

N. B. Wanted two apprentices to the Tailoring business, from 12 to 14 years of age.

October 5. tf.

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Doeskins, Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coatings, Cassimeres on Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces fine White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815.

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Indsdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and convenient room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is to be known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Cephas W. Beanes.

June 21

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Monday the 13th November next, at the late residence of Basil Brown, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture. Also a number of

VALUABLE NEGROES

Men, Women, and Children. Terms of sale—Six months credit will be given on all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required of the purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of.

Matthias Hammond, Admr.

Oct. 12.

The Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph will publish the above advertisement twice a week, till the sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

State of Maryland, ss.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court October 1st, 1815.

On application by petition of Joseph Norris, administrator of Thomas Norris, of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Norris of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of February, 1816, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 16th day of October, 1815.

Joseph Norris, Admr.

Oct. 19, 1815

John Thompson,

TAILOR,

Tenders his respectful acknowledgements to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have shewn him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style to those who may be inclined to patronize him.

Oct. 12, 1815.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Anna M. Davidson late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to produce the same regularly authenticated, and requests all persons indebted to come forward and discharge the same immediately.

Thomas H. Bowie

Sept. 14, 1815.

Supplement to the Maryland Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1815.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Sept. 15, 1815.

Ordered that the following Bill reported at the last session of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State," be printed five times in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Telegraph, Herald, Torch Light, and Monitor at Easton. By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

AN ACT,

To Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all able bodied white male citizens, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, residents in this state, except the vice president of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress, and their respective officers, the officers judicial and executive of the government of the United States, all custom house officers, with their clerks, all post officers, and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, the members of the executive council, and their clerks, the chancellor, the judges of the county courts, and the clerks of those courts, the judges of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery of Baltimore county, and the clerk of that court, the register of wills of the different counties of this state, and the judges of the orphans courts, the register in chancery, the registers of the land office of the eastern and western shore, and clerks of the court of appeals, and the members of the legislature of the state, and their clerks, whilts in session, the professors and masters of all colleges and public schools, schoolmasters and practising physicians, all mariners actually engaged in the coasting trade from one state to another, the treasurers of the western and eastern shore, and auditor, and also ministers of the gospel regularly ordained, licensed or recognised, of any religious society, all quakers, menonists, tunkers, and persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be subject to do militia duty under this act: provided that no person shall be exempted from militia duty on account of conscientious scruples, who shall produce to the captain, or commanding officer of the district where he resides, a certificate from licensed preacher of the gospel, signed by the proper officer of the religious society to which such person may belong, (except where such society shall exist that redress may be had to) in substance as follows, to wit: "I, the subscriber, of the meeting or society of in the county hereby certify, that I verily do believe that his exemplary deportment, uniform declarations; and from his frequently and usually attending with said society for public worship, is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms;" provided nevertheless, that each quaker, menonist, tunker, or person conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, between eighteen and forty five years of age, and all other persons exempt under this act, (except ministers of the gospel) shall be exempted from militia duty according to the provisions of this act, (except when called into actual service on the payment of ten dollars annually. And it shall at all times be the duty of every captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every able bodied white male citizen, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and also all those who shall from time to time arrive at the age of eighteen years, who shall reside within his bounds, and he shall without delay notify such citizens of the said enrolment, by a proper non commissioned officer of the company, or other suitable person, by whom such notice may be proved; and in all cases of doubt respecting the age of any person enrolled, or intended to be enrolled, the person whose age is questioned shall prove the same to the satisfaction of the commanding officer, and if any person called on to be enrolled shall refuse to declare his true name and age to the best of his knowledge, or the name of any person an inhabitant of his house, with whom he is acquainted, he shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

2. And whereas it is found by experience that certificates of corporal inability to perform militia duty are often improperly or carelessly given, and consequently that persons liable to such duty, and capable of performing it, are frequently exempted to the great grievance and discontent of such as are obliged to perform it, therefore, Be it enacted, that no person shall be excused therefrom on account of corporal disability unless he produce to the colonel of his regiment, or the commander of his extra battalion, as the case may be, a declaration, on oath, by the surgeon or surgeon's mate of the regiment or extra battalion, and signed by him, stating that he has carefully inspected and examined such person, and that he is, in the opinion of such surgeon or mate, incapable of performing military service, by reason of some bodily infirmity, which shall be in the declaration described, and the nature of which, whether permanent or temporary it shall state, with the time and manner of its origin, as far as can be ascertained by inspection and examination of the patient, and its probable future duration; and the colonel of the regiment, or commander of the extra battalion, to whom such declaration shall be delivered, shall forthwith discharge the person so declared to be unable to serve, perpetually if the disability shall be declared as aforesaid to be permanent in its nature, and if not, then for the time limited in the declaration for the probable duration of such disability, after the expiration of which time the person so discharged, shall be again liable to militia duty and service, unless he shall procure and produce as aforesaid a new declaration of disability; and all certificates of disability heretofore granted are hereby declared to be void.

3. And whereas the militia of this state hath heretofore been enrolled and arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, and the same were numbered and recorded in the adjutant general's office, and where convenient each brigade hath been made to consist of four regiments, each regiment of two battalions, each battalion of five companies, each company of sixty-four privates, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer or bugler; therefore,

Be it enacted, that the said enrolment and arrangement shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, and in cases where the same may be altered and changed, in manner following, viz:—where a major-general shall call a meeting of the brigadiers of his division, at some central place thereof, and convenient time to be by him appointed, who shall revise the arrangements and bounds of the several brigades within his district, and make any alterations of the same that may appear to them necessary, and in case of such alteration being made, the major-general shall return the same to the adjutant-general's office; and where each brigadier shall call together the lieutenant colonels and majors of their several brigades, at some convenient place and time to be by him appointed, and the said field officers, or a majority of them, when so met, shall revise and make any alterations that may be deemed necessary in the arrangement & bounds of their several regiments and extra battalions; and each brigadier shall as soon thereafter as may be, make return of such alterations to the adjutant-general's office, to be therein recorded; and the said several commanding officers of regiments and extra battalions shall, from time to time, (as the case may be necessary) convene the majors and commanding officers of companies in their respective regiments, or extra battalions, at some convenient place and time to be by them appointed, who, or a majority of them, shall revise and make any alterations that may be deemed necessary in the arrangement and bounds of their several battalions and companies; and a return, in writing, of such alterations, shall be made by the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, to the inspector of their brigade: And whereas considerable changes have taken place in the population since the arrangement of said districts, the brigadier generals are hereby required, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to order a meeting of the colonels and majors, within their several brigades (except such as from their remote situation are hereafter by this act exempted) previous to the first of May next, at some convenient place, who, or a majority of them, shall revise & fix the bounds of their several districts; and the commandants of regiments, battalions and extra battalions, are hereby required, under a penalty of fifty dollars, to order a meeting of the company officers within their several districts, except such as from their remote situation are exempted from meeting in regiment or battalion, previous to the fifteenth of May next, at some convenient place, who, or a majority of them, shall revise and fix the bounds of their several districts, and make return thereof to the proper officers, as in the section heretofore directed.

4. And be it enacted, That the regiment of artillery now established in the city and precincts of Baltimore, shall be kept up and preserved, and shall not exceed ten companies, to consist of eighty privates each, and no more, and that to each of the said companies there shall be three lieutenants.

5. And be it enacted, That the battalion of riflemen now established in the city and precincts of Baltimore, shall be preserved and kept up, and shall consist of eight companies, containing 64 privates each, & no more wtih, a captain & two lieutenants, four sergeants, and four corporals, to each company, one adjutant, one sergeant major, and one quarter-master's sergeant to the battalion.

6. And be it enacted, That the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may and shall establish one or more rocket corps in this state, to be composed of volunteers from the militia, under the restrictions and conditions contained in this act, and to consist each of one captain, three lieutenants and seventy privates, if in his judgment such corps shall be useful and proper; and that the officers of such corps shall rank with those of the same grade in the artillery.

7. And be it enacted, That no commander of an uniform militia company in the city or precincts of Baltimore, shall command a company district, and that the distribution heretofore made of districts commanded by officers of uniform volunteer companies among other officers shall be & hereby is confirmed; & the fifth regiment, the regiments of artillery and cavalry, and the battalion of riflemen, now established in the said city and precincts, with such rocket corps as may be therein established pursuant to this act, shall be and hereby are authorised, to keep up their respective complements of men, by the enrolment of volunteers from the different districts of the said city and precincts; provided that no such enrolment shall be made from any company in actual service at the time.

8. And be it enacted, That the first and eighth brigades of the militia of this state, except the thirty-first regiment, shall be and hereby are annexed to, and made part of, the third division; that the 31st regiment shall be and hereby is annexed to, and made part of, the fourth brigade; that the eighteenth regiment shall be and hereby is annexed to, and made part of, the seventh brigade; that the northern or upper or Liberty-town battalion of the twenty-ninth regiment, shall be and hereby is attached as an extra battalion to the ninth brigade; that the extra battalion, formerly the thirteenth regiment, and now commanded by major Joseph James, shall be and hereby is annexed to, and made part of, the twenty-ninth regiment; that the twenty-eighth regiment shall be and hereby is annexed to, and made part of, the second brigade; the eighth and fiftieth regiments shall be and hereby are formed into and made a separate brigade, to be called the thirtieth, and to be commanded by a brigadier general, with the proper brigade staff; that the ninth, second and thirtieth brigades, shall compose the first division, and that the seventh, fourth and fifth brigades, shall be and hereby are formed into a new division, to be called the fourth, and commanded by a major general, with the proper division staff.

9. And be it enacted, That the eastern precincts of the city of Baltimore, and all that part of the western precincts thereof which lies on and east of Calvert-street, and of a line drawn due north from the west side thereof, shall be and hereby is formed into a separate regiment, to be called the fifty-second, and to make part of the third brigade; and that the fifty-first regiment to consist of the residue of the said western precincts; the thirty-ninth and twenty-seventh regiments, with the regiment of artillery now attached to the third brigade, shall be & hereby are formed into a separate brigade, to be called the fourteenth, commanded by a brigadier general, with the proper brigade staff, and to make part of the third division.

10. And be it enacted, That in all cases where companies, troops, squadrons, battalions, or regiments, exceed the number of men prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of the generals commanding divisions, and they are hereby authorised and required, to cause such companies, troops, squadrons, battalions and regiments, respectively, to be equalized, as nearly as can be done consistently with the convenience of the men in training; to cause all troops and companies, whether volunteer, uniform companies, or others, to be reduced to their proper numbers; to reduce the number of companies where it is too great in any regiment or battalion, and to institute and establish new companies where the number is too small; to transfer companies from one battalion or regiment to another, when necessary, for the purpose of equalizing the regiments or battalions, and to suppress all companies that do not contain the proper number of men and cannot obtain enough to supply the deficiency from some one or more redundant and adjoining companies; and the commissions of the officers of all companies so reduced or suppressed, shall, on the reduction or suppression being reported to the commander in chief, be and hereby are revoked.

11. And be it enacted, That until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide, the pay & emoluments of every aid-de-camp of a major general of the militia of this state, shall be the same with those of a major of infantry; and that each of the said major generals when in actual service, and acting as commander in chief, shall be entitled to one military secretary, with the rank and emoluments of a major of infantry.

12. And be it enacted, That until the congress of the U. States shall otherwise provide, there shall be for each division of the militia of this state, a division medical staff, to consist of one surgeon-general, and two assistants, whom he shall appoint, with such additional number of assistants, and such hospital attendants, as in case of actual service the commanding general shall judge necessary; which additional assistants, and hospital attendants, the said surgeon-general is hereby authorised and empowered to appoint; and the surgeon-general attached to any corps of militia in service, shall have the direction of the hospitals and of the regimental surgeons of such corps.

13. And be it enacted, That until the congress of the U. S. shall otherwise provide, there shall be for each division of the militia of this state, an assistant-adjutant-general, to perform the duties of adjutant-general for the division, to whom all returns of the militia of the district shall be made, and who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry; one assistant division inspector, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of infantry; one division pay master, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry; and one assistant division quarter-master, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry; and the duties of the inspectors, adjutants and quartermaster's departments of the militia, and of the several officers thereof, shall be the same with those prescribed by the authority of the U. States for similar departments and officers in their service.

14. And be it enacted, That each commissioned officer appointed by the governor and council, and accepting, or having accepted, such appointment, who shall not within three months after the passage of this act, and each commissioned officer who may be hereafter appointed under this act, and who shall not within three months after such appointment, arm, accoutre, and provide himself, as is directed by the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled, An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the U. States, if a company officer, shall be cashiered, or fined, at the discretion of a court-martial, in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, nor less than ten dollars, for such neglect, and a further sum of thirty dollars nor less than ten dollars for every year he shall continue such neglect; and if he be a general, field, or staff officer, he shall be cashiered, or fined at the discretion of a court martial, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than thirty dollars, for such neglect, and a further sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than thirty dollars, for every year he shall continue such neglect.

15. The following articles, rules and regulations, shall be those by which the militia of this state shall be governed.

Article 1st. If any general officer, or field or other commissioned officer, shall be guilty of any breach of orders, or shall at any brigade, regimental, battalion, or company meeting, or on any other occasion, when the brigade, regiment, battalion or company, to which he mry belong, or in or over which he holds a command, is paraded or on duty, shall misbehave, demean himself, or appear in an ungentlemanlike or unofficer like manner, he shall for such offence be cashiered, suspended, reprimanded, or punished by fine, at the discretion of a general, division, brigade, or regimental court martial, (as the case may require) in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars; that for offences against the militia law of this state all company commissioned officers shall be tried by a regimental court martial, but, in cases of cashiering, they may have an appeal to a brigade court martial; all field and staff officers shall be tried by a brigade court-martial, and all general officers shall be tried by a division or a general court martial; and that the proceedings of every court martial, in case of cashiering, shall be transmitted to the commander in chief, for his approbation or disapprobation; and if any non-commissioned officer, private, or musician, shall at the time of parading the company to which he belongs, appear drunk, or disobey orders, or use any reproachful, insulting, or abusive language to his

officers, or any of them, or shall quarrel himself, or promote any quarrel among his fellow soldiers, he may be disarmed, and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer present, until the company is dismissed, and shall be fined, at the discretion of the company court martial, in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than two dollars; provided, that if on field days any non-commissioned officer, private or musician, shall use any reproachful or insulting language to the commanding officer, oppose his orders, or promote an opposition to such orders among his fellow soldiers he shall be tried by a court martial, chosen by the commanding officer, consisting of three commissioned officers attached to the regiment or extra battalion to which such offender or offenders belong, and he or they shall be fined, at the discretion of said court, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than two dollars.

Article 2d. If the commanding officer of any regiment, battalion or extra battalion shall neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling his regiment, battalion or extra battalion, at the times which may be appointed under this act, at the direction of the inspector of the brigade to which he belongs, when the inspector is thereto commanded by his commanding officer; or in case of an invasion, or threatened invasion, or insurrection, or threatened insurrection, of the state therein, he shall be cashiered, or fined five hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial; and if the commanding officer of any company shall on any such occasion neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling the company to which he belongs, or any part thereof, at the direction of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or extra battalion, to which such company belongs, he shall be cashiered, or punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court martial: and a non-commissioned officer offending in such case shall be fined at the discretion of a company court-martial in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Art. 3d. If any captain or commanding officer of a company, shall refuse or neglect to make a list of the persons notified to perform any tour of duty, and send or convey the same to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion to which such company may belong, for such neglect or refusal he shall be cashiered, or fined at the discretion of a regimental court martial, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

Art. 4th. Every general court martial shall consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen members, one of whom at least shall be a general officer, and none under the grade of a field officer.

Art. 5th. Every division court martial shall consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen members, two thirds of whom at least shall be field officers.

Art. 6th. Every brigade court martial shall consist of not less than five, nor more than thirteen members, at least one third of whom shall be field officers.

Art. 7th. Every regimental court martial shall be composed of not less than three nor more than seven commissioned officers.

Art. 8th. Every extra battalion court-martial shall consist of not less than three nor more than seven commissioned officers.

Art. 9th. Every company court martial shall be composed of one subaltern officer, one non-commissioned officer and one private, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the company, and in case there should be no subaltern or non commissioned officer attached to said company, then the captain shall apply to the commanding officer of the battalion, regiment, or extra battalion, to which he may be attached, who shall, within ten days after such application, order a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or both, as the case may require, of a neighboring company, to repair to a convenient place designated by the captain, in whose district the delinquent resides, who shall then and there hold a court-martial in the same manner as if they were attached to said company.

Art. 10th. In every court-martial, except company courts-martial, a majority of the members appointed on the court shall be sufficient to form a quorum, and in every company, or other court-martial, not less than two-thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting any penalty, otherwise the person charged shall be acquitted, except in case of fines, where a majority shall be sufficient.

Art. 11th. The president of each and every court-martial shall require all witnesses produced on the trial of offenders to declare, on oath, or affirmation, (as the case may be) that the evidence they shall give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and the members of all such courts shall take an oath, or affirmation, which the president is required to administer to them, as follows: "You, and each of you, do swear, or affirm, (as the case may be) that you will well and truly try, and impartially determine, all causes to be tried by this court, according to the rules for regulating and governing the militia of the state of Maryland; so help you God;" and the president shall take the same oath, to be administered by any member of the court-martial.

Art. 12th. That the president of every court-martial authorized by this act, shall have power and authority to issue subpœnas to procure the attendance of witnesses to give testimony before such respective court-martial, and every court-martial shall have power and authority to issue attachment, directed to such persons as they may appoint, against all and every person or persons who without a reasonable excuse, shall neglect or refuse, on being duly served with a summons issued by the president of the court-martial, to attend for the purpose of giving evidence in any cause therein pending, and fine such person any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Art. 13. No commissioned officer charged with transgressing these rules shall be suffered to do duty in the brigade, regiment, battalion or company, to which he belongs, nor to resign his commission, until he has had his trial by a court martial; and every person so charged shall be tried as soon as a court-martial can conveniently be assembled, and shall be furnished by the adjutant-general, the brigade-inspector, adjutant of the regiment, or other person, (as the case may require) with a copy of the charge or charges exhibited against him, at least ten days before his trial, that he may have an opportunity to prepare his defence; and in case any delinquent, being duly notified of the time and place of meeting of any such court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend, the said court-martial is authorized and empowered to proceed to the trial of such delinquent in the same manner as if he were personally present.

Art. 14th. If any officer or private shall think himself injured by the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, and shall upon due application made to such commanding officer be refused redress, he may complain to the brigadier general, who, on finding that the person complained of has violated this law, shall direct the inspector of the brigade to summon a brigade court-martial that justice may be done to such officer or private.

Art. 15th. If any non-commissioned officer, or private, shall think himself injured by his captain, or other superior officer of the regiment, extra battalion, or company, to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, or if an artillerist, to the brigadier general, or commanding officer of his brigade, who on finding that the person complained of has violated this law, shall summon a regimental court martial for doing justice according to the nature of the case.

Art. 16. That every general court-martial shall be appointed by the commander in chief; every division court-martial by the commanding officer of the division; every brigade court-martial by the commanding officer of the brigade; every regimental court-martial by the commanding officer of the regiment; every extra battalion court-martial by the commanding officer of the extra battalion; and every company court-martial by the commanding officer of the company, except in the case stated in the ninth article; and the commanding officer appointing any court-martial shall appoint the president thereof; and except in case of company courts-martial, a suitable person to act as judge advocate.

Art. 17th. The militia on any day of exercise may be detained under arms in the field any time not exceeding six hours; provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time without allowing them proper time to refresh themselves.

16. And be it enacted, That any officer summoned to attend as a member of a general or division court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars, unless he can give a reasonable excuse to the court for such non-attendance; and any officer summoned to attend as a member of a brigade court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and any officer summoned to attend as a member of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, nor less than five dollars, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and any officer summoned to attend as a member of a company court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than two dollars, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and any non-commissioned officer or private, summoned to attend as a member of a company court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five dollars, nor less than one dollar, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and said fines shall be collected under such regulations, and on such conditions as other fines of a similar description by this act directed.

17. And be it enacted, That each brigadier general is hereby required, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for every neglect or refusal, and under the direction of the major general of his division, to order, in each and every year hereafter, at least two meetings of the officers of his brigade at some central place, and there drill and instruct said officers for at least five days at each meeting, in all the necessary duties of a soldier, in such manner, and subject to such rules and regulations, as the major general of his division shall prescribe; and the first Monday in the month of May, and last Monday in the month of August, are hereby appointed to be the periods at which such meetings shall be held; and any officer refusing or neglecting to attend said meetings, shall be fined, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial, not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or may be proceeded against as for a breach of orders.

18. And be it enacted, That each brigadier general, or commanding officer of a brigade, shall appoint a day for the meeting and exercising of each battalion of his brigade, in the month of May next, and shall also appoint a day for the meeting, exercising and inspection in the month of September next, of each regiment and extra battalion, so that it shall be in the power of the brigade inspector to attend to inspect the same; and it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector to give notice to the commanding officers of regiments and extra battalions, composing the brigade to which he belongs, of the days so appointed, at least forty days previous thereto; which days, when so appointed, shall continue to be the days of meeting of the regiments and battalions annually, unless otherwise ordered by the brigadier or commanding officer of the brigade; and if any brigade inspector shall neglect to give the notice aforesaid to the commanding officers of regiments and extra battalions, or shall neglect to attend the several regimental and extra battalion meetings, as by this act is directed, or if attending, shall fail to inspect the same, and make report thereof, as directed by the commanding officer of the brigade, he shall for every such neglect, be fined a sum not more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and the commanding officers of regiments, shall, within eight days thereafter, annually, cause a like notice to be given to the majors or commanding officers of battalions, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and the majors or commanding officers of battalions, or extra battalions, shall within ten days thereafter, annually, cause a like notice to be given to the captains, or commanding officers of companies, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and the captains or commanding officers of companies shall cause a notice to be given to each commissioned, non-commissioned officer and private, composing their companies, at least three days previous to the days of meeting, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty-dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

19. And be it enacted, That each commanding officer shall appoint four days for the meeting and exercising of his company, between the first day of March, and the first day of December, in each and every year, who shall be notified thereof, and the said companies shall meet and be exercised on the days so appointed, and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a company to appoint a fit and proper person, who shall at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company (except when on field days he may be prevented by the orders of the commanding officer, until the battalion or regiment is dismissed) call over the muster roll of the company, noting those who are absent, and on that day, or within three days thereafter, shall make return, in writing, of each absentee, to the commanding officer of the company.

20. And be it enacted, That if any commissioned officer, whose duty it shall be to attend, shall refuse or neglect to attend any of said meetings, or attending, shall refuse to do the duties of his station, he shall be arrested and fined, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, not less than two dollars, nor more than twenty, for every offence, unless he can give a reasonable excuse to his commanding officer; and if any person belonging to the militia, whose duty it shall be to meet and muster under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend any of the said meetings, or attending shall refuse to do the duties of his station, or shall depart from the parade without being duly discharged, such person, if a non-commissioned officer or private, shall at the discretion of a company court-martial, be fined a sum not less than two nor exceeding fifteen dollars.

21. And be it enacted, That during the continuance of the present war, the generals commanding divisions of the militia of this state, shall be and are hereby authorised and empowered, to call out the militia composing their respective divisions, or any part or parts thereof, for training and exercise, as often, and at such times during the year, and at such places, as they may judge proper, having respect to the season of the year, the local situation, and other circumstances of the several brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, and troops, and the state of public affairs as respects the danger of invasion, and the necessity for preparation, in each section or district of country; provided that no person shall be obliged to attend any of the said calls at a greater distance from home than will permit him to come to the place of meeting, attend to the exercises appointed, and return home in the same day; and all persons, officers, or others, liable to militia duty, and failing to attend any of the said meetings after due notice thereof, without some sufficient excuse, shall be proceeded against by a court-martial, and fined or otherwise punished, in the same manner as is or may be provided by law, for neglect or refusal to attend at any of the meetings now appointed or authorised by law, for the training and exercise of the militia, and in case of officers may also be proceeded against as for disobedience to orders; and the officers attending shall respectively instruct, train and discipline, the troops under their command, in person, each performing the duties of his station, on pain, in case of neglect or refusal, of being proceeded against by arrest and court-martial, as for disobedience of orders.

22. And be it enacted, That during the continuance of the present war the generals commanding divisions of the militia of this state, shall be, and hereby are authorised and empowered to, appoint and call such and so many officers of the officers of their respective divisions as they shall think proper, at such times and places as they shall deem most convenient, having regard to the situation of the persons to attend at each place, and to cause the said officers, when so assembled, to be trained and instructed in military discipline, and the duties of their respective stations; provided that no company officer shall be obliged to attend any of the meetings without the limits of his own regiment, and no field officer without the limits of his own brigade; and every officer failing to attend any such meeting, except as aforesaid, after being duly notified thereof, shall be liable to be proceeded against by arrest and court-martial as in other cases of disobedience of orders; and the said training and instruction shall be conducted by such officers, and according to such rules and regulations as the generals commanding divisions shall respectively appoint and prescribe.

23. And be it enacted, That during the continuance of the present war, each general commanding a division of the militia of this state, shall be, and hereby is authorised and empowered, to require the inspector of his division, and his assistant severally to attend the meetings of the militia and officers of such division, to be called and appointed by virtue of this act, for instruction, training and discipline, and to instruct the officers, and inspect, train, instruct and discipline the militia at such meetings, pursuant to such system as may be promulgated under and by virtue of this act, and until such system shall be so promulgated, pursuant to such rules, regulations and instructions for discipline, as such generals shall provisionally devise and appoint; and every inspector, and assistant inspector, while so employed, shall be entitled to and receive the same pay and emoluments, for the time being so employed, as if he had been during that time in actual service, to be paid by the treasurer of the Western Shore, on the order of the governor and council, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

24. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private, who has provided himself with a musket or firelock, or who has received one the property of the state, shall appear in the field at any of said meetings without such musket or firelock, he shall be fined a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than ten, in the discretion of a company court-martial; and if such non-commissioned officer, or private, shall appear without such musket or firelock in serviceable order, he shall forfeit one dollar for every such neglect, unless reasonable excuse be given therefor.

25. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each company shall appoint and dismiss at his pleasure, his non-commissioned officers; and if any person so appointed, having accepted of such appointment, shall neglect to do the duties thereof, or refuse or neglect to obey the orders of his superior officers, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two dollars, nor exceeding ten, in the discretion of a company court-martial.

26. And be it enacted, That violations of the provisions of this law to be submitted to the decision of a company court-martial, shall be enquired into by such court-martial, at such convenient time as the said officer ordering the same may appoint, the delinquent or delinquents being duly notified to appear before the said court-martial to answer the charge or charges preferred against him or them respectively; and in case any delinquent being duly notified of the time and place of meeting of any such court-martial, shall refuse or neglect to attend, the said court-martial is authorised and empowered to proceed to the trial of such delinquent in the same manner as if he were personally present.

27. And be it enacted, That any officer removing out of the division of his regiment, or extra battalion, or if a field officer or major general, or brigadier-general, out of his division or brigade, as the case may be, with an intention of making a permanent change of his residence, shall, on such removal, be deemed to have resigned his commission, and it shall be the duty of the superior officer to make such vacancy known to the governor and council as soon thereafter as [illegible]

[For remainder see Gazette.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1815. No. 45.]

[*Continued from Supplement.*]

ly may be; provided, that any person re-
g within the city or precincts of Balti-
, or within five miles of the said city,
receive, or having received, may hold any
mission in any part of the militia of the
city or precincts, without regard to the
ular place of his residence within those
s; and provided also, that staff officers
ing in the city of Baltimore shall be per-
d to serve in the neighboring regiments
Baltimore county.

And be it enacted, That all resigna-
of company and staff officers shall be
through the commanding officers of
respective regiments, or extra battalions,
the case may be) and all resignations of
manding officers of regiments, battalions,
extra battalions, through the commanding
rs of their respective brigades, and at
sixty days prior to the regular field
, except in case of removal, and that oth-
e no officer shall be considered as having
ned, which officers shall within twenty
after receiving such resignation, transmit
tification thereof to the governor and
cil, under the penalty of twenty dollars,
ded that this shall not be binding on in-
ndent corps, or where there may be no
officer or brigadier in commission.

And be it enacted, That no militia-man
leave the company to which he belongs,
s he shall remove to some other district,
roll himself in some volunteer uniform
pany or troop, and in such case he shall
y to the commander of such company,
shall give him a certificate of his being
harged, under the penalty of a sum not
ding thirty dollars, and if the said mi-
man had been in actual service, shall also
y the time thereof, and how long he had
ned therein, under the like penalty.

And be it enacted, That no officer,
commissioned officer, or private of the
ia, in his attendance at, going to, or re-
g from muster, shall be subject to ar-
any civil matter.

And be it enacted, That if any suit or
shall be brought or commenced against
erson or persons for any thing done in
ion of the provisions of this act, the
dant or defendants may plead the general
and give this act and the special matter
idence.

And be it enacted, That no person
be a commissioned officer in the militia
is state unless he shall be a citizen of the
d States, and a resident of this state;
ch commissioned officer hereafter ap-
ed, shall take the several oaths prescribed
e constitution of this state, and also pre
to their entering on the execution of
respective duties take the following
or affirmation: "I, A B do swear or
, (as the case may be) that I will be true
faithful to the state of Maryland, and
I will diligently and faithfully do and
rm the several duties assigned to me as
of the militia of this state, ac-
g to the best of my skill and abilities;
p me God!" which oaths shall be en-
d on the back of the commission.

And be it enacted, That if any by-stan-
all interrupt, molest or insult, any offi-
soldier while on duty at any muster, or
be guilty of like conduct before any
martial, the commanding officer, or such
may cause him to be confined for the
and he shall also be fined not less than
ollars nor more than one hundred, in the
tion of such court-martial, as the nature
e case may require.

And be it enacted, That the brigade
ctors are hereby required, under a penalty
xceeding one hundred dollars, at the dis-
n of a brigade court-martial, in each and
year hereafter, previous to the fifteenth
ctober, to make a correct return to the
ant-general of all arms and accoutre-
s the property of the state, and also of
vate arms and accoutrements, and desig-
the companies and corps by whom said
and accoutrements are held; and it shall
duty of the brigade inspector to attend the
dier general, when required, to receive and
e all orders necessary to carry into effect
rovisions of this law, and upon refusal
glect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding
undred dollars, nor less than ten dollars,
s he can make a reasonable excuse to the
anding officer of the brigade.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the
of the adjutant of each regiment and ex-
talion, to attend the regimental and
lion meetings, and execute the orders of
commanding officers necessary to carry
effect the provisions of this law, and up-
refusal or neglect to be subject to a fine not
ding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a
ental court-martial.

And be it enacted, That in case of the
, resignation, disqualification, or removal
f his district of any subaltern officer, the
anding officer of the regiment or extra
lion, to which such officer may have be
d, may appoint a fit and proper person
brevet officer, and shall immediately,
after notify the governor of the same,
such brevet officer shall have and exercise
e powers incident to his office, in as full
ample a manner as if he was commission-
d; but he shall be superseded by a commis-
d officer; provided that the removal of
ch officer, residing in any city or town,
recincts thereof, to any part of the said
, or city, or precincts thereof, shall in no
be considered as the resignation of such
r.

And be it enacted, That the militia of
any county shall be exempt from the
ental and battalion meetings by this act
ined and directed, but instead thereof
in company; and the company at Sel-
Mon, and that also at the Green Glades,
not, from their dispersed situation, be re-
d to attend any battalion meeting, but in-
thereof they shall be compelled to meet
mpanies; and further as a relief to them,
commanding officer of the battalion to
h they may be attached, shall have pow-
his discretion, to appoint some commis-
d or non-commissioned officer to call to-
r and exercise such portions of either of
foresaid companies, as he from their re-
situation may consider too distant to at-
the company meetings by this act before
ed, and they shall be subject to the same
for not appearing at said meetings as
would be for not attending the company
ings.

38. And, whereas the remote and detached situation of that part of the militia of Queen Anne's county who reside on Kent Island, renders it impracticable for them to meet in battalion or regiment off the said island, therefore, Be it enacted, That the militia residing on Kent Island shall not be compelled to meet in battalion or regiment, but that the companies composing the militia on said island shall nevertheless be subject to be called together to exercise twice a year on said island, exclusive of company meetings, at such times and such place as the commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong shall direct, and shall be subject to the same fines for not appearing at said meetings as others are for not meeting in battalion or regiment, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

39. And be it enacted, That the company now commanded by captain Charles Jones, on Dame's Quarter, in Somerset county, and the company commanded by captain David Stevens, near Hancock-town, in Washington county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment or battalion, and the company commanded by captain William Waller, in Somerset county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment; but the said companies shall meet as often in addition to the time prescribed by this law for the meetings of companies, as the regiment or battalion to which they belong are directed to meet.

40. And be it enacted, That the persons liable to do militia duty under this act residing on the island south of Hooper's Streights, in Somerset and Dorchester counties, and Assateague island, in Worcester county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment, battalion or company on the main; but shall be liable to be called together for exercise, under a non-commissioned officer to be appointed by the captains of the companies to which they belong, and at such times as they may direct.

41. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the commandants of the several regiments and extra battalions of militia in this state, to form and organize a band of musicians within and for his said regiment or extra battalion, and that each and every person belonging to said organized band of musicians shall be under the command and direction of the said commandant, and for neglecting or refusing to appear at any parade or meeting of officers, when warned, with their instruments of music, or for disobedience of orders, shall be liable to such fines and penalties as non-commissioned officers and privates are subject to by this act.

42. And be it enacted, That every captain or commandant of a company may enrol at least two and not more than four persons residing in his district, who are desirous and willing to be enrolled in such company as musicians, and such persons, so enrolled, shall perform the duty of musicians in said company instead of serving as privates therein.

43. And be it enacted, That in case any musician enrolled in any company shall not, on any day of parade directed by this act, be engaged in the actual performance of his duty as a musician, that then and in every such case the captain or commandant of the company shall make return of such musicians refusal to serve as aforesaid, to the court-martial, which court-martial is hereby authorised to impose and levy the same fine on such musician for so refusing or neglecting to perform his duty as aforesaid, as non-commissioned officers and privates are liable to for absence from any parade directed by this act.

44. And be it enacted, That every private capable of serving as a musician may, with the consent of the captain or commandant of the company to which he belongs, at any parade by this act directed, act in the capacity of a musician in any other company in the same regiment or battalion with the company to which he belongs, and that the facts of his having performed the duty of a musician at such parade, and of his captain's or commandant's consent thereto as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient cause to remit any fine which he may have incurred by reason of his absence from the parade of the company to which he belongs, on the day on which he was so acting as a musician as aforesaid.

45. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person above the age of twenty-one, or between the age of eighteen and twenty-one, with the consent of their parent or parents, guardian, master or mistress, to join any uniform militia company willing to receive him as a member thereof, whenever the same may be formed within the regimental district; and a majority of any such uniformed militia company shall have power to determine and declare what and how many days of training they will have throughout the year, over and above the days herein before appointed for their exercise and trainings, notice whereof shall be given to such company by the commanding officer thereof, and to impose and inflict such fines and penalties on any member of such company who may refuse or neglect to attend on such stated days of meeting, as may be fixed and agreed on by the by-laws of such company; provided, that no fine or forfeiture for any violation of the provisions of this section, shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, which fines and penalties shall be collected, accounted for, paid over and applied, in the manner herein after prescribed with respect to fines imposed by company courts-martial.

45. And be it enacted, That whenever a number of men not less than sixty-four, shall have associated and formed themselves into a uniform company, agreeably to the provisions of this act, they shall make a return thereof, to the commandant of the regiment or extra battalion in whose district such association is formed, who shall thereupon inspect, or cause his adjutant to inspect the same; and on its appearing that they have conformed to the law, he shall forthwith apply to the governor and council for commissions for proper persons to command said company, and also forward the requisite certificate to the governor & council, who shall thereupon transmit an order to said commanding officer, directed to the armourer of the nearest arsenal to the said company, where arms and accoutrements of the state may be deposited, specifying that the said armourer shall deliver to the bearer of the order the number of arms therein mentioned; provided, that the governor and council shall in no instance deliver such order without having previously received from the commissioned officers of such company, a bond with sufficient security, for the safe keeping and re-delivery of said arms, when demanded; and the commissioned officers aforesaid having executed such bond, the non-commissioned officers & privates to whom such arms shall be delivered, shall give bond each, in the sum of twenty dollars, to the commanding officer of the company, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required, without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements; and provided also, that no volunteer company or troops shall hereafter be commissioned unless the commander in chief shall be satisfied that in forming it no other company has been reduced below its proper complement of men.

47. And, it being just and necessary that the militia service should be equally apportioned among all those liable to militia duty, for the attainment of this object, Be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every militia company in the state, shall forthwith divide his company, by lot, into ten classes, as equal as may be, and shall number the classes from one to ten, and shall place in the last classes those who have already served a tour of duty, either in person, or by substitute, in such a manner that the person or persons who have served the last tour shall be placed in the latest class, and those who served the next latest tour in the next class to the latest, and so on; and if there should be more persons than enough to form a class, who have so served a tour of duty at the same time, it shall be determined among them, by lot, which shall be placed on the latest class, which on the next, and so on; and as soon as the classification shall have been thus completed, the commanding officer aforesaid shall forthwith return a roster thereof, certified by him, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, and shall retain one himself, which rosters shall state the names and number of persons in each class, & shall particularly note those who were placed in the later classes on account of having performed a tour of duty, and state when and where such tour was performed, and how long it lasted.

48. And be it enacted, That every person enrolled in any company subsequently to the aforesaid classification, by reason of having removed into the company district, or for any other cause, shall be forthwith placed in some one of the classes in the following manner:—If he shall produce to the commanding officer a certificate from the commanding officer of some other company to which he belonged, next before his enrollment as aforesaid, stating that he had been classed in such company, and the number of his class therein, and that he has performed a tour of duty therein, and stating also the time and length of such a tour, he shall be placed in the same class in the new company with those persons belonging to it who have performed a similar tour of duty, if any, and if there be none who have performed as recent a tour, he shall be placed in the last class; if his certificate from his former company shall state that he belonged to a class there, and the number of his class, but not that he had performed a tour of duty, he shall be placed in the class of the same number in the new company, or if that class has performed a tour of duty, then in the class nearest to it which has not performed a tour; and if he shall not come from another company, or shall bring no certificate, he shall be placed, by lot, in some class which has performed no tour of duty; and in all cases a certificate of his enrolment, and of the class in which he is placed, stating the manner in which he was so placed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the commanding officer of the new company, under his hand, to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, who shall place his name on the roster of the company accordingly.

49. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, to give to every person removing out of his company district, or otherwise lawfully leaving his company, a certificate, when demanded by such person, discharging him from such company, and stating the class to which he belonged therein, and shall forthwith note his discharge on the roster of the company, and transmit to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, a copy of such certificate, certified under his hand to be a true copy, which shall thereupon be noted by the commanding officer last aforesaid on the roster of the company kept by him.

50. And be it enacted, That each and every commanding officer of a regiment, or extra battalion, shall forthwith make out, or cause to be made out, by the adjutant, or other suitable person, and shall keep a roster of his regiment, or battalion, formed from the company rosters to be returned to him pursuant to this act, and shall cause the said regimental and battalion rosters respectively to be from time to time corrected by the returns of new enrolments and discharges from the commanding officers of companies, and by the tours of duty performed by persons belonging to the regiment or battalion.

51. And be it enacted, That whenever any call of the militia into actual service shall be made, the number required from each company, if less than the whole company, shall be taken from the first and preceding classes, in numerical order, till the requisite number shall be completed, and those so taken shall be noted on the roster of the company, and shall be forthwith returned by the commanding officer of the company to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall immediately note them on the regimental or battalion roster; and such of them as shall perform the tour of duty so required, either in person, or by substitute accepted according to the provisions of this act, shall not be again called into service until all the classes shall have been regularly gone through and it shall come again to their turn.

52. And be it enacted, That whenever any portion of the militia shall be called into actual service, pursuant to the constitution or laws of this state, or the United States, the commanding officer of each and every company, having received orders for the call from his superior officer, stating the number of men to be furnished by the company, shall forthwith proceed to designate, in the manner by this act prescribed, the persons to serve from the company, if less than the whole, and shall thereupon immediately notify each and every of the persons to serve from the company of such call, by a written notice, under the hand of such officer, to be served by such non-commissioned officer of the company as he shall appoint, which non-commissioned officer is hereby required to serve such notice, by personally delivering it to the person to be notified as aforesaid, if to be found in the company district, & if not, by leaving it at his usual place of abode, and to return such service, on oath, to the commanding officer aforesaid, on pain of being fined for each and every neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties by this section required, in a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

53. And be it enacted, That if any officer of the militia shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined on him by the five next preceding sections of this act, or any of them, he shall be fined for each neglect or refusal not more than fifty dollars nor less than twenty, at the discretion of an extra battalion, regimental, or brigade court-martial, as the case may require.

54. And be it enacted, That when any of the militia shall be called into service pursuant to this act, they shall not be compelled to serve longer than ninety days, to be calculated from their arrival at the place of rendezvous to the time of their discharge, and they shall be replaced and relieved by another detachment, to be called out as by this act is provided, if the public exigence should require it.

55. And be it enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, shall be disabled while in actual service, he shall be entitled to half pay during life.

56. And be it enacted, That in case of an insurrection or threatened insurrection within, or invasion or threatened invasion of any part of this state, a major general, brigadier general or a commanding officer of a regiment or battalion, extra battalion or squadron, shall have full power to order out the militia, or any part thereof, belonging to their respective districts, where the insurrection or threatened insurrection, invasion or threatened invasion, may be, or is expected to take place, and it shall be the duty of any such officer to give notice of such insurrection or threatened insurrection, or invasion, or threatened invasion, with every circumstance attending the same, as early as possible, to their immediate commanding officer, by whom such information shall be transmitted with the utmost expedition to the commander in chief of this state; and in such cases it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, extra battalion or squadron, within the limits of which such danger as aforesaid may be apprehended, to assemble his regiment, battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, or such part thereof as he may deem necessary, and to take such measures as he may deem requisite for the protection and the peace of the state, till the orders of the commanding officer of the brigade shall be by him received, and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a brigade, immediately upon such information, to give such orders, and if necessary, such aid from his brigade, by causing detachments therefrom as aforesaid, as in his judgement shall be required, and to transmit information of what he shall have done in the premises to the commander in chief without delay; and the militia shall be ordered out as aforesaid, for the suppression of any insurrection, or threatened insurrection, when any two justices of the peace shall require it, and shall state in writing, that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered by any insurrection or opposition to the laws, and not otherwise.

57. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part of the militia shall be called into service by the commanding officer of any brigade, or any inferior officer belonging to such brigade, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the commanding officer of such brigade shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to take such measures as he may think proper, for conveying, transporting and issuing, within his brigade, such orders and supplies as he may deem necessary, until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall be known.

58. And be it enacted, That the governor by and with the advice of the council, for the accommodation of the militia to be at any time called into service, may appoint such commissaries and staff officers as he shall think proper, and may adopt such measures as he may judge necessary for conveying, transporting and issuing all necessary orders and supplies.

59. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service by the commander in chief, or any officer of the said militia, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution, or any act of assembly of this state, or shall be drafted or called out by authority of the United States, pursuant to the constitution and laws thereof, every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, of the militia so called into service, after being duly notified of such draft or call, shall be considered as in actual service, and may be proceeded against as an officer, non-commissioned officer or private, in actual service, for enforcing as well his attendance in obedience to such draft or call, as his performance of the duties legally to be required of him, after attendance, and from the time of such draft or call, and notification, shall, while in service, be subject to the rules and articles of war of the United States as now established; provided always, that any non-commissioned officer or private, so drafted or called into service, and notified, or called into service under the authority of the United States by draft or otherwise, may entitle himself to, and shall receive an immediate discharge, on producing to the commanding officer of the company to which he shall belong, or at the time be attached, a sufficient and able bodied substitute, to be approved by such commanding officer, which substitute such commanding officer is hereby required and empowered to accept and receive, whether liable to militia duty or not, if judged by him to be sufficient and able bodied; and such substitute, being so accepted and received, and consenting, by writing under his hand, to serve as substitute, shall become liable and subject to such service, and all the incidents thereto, and entitled to all the emoluments thereof; and the person producing him as aforesaid shall be forthwith discharged; and if any substitute shall be rejected by a captain of a company, the person offering such substitute may appeal to the commanding officer of his regiment, or extra battalion, as the case may be, which commanding officer, if he finds such substitute sufficient and able bodied, whether liable to militia duty or not, shall accept him, and discharge the person offering him as aforesaid; provided, that no person serving as a substitute shall thereby be excused from, or have credit for, a tour of duty on his own account.

60. And be it enacted, That if any person hired and received as a substitute for any tour of duty, by any person drafted or called out for such tour, shall desert, or otherwise refuse or neglect to perform such tour, or any part of it, the person so hiring, or his executors and administrators, shall have an action of debt or assumpsit against him, his executors and administrators, in the county court of any county in which he or they may reside or be found, to recover back all such sum or sums of money as may have been paid to him as substitute, for the tour aforesaid, by the person so hiring him, with interest from the time of payment.

61. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part or parts of the militia of this state have been, or shall be drafted for the service of the United States, the commander in chief of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to select and assign from among the militia officers of the state at large, then in commission, all or any part of the necessary officers to command the militia so drafted, at his discretion, or to brevet officers for the said command, in whole or in part, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service, which brevet commissions shall remain in force during the term for which such militia shall have been so drafted, and no longer.

62. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service, under the authority of this state or of the United States, the officer of the militia of this state assigned to the chief command of such part by the commander in chief of the said militia, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to consolidate and re-organize such part of the said militia as may be so called out and placed under his command, whether infantry, cavalry artillery or riflemen, in such manner as to form them into companies, troops, battalions, squadrons, regiments and brigades, as the case may be, with the proper division, brigade and regimental staffs, and the full and proper complement of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, according to the several acts of congress, and of the general assembly of this state, relative to the militia, and to retain in service, so as to make up such complement, such of the officers so called out as he may think proper, and discharge the rest, and to assign the officers, so retained by him, to the command of or in such of the brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies and troops, respectively, so under his command, and in service, as he may think proper; and to give brevet commissions for supplying such vacancies, as may occur during the term of service, to such persons as he may think proper, which commissions shall remain in force during that term of service, and no longer, or until such vacancies shall be filled by the governor and council; and to distribute all such riflemen as may be so called out, and placed under his command, whether in companies or otherwise, among the regiments to be formed as aforesaid, as flank companies, and convert such part of them, as he may think fit into grenadiers or light infantry, or distribute them among the infantry of the line, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service; and also to convert such portion of the cavalry, so to be called and placed under his command as he may think proper, into mounted infantry, mounted riflemen, or flying artillery, and to arm, equip, and employ them as such during the said term of service, or any part thereof; provided always, that the governor of this state whenever by request of the executive council he shall assume the actual command of the militia, or any part thereof, in actual service, shall have and exercise all the foregoing powers as to such of the militia as may be in actual service, and during the term of such service; and provided also, that officers of volunteer companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, shall not be removed from their respective commands to others, but shall be retained in their commands, so far as may be found necessary for making up the proper complement of officers of each grade in consolidating and re-organizing the companies, troops, battalions, squadrons and regiments as aforesaid, and no further.

63. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state, to be commanded by a major general, shall be called into actual service, either under the authority of this state, or the United States, the general assigned, as by this act is provided, to the command of such corps, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to organize an ordnance department, and topographical engineers department, for such corps, during the term of service for which it may have been called out, to brevet the proper officers of those departments, and to prescribe their duties respectively, which duties, so prescribed, they are hereby required and enjoined respectively to perform, and shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of similar officers in the service of the U States.

64. And be it enacted, That in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, of any part of this state, the general of the militia commanding the division or brigade within which such an invasion shall take place, or be threatened, in case he shall judge it dangerous to wait till application for arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage or supplies, can be made to the commander in chief, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to draw from the nearest public stores, arsenals, magazines, or other depositories of this state, all such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage, and supplies of every kind for the use of the militia called, or to be called into service, for repelling such invasion, as he may judge proper, and for that purpose to issue his order or orders to the respective officers, or other persons, having in their keeping such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage and supplies, which orders such officers, or other persons, are hereby required to obey.

65. And be it enacted, That the cavalry of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is reduced to one squadron for each brigade, which squadron shall not be permitted to exercise except in the city and precincts of Baltimore,

where they may be a regiment, and the commander in chief is hereby empowered and required, to make the said reduction forthwith, to consolidate the remaining troops into squadrons and regiments, to select and retain such of the officers now in commission as may be requisite for the consolidated regiments, and to disband the residue of the officers, non-commissioned officers & privates who shall thereupon return to the militia, and be subject to all militia duty, in the same manner as if they had never been enrolled in the militia.

66. And be it enacted, That each regiment of cavalry shall be composed of two squadrons, of two troops each, and shall be commanded by a lieutenant colonel; that each squadron shall be commanded by a major; and that each troop shall consist of thirty-two privates, one quarter master sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier and one saddler, and shall be commanded by a captain, with a first and second lieutenant, and a cornet; and to each regiment there shall be a staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quarter-master, one pay master, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, & one veterinary surgeon.

67. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every lieutenant colonel of cavalry, on or before the first day of April next, and on or before the first day of April in every following year, to cause an inspection and valuation, on oath, to be made of all the horses in his regiment, by three persons not belonging to the cavalry, and to be appointed by him, and to reject from his regiment all such horses as the said persons shall report on oath to him to be less than fourteen and a half hands high, or not of good health and ability for the service, or otherwise unfit therefor; and to record the valuations of all such horses as shall be reported fit for service by the said persons, and furnish the owners of such horses respectively with certificates of such valuations, and the said persons when so appointed, are hereby authorised and required, to make such report and valuation as is aforesaid, under the penalty of thirty dollars for every neglect or refusal, to be recovered and applied in the manner prescribed by law with respect to other penalties and forfeitures; and if any lieutenant colonel of cavalry shall neglect or refuse to make such appointment, or to reject such horses as shall so be reported unfit, he shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such neglect or refusal, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and every person whose horse shall be so rejected shall, before the next meeting of his troop for exercise & training, or before such troop shall be called into service, whichever may first happen, furnish himself with a good and sufficient horse, or in default thereof shall be stricken from the roll of his troop, and returned by the commanding officer thereof as such, to the commanding officer of the company district in which he shall reside, who shall thereupon enrol him in the company of the district, and he shall forthwith become liable to militia duty and service therein.

68. And be it enacted, That each commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is authorised and required, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each neglect, to be imposed by a brigade court-martial, to call together the officers of his regiment for instruction, training and exercise, four times in every year; and if any officer, or non-commissioned officer, being duly notified of such call, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding forty dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

69. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is empowered and required, to call out each squadron in his regiment, separately, for drill exercise and training, once in the month of May, and once in the month of October in every year, at such place within the brigades to which the squadron respectively belong, and to attend such meetings and drill exercise, and train the said squadrons, for such number of days each time as he shall in his order for calling the meeting direct: and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, being duly notified of such meeting, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience of orders.

70. And be it enacted, That each troop of cavalry shall meet at least eight times in each year for training and exercise, independently of the squadron meetings, at such times and places within the county as the commanding officer of the troop shall appoint, and it shall be his duty to appoint and call the said meetings accordingly, and to cause notice thereof to be given to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the troop, and to attend and train and exercise the troop himself, and for every neglect herein he shall be fined not exceeding 20 dollars nor less than 10 at the discretion of a regimental court-martial; and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of any troop, being duly notified of any such meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not more than ten nor less than two dollars, in the discretion of a company court-martial, or if an officer, or non-commissioned officer, may be proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

71. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each brigade, within which there shall be one or more troops of cavalry, shall be and hereby is authorised to call out such troop or troops to attend the stated brigade or regimental meetings, and to issue his orders for that purpose to the commanding officer of the cavalry, residing within the brigade, who shall thereupon issue his orders to the cavalry within the brigade accordingly, in the same manner, and under the like penalties, as in cases of cavalry meetings for training and exercise; and the attendance of the cavalry when so called out, shall be enforced by the like penalties as other cavalry meetings; and such attendance shall be considered as part of the eight troop meetings prescribed by this act; provided, that no troop shall be obliged so to attend out of the county to which it belongs.

72. And be it enacted, That if any officer or non-commissioned officer of cavalry, shall refuse or neglect to issue or serve any notification of any of the meetings prescribed by this act, after being regularly required so to do by his superior officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not exceeding 30 dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of the proper court-martial, or may be proceeded against by such court as for a disobedience of orders.

73. And be it enacted, That the governor and council upon the requisition of the commanding officer of any troop of cavalry, not heretofore furnished with arms by the state shall loan to each non-commissioned officer and private of the troop one horseman's sword and belt, and one pistol, with a pair of holsters, the commanding officer of the troop giving bond to the state, with approved security, for the safe keeping and return of the said arms and accoutrements, when required by the state; and upon the execution of such bond, the non-commissioned officers and privates to whom such arms and accoutrements shall be delivered, shall give bond, each in the sum of twenty dollars, to the commanding officer delivering such arms and accoutrements, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required, without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements.

74. And be it enacted, That the horse used as a trooper by any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of the cavalry, with his arms and other equipments, shall be free and exempt from taxation and execution.

75. And be it enacted, That if any person shall hold or refuse to deliver up, on application of a commissioned officer in whose district such person resides, any arms or accoutrements, belonging to the state of Maryland, and not held and detained by such person as a member of a volunteer militia company, any commissioned officer in whose district such person may be, is hereby authorised to apply to any justice of the peace within the county where such person resides, who shall thereupon issue a warrant to any constable of the county, directing him to arrest such person and carrying him before some justice of the peace for said county, together with any arms and accoutrements alleged to be the property of the state which may be in the possession of such person, and if the said justice of the peace should be of opinion that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state of Maryland; then and in such case the said justice of the peace shall order and direct that said arms and accoutrements shall be delivered up to the said commissioned officer, for the use of the company to which he belongs, until demanded by the state, and upon such person's refusing or neglecting to comply with such direction, the said justice of the peace may commit such person to the public gaol of the county, until his compliance therewith; and if the said justice shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are not the property of the state of Maryland, the costs of such proceedings shall be paid as other expenses attending the execution of this act are directed to be paid; but if he shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state, and the person in possession of the same knew them to be such, then the costs of such proceedings shall be paid by the said person in possession of such arms or accoutrements, and knowing them to be the property of the state, shall refuse to deliver up the same to any commissioned officer demanding them, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars, to be recovered as small debts are recovered in the name of the state; provided nevertheless, that no justice of the peace shall issue a warrant against any person alleged to hold or detain any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state of Maryland, contrary to the provisions of this act, unless such justice shall be satisfied by the oath of such officer or some other credible witness, that the person so alleged to hold or detain the same, has upon application made to him by some commissioned officer in the district where he resides, refused to deliver the same to such commissioned officer.

76. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the militia, who shall receive arms belonging to the state shall give a receipt therefor to the commanding officer of his company, in a book to be kept by such commanding officer for that purpose, & in such receipt shall engage to keep the said safely, and redeliver them when legally called on for that purpose; and no commanding officer of a company shall deliver any public arms to any person in his company without taking such receipt, on pain of being held accountable to the state himself for all arms so delivered, and of being fined for every stand of arms so delivered not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

77. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer & private of militia, who shall receive, or hath received into his possession, any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state, shall keep them in good order and condition, neat and clean, bright, and free from rust, the locks of the musket or pistol as the case may be, clean, well oiled, and furnished with a good flint, and shall appear with such arms and accoutrements in the condition aforesaid at every muster where by law he is required to appear, and at all other times when he may be called on duty; and every non-commissioned officer and private neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties in this section enjoined on him, shall be fined therefor not more than five dollars nor less than fifty cents, at the discretion of a company court-martial.

78. And be it enacted, That at every muster or meeting of the militia, or any part thereof, for exercise and training, the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, carefully to inspect the state and condition of all arms and accoutrements in his company belonging to the state, and to bring before a company court-martial every non-commissioned officer and private whose arms and accoutrements being the property of the state, are not in the state and condition prescribed by the next preceding section, on pain of being himself fined not exceeding ten nor less than two dollars for each and every neglect thereof, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial; and such commanding officer is hereby required and enjoined, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, immediately after such muster or meeting, all such public arms in his company as may be so out of order as to be unfit for use, whereupon it shall be the duty of such commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, to cause all arms so reported to be collected and directed to the order of the commander in chief, on pain of being fined, for every neglect or refusal, not exceeding thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial, and if any commanding officer of a company shall refuse or neglect to make such report as is by this section directed, he shall be fined for every such refusal or neglect, not exceeding ten nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

79. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who shall have received, or shall hereafter receive any arms, accoutrements or ammunition, belonging to the state, shall lose them, or any part of them, or being legally called on to deliver them up to the state, shall fail to do so, he shall make satisfaction for them to the state at the following rates, viz. for a musket twenty dollars, for a ramrod one dollar, for a bayonet two dollars, for a cartouch box two dollars, for a pistol five dollars, for a sword ten dollars, for a pair of holsters five dollars, for a rifle thirty dollars, and for every pound of powder one dollar, and every pound of lead twenty-five cents, and at the same rate for a greater or less quantity; and the said sums shall be awarded by a company court-martial, on charges preferred against the persons so losing or failing to deliver such arms, accoutrements or ammunition, and proof of the loss or failure; and the president of every company court-martial shall within five days after awarding any such sum or sums, make return thereof, and of the person or persons against whom awarded, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall on or before the first day of March in each year, make out three lists of all such sums of money so awarded and returned, and of the persons against whom awarded respectively, and shall retain one list himself, deliver one to the sheriff of the county, and transmit one to the treasurer of the shore; and the sheriffs receiving such lists shall give receipts therefor, and shall proceed to collect, account for and pay over, the said sums of money, in the manner directed by this act, with respect to fines imposed by general and division courts-martial, with the same powers, subject to the same conditions and penalties, and with the same allowance for commissions on collection.

80. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, having received arms and accoutrements belonging to the state as aforesaid, and being possessed thereof shall be about to remove out of the limits of his company, or shall arrive at the age of forty-five, or in any other manner become exempt from militia duty, he shall deliver to the commanding officer of his company the said arms and accoutrements in good order and condition, on pain of being proceeded against, and being held liable, as in the case of the loss of such arms and accoutrements, or the refusal to deliver them; and if he shall die with such arms and accoutrements in his possession, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of his company, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not more than thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, to take possession of such arms and accoutrements, and safely keep them, to be delivered to some other person of his company in the manner aforesaid, or to be returned to the state, as the case may be.

81. And be it enacted, That if any militia-man, or other person, shall sell, buy, or give away, any public arms or accoutrements, or carry the same out of the bounds of his regiment or extra battalion, with intent to defraud the state, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof in any court having jurisdiction of the offence, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

82. And be it enacted, That if it shall come to the knowledge of the commanding officer of any militia company that any non-commissioned officer or private of his company, to whom arms and accoutrements belonging to the state shall have been delivered, has embezzled or disposed of them, or has removed out of the company district without delivering them up as is by this act provided, it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, and he is hereby required and enjoined, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not exceeding thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, to pursue and take such arms, if he can peaceably obtain possession of them, and to keep them safely, and deliver or return them as by the preceding section is directed, and if he cannot obtain pos-

[illegible] section of this act [illegible] port the case to the attorney [illegible] the state, or to his deputy, as the [illegible] may be, to bring an action of [illegible] or trover for the said arms and [illegible] trements, in the name of the state [illegible] gainst the person retaining or [illegible] converted them.

83. And be it enacted, That if [illegible] auctioneer, constable, or other person [illegible] shall sell any arms or accoutrements [illegible] where there is reason to believe [illegible] are the property of the state, such [illegible] son shall for every gun, or the accoutrements of a militia man, [illegible] forfeit the sum of twenty dollars [illegible] recovered and applied in the same [illegible] provided by law in the case of other penalties and forfeitures.

84. And be it enacted, That the president of each and every general or division court martial shall, within [illegible] days after the passing of the sentence of such court-martial, return, in writing, to the commander in chief if a general court-martial, and to the commanding officer of the division if a division court-martial, the sentence of such court, with a list of the fines it imposed, under a penalty of six dollars in case of neglect, to be imposed by a court-martial; and it shall be the duty of the commander in chief, the commanding officer of the division aforesaid, as the case may be, and he is hereby enjoined, to make out three lists of all such fines, one of which he shall deliver to the treasurer of the shore on which such fines are to be collected, one he shall retain himself, and one he shall before the first day of March in each year deliver to the sheriff of the county in which the fines are to be respectively collected, which sheriff shall proceed to collect them in the same manner in which county levies are or may be by law directed to be collected, and shall annually account for them with, and pay them over to, the treasurer of the shore where they shall have been collected.

85. And be it enacted, That the president of each and every brigade, regimental, battalion, and company court-martial, shall within five days after the passing of any sentence of such court, return such sentence, in writing, to the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, extra battalion or company, as the case may be, with a list of the fines imposed by such sentence, under the penalty of sixty dollars, to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal to make such return; and it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, and he is hereby required, under the penalty of thirty dollars to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal to make out the copies of every such list within three days after receiving it, and to deliver one of the said copies to the sheriff of the county before the first day of March in each year, retaining the other himself, and such sheriff is hereby authorised and required to receive such lists and to collect the fines therein specified in the same manner as is or may be by law directed for the collection of county levies, and when collected shall account for them with, and pay them over to, the commanding officers of the respective brigades, regiments, extra battalions and companies, by the commanding officers of which the said fines were respectively placed in his hands.

86. And be it enacted, That all fines imposed by a brigade court-martial shall be paid over to the commanding officer of the brigade as soon as he receives them from the sheriff, to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, within which they were collected, after defraying out of them such expenses as may have arisen from any brigade meeting for exercise and training; and that all monies so paid over to the commanding officer of such regiment, and extra battalion, together with all monies arising from fines imposed by any court-martial of such regiment, or extra battalion, and collected, accounted for, and paid over as aforesaid, shall be appropriated and applied by the field officers of the regiment, or the commanding officer and two next officers in rank of the extra battalion, as the case may be, to the purpose of providing music or armouries for the regiment or extra battalion, respectively, or of defraying such other necessary expenses of such regiment or battalion as the said officers may think proper, and all monies to arise from fines imposed by a company court-martial, when paid over to the commanding officer of the company, shall be appropriated and applied by the commissioned officers of the company, and two non-commissioned officers, or privates to be annually elected by the company for that purpose, to the purpose of procuring music for the company, and of defraying such other necessary expenses of the company as the said officers and non-commissioned officers or privates shall think fit.

87. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company district before the first day in October in each and every year, to make return in writing on oath, of all quakers

[illegible] tists, ranters and persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and of all other persons within his district exempt from militia duty under the provisions of this act, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion to which he belongs, under the penalty of [illegible] dollars, to be imposed by court-martial, for every neglect or refusal so to do; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each regiment and extra battalion [illegible] before the thirty-first day of December next, and before the third day of December in each and every year thereafter, to cause the returns of all such persons, and of the sums of money by them respectively payable as a consideration for the exemption from militia duty according to this act, to be made out under his hand, and one of said lists to deliver to the treasurer of the shore, another to retain in his own hands, and the third to deliver to the sheriff of the county where such persons reside; and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs of the shore to collect all such sums of money from the persons from whom they are respectively due, and when collected, forthwith account for with, and pay over to the treasurer of the shore on which they have been collected.

88. And be it enacted, That every sheriff to whom any list of fines aforesaid, or of sums of money as aforesaid, for commutation from militia duty, shall be delivered as this act is provided, shall be authorised and hereby is empowered and required to give a receipt for such list to the person so delivering it, and to collect, account for, and pay over the fines or sums of money contained in such list, according to the directions of this act, in the same manner at the same time, under the same penalties and conditions, subject to the same proceedings in case of neglect or refusal, and with the same commission on the collection, as may be provided by law relating to the collection of taxes & county levies, for which collection such sheriff shall be his warrant and authority; and any officer delivering such lists, and his successors, and the treasurer of either shore to whom the money shall be collected on any such lists, are hereby directed to be paid, and to prosecute and maintain an action, in the name of the state, for his use, on the bond of such sheriff against him and his securities, or either or any of them, to cover damages for neglect or refusal to collect, account for, or pay over such fines or sums of money, or any of them, as may be given by law to persons injured by the misconduct of sheriffs.

89. And be it enacted, That a court-martial may acquit any delinquent by them to be tried upon a charge relating to such court-martial [illegible] or some other sufficient cause, was the cause of the violation of the provisions of this act which such person is called upon to plead.

90. And be it enacted, That [illegible] any pay-master shall act as such shall give bond and security to the state of Maryland, to the satisfaction of the field-officers of the regiment or extra battalion, (as the case may be) to which he belongs, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he shall bi-annually submit to the field officers of his regiment or extra battalion (as the case may be,) a fair statement of his accounts as pay-master as aforesaid, pay the balances remaining in his hands when demanded by his successor in office, or by the person authorised to receive the same, and in all things faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

91. And be it enacted, That [illegible] the militia enrolled [illegible] directed, there shall be formed in each battalion at least one company of grenadiers, riflemen or light infantry, and that to each battalion there shall be at least one company of artillery, each of the non-commissioned officers and privates of which shall be armed with a suitable sword by the governor and council, at the expense of the state, in the manner, and subject to the regulations and conditions in this act provided, relating to furnishing [illegible] cavalry with swords.

92. And be it enacted, That the officer of the militia of this state, on arrest by a superior officer, of charges properly preferred against him, before a general, brigade, or regimental court, shall be found guilty of neglect of, or inattention to duties of his station, or disobedience while on duty,

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...ication while on duty, shall be found by the court to be incapable of fulfilling his said duties, shall be suspended, or cashiered, by such court, after the usual and regular proceedings before courts-martial.

93. And be it enacted, That the uniform of the officers and staff of the militia of this state, with such variation in the form of the hat, and such distinctive badge or mark, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do, and that the uniform of the non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be a blue coat, with pantaloons of grey cloth for winter, and of white cotton or sheeting for summer, with black stocks, shoes, and black gaiters, half boots for the cavalry, and such buttons, fashion for the coat, marks and ornaments for the dress, and kind and form of hat or cap, for each of the different kinds of force, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do.

94. And be it enacted, That all companies, troops or corps, which shall be raised after the passage of this act, who shall uniform themselves shall conform to the uniform of the state; and all those companies, troops, or corps, who have at present a different uniform, shall adopt that of the state within one year after the passage of this act.

95. And be it enacted, That there shall be appointed by the commander in chief of the militia of the state a board of officers, consisting of such number of militia officers of the state, and of such rank, as he shall think proper, to devise, digest, and prepare, a system of tactics, training and discipline, for the militia of this state, until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide whice system, when so prepared and approved by the commander in chief, shall be forthwith promulgated by him in a general order, and shall tuenceforth, and until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide, be adopted, used and observed, by the militia of this state, and the officers thereof; and if any officer of the militia of this state, after the promulgation of said system and orders from his superior officer to use, practice, and enforce it, shall refuse or neglect to do so in all or any part of the disciplining and training of the militia under his command, he shall be deemed guilty of disobedience to orders, and proceeded against as in other cases of disobedience.

96. And be it enacted, That the commander in chief of the militia of this state, when in actual command and service, pursuant to the constitution, shall be entitled to two aids and a military secretary, with the rank, pay and emoluments, of lieutenant-colonels, and shall also be entitled to and receive, for and during the time of such service, such sum as together with his salary as governor during such time, shall be equal for the time to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a major general in the service of the United States, having a separate command, which sum, together with the pay and emoluments of his aids and secretary, shall be paid by the treasurer of the western shore on the order of the executive council, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

97. And be it enacted, That the act of assembly entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," and its several supplements, and also the act, entitled, "An act for the calling out & detaching the militia of this state, and for other purposes," be and they hereby are repealed; Provided, that all commissions issued under or previous to the said acts, or any of them, except such as the commander in chief may think proper to revoke within two months after the passing of this act, which he is hereby authorised to revoke within that time accordingly, shall be and remain of the same force and effect as if the said acts had not been repealed; and for each commission issued by virtue of this act, the clerk of the council may receive twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person to whom the commission is issued.

Seasonable Goods.

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Costings, Kerseymeres, Vestings, Cords, Velvets, and Stockinets, and almost every article in that line all of which he will sell low.

Annapolis, Sept. 21.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY NOV. 9, 1815.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock, arrived at N. York on the 13th ult after an absence of 9 months, 3 of which were spent at sea. She captured during her cruize 4 Indiamen.

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday, the 1st instant, the Right Rev. Bishop *Claggett*, held an Ordination in the Parish Church of St James's, in Annne-Arundel county, and admitted the Rev. *Purnell Fletcher Smith*, and the Rev *Thomas Harrell*, to the Holy Order of Priesthood The ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop

COMMUNICATION.

BALTIMORE BANKS.

The Banks in Baltimore it seems have refused to take the notes of all the other Banks in this state, or in the District of Columbia. No reason has as yet been assigned for this singular proceeding, and it is fair to presume that no justifiable cause for it exists. Such being the case, does it not become an interesting subject of inquiry, whether the exigencies of the state do not require that the 11th section of the act to extend the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore should be repealed? By this section the faith of the state is pledged, that no charter of incorporation shall be granted to any other banking institution, to be established in the city of Baltimore, before the first day of January, 1835 It surely could not have been contemplated by the legislature, at the time this act was passed, that the banks in the city of Baltimore should have the exclusive benefit to be derived from monied institutions, yet such appears to be their object—it is therefore certainly desirable, that a bank should be established in the city of Baltimore, which would accommodate the citizens of the state generally.

A Farmer.

COMMUNICATION.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Wednesday the first inst. Mrs MARIA TURNER, wife of Mr. Thomas Turner, and daughter of Augustine Gambrill, Esq. after a violent and obstinate fever of 13 days duration. She was in her 17th year; and such was her amiable and mild disposition, that it attached every person to her, who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her paths of life had been marked by religion and piety, so tenderly inculcated in the youthful miud by her affectionate father & mother whose fond and careful attention, during her sickness, has caused all neighbours & friends to sympathize for their feelings and distress, being the third child they have lost within the last twelve months. In the agonies of death Mrs. Turner was an example of the worth and consolation of religion—she extended her hands to her surrounding relations and friends, and exultingly said, she was willing to meet her God, and her hopes rested upon the mediation of her Redeemer.

Raleigh, (N. C.) Oct. 27.

War with the Creek Indians.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Col. Clinch, to a gentleman in this city, dated Fort Johnson, Charleston, Oct. 22, 1815, which says, "from the last accounts from the Creek Indians, war with them is certain. The force is estimated at 5,000, that is, including all parties."

HUMOUR.

Extract from Jonathan's Memorandum of a tour from Connecticut, to see New-York State.

Monday, Aug. 1815.—Twenty one years old to-day, huzza! Haying and harvest done, mounted old Dobbin, with my Sunday cloaths on and a ten dollar bill in my pocket, going to see York state. Never was out of Connecticut in my life. Took cousin Ichabod in my route, and got my dinner for nothing. Crossed the line just before night—Don't see but the York state folks are civil enough—wonder if they know how to read! Saw a school-house, tho't they had none here. Stopped at a tavern and put up—good supper & good lodging—don't see but that the folks live as well here as they do in Connecticut.

Tuesday morning.—Five & six pence to pay—wonder how they can count York money, plaguy unhandy. Mounted old Dobbin and jogged on—met a Quaker and enquired the road to Poughkeepsie—appeared civil and clever enough—wonder what they used to hang'em for—Good land, guess they might raise great pumpkins and onions here. Turnpike gate, got a bottle of beer of the woman—pretty good beer, wonder if they made it. Men making brick; queer things to mix mortar with—wonder what they call'em. Got into Poughkeepsie about noon—houses thick as spatter, never saw a city before in my life—went to a tavern and put old Dobbin up to hay—got some dinner and then walked out to see the wonderments of the place.——Folks looked as fine as if they were going to meeting—wonder if they have meetings here—guess they do—see some steeples. Queer bonnets the ladies wear—pull'em down over their face as tho' they were going to the gallows, or had sore eyes—have all the backside of their heads naked—stick their hair full of combs—mistook the backside of the lady's head, with one of these rising bonnets on, for her face—tho't she looked at me as tho' I was a lawyer or a doctor, or some great things—made her what cousin Ichabod calls a quarter faced bow, before I found my mistake! Man drunk, right York state fashion. Wonder why the gentlemen wear boots this hot weather; guess their stockings are dirty, or else havn't got any; boot tassils; good things to keep off flies; fly brushes I call'em. Ladies wear their hair comb'd t'other way; all on the top of their heads braided and twisted and squirmed round, & round like as I've seen sister Molly wind up a bed cord to boil in a kettle to kill the bugs; wonder what they call it; Wouldn't *Cupid's Nest*, be a good name? (Mem. To ask cousin Ichabod when I get home); curl their foretops over their eyes; call it a *beau catcher*, take a good many to catch me, I guess; look like a spaniel.

Went back to the tavern and ordered Dobbin four quarts oats—ostler a clever fellow, told me all about the customs and fashions and wonderments of the place—could not guess, till they told me, what made the ladies walk so mighty straight and plumb—say they were *Croslets or Corsetts or Corssetts*, or something; I've forgot the name—'What the deuce is that?' says I—'Why 'tis a kind of board,' say he, 'that they wear'*** Well I'll be swampt if that don't beat all—never heard of such a thing before—should love to see'em pull flax all day with Cossets on—guess they'd ache before night, faith. By which of the seven senses do you know that! says I—shouldn't know it if they wore fifty cossets. 'O, that's easy enough,' say he; 'can tell'em clear across the street.' Wonder why some of the Ladies wear their gowns so short, queer fashion—jackboots would hardly reach 'em—heard a young buck say he didn't care a d—n how high they carried the fashion—guess they'd look comical if they carried it much higher, faith. Promised when I left home, to get sister Molly a new bonnett; went into a milliner shop, and told the woman I wanted a bonnet for my sister Molly, of the newest fashion 'Yes sir,' says she' I have some right from York, of the first quality and latest fashion; here's one, sir, that I presume will suit your sister exactly.' Looked at the bonnet—just like her old last year one. Aye aye, ma'am you need'nt think to pack me off with your duds and trumpery; don't catch old birds with chaff: left the shop, shan't go there again Toy shop—brim full of notion, bought ninepence worth—no, a shilling, dam that York money. Went to the tavern and got supper—men playing chequers and drinking grog; York State exactly; old Connecticut best yet—went to bed.

Wednesday morning. Fine breakfast; nothing wanting but a little pumpkin pye to top off with; queer coffee-pot; watered Dobbin; ostler's excellent reason why the gentlemen wear open jackets on Monday, and close buttoned on Saturday; 'cause their ruffles get dirty. Vessels in the river; wonder if they ever build any bigger ones; steam boat; smoke like a coal pit; Don't know whether I'd better get Molly one of the TIP UP bonnets or not; guess our folks would make a rumpus if they should see her get it on, with her hair combed t'other way into *Cupid's nest* and *beau catchers*, with *corsets* and *short petticoat*, faith.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of November inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Stephen Beard, sen. on the south side of South River, all the personal estate of John Stockett, junior late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some household furniture; also a Negro Boy and Girl. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months; under that sum cash—bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. A M

Stephen Beard, Admr.

Nov. 9 ts.

NOTICE.

All purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Mrs. H. M Ogle, are requested immediately to comply with the terms. Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben is authorised to settle with them.

Benjamin Ogle, Admr.

Nov. 9 3w.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Stockett jun. late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to deliver them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

Stephen Beard, Admr.

Nov. 9 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Samuel Harrison, Esq the subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE FARM on which the said Samuel Harrison, lately resided, being a tract of land called "Harrison's Security," containing 675 acres, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, midway between Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent river, about 18 miles from Annapolis, and 25 from the City of Washington This land produces good crops of tobacco, corn and small grain, and from trials on a small scale, is found to be very susceptible of improvement from the use of clover and plaister There is on it a great sufficiency of timber and fire wood. The improvements are, a comfortable and convenient dwelling house, a large Tobacco house, with other out-houses. The situation is healthy. The whole land will be sold together, or divided into lots, as may be found best to suit those inclined to purchase on the day of sale. The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known at the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock.

Rezin Estep.

Nov. 9 1815. ts

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 27th November, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

All the Real Estate

of Nicholas B. Sansberrie, late of Prince George's county, deceased, consisting of part of two tracts or parcels of land lying in Charles and Prince George's counties, called and known by the name of *Wight's Park and Tanyard*, and containing 220 acres more or less. The improvements on this land are, a good comfortable dwelling-house, barn and several out-houses; the land itself is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain, lies within six miles of Piscat way.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorised to convey the land to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land aforesaid, and all the estate and interest thereto free clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, or those claiming by from or under them.

Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the Chancery Court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the Chancellor,

Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.

November 2, 1815. ts.*

LECTURES

ON

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES,

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL,

By Richard Stack, D. D.

Just published, and for sale, by Geo. Shaw—Price $1 50.

James Munroe, & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening, a large additional supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Liverpool & Queen's Ware,

Which, together with their late stock of goods bought about six weeks since, makes their assortment very complete.

Nov 2. tf

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of

Coarse, Fine, and Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Vestings, Costings, Flannels, Shirting Cotton, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens German do. Sheeting, Hosiery assorted, Cords and Velvets, Silk and Cambric Umbrellas, Cambric and Fancy Muslin, White & Coloured Florence & Laventine, Striped Blankets, Rose do. from 7-4 to 14-4, Furniture Chintzes, together with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line. Also a General Assortment of

Groceries & Ironmongery,

All of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Watkins, of Stephen, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty fifth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1815.

Those who purchased at the sale of the deceased's property, are notified that their notes were due on the 25th day of October, instant, and if they are not paid by the 10th of Nov. next they after that day, will be put in the hands of Mr Shaw, my attorney, to be dealt with as the law directs.

Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Admr.
of John Watkins of Stephen.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, on the premises, a Tract or parcel of Land containing about 131 1-2 acres situated in Anne-Arundel County, near the mouth of Magothy river, and within six miles of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore. This land is productive of Indian Corn, Rye, and market stuff, especially Mellons, also the advantage of a good spring. For further particulars, such as are disposed to purchase may obtain by viewing the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Sarah Watts.

Nov. 2, 1815. 2w.

Land and Negroes

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of November, 1815, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, (deceased,) part of two tracts of land called "White Hall" and "What you Will" supposed to contain 500 acres of land, and which was devised to Joshua C. Higgins by the last will and Testament of his father Richard Higgins. This land is situated in Ann-Arundel county, on the head of South River, and esteemed one of the best farms in the County, for the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Indian Corn and Clover. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling house, and negro quarters, two large Tobacco houses, and other convenient out houses. There is on said farm about 40 acres of good meadow, which yields abundantly, and more can be made with little expence. Perhaps but few places has a more choice collection of fruit trees of every kind. At the same time and place will be sold a number of

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Consisting of men, women and children Ten of them able bodied men, under the best character. The above property will be sold on a credit [illegible] months for the land, and a [illegible] six months for the personal property the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest [illegible] the day of sale.

Philip Hammond, Trustee.

N. B. The sale of the personal property of Joshua C. Higgins as heretofore advertised by order the of Orphans Court, to take place on the 15th of November, is postponed until the 28th of November, at the same time & place.

P. H.

N. B. The Editors of the Telegraph will insert the above twice a week till the day of sale, and alter the time of sale in the other advertisement.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday, November the 28th, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; plantation utensils, and household furniture; several young negroes, principally women and children. The above property will be sold on credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, all sums under, the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required of all purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Philip Hammond, sen.
administrator.

Oct. 12. ts.

The editor of the Telegraph, Baltimore, is requested to publish the above twice a week till the day of sale.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the residence of John H. Brown at Mount Calvert, about five miles below Upper Marlboro in Prince George's county, on Friday the 10th of November next.

Two valuable negro men, several working mules and oxen. Terms of sale cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. *Louis Gassaway, Trustee.*

Oct. 26 1815.

William Duvall,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on the wharf in the house formerly occupied by Mr. *William Caton*, where he offers for sale an

Assortment of Groceries

of the best quality. Among which are Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate; and a variety of articles suitable for family use.

Also, he keeps a supply of Bottled Porter and Strong Beer, and Cider in their season, and hopes to share in public patronage.

Persons indebted to him on the estate of Francis Tucker, are once more requested to come forward and settle their accounts—Further delay will be attended with the law.

Annapolis, Sept 28, 1815. tf

Woodford Farm.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable farm in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from Ellicott's Mills, and sixteen from the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of nine hundred acres. This land is within a mile of Col. John E. Howard's farm. The soil of Woodford is not inferior to any in the state of Maryland, and upon no land does plaister operate more effectually. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and much of the cleared land highly cultivated with clover and plaister. The short distance from Ellicott's Mills affords a ready market for the sale of all kinds of grain, &c. The subscriber will receive United States Stock, or Stock in any of the Banks in Baltimore, in payment for the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the land by applying to the manager, Mr. Thomas Anderson, and applications of purchasers will be received by Colonel John E. Howard, in Baltimore, and the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

Wm. H. Marriot.

June 15.

St. John's College.

The Visitors of this institution have the satisfaction of informing the public, that it has recently been revived under the superintendance of Dr. John M'Dowell, formerly Principal of this Seminary, and late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania It will be the particular province of this gentleman to instruct the students in the various branches of Philosophy and Science. He will enter on the duties of his station in the last week of the present month, and in the meantime the progress of the young gentlemen, in the studies which he is to direct, will not be materially retarded, as the Professor of Languages, (the Rev. Mr. Allen of Trinity College, Dublin) is also well qualified to teach in the other department. Mr. Allen resides in the College, and will take boarders at 140 dollars per annum, payable quarterly, each student furnishing himself with bedding. The price of tuition is ten dollars per quarter; thus the whole expense, including washing, &c. does not exceed $ 180 per annum. The visitors confidently trust, that under the care of these Professors, St. John's will speedily regain its former celebrity.

Samuel Ridout, Sec'ry.

Annapolis, Oct. 12, 1815.

The editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Federal Gazette, and American, are requested to publish the above advertisement twice a week for the space of six successive weeks, in their respective papers, and to forward their accounts to this office for collection.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

Oct. 12 1815. tf

Billiard Table.

JAMES PROSPER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately had his Billiard Table, at Caton's City Hotel, put in complete order, and solicits a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore received. He assures those who may patronize him, that the most unremitting exertions will be used to render him deserving their favours.

October 19. tf.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the farm lately occupied by Basil Brown, (deceased) a negro woman and two children, one named Rachel, aged 10 years old, one named Hark, aged one year, the negro woman named Maria, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 2 inches, of a dark complection, when spoken to speaks quick, flat foot, her cloathing an osnaburgh shift and petticoat. If taken in the county 20 dollars, if out, the above reward and all reasonable charges, if brought home to the subscriber living on said farm. *John H. Brown.*

A. A. County, 26th Oct.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

At their Store in Church-street nearly opposite the City Tavern, have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,	8-4, 6-4, 4-4 & 3-4 Linen & Diapers,
Common do.	Irish Linens,
Double Milled Drabs	Shirting Cambric,
Milled & Single Cassimeres assorted,	6-4, 9-8 & 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Stockingnets,	Fancy Muslins, Elegant Chintz Shawls,
Swansdown & other vestings assorted,	Damask & Imitation do.
Velvets, Constitution & other Cords assorted in colours & quality,	Common do.
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels assorted,	Bandanno, Barcelona Madrass & other Handkerchiefs,
Baze, Bocking do.	Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton & Silk Hose,
Coatings, Flushings, and Blue & white Kerseys,	Elegant Florence Silks, assorted,
Plains, Rose Blankets, Matchcoat do.	Calicoes, Union Plaids, Gloves, &c.
Ribbons assorted,	Domestic Shirtings & Plaids, assorted.

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,

And a choice selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Cogniac Brandy,	Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, & Green Teas,
Holland Gin,	Mustard,
Spirit,	Pepper,
Whiskey,	Starch,
Madeira, Lisbon,	Salt Petre, Rice,
Malaga, and Port Wines,	Nutmegs,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Soap, Candles,
Java Coffee,	Chocolate,
St. Domingo do.	Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 19, 1815. tf.

Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership in trade, under the firm of Evans and Iglehart.

Joseph Evans,
James Iglehart, jr.

Evans & Iglehart,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE AND FRONTING THE DOCK,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,	Irish Linens,
Common do.	Shirting Cambrics,
Double Milled Drabs,	6-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Milled & Single Cassimeres, assorted,	Jaconet & Book Muslins,
Stockingnets,	Fancy Muslins,
Swansdown and other Vestings, assorted,	Elegant Chintz shawls
Velvets, Constitution and other Cords, assorted in colours and quality,	Damask and Imitation ditto.
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels, assorted,	Common ditto.
Baize, Bocking do.	Bandanno, Barcelona, Love, Madrass and other handkerchiefs
Coatings, Flushings, Blue and White Kerseys,	Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hose,
Planes, Rose Blankets,	Elegant Levantine & Florentine Silks, assorted,
Match Coat do.	Calicoes,
Ribbons assorted,	Union Plaids,
9-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 3-4 Linen and Diapers,	Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
	Domestic Shirtings, and Plaids, assorted

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY,

as follows, viz.

Knives and Forks,	Bolts,
Carving do.	Files,
Butchers & Shoe do.	Spectacles,
Penknives, Scissors,	Spoons,
Locks,	Combs,
Hinges,	Brushes,
Screws,	Sweeping & Hearth-Brooms,
Drawing Knives,	Woollen and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.
Hondsaws,	
Hammers,	

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARES,

And a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Brandy,	Imperial, Hyson, Y Hyson, Congo, and Green Teas,
Gin,	Mustard, Pepper, & Starch,
Spirit, Rum,	Salt Petre, Allum,
Whiskey, Madeira,	Rice, Nutmegs, Soap,
Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines,	Candles, Chocolate,
Brown and Loaf Sugars,	Best Chewing Tobacco,
Java & St. Domingo Coffee,	

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 14 tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims to make them known, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator de bonis non.

September 14, 1815. tf.

James Munroe, & Co.

Offer for sale at the Post-Office an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery,

Among them are Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Kerseymeres, Cords, Stockingnets, Coatings, Vestings of all sorts, Flannels, Kerseys, Blankets, Bombazettes, Black Florence, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Book & Figured Muslins, Cotton, Long Cloth, Shirting Cambric, Irish and German Linens, Russia Sheeting, Diapers and Table Cloths, Bed Ticking, Checks, Spun Cotton, Coloured Cambrics, Threads, Ribbons, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Men's and Women's Gloves, Corduroys and Velvets, Bandanno, Madrass and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls of various sorts, Suspenders, Hat Crape, Galloons, &c. &c.

Sugars, Fresh Hyson Tea, Coffee, Rice, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, &c.

Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Penknives, Butchers and Shoe do. Bolts, Files, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brooms and Brushes of all sorts, and an handsome assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. All of which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

Annapolis, September 28, 1815.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be exposed at public sale, on Saturday the 25th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day (Sunday excepted) on the premises, that valuable plantation formerly belonging to Henry Woodward, deceased, in the Fork of Patuxent, near the bridge, consisting of 228 acres. This land is well timbered, and well adapted for the growth of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn; and plaister acts well on it. The improvements are a good framed dwelling-house, tobacco-house, and other convenient outhouses. Terms of sale. Twelve months credit will be given for the payment of the purchase money—Bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required Any person desirous of viewing the land will apply to Mr. Francis Belmear, or Mr. William Woodward living on the premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Hodges, Trustee,

Oct. 19. ts

NOTICE.

BASIL SHEPHARD, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received a choice assortment of

Superfine and Second Cloths, Cassimeres and Stockingnets, and an assortment of Fashionable Vestings

suitable for the season, which he will make up to suit, on the shortest notice and the most liberal terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call

N. B. Wanted two apprentices to the Tailoring business, from 12 to 14 years of age.

October 5. tf.

Public Sale.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 21st November, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the property belonging to the subscriber, consisting of eight head of horses, six of them good work horses, twenty-two head of cattle, six good work oxen, forty head fine woolled sheep, 10 of them wethers, now fit for market, 30 shoats, some sows & pigs, farming utensils, 4 double horse plows, 3 single do. two good shovel do. harrows of different kinds, three new scythes and cradles, all complete, two grass ditto, 100 barrels corn, rye, oats, peas and beans, household and kitchen furniture, one ox cart, complete, two single horse ditto, fodder house and husks, six stacks, blade fodder, rye & oat straw, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Part of this property will be sold on six months credit; bond and good security will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale. All the crop of Irish potatoes, turnips, and about 4000 cabbages, a part of them large and fine. Any part of this property can be purchased at private sale.

Henry A Johnson,
near Annapolis.

Oct. 26, 1815. ts.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given.

A. Cheston,
West River.

Oct. 26, 1815. tf

Notice.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm on the north side of Severn river, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.

William H. Stinchcomb.

Nov. 2, 1815. 3w.

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, English Double Milled Cassimeres, great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Corduroys and Cords and Thicksets, a Variety, Marseilles Vesting, and Fancy Vesting for the fall, a few pieces of White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815. tf

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lansdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is to be known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Stephas W. Benson.

June 22 tf.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Monday the 13th November next, at the late residence of Basil Brown, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture. Also a number of

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Men, Women, and Children. Terms of sale—Six months credit will be given on all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required of purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of. *Matthias Hammond, Admr.*

Oct. 12.

The Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph will publish the above advertisement twice a week, till the sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court October 1st, 1815.

On application by petition of Joseph Norris, administrator of Thomas Norris, of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Norris of John, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of February, 1816, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.

Joseph Norris, Adm.

Oct. 19. 6w.

John Thompson,

TAILOR,

Tenders his respectful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have afforded him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style, those who may be inclined to patronize him.

Oct. 12, 1815. eowtf

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet on the third Monday in November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county. By order,

Wm. S. Green,
Clk. L. C. A. A. C.

Oct. 4 4w.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1815. No. 46.]

[Continued from Supplement.]

[illegible] may be, provided, that any person re- [illegible] within the city or precincts of Balti- [illegible] or within five miles of the said city, [illegible] or having received, may hold any [illegible] in any part of the militia of the [illegible] city or precincts, without regard to the [illegible] place of his residence within those [illegible] and provided also, that staff officers [illegible] in the city of Baltimore shall be per- [illegible] to serve in the neighboring regiments [illegible] Baltimore county.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That all resigna- [illegible] of company and staff officers shall be [illegible] through the commanding officers of [illegible] respective regiments, or extra battalions, [illegible] case may be) and all resignations of [illegible] commanding officers of regiments, battalions, [illegible] extra battalions, through the commanding [illegible] of their respective brigades, and at [illegible] sixty days prior to the regular field [illegible] exempt in case of removal, and that noth- [illegible] no officer shall be considered as having [illegible] which officers shall within twenty [illegible] after receiving such resignation, transmit [illegible] notification thereof to the governor and [illegible] under the penalty of twenty dollars, [illegible] that this shall not be binding on in- [illegible] corps, or where there may be no [illegible] or brigadier in commission.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That no militia-man [illegible] have the company to which he belongs, [illegible] he shall remove to some other district, [illegible] himself in some volunteer uniform [illegible] company or troop, and in such case he shall [illegible] to the commander of such company, [illegible] shall give him a certificate of his being [illegible] under the penalty of a sum not [illegible] thirty dollars, and if the said mi- [illegible] had been in actual service, shall also [illegible] the time thereof, and how long he had [illegible] therein, under the like penalty.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That no officer, [illegible] commissioned officer, or private of the [illegible] in his attendance at, going to, or re- [illegible] from muster, shall be subject to ar- [illegible] for any civil matter.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That if any suit or [illegible] shall be brought or commenced against [illegible] person or persons for any thing done in [illegible] of the provisions of this act, the [illegible] plaintiffs or defendants may plead the general [illegible] and give this act and the special matter [illegible] evidence.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That no person [illegible] be a commissioned officer in the militia [illegible] this state unless he shall be a citizen of the [illegible] States, and a resident of this state; [illegible] each commissioned officer hereafter ap- [illegible] shall take the several oaths prescribed [illegible] the constitution of this state, and also pre- [illegible] to their entering on the execution of [illegible] respective duties take the following [illegible] or affirmation: "I, A B do swear or [illegible] (as the case may be) that I will be true [illegible] faithful to the state of Maryland, and [illegible] I will diligently and faithfully do and [illegible] the several duties assigned to me as [illegible] of the militia of this state, ac- [illegible] to the best of my skill and abilities; [illegible] me God;" which oaths shall be en- [illegible] on the back of the commission.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That if any bystan- [illegible] shall interrupt, molest, or insult, any offi- [illegible] or soldier while on duty at any muster, or [illegible] be guilty of like conduct before any [illegible] court-martial, the commanding officer, or such [illegible], may cause him to be confined for the [illegible], and he shall also be fined not less than [illegible] dollars nor more than one hundred, in the [illegible] of such court martial, as the nature [illegible] the case may require.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That the brigade [illegible] are hereby required, under a penalty [illegible] exceeding one hundred dollars, at the dis- [illegible] of a brigade court-martial, in each and [illegible] year hereafter, previous to the fifteenth [illegible] October, to make a correct return to the [illegible] adjutant-general of all arms and accoutre- [illegible] the property of the state, and also of [illegible] private arms and accoutrements, and desig- [illegible] the companies and corps by whom said [illegible] and accoutrements are held; and it shall [illegible] the duty of the brigade inspector to attend the [illegible] brigadier general, when required, to receive and [illegible] all orders necessary to carry into effect [illegible] provisions of this law, and upon refusal [illegible] neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding [illegible] hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, [illegible] he can make a reasonable excuse to the [illegible] commanding officer of the brigade.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That it shall be the [illegible] of the adjutant of each regiment and ex- [illegible] battalion, to attend the regimental and [illegible] meetings, and execute the orders of [illegible] commanding officers necessary to carry [illegible] the provisions of this law, and up- [illegible] refusal or neglect to be subject to a fine not [illegible] fifty dollars, at the discretion of a [illegible] general court martial.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That in case of the [illegible], resignation, disqualification, or removal [illegible] of any subaltern officer, the [illegible] commanding officer of the regiment or extra [illegible], to which such officer may have be- [illegible], may appoint a fit and proper person [illegible] a brevet officer, and shall immediately [illegible] notify the governor of the same, [illegible] such brevet officer shall have and exercise [illegible] the powers incident to his office, in as full [illegible] ample a manner as if he was commission- [illegible] but he shall be superseded by a commis- [illegible] officer; provided that the removal of [illegible] such officer, residing in any city or town, [illegible] precincts thereof, to any part of the said [illegible] city, or precincts thereof, shall in no [illegible] be considered as the resignation of such [illegible].

[illegible] And be it enacted, That the militia of [illegible] county shall be exempt from the [illegible] general and battalion meetings by this act [illegible] and directed, but instead thereof [illegible] in company; and the company at Sel- [illegible] Fort, and that also at the Green Glades, [illegible], from their dispersed situation, be re- [illegible] to attend any battalion meeting, but in- [illegible] thereof they shall be compelled to meet [illegible] companies, and farther as a relief to them, [illegible] commanding officer of the battalion to [illegible] they may be attached, shall have pow- [illegible] in his discretion, to appoint some commis- [illegible] or non-commissioned officer to call to- [illegible] and exercise such portions of either of [illegible] companies, as he from their re- [illegible] situation may consider too distant to at- [illegible] the company meetings by this act before [illegible], and they shall be subject to the same [illegible] for not appearing at said meetings as [illegible] would be for not attending the company [illegible].

38. And, whereas the remote and detached situation of that part of the militia of Queen Anne's county who reside on Kent Island, renders it impracticable for them to meet in battalion or regiment off the said island, therefore, Be it enacted, That the militia residing on Kent Island shall not be compelled to meet in battalion or regiment, but that the companies composing the militia on said island shall nevertheless be subject to be called together to exercise twice a year on said island, exclusive of company meetings, at such times and such place as the commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong shall direct, and shall be subject to the same fines for not appearing at said meetings as others are for not meeting in battalion or regiment, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

39. And be it enacted, That the company now commanded by captain Charles Jones, on Dame's Quarter, in Somerset county, and the company commanded by captain David Stevens, near Hancock-town, in Washington county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment or battalion, and the company commanded by captain William Waller, in Somerset county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment; but the said companies shall meet as often in addition to the time prescribed by this law for the meetings of companies, as the regiment or battalion to which they belong are directed to meet.

40. And be it enacted, That the persons liable to do militia duty under this act residing on the island south of Hooper's Streights, in Somerset and Dorchester counties, and Assateague island, in Worcester county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment, battalion or company on the main; but shall be liable to be called together for exercise, under a non-commissioned officer to be appointed by the captains of the companies to which they belong, and at such times as they may direct.

41. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the commandants of the several regiments and extra battalions of militia in this state, to form and organize a band of musicians within and for his said regiment or extra battalion, and that each and every person belonging to said organized band of musicians shall be under the command and direction of the said commandant, and for neglecting or refusing to appear at any parade or meeting of officers, when warned, with their instruments of music, or for disobedience of orders, shall be liable to such fines and penalties as non-commissioned officers and privates are subject to by this act.

42. And be it enacted, That every captain or commandant of a company may enrol at least two and not more than four persons residing in his district, who are desirous and willing to be enrolled in such company as musicians, and such persons, so enrolled, shall perform the duty of musicians in said company instead of serving as privates therein.

43. And be it enacted, That in case any musician enrolled in any company shall not, on any day of parade directed by this act, be engaged in the actual performance of his duty as a musician, that then and in every such case the captain or commandant of the company shall make return of such musicians refusal to serve as aforesaid, to the court-martial, which court-martial is hereby authorised to impose and levy the same fine on such musician for so refusing or neglecting to perform his duty as aforesaid, as non-commissioned officers and privates are liable to for absence from any parade directed by this act.

44. And be it enacted, That every private capable of serving as a musician may, with the consent of the captain or commandant of the company to which he belongs, at any parade by this act directed, act in the capacity of a musician in any other company in the same regiment or battalion with the company to which he belongs, and that the fact of his having performed the duty of a musician at such parade, and of his captain's or commandant's consent thereto as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient cause to remit any fine which he may have incurred by reason of his absence from the parade of the company to which he belongs, on the day on which he was so acting as a musician as aforesaid.

45. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person above the age of twenty-one, or between the age of eighteen and twenty-one, with the consent of their parent or parents, guardian, master or mistress, to join any uniform militia company willing to receive him as a member thereof, whenever the same may be formed within the regimental district; and a majority of any such uniformed militia company shall have power to determine and declare what and how many days of training they will have throughout the year, over and above the days herein before appointed for their exercise and training, notice whereof shall be given to such company by the commanding officer thereof, and to impose and inflict such fines and penalties on any member of such company who may refuse or neglect to attend on such stated days of meeting, as may be fixed and agreed on by the by-laws of such company; provided, that no fine or forfeiture for any violation of the provisions of this section, shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, which fines and penalties shall be collected, accounted for, paid over and applied, in the manner herein after prescribed with respect to fines imposed by company courts-martial.

45. And be it enacted, That whenever a number of men not less than sixty-four, shall have associated and formed themselves into a uniform company, agreeably to the provisions of this act, they shall make a return thereof, to the commandant of the regiment or extra battalion in whose district such association is formed, who shall thereupon inspect, or cause his adjutant to inspect the same; and on its appearing that they have conformed to the law, he shall forthwith apply to the governor and council for commissions for proper persons to command said company, and also forward the requisite certificate to the governor & council, who shall thereupon transmit an order to said commanding officer, directed to the armourer of the nearest arsenal to the said company, where arms and accoutrements of the state may be deposited, specifying that the said armourer shall deliver to the bearer of the order the number of arms therein mentioned; provided, that the governor and council shall in no instance deliver such order without having previously received from the commissioned officers of such company, a bond with sufficient security, for the safe keeping and re-delivery of said arms, when demanded; and the commissioned officers aforesaid having executed such bond, the non-commissioned officers & privates to whom such arms shall be delivered, shall give bond each, in the sum of twenty dollars, to the commanding officer of the company, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required; without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements; and provided also, that no volunteer company or troops shall hereafter be commissioned unless the commander in chief shall be satisfied that in forming it no other company has been reduced below its proper complement of men.

47. And, it being just and necessary that the militia service should be equally apportioned among all those liable to militia duty, for the attainment of this object, Be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every militia company in the state, shall forthwith divide his company, by lot, into ten classes, as equal as may be, and shall number the classes from one to ten, and shall place in the last classes those who have already served a tour of duty, either in person, or by substitute, in such a manner that the person or persons who have served the last tour shall be placed in the latest class; and those who served the next latest tour in the next class to the latest, and so on; and if there should be more persons than enough to form a class, who have so served a tour of duty at the same time, it shall be determined among them, by lot, which shall be placed on the latest class, which on the next, and so on; and as soon as the classification shall have been thus completed, the commanding officer aforesaid shall forthwith return a roster thereof, certified by him, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, and shall retain one himself, which rosters shall state the names and number of persons in each class, & shall particularly note those who were placed in the later classes on account of having performed a tour of duty, and state when and where such tour was performed, and how long it lasted.

48. And be it enacted, That every person enrolled in any company subsequently to the aforesaid classification, by reason of having removed into the company district, or for any other cause, shall be forthwith placed in some one of the classes in the following manner:—If he shall produce to the commanding officer a certificate from the commanding officer of some other company to which he belonged, next before his enrollment as aforesaid, stating that he had been classed in such company, and the number of his class therein, and that he has performed a tour of duty therein, and stating also the time and length of such a tour, he shall be placed in the same class in the new company with those persons belonging to it who have performed a similar tour of duty, if any, and if there be none who have performed as recent a tour, he shall be placed in the last class; if his certificate from his former company shall state that he belonged to a class there, and the number of his class, but not that he had performed a tour of duty, he shall be placed in the class of the same number in the new company, or if that class has performed a tour of duty, then in the class nearest to it which has not performed a tour; and if he shall not come from another company, or shall bring no certificate, he shall be placed, by lot, in some class which has performed no tour of duty; and in all cases a certificate of his enrolment, and of the class in which he is placed, stating the manner in which he was so placed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the commanding officer of the new company, under his hand, to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, who shall place his name on the roster of the company accordingly.

49. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, to give to every person removing out of his company district, or otherwise lawfully leaving his company, a certificate, when demanded by such person, discharging him from such company, and stating the class to which he belonged therein, and shall forthwith note his discharge on the roster of the company, and transmit to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, a copy of such certificate, certified under his hand to be a true copy, which shall thereupon be noted by the commanding officer last aforesaid on the roster of the company kept by him.

50. And be it enacted, That each and every commanding officer of a regiment, or extra battalion, shall forthwith make out, or cause to be made out, by the adjutant, or other suitable person, and shall keep a roster of his regiment, or battalion, formed from the company rosters to be returned to him pursuant to this act, and shall cause the said regimental and battalion rosters respectively to be from time to time corrected by the returns of new enrolments and discharges from the commanding officers of companies, and by the tours of duty performed by persons belonging to the regiment or battalion.

51. And be it enacted, That whenever any call of the militia into actual service shall be made, the number required from each company, if less than the whole company, shall be taken from the first and preceding classes, in numerical order, till the requisite number shall be completed, and those so taken shall be noted on the roster of the company, and shall be forthwith returned by the commanding officer of the company to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall immediately note them on the regimental or battalion roster; and such of them as shall perform the tour of duty so required, either in person, or by substitute accepted according to the provisions of this act, shall not be again called into service until all the classes shall have been regularly gone through and it shall come again to their turn.

52. And be it enacted, That whenever any portion of the militia shall be called into actual service, pursuant to the constitution or laws of this state or the United States, the commanding officer of each and every company, having received orders for the call from his superior officer, stating the number of men to be furnished by the company, shall forthwith proceed to designate, in the manner by this act prescribed, the persons to serve from the company, if less than the whole, and shall thereupon immediately notify each and every of the persons so to serve from the company, of such call, by a written notice, under the hand of such officer, to be served by such non-commissioned officer of the company as he shall appoint, which non-commissioned officer is hereby required to serve such notice, by personally delivering it to the person to be notified as aforesaid, if to be found in the company district, & if not, by leaving it at his usual place of abode, and to return such service, on oath, to the commanding officer aforesaid, on pain of being fined for each and every neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties by this section required, in a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial as the case may be.

53. And be it enacted, That if any officer of the militia shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined on him by the five next preceding sections of this act, or any of them, he shall be fined for each neglect or refusal not more than fifty dollars nor less than twenty, at the discretion of an extra battalion, regimental, or brigade court martial, as the case may require.

54. And be it enacted, That when any of the militia shall be called into service pursuant to this act, they shall not be compelled to serve longer than ninety days, to be calculated from their arrival at the place of rendezvous to the time of their discharge, and they shall be replaced and relieved by another detachment, to be called out as by this act is provided, if the public exigence should require it.

55. And be it enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, shall be disabled while in actual service, he shall be entitled to half pay during life.

56. And be it enacted, That in case of an insurrection or threatened insurrection within, or invasion or threatened invasion of any part of this state, a major general, brigadier general or a commanding officer of a regiment or battalion, extra battalion or squadron, shall have full power to order out the militia, or any part thereof, belonging to their respective districts, where the insurrection or threatened insurrection, invasion or threatened invasion, may be, or is expected to take place, and it shall be the duty of any such officer to give notice of such insurrection or threatened insurrection, or invasion, or threatened invasion, with every circumstance attending the same, as early as possible, to their immediate commanding officer, by whom such information shall be transmitted with the utmost expedition to the commander in chief of this state; and in such cases it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, extra battalion or squadron, within the limits of which such danger as aforesaid may be apprehended, to assemble his regiment, battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, or such part thereof as he may deem necessary, and to take such measures as he may deem requisite for the protection and the peace of the state, till the orders of the commanding officer of the brigade shall be by him received, and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a brigade, immediately upon such information, to give such orders, and if necessary such aid from his brigade, by causing detachments therefrom as aforesaid, as in his judgment shall be required, and to transmit information of what he shall have done in the premises to the commander in chief without delay; and the militia shall be ordered out as aforesaid, for the suppression of any insurrection, or threatened insurrection, when any two justices of the peace shall require it, and shall state in writing, that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered by any insurrection or opposition to the laws, and not otherwise.

57. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part of the militia shall be called into service by the commanding officer of any brigade, or any inferior officer belonging to such brigade, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the commanding officer of such brigade shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to take such measures as he may think proper, for conveying, transporting and issuing, within his brigade, such orders and supplies as he may deem necessary, until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall be known.

58. And be it enacted, That the governor by and with the advice of the council, for the accommodation of the militia to be at any time called into service, may appoint such commissaries and staff officers as he shall think proper, and may adopt such measures as he may judge necessary for conveying, transporting and issuing all necessary orders and supplies.

59. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service by the commander in chief, or any officer of the said militia, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution or any act of assembly of this state, or shall be drafted or called out by authority of the United States, pursuant to the constitution and laws thereof, every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, of the militia so called into service, after being duly notified of such draft or call, shall be considered as in actual service, and may be proceeded against as an officer, non-commissioned officer or private, in actual service, for enforcing as well his attendance in obedience to such draft or call, as his performance of the duties legally to be required of him, after attendance, and from the time of such draft or call, and notification, shall, while in service, be subject to the rules and articles of war of the United States as now established; provided always, that any non-commissioned officer or private, so drafted or called into service, and notified, or called into service under the authority of the United States by draft or otherwise, may entitle himself to, and shall receive an immediate discharge, on producing to the commanding officer of the company to which he shall belong, or at the time be attached, a sufficient and able bodied substitute, to be approved by such commanding officer, which substitute such commanding officer is hereby required and empowered to accept and receive, whether liable to militia duty or not, if judged by him to be sufficient and able bodied; and such substitutes being so accepted and received, and consenting, by writing under his hand, to serve as substitutes, shall become liable and subject to such service, and all the incidents thereto, and entitled to all the emoluments thereof; and the person producing him as aforesaid shall be forthwith discharged; and if any substitute shall be rejected by a court of a company, the person offering such substitute may appeal to the commanding officer of his regiment, or extra battalion, as the case may be, which commanding officer, if he finds such substitute sufficient and able bodied, whether liable to militia duty or not, shall accept him, and discharge the person offering him as aforesaid; provided, that no person serving as a substitute shall thereby be excused from, or have credit for, a tour of duty on his own account.

60. And be it enacted, That if any person hired and received as a substitute for any tour of duty, by any person drafted or called out for such tour, shall desert, or otherwise refuse or neglect to perform such tour, or any part of it, the person so hiring, or his executors and administrators, shall have an action of debt or assumpsit against him, his executors and administrators, in the county court of any county in which he or they may reside or be found, to recover back all such sum or sums of money as may have been paid to him as substitute, for the tour aforesaid, by the person so hiring him; with interest from the time of payment.

61. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part or parts of the militia of this state have been, or shall be drafted for the service of the United States, the commander in chief of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered, to select and assign from among the militia officers of the state at large, then in commission, all or any part of the necessary officers to command the militia so drafted, at his discretion, or to brevet officers for the said command, in whole or in part, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service, which brevet commissions shall remain in force during the term for which such militia shall have been so drafted, and no longer.

62. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service, under the authority of this state or of the United States, the officer of the militia of this state assigned to the chief command of such part by the commander in chief of the said militia, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to consolidate and re-organize such part of the said militia, as may be so called out and placed under his command, whether infantry, cavalry artillery or riflemen, in such manner as to form them into companies, troops, battalions, squadrons, regiments and brigades, as the case may be, with the proper division, brigade and regimental staffs, and the full and proper complement of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, according to the several acts of congress, and of the general assembly of this state, relative to the militia, and to retain in service, so as to make up such complement, such of the officers so called out as he may think proper, and discharge the rest; and to assign the officers, so retained by him, to the command of or in such of the brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies and troops, respectively, so under his command, and in service, as he may think proper; and to give brevet commissions for supplying such vacancies, as may occur during the term of service, to such persons as he may think proper, which commissions shall remain in force during that term of service, and no longer, or until such vacancies shall be filled by the governor and council; and to distribute all such riflemen as may be so called out, and placed under his command, whether in companies or otherwise, among the regiments to be formed as aforesaid, as flank companies, and convert such part of them, as he may think fit into grenadiers or light infantry, or distribute them among the infantry of the line, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service; and also to convert such portion of the cavalry, so to be called and placed under his command as he may think proper, into mounted infantry, mounted riflemen, or flying artillery, and to arm, equip, and employ them as such during the said term of service, or any part thereof; provided always, that the governor of this state, whenever by request of the executive council he shall assume the actual command of the militia, or any part thereof, in actual service, shall have and exercise all the foregoing powers as to such of the militia as may be in actual service, and during the term of such service; and provided also, that officers of volunteer companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, shall not be removed from their respective commands to others, but shall be retained in their commands, so far as may be found necessary for making up the proper complement of officers of each grade in consolidating and re-organizing the companies, troops, battalions, squadrons and regiments as aforesaid, and no further.

63. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state, to be commanded by a major general, shall be called into actual service, either under the authority of this state, or the United States, the general assigned, as by this act is provided, to the command of such corps, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to organize an ordnance department, and topographical engineers department, for such corps, during the term of service for which it may have been called out, to brevet the proper officers of those departments, and to prescribe their duties respectively, which duties, so prescribed, they are hereby required and enjoined respectively to perform, and shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of similar officers in the service of the U. States.

64. And be it enacted, That in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, of any part of this state, the general of the militia commanding the division or brigade within which such an invasion shall take place, or be threatened, in case he shall judge it dangerous to wait till application for arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage or supplies, can be made to the commander in chief, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to draw from the nearest public stores, arsenals, magazines, or other depositories of this state, all such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage, and supplies of every kind for the use of the militia called, or to be called into service, for repelling such invasion, as he may judge proper, and for that purpose to issue his order or orders to the respective officers, or other persons, having in their keeping such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage and supplies, which orders such officers, or other persons, are hereby required to obey.

65. And be it enacted, That the cavalry of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is reduced to one squadron for each brigade, which squadron shall not be permitted to exceed in quantity, it shall not be permitted to exceed, except in the city and precincts of Baltimore,

where they may be a regiment; and the commander in chief is hereby empowered and required, to make the said reduction forthwith, to consolidate the remaining troops into squadrons and regiments, to select and retain such of the officers now in commission as may be requisite for the consolidated regiments, and to disband the residue of the officers, non-commissioned officers & privates who shall thereupon return to the militia, and be subject to all militia duty, in the same manner as if they had never been enrolled in the militia.

66. And be it enacted, That each regiment of cavalry shall be composed of two squadrons, of two troops each, and shall be commanded by a lieutenant colonel; that each squadron shall be commanded by a major; and that each troop shall consist of thirty-two privates, one quarter master sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier and one saddler, and shall be commanded by a captain, with a first and second lieutenant, and a cornet; and to each regiment there shall be a staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quarter-master, one pay master, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, & one veterinary surgeon.

67. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every lieutenant colonel of cavalry, on or before the first day of April next, and on or before the first day of April in every following year, to cause an inspection and valuation, on oath, to be made of all the horses in his regiment, by three persons not belonging to the cavalry, and to be appointed by him, and to reject from his regiment all such horses as the said persons shall report on oath to him to be less than fourteen and a half hands high, or not of good health and ability for the service, or otherwise unfit therefor; and to record the valuations of all such horses as shall be reported fit for service by the said persons, and furnish the owners of such horses respectively with certificates of such valuations, and the said persons when so appointed, are hereby authorised and required, to make such report and valuation as is aforesaid, under the penalty of thirty dollars for every neglect or refusal, to be recovered and applied in the manner prescribed by law with respect to other penalties and forfeitures; and if any lieutenant colonel of cavalry shall neglect or refuse to make such appointment, or to reject such horses as shall so be reported unfit, he shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such neglect or refusal, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and every person whose horse shall be so rejected shall, before the next meeting of his troop for exercise & training, or before such troop shall be called into service, whichever may first happen, furnish himself with a good and sufficient horse, or in default thereof shall be stricken from the roll of his troop, and returned by the commanding officer thereof as such, to the commanding officer of the company district in which he shall reside, who shall thereupon enrol him in the company of the district, and he shall forthwith become liable to militia duty and service therein.

68. And be it enacted, That each commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is authorised and required, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each neglect, to be imposed by a brigade court-martial, to call together the officers of his regiment for instruction, training and exercise, four times in every year; and if any officer, or non-commissioned officer, being duly notified of such call, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding forty dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

69. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is empowered and required, to call out each squadron in his regiment, separately, for drill exercise and training, once in the month of May, and once in the month of October in every year, at such place within the brigades to which the squadron respectively belong, and to attend such meetings and drill exercise, and train the said squadrons, for such number of days each time as he shall in his order for calling the meeting direct: and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, being duly notified of such meeting, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience of orders.

70. And be it enacted, That each troop of cavalry shall meet at least eight times in each year for training and exercise, independently of the squadron meetings, at such times and places within the county as the commanding officer of the troop shall appoint, and it shall be his duty to appoint and call the said meetings accordingly, and to cause notice thereof to be given to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the troop, and to attend and train and exercise the troop himself, and for every neglect herein he shall be fined not exceeding 20 dollars nor less than 10 at the discretion of a regimental court-martial; and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of any troop, being duly notified of any such meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not more than ten nor less than two dollars, in the discretion of a company court-martial, or if an officer, or non-commissioned officer, may be proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

71. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each brigade, within which there shall be one or more troops of cavalry, shall be and hereby is authorised to call out such troop or troops to attend the stated brigade or regimental meetings, and to issue his orders for that purpose to the commanding officer of the cavalry, residing within the brigade, who shall thereupon issue his orders to the cavalry within the brigade accordingly, in the same manner, and under the like penalties, as in cases of cavalry meetings for training and exercise; and the attendance of the cavalry when so called out, shall be enforced by the like penalties as other cavalry meetings; and such attendance shall be considered as part of the eight troop meetings prescribed by this act; provided, that no troop shall be obliged so to attend out of the county to which it belongs.

72. And be it enacted, That if any officer or non-commissioned officer of cavalry, shall refuse or neglect to issue or serve any notification of any of the meetings prescribed by this act, after being regularly required so to do by his superior officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not exceeding 30 dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of the proper court-martial, or may be proceeded against by such court as for a disobedience of orders.

73. And be it enacted, That the governor and council upon the requisition of the commanding officer of any troop of cavalry, not heretofore furnished with arms by the state shall loan to each non-commissioned officer and private of the troop one horseman's sword and belt, and one pistol, with a pair of holsters, the commanding officer of the troop giving bond to the state, with approved security, for the safe keeping and return of the said arms and accoutrements, when required by the state; and upon the execution of such bond, the non-commissioned officers and privates to whom such arms and accoutrements shall be delivered, shall give bond, each in the sum of twenty dollars, to the commanding officer delivering such arms and accoutrements, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required, without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements.

74. And be it enacted, That the horse used as a trooper by any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of the cavalry, with his arms and other equipments, shall be free and exempt from taxation and execution.

75. And be it enacted, That if any person shall hold or refuse to deliver up, on application of a commissioned officer in whose district such person resides, any arms or accoutrements, belonging to the state of Maryland, and not held and detained by such person as a member of a volunteer militia company, any commissioned officer in whose district such person may be, is hereby authorised to apply to any justice of the peace within the county where such person resides, who shall thereupon issue a warrant to any constable of the county, directing him to arrest such person and carrying him before some justice of the peace for said county, together with any arms and accoutrements alleged to be the property of the state which may be in the possession of such person, and if the said justice of the peace should be of opinion that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state of Maryland; then and in such case the said justice of the peace shall order and direct that said arms and accoutrements shall be delivered up to the said commissioned officer, for the use of the company to which he belongs, until demanded by the state, and upon such person's refusing or neglecting to comply with such direction, the said justice of the peace may commit such person to the public gaol of the county, until his compliance therewith; and if the said justice shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are not the property of the state of Maryland, the costs of such proceedings shall be paid as other expenses attending the execution of this act are directed to be paid; but if he shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state, and the person in possession of the same knew them to be such, then the costs of such proceedings shall be paid by the said person in possession of such arms or accoutrements, and knowing them to be the property of the state, shall refuse to deliver up the same to any commissioned officer demanding them, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars, to be recovered as small debts are recovered in the name of the state; provided nevertheless, that no justice of the peace shall issue a warrant against any person alleged to hold or detain any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state of Maryland, contrary to the provisions of this act, unless such justice shall be satisfied by the oath of such officer or some other credible witness, that the person so alleged to hold or detain the same, has upon application made to him by some commissioned officer in the district where he resides, refused to deliver the same to such commissioned officer.

76. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the militia, who shall receive arms belonging to the state shall give a receipt therefor to the commanding officer of his company, in a book to be kept by such commanding officer for that purpose, & in such receipt shall engage to keep the said safely, and redeliver them when legally called on for that purpose; and no commanding officer of a company shall deliver any public arms to any person in his company without taking such receipt, on pain of being held accountable to the state himself for all arms so delivered, and of being fined for every stand of arms so delivered not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

77. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer & private of militia, who shall receive, or hath received into his possession, any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state, shall keep them in good order and condition, neat and clean, bright, and free from rust, the locks of the musket or pistol as the case may be, clean, well oiled, and furnished with a good flint, and shall appear with such arms and accoutrements in the condition aforesaid at every muster where by law he is required to appear, and at all other times when he may be called on duty; and every non-commissioned officer and private neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties in this section enjoined on him, shall be fined therefor not more than five dollars nor less than fifty cents, at the discretion of a company court-martial.

78. And be it enacted, That at every muster or meeting of the militia, or any part thereof, for exercise and training, the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, carefully to inspect the state and condition of all arms and accoutrements in his company belonging to the state, and to bring before a company court-martial every non-commissioned officer and private whose arms and accoutrements being the property of the state, are not in the state and condition prescribed by the next preceding section, on pain of being himself fined not exceeding ten nor less than two dollars for each and every neglect thereof, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial; and such commanding officer is hereby required and enjoined, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, immediately after such muster or meeting, all such public arms in his company as may be so out of order as to be unfit for use, whereupon it shall be the duty of such commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, to cause all arms so reported to be collected and directed to the order of the commander in chief, on pain of being fined, for every neglect or refusal, not exceeding thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial, and if any commanding officer of a company shall refuse or neglect to make such report as is by this section directed, he shall be fined for every such refusal or neglect, not exceeding ten nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

79. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who shall have received, or shall hereafter receive any arms, accoutrements or ammunition, belonging to the state, shall lose them, or any part of them, or being legally called on to deliver them up to the state, shall fail to do so, he shall make satisfaction for them to the state at the following rates, viz. for a musket twenty dollars, for a ramrod one dollar, for a bayonet two dollars, for a cartouch box two dollars, for a pistol five dollars, for a sword ten dollars, for a pair of holsters five dollars, for a rifle thirty dollars, and for every pound of powder one dollar, and every pound of lead twenty-five cents, and at the same rate for a greater or less quantity; and the said sums shall be awarded by a company court-martial, on charges preferred against the persons so losing or failing to deliver such arms, accoutrements or ammunition, and proof of the loss or failure; and the president of every company court-martial shall within five days after awarding any such sum or sums, make return thereof, and of the person or persons against whom awarded, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall on or before the first day of March in each year, make out three lists of all such sums of money so awarded and returned, and of the persons against whom awarded respectively, and shall retain one list himself, deliver one to the sheriff of the county, and transmit one to the treasurer of the shore; and the sheriffs receiving such lists shall give receipts therefor, and shall proceed to collect, account for and pay over, the said sums of money, in the manner directed by this act, with respect to fines imposed by general and division courts-martial, with the same powers, subject to the same conditions and penalties, and with the same allowance for commissions on collection.

80. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, having received arms and accoutrements belonging to the state as aforesaid, and being possessed thereof shall be about to remove out of the limits of his company, or shall arrive at the age of forty-five, or in any other manner become exempt from militia duty, he shall deliver to the commanding officer of his company the said arms and accoutrements in good order and condition, on pain of being proceeded against, and being held liable, as in the case of the loss of such arms and accoutrements, or the refusal to deliver them; and if he shall die with such arms and accoutrements in his possession, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of his company, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not more than thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, to take possession of such arms and accoutrements, and safely keep them, to be delivered to some other person of his company in the manner aforesaid, or to be returned to the state, as the case may be.

81. And be it enacted, That if any militia man, or other person, shall sell, buy, or give away, any public arms or accoutrements, or carry the same out of the bounds of his regiment or extra battalion, with intent to defraud the state, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof in any court having jurisdiction of the offence, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

82. And be it enacted, That if it shall come to the knowledge of the commanding officer of any militia company that any non-commissioned officer or private of his company, to whom arms and accoutrements belonging to the state shall have been delivered, has embezzled or disposed of them, or has removed out of the company district without delivering them up as is by this act provided, it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, and he is hereby required and enjoined, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not exceeding

...nonists, tunkers and persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and of all other persons in this district exempt from militia duty under the provisions of this act, shall be commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion to which he belongs, under the penalty of ... dollars, to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal so to do; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each regiment and extra battalion, before the thirty-first day of December next, and before the thirty-first day of December in each and every year thereafter, to cause three lists of all such persons, and of the sums of money by them respectively payable as a consideration for their exemption from militia duty according to this act, to be made out under his hand, and one of said lists to deliver to the treasurer of the shore, another to retain in his own hands, and the third to deliver to the sheriff of the county where such persons reside; and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs of this state to collect all such sums of money from the persons from whom they are respectively due, and, the same, when collected, forthwith to account for with, and pay over to, the treasurer of the shore on which they have been collected.

93. And be it enacted, That the uniform of the officers and staff of the militia of this state, with such variation in the form of the hat, and such distinctive badge or mark, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do, and that the uniform of the non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be a blue coat, with pantaloons of grey cloth for winter, and of white cotton or sheeting for summer, with black stocks, shoes, and black gaiters, half boots for the cavalry, and such buttons, fashion for the coat, marks and ornaments for the dress, and kind and form of hat or cap, for each of the different kinds of force, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do.

94. And be it enacted, That all companies, troops or corps, which shall be raised after the passage of this act, who shall uniform themselves, shall conform to the uniform of the state; and all those companies, troops, or corps, who have at present a different uniform, shall adopt that of the state within one year after the passage of this act.

95. And be it enacted, That there shall be appointed by the commander in chief of the militia of the state a board of officers, consisting of such number of militia officers of the state, and of such rank, as he shall think proper, to devise, digest, and prepare, a system of tactics, training and discipline, for the militia of this state, until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide whice system, when so prepared and approved by the commander in chief, shall be forthwith promulgated by him in a general order, and shall thenceforth, and until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide, be adopted, used and observed, by the militia of this state, and by officers thereof; and if any officer of the militia of this state, after the promulgation of said system and orders from his superior officer, to use, practice, and enforce it, shall refuse or neglect to do so in all or any part of the disciplining and training of the militia under his command, he shall be deemed guilty of disobedience to orders, and proceeded against as in other cases of disobedience.

96. And be it enacted, That the commander in chief of the militia of this state, when in actual command and service, pursuant to the constitution, shall be entitled to two aids and a military secretary, with the rank, pay and emoluments, of lieutenant-colonels, and shall also be entitled to and receive, for and during the time of such service, such sum as, together with his salary as governor during such time, shall be equal for the time to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a major general in the service of the United States, having a separate command, which sum, together with the pay and emoluments of his aids and secretary, shall be paid by the treasurer of the western shore on the order of the executive council, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

97. And be it enacted, That the act of assembly entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," and its several supplements, and also the act, entitled, "An act for the calling out & detaching the militia of this state, and for other purposes," be and they hereby are repealed; Provided, that all commissions issued under or previous to the said acts, or any of them, except such as the commander in chief may think proper to revoke within two months after the passing of this act, which he is hereby authorised to revoke within that time accordingly, shall be and remain of the same force and effect as if the said acts had not been repealed; and for each commission issued by virtue of this act, the clerk of the council may receive twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person to whom the commission is issued.

Seasonable Goods.

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres, Vestings, Cords, Velvets, and Stockinets, and almost every article in that line all of which he will sell low.

Annapolis, Sept. 21.

is found by the court to be incapable of fulfilling his said duties, shall be suspended, or cashiered, by such court, after the usual and regular proceedings before courts-martial.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY NOV. 16, 1815.

Departed this life on Monday last, after much suffering, Mrs. *Eliza Franklin*, late the amiable consort of Mr. Thomas Franklin, of this city.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

Arrival of Com. Decatur.

With great pleasure we announce the arrival at Sandy Hook, the U. S. frigate Guerrier, Com. Decatur from the Mediterranean, with part of the squadron under his command, amongst which is the U. S. sloop of war Enterprize. We learn from the pilot boat Rambler, that part of the squadron has gone to Newport.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing brig Georgia, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port this day, in 42 days from La Rochelle from whence she sailed on the 20th Sept.

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of Paris papers to the 23d Sept. which do not, however, contain any news of importance. If, upon a more minute perusal they should be found to contain any articles of moment, they shall appear in our next paper.

ANOTHER CREEK WAR.

The requisition by Gen. Gains, on the Gov. of Georgia, for two thousand militia, combined with other circumstances which have come to our knowledge, induces a belief that the Creeks are fully determined to wage another war. In this hopeless contest, it is more than probable that they will again suffer most severely and be driven to the necessity of buying peace by a further relinquishment of territory. The total extermination of the miserable race cannot be very distant.

Raleigh Minerva.

[*From the Boston Gazette, Oct. 29*]

WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

We copy the following singular article from the New-York Courier of Monday last, as it will furnish much food for the conjectures of our Philosophers; and we add thereto a few particulars which we have obtained in conversation with a very respectable gentleman from the vicinity of the scene of the Phenomenon:

"We have conversed with several gentlemen, of undoubted veracity, from the county of Ulster, in this state, who all agree in the following very extraordinary relation.

That they have conversed with several credible persons from Marbletown, in that county, and they mention the names of persons well known to the editor of this paper; and these persons assert, and declare, themselves ready to make oath, that the stones lying in two fields there, on several successive days, rose from the ground, to the height of three or four feet, and moved along, slowly & horizontally, from thirty to sixty feet, and that a few of them even mounted over the tops of trees! That the persons, who first saw these astonishing performances, were disbelieved by the neighbourhood; but all those, who came to see if there was any truth in the accounts, are prepared to swear to them. The last performance was in an open field, without wood or cover near it."

The Revd. Mr. Lansing informs us, that he had information from a very respectable source, that the Revd. Mr. Gozman, of Kingston, had been very actively engaged in obtaining all the known particulars of this Phenomenon, and from the unimpeachable character for integrity which these gentlemen and most of the witnesses sustain, his opinion is, that the facts, however extraordinary in their nature, ought not to be doubted. He understood that one of the large craggy stones was moved 125 yards from the spot where it had been half bedded in the earth, and was checked in its rolling, after it had struck the ground, by one of the persons present, but whether the stone was warm, or what was its weight, he did not understand—but his impression was that it weighed from 6 to 9 lbs. That the stones were moved in all directions; that the Phenomenon first took place (or was witnessed) on the Tuesday or Wednesday following the great storm of Saturday, 23d September, and recurred the two or three following days, about the same hour, in the presence of hundreds of spectators; that the weather was fine and clear no sulphurous smell perceived at any time; nor was there any trembling of or noise in the earth.

It is not our object now to make any particular comments on this Phenomenon—we would only remark that, doubtless there were various Phenomenon in other places about the time of the tempest of 23d Sept. and it is hoped that those who may be in possession of remarkable facts will not continue to withhold them from the public. A knowledge of the constitution and economy of Nature, is of greater importance than is generally conceived of. It has already been stated that during the late tempest, one side of a bridge of a single arch, built of heavy stone, in Montville, (Con.) gave away, not from the effect of water, there being but very little, and that a stone weighing several tons was moved up the stream a rod in a direct line. In New-London the brooks, and in the adjacent country wells, the water became brackish, and some were dry during the tempest.

Plattsburg, Oct. 27.

By an unfortunate accident, was drowned in the St. Lawrence, at Ogdensburg, on 8th ult sailing master Henry Davis, of N. J. commander of the U. S. schr. Lady of the Lake, together with acting Lieut. Bowton, second in command. Mr. Walsh, pilot, and three seamen.

Afflicting Accident.

On Tuesday last, the schr. [illegible], capt. Snow, of Oswego, sailed from Lewison with 30 persons on board, men, women and children; the schr is supposed to have been upset in the squall of Thursday night, and every person on board to have perished. The schr. has since driven on shore near Pultneyville.

Charleston, Nov. 3.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The ship Ceres, Capt. Callender, arrives here this morning, in 42 days from Gibraltar. By her we learn, that our squadron were to rendezvous at Malaga, on the 15th September, but nothing was said of their returting home. Capt. C. heard nothing of the U. S. brig *Epervier* after she left the streights. Left none of our squadron at Gibraltar; two brigs and a schr. had touched there while the Ceres was in port, but had sailed again. The British officers expressed surprize at our vessels of war not stopping at Gibraltar more frequently. One of their frigates had fallen in with the U. S. 74 gun-ship *Independence*, in the Mediterranean, which they took for a frigate, and did not discover the difference till after being some time in company. The commanding officer remarked at Gibraltar, that had the circumstance happened during the war, he should have fallen an easy prey to her. The terms of the Peace dictated to Algiers by commodore Decatur, were not generally known at Gibraltar, but the presumption was, that they were highly creditable to us.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. Hullard, who arrived yesterday from Malaga, informs that the U. S. ship Independence, Com. Bainbridge, frigate Congress, Capt. Morris and schr. ——, arrived there about a week previous to his sailing. Com. B. immediately despatched the schr. for Com. Decatur, who was understood to be at Carthagena. On the junction of the two squadrons, they were to proceed for home; and it was said were to come to Boston. They may therefore, be daily expected. Capt. H. brought despatches for the Secretary of the Navy from Com. Bainbridge.

The U. S. brig Enterprize, Lieut. Kearney, had arrived at Malaga, via Gibraltar, where she put in, having carried away her top-mast. The U. S. brigs Saranac, Chippawa and Boxer, were also at Malaga. A U. S. hermaphrodite brig sailed in company with Capt. H.—Com. Bainbridge's squadron interchanged salutes with the Spanish forts on arriving at Malaga, and the Governor of the Province, the American Consul, and several other distinguished persons, had dined on board the Independence.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Save your Corn Cobs.—Beat Corn Cobs fine, boil them soft in water, add a little meal, husks or bran, with salt sufficient to make it palatable; and when cool give to your cows. It will make them thrifty, and they will produce abundance of milk through the winter. If a little corn be beat with the cobs and boiled, the salt and husks may be omitted—Several years experience has proved this to be an economical and good method. Would not Farmers therefore do well to save their corn cobs? As provender for cattle will be scarce the ensuing winter, I earnestly recommend the above for a trial. A machine, similar to that with which tanners grind their bark, might be constructed, that would grind a large quantity of Corn and Cobs in a short time. The expense would be trifling, compared with the utility. PRESTON PEARSON.

Wake County, North Carolina, Oct. 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal Estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, deceased, (and daughter of Brice T. B. Worthington,) late of Anne Arundel County, request all having claims to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator with the will annexed.
Nov. 16. 6w

Notice is hereby Given,

That I mean to apply to the Legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass a law to levy on Saint Mary's county annually, a sum of money for the support of my son Charles C. Cullins.

Elizabeth M'Mullin.
Nov. 16, 1815. 6w.

Creditors Attend.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Abel Hill, senr. late of Anne-Arundel County, (deceased,) all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims to make them known, without delay to the subscriber. Who will offer at public sale, at the late dwelling of the deceased, near Pig Point, by virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, on Thursday the 7th day of December next if fair, if not the next fair day, (Sunday excepted.) All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, the crop of Corn, Fodder and Tobacco, and some likely Negro Boys and Girls; on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums over Twenty Dollars, and all sums under Twenty Dollars the cash to be paid,—the sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Jarningham Dorsey, Ext'r.
Nov. 16, 1815. 3w*.

Wanted to Hire,

By the subscriber living in Saint John's College, Annapolis, a woman servant by the year or by the month, the former would be preferred. Apply to *John Allen.*
Nov. 16. tf

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 27th November, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

All the Real Estate

of Nicholas B. Sansberrie, late of Prince George's county, deceased, consisting of part of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in Charles and Prince George's counties, called and known by the name of *Wright's Park and Tangard*, and containing 220 acres more or less. The improvements on this land are, a good comfortable dwelling house, barn and several out-houses; the land itself is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain, lies within six miles of Piscataway.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorised to convey the land to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land aforesaid, and all the estate and interest thereto free clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, or those claiming by from or under them.

Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the Chancery Court within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the Chancellor,
Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.
November 9, 1815. 4w.*

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of

Coarse, Fine, and Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Vestings, Coatings, Flannels, Shirting Cotton, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, German do. Sheeting, Hosiery assorted, Cords and Velvets, Silk and Cambric Umbrellas, Cambric and Fancy Muslin, White & Coloured Florence & Lavantine, Striped Blankets, Rose do. from 7-4 to 14-4, Furniture Chintz, together with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line. Also, a General Assortment of

Groceries & Ironmongery,

All of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Stockett jun. late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to deliver them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

Stephen Beard, Admr.

Nov. 9. 3w.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, on the premises, a Tract or parcel of Land containing about 131 1-2 acres situated in Anne-Arundel County, near the mouth of Magothy river, and within six miles of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore. This land is productive of Indian Corn, Rye, and market stuff, especially Mellons, also the advantage of a good spring. For further particulars, such as are disposed to purchase, may obtain by viewing the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Sarah Watts.

Nov. 2, 1815. 2w.

Land and Negroes

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of November, 1815, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, (deceased,) part of two tracts of land called "White Hall" and "What you Will" supposed to contain 500 acres of land, and which was devised to Joshua C. Higgins by the last will and Testament of his father Richard Higgins. This land is situated in Ann Arundel county, on the head of South River, and esteemed one of the best farms in the County for the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Indian Corn and Oats. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling house, and negro quarters, two large Tobacco houses, and other convenient out houses. There is on said farm about 40 acres of good meadow, which yields abundantly, and more can be made with little expence. Perhaps in few places has a more choice collection of fruit trees of every kind. At the same time and place will be sold a number of

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Consisting of men, women and children. Ten of them able bodied men, under the best character. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months for the land, and a credit of six months for the personal property, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Philip Hammond, Trustee.

N. B. The sale of the personal property of Joshua C. Higgins as heretofore advertised by order the of Orphans Court, to take place on the 15th of November, is postponed until the 28th of November, at the same time & place.

P. H.

N. B. The Editors of the Telegraph will insert the above twice a week till the day of sale, and alter the time of sale in the other advertisement.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday, November the 28th, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture; several young negroes, principally women and children. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, all sums under, the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required of all purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Philip Hammond, sen.
administrator.

Oct. 12. ts.

The editor of the Telegraph, Baltimore, is requested to publish the above twice a week till the day of sale.

James Munroe, & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening, a large additional supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Liverpool & Queen's Ware,

Which, together with their late stock of goods bought about six weeks since, makes their assortment very complete.

Nov 2. tf

William Duvall,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on the wharf in the house formerly occupied by Mr. *William Cato*, where he offers for sale an

Assortment of Groceries

of the best quality. Among which are Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate; and a variety of articles suitable for family use.

Also, he keeps a supply of Bottled Porter and Strong Beer, and Cider in their season, and hopes to share in public patronage.

Persons indebted to him on the estate of Francis Tucker, are once more requested to come forward and settle their accounts—Further delay will be attended with the law.

Annapolis, Sept 28, 1815. tf

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Samuel Harrison, Esq. the subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE FARM on which the said Samuel Harrison, lately resided, being a tract of land called "Harrison's Security," containing 675 acres, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, midway between Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent river, about 18 miles from Annapolis, and 25 from the City of Washington. This land produces good crops of tobacco, corn and small grain, and from trials on a small scale, is found to be very susceptible of improvement from the use of clover and plaister. There is on it a great sufficiency of timber and fire wood. The improvements are, a comfortable and convenient dwelling house, a large Tobacco house, with other out-houses. The situation is healthy. The whole land will be sold together, or divided into lots as may be found best to suit those inclined to purchase on the day of sale. The terms will be accommodating and will be made known at the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock.

Rezin Hemp

Nov. 9 1815. ts

St. John's College.

The Visitors of this institution have the satisfaction of informing the public, that it has recently been revived under the superintendance of Dr. John M'Dowell, formerly Principal of this Seminary, and late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. It will be the particular province of this gentleman to instruct the students in the various branches of Philosophy and Science. He will enter on the duties of his station in the last week of the present month, and in the meantime the progress of the young gentlemen, in the studies which he is to direct, will not be materially retarded, as the Professor of Languages, (the Rev. Mr. Allen of Trinity College, Dublin) is also well qualified to teach in the other department. Mr. Allen resides in the College, and will take boarders at 140 dollars per annum, payable quarterly, each student furnishing himself with bedding. The price of tuition is ten dollars per quarter; thus the whole expense, including washing, &c. does not exceed $ 180 per annum. The visitors confidently trust, that under the care of these Professors, St. John's will speedily regain its former celebrity.

Samuel Ridout, Sec'ry.

Annapolis, Oct 12, 1815.

The editors of the Federal Republican, National Intelligencer, Federal Gazette, and American, are requested to publish the above advertisement twice a week for the space of six successive weeks, in their respective papers, and to forward their accounts to this office for collection.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

Oct. 12, 1815. tf

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

At their Store in Church-street nearly opposite the City Tavern, have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,
Common do.
Double Milled Drabs
Milled & Single Cassimeres assorted,
Stockingnets,
Swansdown & other vestings assorted,
Velvets, Constitution & other Cords assorted in colours & quality,
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels assorted,
Baze, Bocking do
Coatings, Plushings, and Blue & white Kerseys,
Plains, Rose Blankets, Matchcoat do.
Ribbons assorted,
8-4, 6-4, 4-4 & 3-4 Linen & Diapers,
Irish Linens,
Shirting Cambric,
6-4, 9-8 & 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Fancy Muslins, Elegant Chintz Shawls,
Damask & Imitation do.
Common do.
Bandanno, Barcelona Madrass & other Handkerchiefs,
Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton & Silk Hose,
Elegant Florence Silks, assorted,
Calicoes, Union Plaids, Gloves, &c.
Domestic Shirtings & Plaids, assorted.

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,

And a choice selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Spirit,
Whiskey,
Madeira, Lisbon,
Malaga, and Port Wines,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Java Coffee,
St. Domingo do.
Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, & Green Teas,
Mustard,
Pepper,
Starch,
Salt Petre, Rice,
Nutmegs,
Soap, Candles,
Chocolate,
Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 19, 1815. tf.

Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership in trade, under the firm of Evans and Iglehart.

Joseph Evans,
James Iglehart, jr.

Evans & Iglehart,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE AND FRONTING THE DOCK,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,
Common do.
Double Milled Drabs,
Milled & Single Cassimeres, assorted,
Stockingnets,
Swansdown and other Vestings, assorted,
Velvets, Constitution and other Cords, assorted in colours and quality,
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels, assorted,
Baize, Bocking do.
Coatings, Plushings,
Blue and White Kerseyes,
Planes, Rose Blankets,
Match Coat do.
Ribbons assorted,
9-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 3-4 Linen and Diapers,
Irish Linens,
Shirting Cambrics,
6-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Jaconet & Book Muslins,
Fancy Muslins,
Elegant Chintz shawls
Damask and Imitation ditto,
Common ditto.
Bandanno, Barcelona, Love, Madrass and other handkerchiefs
Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hose,
Elegant Levantine & Florentine Silks, assorted,
Calicoes,
Union Plaids,
Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
Domestic Shirtings, and Plaids, assorted

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY,

as follows, viz.

Knives and Forks,
Carving do.
Butchers & Shoe do.
Penknives, Scissors,
Locks,
Hinges,
Screws,
Drawing Knives,
Hondsaws,
Hammers,
Bolts,
Files,
Spectacles,
Spoons,
Combs,
Brushes,
Sweeping & Hearth-Brooms,
Woollen and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARES,

And a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Brandy,
Gin,
Spirit, Rum,
Whiskey, Madeira,
Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines,
Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Java & St. Domingo Coffee,
Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Congo and Green Teas,
Mustard, Pepper, & Starch,
Salt Petre, Allum,
Rice, Nutmegs, Soap,
Candles, Chocolate,
Best Chewing Tobacco,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 14 tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims, to make them known, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator de bonis non.

September 14, 1815. tf.

James Munroe, & Co.

Offer for sale at the Post-Office an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery,

Among them are Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Kerseymeres, Cords, Stockingnets, Coatings, Vestings of all sorts, Flannels, Kerseys, Blankets, Bombazettes, Black Florence, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Book & Figured Muslins, Cotton, Long Cloth, Shirting Cambric, Irish and German Linens, Russia Sheeting, Diapers and Table Cloths, Bed Ticking, Checks, Spun Cotton, Coloured Cambrics, Threads, Ribbons, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Men's and Women's Gloves, Corduroys and Velvets, Bandanno, Madrass and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls of various sorts, Suspenders, Hat Crape, Galloons, &c. &c.

Sugars, Fresh Hyson Tea, Coffee, Rice, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, &c.

Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Penknives, Butchers and Shoe do. Bolts, Files, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brooms and Brushes of all sorts, and an handsome assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. All of which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

Annapolis, September 28, 1815.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be exposed at public sale, on Saturday the 25th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day (Sunday excepted) on the premises, that valuable plantation formerly belonging to Henry Woodward, deceased, in the Fork of Patuxent, near the bridge, consisting of 228 acres. This land is well timbered, and well adapted for the growth of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn; and plaister acts well on it. The improvements are a good framed dwelling-house, tobacco-house, and other convenient out-houses. Terms of sale. Twelve months credit will be given for the payment of the purchase money—Bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Any person desirous of viewing the land will apply to Mr. Francis Belmear, or Mr. William Woodward living on the premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Hodges, Trustee.

Oct. 5. ts

NOTICE.

BASIL SHEPHARD, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received a choice assortment of

Superfine and Second Cloths, Cassimeres and Stockingnets, and an assortment of Fashionable Vestings

suitable for the season, which he will make up to suit, on the shortest notice and the most liberal terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call

N. B. Wanted two apprentices to the Tailoring business, from 12 to 14 years of age.

October 5. tf.

Public Sale.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 21st November, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the property belonging to the subscriber, consisting of eight head of horses, six of them good work horses, twenty-two head of cattle, six good work oxen, forty head fine woolled sheep, 10 of them wethers, now fit for market, 30 shoats, some sows & pigs, farming utensils, 4 double horse plows, 3 single do. two good shovel do. harrows of different kinds, three new scythes and cradles, all complete, two grass ditto, 100 barrels corn, rye, oats, peas and beans, household and kitchen furniture, one ox cart, complete, two single horse ditto, fodder house and husks, six stacks, blade fodder, rye & oat straw, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Part of this property will be sold on six months credit; bond and good security, will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale. All the crop of Irish potatoes, turnips, and about 4000 cabbages, a part of them large and fine. Any part of this property can be purchased at private sale.

Henry A. Johnson,
near Annapolis.

Oct. 26, 1815. ts

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given.

A. Cheston,
West River.

Oct. 26, 1815. tf

Notice.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm on the north side of Severn river, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.

William H. Beanchcomb.

Nov. 2, 1815. 3w.

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, great Variety of Stockinets, Drab Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Corduroy on Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces of White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815.

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lansdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Stephas W. Beanes.

June 15. tf.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of November inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Stephen Beard, sen. on the south side of South River, all the personal estate of John Stockett, jun. late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some household furniture; also a Negro Boy and Girl. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months; under that sum cash—bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. A. M.

Stephen Beard, Admr.

Nov. 2. ts.

NOTICE.

All purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Mrs. H. Ogle, are requested immediately to comply with the terms. Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben is authorised to settle with them.

Benjamin Ogle, Admr.

Nov. 9. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court October 1st, 1815.

On application by petition of Joseph Norris, administrator of Thomas Norris, of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Norris of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of February, 1816, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.

Joseph Norris, Admr.

Oct. 19, 1815 6w.

John Thompson,

TAILOR,

Tenders his respectful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have shown him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c. &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style to those who may be inclined to patronize him.

Oct. 12, 1815. 6w tf

NOTICE

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet on the third Monday in November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order,
Wm. S. Ridout, Clk.
C. A. C.

October 19.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,
AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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[Continued from Supplement.]

may be; provided, that any person re-
within the city or precincts of Balti-
for within five miles of the said city,
receive, or having received, may hold any
mission in any part of the militia of the
city or precincts, without regard to the
ticular place of his residence within those
; and provided also, that staff officers
ing in the city of Baltimore shall be per
ed to serve in the neighboring regiments
Baltimore county.

And be it enacted, That all resigna-
of company and staff officers shall be
e through the commanding officers of
respective regiments, or extra battalions,
the case may be) and all resignations of
manding officers of regiments, battalions,
extra battalions, through the commanding
ers of their respective brigades, and at
sixty days prior to the regular field
, except in case of removal, and that oth-
se no officer shall be considered as having
ned, which officers shall within twenty
after receiving such resignation, transmit
ification thereof to the governor and
cil, under the penalty of twenty dollars,
vided that this shall not be binding on in-
ndent corps, or where there may be no
d officer or brigadier in commission.

And be it enacted, That no militia-man
ll leave the company to which he belongs,
ein he shall remove to some other district,
enroll himself in some volunteer uniform
pany or troop, and in such case he shall
ply to the commander of such company,
o shall give him a certificate of his being
charged, under the penalty of a sum not
eeding thirty dollars, and if the said mi-
a-man had been in actual service, shall also
ify the time thereof, and how long he had
tained therein, under the like penalty.

And be it enacted, That no officer,
commissioned officer, or private of the
litia, in his attendance at, going to, or re-
ning from muster, shall be subject to ar-
d for any civil matter.

And be it enacted, That if any suit or
ion shall be brought or commenced against
y person or persons for any thing done in
cution of the provisions of this act, the
fendant or defendants may plead the general
e, and give this act and the special matter
evidence.

And be it enacted, That no person
ll be a commissioned officer in the militia
this state unless he shall be a citizen of the
ited States, and a resident of this state;
d each commissioned officer hereafter ap-
nted, shall take the several oaths prescribed
the constitution of this state, and also pre
us to their entering on the execution of
eir respective duties take the following
th, or affirmation: "I, A B do swear or
firm, (as the case may be) that I will be true
d faithful to the state of Maryland, and
at I will diligently and faithfully do and
form the several duties assigned to me as
of the militia of this state, ac-
ding to the best of my skill and abilities;
help me God;" which oaths shall be en-
ed on the back of the commission.

And be it enacted, That if any bystan-
shall interrupt, molest or insult, any offi-
r or soldier while on duty at any muster, or
ll be guilty of like conduct before any
rt-martial, the commanding officer, or such
rt, may cause him to be confined for the
y, and he shall also be fined not less than
e dollars nor more than one hundred, in the
cretion of such court-martial, as the nature
the case may require.

And be it enacted, That the brigade
spectors are hereby required, under a penalty
t exceeding one hundred dollars, at the dis
tion of a brigade court-martial, in each and
ery year hereafter, previous to the fifteenth
October, to make a correct return to the
jutant-general of all arms and accoutre-
nts the property of the state, and also of
private arms and accoutrements, and desig
e the companies and corps by whom said
ms and accoutrements are held; and it shall
the duty of the brigade inspector to attend the
rigadier general, when required, to receive and
ce all orders necessary to carry into effect
provisions of this law, and upon refusal
neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding
e hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars,
less he can make a reasonable excuse to the
commanding officer of the brigade.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the
ty of the adjutant of each regiment and ex-
battalion, to attend the regimental and
talion meetings, and execute the orders of
commanding officers necessary to carry
o effect the provisions of this law, and up-
refusal or neglect to be subject to a fine not
eeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a
neral court-martial.

And be it enacted, That in case of the
ath, resignation, disqualification, or removal
of his district of any subaltern officer, the
commanding officer of the regiment or extra
talion, to which such officer may have be
nged, may appoint a fit and proper person
a brevet officer, and shall immediately
ereafter notify the governor of the same,
d such brevet officer shall have and exercise
the powers incident to his office, in as full
d ample a manner as if he was commission-
, until he shall be superseded by a commis-
ned officer; provided that the removal of
such officer, residing in any city or town,
precincts thereof, to any part of the said
wn or city, or precincts thereof, shall in no
e be considered as the resignation of such
ficer.

And be it enacted, That the militia of
orge's county shall be exempt from the
neral and battalion meetings by this act
pointed and directed, but instead thereof
ey in company; and the company at Sel-
's Port, and that also at the Green Glades,
all not, from their dispersed situation, be re-
ired to attend any battalion meeting, but in-
ad thereof they shall be compelled to meet
e companies; and further as a relief to them,
e commanding officer of the battalion to
which they may be attached, shall have pow-
, in his discretion, to appoint some commis-
ned or non-commissioned officer to call to-
ther and exercise such portions of either of
e aforesaid companies, as he from their re-
e situation may consider too distant to at-
d the company meetings by this act before
quired, and they shall be subject to the same
es for non-appearing at said meetings as
ey would be for not attending the company
etings.

38. And, whereas the remote and detached situation of that part of the militia of Queen Anne's county who reside on Kent Island, renders it impracticable for them to meet in battalion or regiment off the said island, therefore, Be it enacted, That the militia residing on Kent Island shall not be compelled to meet in battalion or regiment, but that the companies composing the militia on said island shall nevertheless be subject to be called together to exercise twice a year on said island, exclusive of company meetings, at such times and such place as the commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong shall direct, and shall be subject to the same fines for not appearing at said meetings as others are for not meeting in battalion or regiment, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

39. And be it enacted, That the company now commanded by captain Charles Jones, on Dame's Quarter, in Somerset county, and the company commanded by captain David Stevens, near Hancock-town, in Washington county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment or battalion, and the company commanded by captain William Waller, in Somerset county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment; but the said companies shall meet as often in addition to the time prescribed by this law for the meetings of companies, as the regiment or battalion to which they belong are directed to meet.

40. And be it enacted, That the persons liable to do militia duty under this act residing on the island south of Hooper's Streights, in Somerset and Dorchester counties, and Assateague island, in Worcester county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment, battalion or company on the main; but shall be liable to be called together for exercise, under a non-commissioned officer to be appointed by the captains of the companies to which they belong, and at such times as they may direct.

41. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the commandants of the several regiments and extra battalions of militia in this state, to form and organize a band of musicians within and for his said regiment or extra battalion, and that each and every person belonging to said organized band of musicians shall be under the command and direction of the said commandant, and for neglecting or refusing to appear at any parade or meeting of officers, when warned, with their instruments of music, or for disobedience of orders, shall be liable to such fines and penalties as non-commissioned officers and privates are subject to by this act.

42. And be it enacted, That every captain or commandant of a company may enrol at least two and not more than four persons residing in his district, who are desirous and willing to be enrolled in such company as musicians, and such persons, so enrolled, shall perform the duty of musicians in said company instead of serving as privates therein.

43. And be it enacted, That in case any musician enrolled in any company shall not, on any day of parade directed by this act, be engaged in the actual performance of his duty as a musician, that then and in every such case the captain or commandant of the company shall make return of such musicians refusal to serve as aforesaid, to the court-martial, which court-martial is hereby authorised to impose and levy the same fine on such musician for so refusing or neglecting to perform his duty as aforesaid, as non-commissioned officers and privates are liable to for absence from any parade directed by this act.

44. And be it enacted, That every private capable of serving as a musician may, with the consent of the captain or commandant of the company to which he belongs, at any parade by this act directed, act in the capacity of a musician in any other company in the same regiment or battalion with the company to which he belongs and that the fact of his having performed the duty of a musician at such parade, and of his captain's or commandant's consent thereto as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient cause to remit any fine which he may have incurred by reason of his absence from the parade of the company to which he belongs, on the day on which he was so acting as a musician as aforesaid.

45. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person above the age of twenty-one, or between the age of eighteen and twenty-one, with the consent of their parent or parents, guardian, master or mistress, to join any uniform militia company willing to receive him as a member thereof, whenever the same may be formed within the regimental district; and a majority of any such uniformed militia company shall have power to determine and declare what and how many days of training they will have throughout the year, over and above the days herein before appointed for their exercise and training, notice whereof shall be given to such company by the commanding officer thereof, and to impose and inflict such fines and penalties on any member of such company who may refuse or neglect to attend on such stated days of meeting, as may be fixed and agreed on by the by-laws of such company; provided, that no fine or forfeiture for any violation of the provisions of this section, shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, which fines and penalties shall be collected, accounted for, paid over and applied, in the manner herein after prescribed with respect to fines imposed by company courts-martial.

45. And be it enacted, That whenever a number of men not less than sixty-four, shall have associated and formed themselves into a uniform company, agreeably to the provisions of this act, they shall make a return thereof, to the commandant of the regiment or extra battalion in whose district such association is formed, who shall thereupon inspect, or cause his adjutant to inspect the same; and on its appearing that they have conformed to the law, he shall forthwith apply to the governor and council for commissions for proper persons to command said company, and also forward the requisite certificate to the governor & council, who shall thereupon transmit an order to said commanding officer, directed to the armourer of the nearest arsenal to the said company, where arms and accoutrements of the state may be deposited, specifying that the said armourer shall deliver to the bearer of the order the number of arms therein mentioned; provided, that the governor and council shall in no instance deliver such order without having previously received from the commissioned officers of such company, a bond with sufficient security, for the safe keeping and re-delivery of said arms, when demanded; and the commissioned officers aforesaid having executed such bond, the non commissioned officers & privates to whom such arms shall be delivered, shall give bond each, in the sum of twenty dollars, to the commanding officer of the company, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required, without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements; and provided also, that no volunteer company or troops shall hereafter be commissioned unless the commander in chief shall be satisfied that in forming it no other company has been reduced below its proper complement of men.

47. And, it being just and necessary that the militia service should be equally apportioned among all those liable to militia duty, for the attainment of this object, Be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every militia company in the state, shall forthwith divide his company, by lot, into ten classes, as equal as may be, and shall number the classes from one to ten, and shall place in the last classes those who have already served a tour of duty, either in person, or by substitute, in such a manner that the person or persons who have served the last tour shall be placed in the latest class, and those who served the next latest tour in the next class to the latest, and so on; and if there should be more persons than enough to form a class, who have so served a tour of duty at the same time, it shall be determined among them, by lot, which shall be placed on the latest class, which on the next, and so on; and as soon as the classification shall have been thus completed, the commanding officer aforesaid shall forthwith return a roster thereof, certified by him, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, and shall retain one himself, which rosters shall state the names and number of persons in each class, & shall particularly note those who were placed in the later classes on account of having performed a tour of duty, and state when and where such tour was performed, and how long it lasted.

48. And be it enacted, That every person enrolled in any company subsequently to the aforesaid classification, by reason of having removed into the company district, or for any other cause, shall be forthwith placed in some one of the classes in the following manner:—If he shall produce to the commanding officer a certificate from the commanding officer of some other company to which he belonged, next before his enrollment as aforesaid, stating that he had been classed in such company, and the number of his class therein, and that he has performed a tour of duty therein, and stating also the time and length of such a tour, he shall be placed in the same class in the new company with those persons belonging to it who have performed a similar tour of duty, if any, and if there be none who have performed as recent a tour, he shall be placed in the last class; if his certificate from his former company shall state that he belonged to a class there, and the number of his class, but not that he had performed a tour of duty, he shall be placed in the class of the same number in the new company, or if that class has performed a tour of duty, then in the class nearest to it which has not performed a tour; and if he shall not come from another company, or shall bring no certificate, he shall be placed, by lot, in some class which has performed no tour of duty; and in all cases a certificate of his enrolment, and of the class in which he is placed, stating the manner in which he was so placed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the commanding officer of the new company, under his hand, to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, who shall place his name on the roster of the company accordingly.

49. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, to give to every person removing out of his company district, or otherwise lawfully leaving his company, a certificate, when demanded by such person, discharging him from such company, and stating the class to which he belonged therein, and shall forthwith note his discharge on the roster of the company, and transmit to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, a copy of such certificate, certified under his hand to be a true copy, which shall thereupon be noted by the commanding officer last aforesaid on the roster of the company kept by him.

50. And be it enacted, That each and every commanding officer of a regiment, or extra battalion, shall forthwith make out, or cause to be made out, by the adjutant, or other suitable person, and shall keep a roster of his regiment, or battalion, formed from the company rosters to be returned to him pursuant to this act, and shall cause the said regimental and battalion rosters respectively to be from time to time corrected by the returns of new enrolments and discharges from the commanding officers of companies, and by the tours of duty performed by persons belonging to the regiment or battalion.

51. And be it enacted, That whenever any call of the militia into actual service shall be made, the number required from each company, if less than the whole company, shall be taken from the first and preceding classes, in numerical order, till the requisite number shall be completed, and those so taken shall be noted on the roster of the company, and shall be forthwith returned by the commanding officer of the company to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall immediately note them on the regimental or battalion roster; and such of them as shall perform the tour of duty so required, either in person, or by substitute accepted according to the provisions of this act, shall not be again called into service until all the classes shall have been regularly gone through and it shall come again to their turn.

52. And be it enacted, That whenever any portion of the militia shall be called into actual service, pursuant to the constitution or laws of this state, or the United States, the commanding officer of each and every company, having received orders for the call from his superior officer, stating the number of men to be furnished by the company, shall forthwith proceed to designate, in the manner by this act prescribed, the persons to serve from the company, if less than the whole, and shall thereupon immediately notify each and every of the persons to serve from the company of such call, by a written notice, under the hand of such officer, to be served by such non-commissioned officer of the company as he shall appoint, which non-commissioned officer is hereby required to serve such notice, by personally delivering it to the person to be notified as aforesaid, if to be found in the company district, & if not, by leaving it at his usual place of abode; and to return such service, on oath, to the commanding officer aforesaid, on pain of being fined for each and every neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties by this section required, in a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial as the case may be.

53. And be it enacted, That if any officer of the militia shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined on him by the five next preceding sections of this act, or any of them, he shall be fined for each neglect or refusal not more than fifty dollars nor less than twenty, at the discretion of an extra battalion, regimental, or brigade court-martial, as the case may require.

54. And be it enacted, That when any of the militia shall be called into service pursuant to this act, they shall not be compelled to serve longer than ninety days, to be calculated from their arrival at the place of rendezvous to the time of their discharge, and they shall be replaced and relieved by another detachment, to be called out as by this act as provided, if the public exigence should require it.

55. And be it enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, shall be disabled while in actual service, he shall be entitled to half pay during life.

56. And be it enacted, That in case of an insurrection or threatened insurrection within, or invasion or threatened invasion of any part of this state, a major general, brigadier general or a commanding officer of a regiment or battalion, extra battalion or squadron, shall have full power to order out the militia, or any part thereof, belonging to their respective districts, where the insurrection or threatened insurrection, invasion or threatened invasion, may be, or is expected to take place, and it shall be the duty of any such officer to give notice of such insurrection or threatened insurrection, or invasion, or threatened invasion, with every circumstance attending the same, as early as possible, to their immediate commanding officer, by whom such information shall be transmitted with the utmost expedition to the commander in chief of this state; and in such cases it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, extra battalion or squadron, within the limits of which such danger as aforesaid may be apprehended, to assemble his regiment, battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, or such part thereof as he may deem necessary, and to take such measures as he may deem requisite for the protection and the peace of the state, till the orders of the commanding officer of the brigade shall be by him received, and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a brigade, immediately upon such information, to give such orders, and if necessary, such aid from his brigade by causing detachments therefrom as aforesaid, as in his judgement shall be required, and to transmit information of what he shall have done in the premises to the commander in chief without delay; and the militia shall be ordered out as aforesaid, for the suppression of any insurrection, or threatened insurrection, when any two justices of the peace shall require it, and shall state in writing, that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered by any insurrection or opposition to the laws, and not otherwise.

57. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part of the militia shall be called into service by the commanding officer of any brigade, or any inferior officer belonging to such brigade, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the commanding officer of such brigade shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to take such measures as he may think proper, for conveying, transporting and issuing, within his brigade, such orders and supplies as he may deem necessary, until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall be known.

58. And be it enacted, That the governor by and with the advice of the council, for the accommodation of the militia to be at any time called into service, may appoint such commissaries and staff officers as he shall think proper, and may adopt such measures as he may judge necessary for conveying, transporting and issuing all necessary orders and supplies.

59. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service by the commander in chief, or any officer of the said militia, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution, or any act of assembly of this state, or shall be drafted or called out by authority of the United States, pursuant to the constitution and laws thereof, every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, of the militia so called into service, after being duly notified of such draft or call, shall be considered as in actual service, and may be proceeded against as an officer, non-commissioned officer or private, in actual service, for enforcing as well his attendance in obedience to such draft or call, as his performance of the duties legally to be required of him, after attendance, and from the time of such draft or call, and notification, shall, while in service, be subject to the rules and articles of war of the United States as now established; provided always, that any non-commissioned officer or private, so drafted or called into service, and notified, or called into service under the authority of the United States by draft or otherwise, may entitle himself to, and shall receive an immediate discharge, on producing to the commanding officer of the company to which he shall belong, or at the time be attached, a sufficient and able bodied substitute, to be approved by such commanding officer, which substitute such commanding officer is hereby required and empowered to accept and receive, whether liable to militia duty or not, if judged by him to be sufficient and able bodied; and such substitute, being so accepted and received, and consenting, by writing under his hand, to serve as substitute, shall become liable and subject to such service, and all the incidents thereto, and entitled to all the emoluments thereof; and the person producing him as aforesaid shall be forthwith discharged; and if any substitute shall be rejected by a captain of a company, the person offering such substitute may appeal to the commanding officer of his regiment, or extra battalion, as the case may be, which commanding officer, if he finds such substitute sufficient and able bodied, whether liable to militia duty or not, shall accept him, and discharge the person offering him as aforesaid; provided, that no person serving as a substitute shall thereby be excused from, or have credit for, a tour of duty on his own account.

60. And be it enacted, That if any person hired and received as a substitute for any tour of duty, by any person drafted or called out for such tour, shall desert, or otherwise refuse or neglect to perform such tour, or any part of it, the person so hiring, or his executors and administrators, shall have an action of debt or assumpsit against him, his executors and administrators, in the county court of any county in which he or they may reside or be found, to recover back all such sum or sums of money as may have been paid to him as substitute, for the tour aforesaid, by the person so hiring him, with interest from the time of payment.

61. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part or parts of the militia of this state have been, or shall be drafted for the service of the United States, the commander in chief of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to select and assign from among the militia officers of the state at large, then in commission, all or any part of the necessary officers to command the militia so drafted, at his discretion, or to brevet officers for the said command, in whole or in part, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service, which brevet commissions shall remain in force during the term for which such militia shall have been so drafted, and no longer.

62. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service, under the authority of this state or of the United States, the officer of the militia of this state assigned to the chief command of such part by the commander in chief of the said militia, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to consolidate and re-organize such part of the said militia, as may be so called out and placed under his command, whether infantry, cavalry artillery or riflemen, in such manner as to form them into companies, troops, battalions, squadrons, regiments and brigades, as the case may be, with the proper division, brigade and regimental staffs, and the full and proper complement of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, according to the several acts of congress, and of the general assembly of this state, relative to the militia, and to retain in service, so as to make up such complement, such of the officers so called out as he may think proper, and discharge the rest, and to assign the officers, so retained by him, to the command of or in such of the brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies and troops, respectively, to under his command, and in service, as he may think proper; and to give brevet commissions for supplying such vacancies, as may occur during the term of service, to such persons as he may think proper, which commissions shall remain in force during that term of service, and no longer, or until such vacancies shall be filled by the governor and council; and to distribute all such riflemen as may be so called out, and placed under his command, whether in companies or otherwise, among the regiments to be formed as aforesaid, as flank companies, and convert such part of them, as he may think fit into grenadiers or light infantry, or distribute them among the infantry of the line, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service; and also to convert such portion of the cavalry, so to be called and placed under his command as he may think proper, into mounted infantry, mounted riflemen, or flying artillery, and to arm, equip, and employ them as such during the said term of service, or any part thereof; provided always, that the governor of this state, whenever by request of the executive council he shall assume the actual command of the militia, or any part thereof, in actual service, shall have and exercise all the foregoing powers as to such of the militia as may be in actual service, and during the term of such service; and provided also, that officers of volunteer companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, shall not be removed from their respective commands to others, but shall be retained in their commands, so far as may be found necessary for making up the proper complement of officers of each grade in consolidating and re-organizing the companies, troops, battalions, squadrons and regiments as aforesaid, and no further.

63. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state, to be commanded by a major general, shall be called into actual service, either under the authority of this state, or the United States, the general assigned, as by this act is provided, to the command of such corps, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to organize an ordnance department, and topographical engineers department, for such corps, during the term of service for which it may have been called out, to brevet the proper officers of those departments, and to prescribe their duties respectively, which duties, so prescribed, they are hereby required and enjoined respectively to perform, and shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of similar officers in the service of the U States.

64. And be it enacted, That in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, of any part of this state, the general of the militia commanding the division or brigade within which such an invasion shall take place, or be threatened, in case he shall judge it dangerous to wait till application for arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage or supplies, can be made to the commander in chief, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to draw from the nearest public stores, arsenals, magazines, or other depositories of this state, all such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage, and supplies of every kind for the use of the militia called, or to be called into service, for repelling such invasion, as he may judge proper, and for that purpose to issue his order or orders to the respective officers, or other persons, having in their keeping such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage and supplies, which orders such officers, or other persons, are hereby required to obey.

65. And be it enacted, That the cavalry of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is reduced to one squadron for each brigade, which quantity it shall not be permitted to exceed, except in the city and precincts of Baltimore.

where they may be a regiment; and the commander in chief is hereby empowered and required, to make the said reduction forthwith, to consolidate the remaining troops into squadrons and regiments, to select and retain such of the officers now in commission as may be requisite for the consolidated regiments, and to disband the residue of the officers, non-commissioned officers & privates who shall thereupon return to the militia, and be subject to all militia duty, in the same manner as if they had never been enrolled in the militia.

66. And be it enacted, That each regiment of cavalry shall be composed of two squadrons, of two troops each, and shall be commanded by a lieutenant colonel; that each squadron shall be commanded by a major; and that each troop shall consist of thirty-two privates, one quarter master sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier and one saddler, and shall be commanded by a captain, with a first and second lieutenant, and a cornet; and to each regiment there shall be a staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quarter-master, one pay master, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, & one veterinary surgeon.

67. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every lieutenant colonel of cavalry, on or before the first day of April next, and on or before the first day of April in every following year, to cause an inspection and valuation, on oath, to be made of all the horses in his regiment, by three persons not belonging to the cavalry, and to be appointed by him, and to reject from his regiment all such horses as the said persons shall report on oath to him to be less than fourteen and a half hands high, or not of good health and ability for the service, or otherwise unfit therefor; and to record the valuations of all such horses as shall be reported fit for service by the said persons, and furnish the owners of such horses respectively with certificates of such valuations, and the said persons when so appointed, are hereby authorised and required, to make such report and valuation as is aforesaid, under the penalty of thirty dollars for every neglect or refusal, to be recovered and applied in the manner prescribed by law with respect to other penalties and forfeitures; and if any lieutenant colonel of cavalry shall neglect or refuse to make such appointment, or to reject such horses as shall so be reported unfit, he shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such neglect or refusal, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and every person whose horse shall be so rejected shall, before the next meeting of his troop for exercise & training, or before such troop shall be called into service, whichever may first happen, furnish himself with a good and sufficient horse, or in default thereof shall be stricken from the roll of his troop, and returned by the commanding officer thereof as such, to the commanding officer of the company district in which he shall reside, who shall thereupon enrol him in the company of the district, and he shall forthwith become liable to militia duty and service therein.

68. And be it enacted, That each commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is authorised and required, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each neglect, to be imposed by a brigade court-martial, to call together the officers of his regiment for instruction, training and exercise, four times in every year; and if any officer, or non-commissioned officer, being duly notified of such call, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding forty dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

69. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is empowered and required, to call out each squadron in his regiment, separately, for drill exercise and training, once in the month of May, and once in the month of October in every year, at such place within the brigades to which the squadron respectively belong, and to attend such meetings and drill exercise, and train the said squadrons, for such number of days each time as he shall in his order for calling the meeting direct: and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, being duly notified of such meeting, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience of orders.

70. And be it enacted, That each troop of cavalry shall meet at least eight times in each year for training and exercise, independently of the squadron meetings, at such times and places within the county as the commanding officer of the troop shall appoint, and it shall be his duty to appoint and call the said meetings accordingly, and to cause notice thereof to be given to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the troop, and to attend and train and exercise the troop himself, and for every neglect herein he shall be fined not exceeding 20 dollars nor less than 10 at the discretion of a regimental court-martial; and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of any troop, being duly notified of any such meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not more than ten nor less than two dollars, in the discretion of a company court-martial, or if an officer, or non-commissioned officer, may be proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

71. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each brigade, within which there shall be one or more troops of cavalry, shall be and hereby is authorised to call out such troop or troops to attend the stated brigade or regimental meetings, and to issue his orders for that purpose to the commanding officer of the cavalry, residing within the brigade, who shall thereupon issue his orders to the cavalry within the brigade accordingly, in the same manner, and under the like penalties, as in cases of cavalry meetings for training and exercise; and the attendance of the cavalry when so called out, shall be enforced by the like penalties as other cavalry meetings; and such attendance shall be considered as part of the eight troop meetings prescribed by this act; provided, that no troop shall be obliged so to attend out of the county to which it belongs.

72. And be it enacted, That if any officer or non-commissioned officer of cavalry, shall refuse or neglect to issue or serve any notification of any of the meetings prescribed by this act, after being regularly required so to do by his superior officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not exceeding 30 dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of the proper court-martial, or may be proceeded against by such court as for a disobedience of orders.

73. And be it enacted, That the governor and council upon the requisition of the commanding officer of any troop of cavalry, not heretofore furnished with arms by the state shall loan to each non-commissioned officer and private of the troop one horseman's sword and belt, and one pistol, with a pair of holsters, the commanding officer of the troop giving bond to the state, with approved security, for the safe keeping and return of the said arms and accoutrements, when required by the state; and upon the execution of such bond, the non-commissioned officers and privates to whom such arms and accoutrements shall be delivered, shall give bond, each in the sum of twenty dollars, to the commanding officer delivering such arms and accoutrements, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required, without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements.

74. And be it enacted, That the horse used as a trooper by any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of the cavalry, with his arms and other equipments, shall be free and exempt from taxation and execution.

75. And be it enacted, That if any person shall hold or refuse to deliver up, on application of a commissioned officer in whose district such person resides, any arms or accoutrements, belonging to the state of Maryland, and not held and detained by such person as a member of a volunteer militia company, any commissioned officer in whose district such person may be, is hereby authorised to apply to any justice of the peace within the county where such person resides, who shall thereupon issue a warrant to any constable of the county, directing him to arrest such person and carrying him before some justice of the peace for said county, together with any arms and accoutrements alleged to be the property of the state which may be in the possession of such person, and if the said justice of the peace should be of opinion that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state of Maryland; then and in such case the said justice of the peace shall order and direct that said arms and accoutrements shall be delivered up to the said commissioned officer, for the use of the company to which he belongs, until demanded by the state, and upon such person's refusing or neglecting to comply with such direction, the said justice of the peace may commit such person to the public gaol of the county, until his compliance therewith; and if the said justice shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are not the property of the state of Maryland, the costs of such proceedings shall be paid as other expenses attending the execution of this act are directed to be paid; but if he shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state, and the person in possession of the same knew them to be such, then the costs of such proceedings shall be paid by the said person in possession of such arms or accoutrements, and knowing them to be the property of the state, shall refuse to deliver up the same to any commissioned officer demanding them, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars, to be recovered as small debts are recovered in the name of the state; provided nevertheless, that no justice of the peace shall issue a warrant against any person alleged to hold or detain any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state of Maryland, contrary to the provisions of this act, unless such justice shall be satisfied by the oath of such officer or some other credible witness, that the person so alleged to hold or detain the same, has upon application made to him by some commissioned officer in the district where he resides, refused to deliver the same to such commissioned officer.

76. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the militia, who shall receive arms belonging to the state shall give a receipt therefor to the commanding officer of his company, in a book to be kept by such commanding officer for that purpose, & in such receipt shall engage to keep the said safely, and redeliver them when legally called on for that purpose; and no commanding officer of a company shall deliver any public arms to any person in his company without taking such receipt, on pain of being held accountable to the state himself for all arms so delivered, and of being fined for every stand of arms so delivered not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

77. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer & private of militia, who shall receive, or hath received into his possession, any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state, shall keep them in good order and condition, neat and clean, bright, and free from rust, the locks of the musket or pistol as the case may be, clean, well oiled, and furnished with a good flint, and shall appear with such arms and accoutrements in the condition aforesaid at every muster where by law he is required to appear, and at all other times when he may be called on duty; and every non-commissioned officer and private neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties in this section enjoined on him, shall be fined therefor not more than five dollars nor less than fifty cents, at the discretion of a company court-martial.

78. And be it enacted, That at every muster or meeting of the militia, or any part thereof, for exercise and training, the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, carefully to inspect the state and condition of all arms and accoutrements in his company belonging to the state, and to bring before a company court-martial every non-commissioned officer and private whose arms and accoutrements being the property of the state, are not in the state and condition prescribed by the next preceding section, on pain of being himself fined not exceeding ten nor less than two dollars for each and every neglect thereof, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial; and such commanding officer is hereby required and enjoined, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, immediately after such muster or meeting, all such public arms in his company as may be so out of order as to be unfit for use, whereupon it shall be the duty of such commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, to cause all arms so reported to be collected and directed to the order of the commander in chief, on pain of being fined, for every neglect or refusal, not exceeding thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial, and if any commanding officer of a company shall refuse or neglect to make such report as is by this section directed, he shall be fined for every such refusal or neglect, not exceeding ten nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

79. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who shall have received, or shall hereafter receive any arms, accoutrements or ammunition, belonging to the state, shall lose them, or any part of them, or being legally called on to deliver them up to the state, shall fail to do so, he shall make satisfaction for them to the state at the following rates, viz. for a musket twenty dollars, for a ramrod one dollar, for a bayonet two dollars, for a cartouch box two dollars, for a pistol five dollars, for a sword ten dollars, for a pair of holsters five dollars, for a rifle thirty dollars, and for every pound of powder one dollar, and every pound of lead twenty-five cents, and at the same rate for a greater or less quantity; and the said sums shall be awarded by a company court-martial, on charges preferred against the persons so losing or failing to deliver such arms, accoutrements or ammunition, and proof of the loss or failure; and the president of every company court-martial shall within five days after awarding any such sum or sums, make return thereof, and of the person or persons against whom awarded, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall on or before the first day of March in each year, make out three lists of all such sums of money so awarded and returned, and of the persons against whom awarded respectively, and shall retain one list himself, deliver one to the sheriff of the county, and transmit one to the treasurer of the shore; and the sheriffs receiving such lists shall give receipts therefor, and shall proceed to collect, account for and pay over, the said sums of money, in the manner directed by this act, with respect to fines imposed by general and division courts-martial, with the same powers, subject to the same conditions and penalties, and with the same allowance for commissions on collection.

80. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, having received arms and accoutrements belonging to the state as aforesaid, and being possessed thereof shall be about to remove out of the limits of his company, or shall arrive at the age of forty-five, or in any other manner become exempt from militia duty, he shall deliver to the commanding officer of his company the said arms and accoutrements in good order and condition, on pain of being proceeded against, and being held liable, as in the case of the loss of such arms and accoutrements, or the refusal to deliver them; and if he shall die with such arms and accoutrements in his possession, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of his company, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not more than thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, to take possession of such arms and accoutrements, and safely keep them, to be delivered to some other person of his company in the manner aforesaid, or to be returned to the state, as the case may be.

81. And be it enacted, That if any militia-man, or other person, shall sell, buy, or give away, any public arms or accoutrements, or carry the same out of the bounds of his regiment or extra battalion, with intent to defraud the state, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof in any court having jurisdiction of the offence, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

82. And be it enacted, That if it shall come to the knowledge of the commanding officer of any militia company that any non-commissioned officer or private of his company, to whom arms and accoutrements belonging to the state shall have been delivered, has embezzled or disposed of them, or has removed out of the company district without delivering them up as is by this act provided, it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, and he is hereby required and enjoined, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not exceeding thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, to pursue and take such arms, if he can peaceably obtain possession of them, and to keep them safely, and deliver or return them as by the preceding section is directed, and if he cannot obtain possession of them peaceably, then to report the case to the attorney general of the state, or to his deputy, as the case may be, to bring an action of replevin or trover for the said arms and accoutrements, in the name of the state, against the person retaining or having converted them.

83. And be it enacted, That if any auctioneer, constable, or other person shall sell any arms or accoutrements where there is reason to believe they are the property of the state, such person shall for every gun, or the accoutrements of a militia man, thus sold, forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered and applied in the manner provided by law in the case of other penalties and forfeitures.

84. And be it enacted, That the president of each and every general or division court-martial shall, within five days after the passing of the sentence of such court-martial, return, in writing, to the commander in chief if a general court-martial, and to the commanding officer of the division if a division court-martial, the sentence of such court, with a list of the fines by it imposed, under a penalty of sixty dollars in case of neglect, to be imposed by a court-martial; and it shall be the duty of the commander in chief, or the commanding officer of the division aforesaid, as the case may be, and he is hereby enjoined, to make out three lists of all such fines, one of which he shall deliver to the treasurer of the shore on which such fines are to be collected, one he shall retain himself, and one he shall before the first day of March in each year deliver to the sheriff of the county in which the said fines are to be respectively collected, which sheriff shall proceed to collect them in the same manner in which county levies are or may be by law directed to be collected, and shall annually account for them with, and pay them over to, the treasurer of the shore where they shall have been collected.

85. And be it enacted, That the president of each and every brigade, regimental, battalion, and company court-martial, shall within five days after the passing of any sentence of such court, return such sentence, in writing, to the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, extra battalion or company, as the case may be, with a list of the fines imposed by such sentence, under the penalty of sixty dollars, to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal to make such return; and it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, and he is hereby required, under the penalty of thirty dollars to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal to make out the copies of every such list within thirty days after receiving it, and to deliver one of the said copies to the sheriff of the county before the first day of March in each year, retaining the other himself, and such sheriff is hereby authorised and required to receive such lists and to collect the fines therein specified in the same manner as is or may be by law directed for the collection of county levies, and when collected shall account for them with, and pay them over to, the commanding officers of the respective brigades, regiments, extra battalions and companies, by the commanding officers of which the said fines were respectively placed in his hands.

86. And be it enacted, That all fines imposed by a brigade court-martial shall be paid over to the commanding officer of the brigade as soon as he receives them from the sheriff, to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, within which they were collected, after defraying out of the such expenses as may have arisen from any brigade meeting for exercise and training; and that all monies so paid over to the commanding officer of such regiment, and extra battalion, together with all monies arising from fines imposed by a court-martial of such regiment, extra battalion, and collected, and accounted for, and paid over as aforesaid, shall be appropriated and applied by the field officers of the regiment, or the commanding officer and two next officers in rank of the extra battalion, as the case may be, to the purpose of providing music or armouries for the regiment or extra battalion, respectively, or defraying such other necessary expenses of such regiment or battalion as the said officers may think proper; and all monies to arise from fines imposed by a company court-martial, when paid over to the commanding officer of the company, shall be appropriated and applied by the commissioned officers of the company, and two non-commissioned officers, or privates to be annually elected by the company or for the purpose, to the purpose of providing music for the company, and defraying such other necessary expenses of the company as the said officers and non-commissioned officers or privates shall think fit.

87. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company district before the first day in October in each and every year, to make return in writing on oath, of all qualified

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IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Sept. 15, 1

Ordered that the following be reported at the last session of the assembly entitled "An Act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State," be printed three times in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore Republican, Telegraph, Baltimore Torch Light, and Monitor, Easton. By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY, C

AN ACT,

To Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every able bodied white male citizen between eighteen and forty-five years of age, residents in this state, except the vice president of the United States, the members of the houses of Congress, and the respective officers, the officers, judges and executive of the government of the United States, all officers of the house officers, with their clerks, post officers, and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States, seamen employed at any ferry on the post road, all inspectors of ports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, the members of the executive council, and their clerks, the chancellor, the judges of the county courts, and the clerks of those courts, the judges of the court of oyer and terminer and general delivery of Baltimore county, and the clerk of that court, the registers of wills of the different counties of this state, and the judges of the orphans courts, the registers in chancery, the registers of the land office of the eastern and western shore, and clerks of the court of appeals, and the members of the legislature of the state, and their clerks while in session, the professors and masters of all colleges and public schools, schoolmasters, practising physicians, all men actually engaged in the carriage from one state to another, the treasurers of the western and eastern shore, and auditor, all ministers of the gospel regularly ordained, licensed or recommended by any religious society, all the menonists, tunkers, and all persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be subject to militia duty under this act: Provided that no person shall be exempted from militia duty on account of conscientious scruples, who shall produce to the captain, commanding officer of the company where he resides, a certificate from a licensed preacher of the gospel, signed by the proper officer of the religious society to which such person may belong, (except in such society shall exist, recourse may be had to) in such form as follows, to wit: "I, the member of the society of in the of hereby certify, I verily do believe that from his exemplary deportment and uniform declarations; and his frequently and usually bearing with said society in worship, is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms;" Nevertheless, that each quaker, menist, tunker, or person conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, between eighteen and forty years of age, and all others exempt under this act, (except ministers of the gospel) shall be exempt from militia duty, subject to the provisions of this act, except when called into actual service) on the payment of annually: And it shall also be the duty of every commanding officer of a company to enroll every able bodied

Supplement to the Maryland Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1815.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Sept. 15, 1815.

Ordered that the following Bill reported at the last session of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State," be printed five times in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Telegraph, Herald, Torch Light, and Monitor at Easton. By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

AN ACT,

To Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all able bodied white male citizens, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, residents in this state, except the vice president of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress, and their respective officers, the officers judicial and executive of the government of the United States, all custom house officers, with their clerks, all post officers, and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, a inspectors of exports, all pilots all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, the members of the executive council, and their clerks, the chancellor the judges of the county courts, and the clerks of those courts, the judges of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery of Baltimore county, and the clerk of that court, the register of wills of the different counties of this state, and the judges of the orphans court, the register in chancery, the registers of the land office of the eastern and western shore, and clerks of the court of appeals, and the members of the legislature of the state, and their clerks while in session, the professors and masters of all colleges and public schools, schoolmasters and practising physicians, all mariners actually engaged in the coasting trade from one state to another, the treasurers of the western and eastern shore, and auditor, and also ministers of the gospel regularly ordained, licensed or recognised, by any religious society, all quakers, menonists, tunkers, and persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be subject to do militia duty under this act: provided that no person shall be exempted from militia duty on account of conscientious scruples, who shall not produce to the captain, or commanding officer of the district where he resides, a certificate from a licensed preacher of the gospel, or signed by the proper officer of the religious society to which such person may belong, (except where no such society shall exist that recourse may be had to) in substance as follows, to wit: "I, the subscriber, of the meeting or society of in the county of hereby certify, that I verily do believe that from his exemplary deportment, and uniform declarations; and from his frequently and usually attending with said society for public worship, is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms;" provided nevertheless, that each quaker, menonist, tunker, or person conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, between eighteen and forty five years of age, and all other persons exempt under this act, (except ministers of the gospel) shall be exempt from militia duty according to the provisions of this act, (except when called into actual service) on the payment of ten dollars annually. And it shall at all times be the duty of every captain or commanding officer of a company, to enroll every able bodied white male citizen, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and also all those who shall from time to time arrive at the age of eighteen years, who shall reside within his bounds, and he shall without delay notify such citizens of the said enrolment, by a proper non commissioned officer of the company, or other suitable person, by whom such notice may be proved; and in all cases of doubt respecting the age of any person enrolled, or intended to be enrolled, the person whose age is questioned shall prove the same to the satisfaction of the commanding officer, and if any person called on to be enrolled shall refuse to declare his true name and age to the best of his knowledge, or the name of any person an inhabitant of his house, with whom he is acquainted, he shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

2. And whereas it is found by experience that certificates of corporal inability to perform militia duty are often improperly or carelessly given, and consequently that persons liable to such duty, and capable of performing it, are frequently exempted to the great grievance and discontent of such as are obliged to perform it, therefore, Be it enacted, that no person shall be excused therefrom on account of corporal disability unless he produce to the colonel of his regiment, or the commander of his extra battalion, as the case may be, a declaration, on oath, by the surgeon or surgeon's mate of the regiment or extra battalion, and signed by him, stating that he has carefully inspected and examined such person, and that he is, in the opinion of such surgeon or mate, incapable of performing military service, by reason of some bodily infirmity, which shall be in the declaration described, and the nature of which, whether permanent or temporary it shall state, with the time and manner of its origin, as far as can be ascertained by inspection and examination of the patient, and its probable future duration; and the colonel of the regiment, or commander of the extra battalion, to whom such declaration shall be delivered, shall forthwith discharge the person so declared to be unable to serve, perpetually if the disability shall be declared as aforesaid to be permanent in its nature, and if not, then for the time limited in the declaration for the probable duration of such disability, after the expiration of which time the person so discharged, shall be again liable to militia duty and service, unless he shall procure and produce as aforesaid a new declaration of disability; and all certificates of disability heretofore granted are hereby declared to be void.

3. And whereas the militia of this state hath heretofore been enrolled and arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, and the same were numbered and recorded in the adjutant general's office, and where convenient each brigade hath been made to consist of four regiments, each regiment of two battalions, each battalion of five companies, each company of sixty-four privates, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer or bugler; therefore,

Be it enacted, that the said enrolment and arrangement shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, and in cases where the same may be altered and changed, in manner following, viz:—where a major-general shall call a meeting of the brigadiers of his division, at some central place thereof, and convenient time to be by him appointed, who shall revise the arrangements and bounds of the several brigades within his district, and make any alterations of the same that may appear to them necessary, and in case of such alteration being made, the major-general shall return the same to the adjutant-general's office; and where each brigadier shall call together the lieutenant colonels and majors of their several brigades, at some convenient place and time to be by him appointed, and the said field officers, or a majority of them, when so met, shall revise and make any alterations that may be deemed necessary in the arrangement & bounds of their several regiments and extra battalions; and each brigadier shall as soon thereafter as may be, make return of such alterations to the adjutant-general's office, to be therein recorded; and the said several commanding officers of regiments and extra battalions shall, from time to time, (as the case may be necessary) convene the majors and commanding officers of companies in their respective regiments, or extra battalions, at some convenient place and time to be by them appointed, who, or a majority of them, shall revise and make any alterations that may be deemed necessary in the arrangement and bounds of their several battalions and companies; and a return, in writing, of such alterations, shall be made by the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, to the inspector of their brigade: And whereas considerable changes have taken place in the population since the arrangement of said districts, the brigadier generals are hereby required, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to order a meeting of the colonels and majors, within their several brigades (except such as from their remote situation are hereafter by this act exempted) previous to the first of May next, at some convenient place, who, or a majority of them, shall revise & fix the bounds of their several districts; and the commandants of regiments, battalions and extra battalions, are hereby required, under a penalty of fifty dollars, to order a meeting of the company officers within their several districts, except such as from their remote situation are exempted from meeting in regiment or battalion, previous to the fifteenth of May next, at some convenient place, who, or a majority of them, shall revise and fix the bounds of their several districts, and make return thereof to the proper officers as in the section heretofore directed.

4. And be it enacted, That the regiment of artillery now established in the city and precincts of Baltimore, shall be kept up and preserved, and shall not exceed ten companies, to consist of eighty privates each, and no more, and that to each of the said companies there shall be three lieutenants.

And be it enacted, That the battalion of riflemen now established in the city and precincts of Baltimore, shall be preserved and kept up, and shall consist of eight companies, containing 64 privates each, & no more with, a captain & two lieutenants, four sergeants, and four corporals, to each company, one adjutant, one sergeant major, and one quarter-master's sergeant to the battalion.

6. And be it enacted, That the governor with the advice and consent of the council, may and shall establish one or more rocket corps in this state, to be composed of volunteers from the militia, under the restrictions and conditions contained in this act, and to consist each of one captain, three lieutenants and seventy privates, if in his judgment such corps shall be useful and proper; and that the officers of such corps shall rank with those of the same grade in the artillery.

7. And be it enacted, That no commander of an uniform militia company in the city or precincts of Baltimore, shall command a company district, and that the distribution hereby made of districts commanded officers of uniform volunteer companies among other officers shall be hereby is confirmed; & the fifth regiment, the regiments of artillery and cavalry, and the battalion of riflemen now established in the said city and precincts, with such rocket corps as may be therein established pursuant to this act, shall be and they are authorised, to keep up their respective complements of men, the enrolment of volunteers from different districts of the said city and precincts; provided that such enrolment shall be made from any company in actual service at time.

8. And be it enacted, That the first and eighth regiments of the militia of this state, the chaw of the first regiment, shall be residing are annexed to, and made part of, the third division; that the 81st regiment shall be and hereby is annexed to, and made part of, the fourth brigade; that the eighteenth regiment shall be and hereby is annexed to, and made part of, the seventh brigade; that the northern or upper or Liberty-town battalion of the twenty-ninth regiment, shall be and hereby is attached as an extra battalion to the ninth brigade; that the extra battalion, formerly the thirteenth regiment, and now commanded by major Joseph James, shall be and hereby is annexed to, and made part of, the twenty-ninth regiment; that the twenty-eighth regiment shall be and hereby is annexed to, and made part of, the second brigade; the eighth and fiftieth regiments shall be and hereby are formed into and made a separate brigade, to be called the thirtieth, and to be commanded by a brigadier general, with the proper brigade staff; that the ninth, second and thirtieth brigades, shall compose the first division, and that the seventh, fourth and fifth brigades, shall be and hereby are formed into a new division, to be called the fourth, and commanded by a major general, with the proper division staff.

9. And be it enacted, That the eastern precincts of the city of Baltimore, and all that part of the western precincts thereof which lies on and east of Calvert-street, and of a line drawn due north from the west side thereof, shall be and hereby is formed into a separate regiment, to be called the fifty-second, and to make part of the third brigade; and that the fifty-first regiment to consist of the residue of the said western precincts; the thirty-ninth and twenty-seventh regiments, with the regiment of artillery now attached to the third brigade, shall be & hereby are formed into a separate brigade, to be called the fourteenth, with the proper brigade staff, and to make part of the third division.

10. And be it enacted, That in all cases where companies, troops, squadrons, battalions, or regiments, exceed the number of men prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of the generals commanding divisions, and they are hereby authorised and required, to cause such companies, troops, squadrons, battalions and regiments, respectively, to be equalized, as nearly as can be done consistently with the convenience of the men in training; to cause all troops and companies, whether volunteer uniform companies, or others, to be reduced to their proper numbers; to reduce the number of companies where it is too great in any regiment or battalion, and to institute and establish new companies where the number is too small; to transfer companies from one battalion or regiment to another, when necessary, for the purpose of equalizing the regiments or battalions, and to suppress all companies that do not contain the proper number of men and cannot obtain enough to supply the deficiency from some one or more redundant and adjoining companies; and the commissions of the officers of all companies so reduced or suppressed, shall, on the reduction or suppression being reported to the commander in chief, be and hereby are revoked.

11. And be it enacted, That until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide, the pay & emoluments of every aid-de-camp of a major general of the militia of this state, shall be the same with those of a major of infantry; and that each of the said major generals when in actual service, and acting as commander in chief, shall be entitled to one military secretary, with the rank and emoluments of a major of infantry.

12. And be it enacted, That until the congress of the U. States shall otherwise provide, there shall be for each division of the militia of this state, a division medical staff, to consist of one surgeon-general, and two assistants, whom he shall appoint, with such additional number of assistants, and such hospital attendants, as in case of actual service [illegible] general shall assistants, and hospital attendants, the said surgeon-general is hereby authorised and empowered to appoint; and the surgeon-general attached to any corps of militia in service, shall have the direction of the hospitals and of the regimental surgeons of such corps.

13. And be it enacted, That until the congress of the U. S. shall otherwise provide, there shall be for each division of the militia of this state, an assistant-adjutant-general, to perform the duties of adjutant-general for the division, to whom all returns of the militia of the district shall be made, and who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry; one assistant division inspector, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of infantry; one division pay master, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry; and one assistant division quarter-master, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry; and the duties of the inspectors, adjutants and quartermaster's departments of the militia, and of the several officers thereof, shall be the same with those prescribed by the authority of the U. States for similar departments and officers in their service.

14. And be it enacted, That each commissioned officer appointed by the governor and council, and accepting, or having accepted, such appointment, who shall not within three months after the passage of this act, and each commissioned officer who may be hereafter appointed under this act, and who shall not within three months after such appointment, arm, accoutre, and provide himself, as is directed by the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled, An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the U. States, if a company officer, shall be fined at a court-martial, in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, nor less than ten dollars, for such neglect, and a further sum of thirty dollars nor less than ten dollars for every year he shall continue such neglect; and if he be a general, field, or staff officer, he shall be cashiered, or fined at the discretion of a court martial, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than thirty dollars, for such neglect, and a further sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than thirty dollars, for every year he shall continue such neglect.

15. The following articles, rules and regulations, shall be those by which the militia of this state shall be governed.

Article 1st. If any general officer, or field or other commissioned officer, shall be guilty of any breach of orders, or shall at any brigade, regimental, battalion, or company meeting, or on any other occasion, when the brigade, regiment, battalion or company, to which he may belong, or in or over which he holds a command, is paraded upon duty, shall misbehave, demean himself, or appear in an ungentlemanlike or unofficer like manner, he shall for such offence be cashiered, suspended, reprimanded, or punished by fine, at the discretion of a general, division, brigade, or regimental court martial, (as the case may require) in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars; that for offences against the militia law of this state all company commissioned officers shall be tried by a regimental court martial, but in cases of cashiering, they may have an appeal to a brigade court martial; all field and staff officers shall be tried by a brigade court-martial, and all general officers shall be tried by a division or a general court martial; and that the proceedings of every court martial, in case of cashiering, shall be transmitted to the commander in chief, for his approbation or disapprobation; and if any non-commissioned officer, private, or musician, shall at the time of parading the company to which he belongs, appear drunk, or disobey or- [illegible] Nov. [illegible] unchaste

Royal Prussian Guards.

officers, or any of them, or shall quarrel himself, or promote any quarrel among his fellow soldiers, he may be disarmed, and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer present, until the company is dismissed, and shall be fined, at the discretion of the company court martial, in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than two dollars; provided, that if on field days any non-commissioned officer, private or musician, shall use any reproachful or insulting language to the commanding officer, oppose his orders, or promote an opposition to such orders among his fellow soldiers he shall be tried by a court martial, chosen by the commanding officer, consisting of three commissioned officers attached to the regiment or extra battalion to which such offender or offenders belong, and he or they shall be fined, at the discretion of said court, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than two dollars.

Article 2d. If the commanding officer of any regiment, battalion or extra battalion shall neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling his regiment, battalion or extra battalion, at the times which may be appointed under this act, at the direction of the inspector of the brigade to which he belongs, when the inspector is thereto commanded by his commanding officer; or in case of an invasion, or threatened invasion, or insurrection, or threatened insurrection, of the state therein, he shall be cashiered, or fined five hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial; and if the commanding officer of any company shall on any such occasion neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling the company to which he belongs, or any part thereof, at the direction of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or extra battalion, to which such company belongs, he shall be cashiered, or punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court martial: and a non-commissioned officer offending in such case shall be fined at the discretion of a company court-martial in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Art. 3d. If any captain or commanding officer of a company, shall refuse or neglect to make a list of the persons notified to perform any the same to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion to which such company may belong, for such neglect or refusal he shall be cashiered, or fined at the discretion of a regimental court martial, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

Art. 4th. Every general court martial shall consist of not less than five, nor more than thirteen members, one of whom at least shall be a general officer, and none under the grade of a field officer.

Art. 5th. Every division court martial shall consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen members, two thirds of whom at least shall be field officers.

Art. 6th. Every brigade court martial shall consist of not less than five, nor more than thirteen members, at least one third of whom shall be field officers.

Art. 7th. Every regimental court martial shall be composed of not less than three nor more than seven commissioned officers.

Art. 8th. Every extra battalion court-martial shall consist of not less than three nor more than seven commissioned officers.

Art. 9th. Every company court martial shall be composed of one subaltern officer, one non-commissioned officer and one private, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the company, and in case there should be no subaltern or non commissioned officer attached to said company, then the captain shall apply to the commanding officer of the battalion, regiment, or extra battalion, to which he may be attached, who shall, within ten days after such application, order a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or both, as the case may require, of a neighboring company, to repair to a convenient place designated by the captain, in whose district the delinquent resides, who shall then and there hold a court-martial in the same manner as if they were attached to said company.

Art. 10th. In every court-martial, except company courts-martial, a majority of the members appointed on the court shall be sufficient to form a quorum, and in every company, or other court-martial, not less than two-thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting any penalty, otherwise the person charged shall be acquitted, except in case of fines, where a majority shall be sufficient.

Art. 11th. The president of each and every court-martial shall require all witnesses produced on the trial of offenders to declare, on oath, or affirmation, (as the case may be) that the evidence they shall give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and the members of all such courts shall take an oath, or affirmation, which the president is required to administer to them, as follows: "You, and each of you, do swear, or affirm, (as the case may be) that you will well and truly try, and impartially determine, all causes to be tried by this court, according to the rules for regulating and governing the militia of the state of Maryland; so help you God;" and the president shall take the same oath, to be administered by any member of the court-martial.

Art. 12th. That the president of every court-martial authorized by this act, shall have power and authority to issue subpœnas to procure the attendance of witnesses to give testimony before such respective court-martial, and every court-martial shall have power and authority to issue attachment, directed to such persons as they may appoint, against all and every person or persons who without a reasonable excuse, shall neglect or refuse, on being duly served with a summons issued by the president of the court-martial, to attend for the purpose of giving evidence in any cause therein pending, and fine such person any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Art. 13. No commissioned officer charged with transgressing these rules shall be suffered to do duty in the brigade, regiment, battalion or company, to which he belongs, nor to resign his commission, until he has had his trial by a court martial; and every person so charged shall be tried as soon as a court-martial can conveniently be assembled, and shall be furnished by the adjutant-general, the brigade-inspector, adjutant of the regiment, or other person, (as the case may require) with a copy of the charge at least ten days before his trial, that he may have an opportunity to prepare his defence; and in case any delinquent, being duly notified of the time and place of meeting of any such court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend, the said court-martial is authorized and empowered to proceed to the trial of such delinquent in the same manner as if he were personally present.

Art. 14th. If any officer or private shall think himself injured by the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, and shall upon due application made to such commanding officer be refused redress, he may complain to the brigadier general, who, on finding that the person complained of has violated this law, shall direct the inspector of the brigade to summon a brigade court-martial that justice may be done to such officer or private.

Art. 15th. If any non-commissioned officer, or private, shall think himself injured by his captain, or other superior officer of the regiment, extra battalion, or company, to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, or if an artillerist, to the brigadier general, or commanding officer of his brigade, who on finding that the person complained of has violated this law, shall summon a regimental court martial for doing justice according to the nature of the case.

Art. 16. That every general court-martial shall be appointed by the commander in chief; every division court-martial by the commanding officer of the division; every brigade court-martial by the commanding officer of the brigade; every regimental court-martial by the commanding officer of the regiment; every extra battalion court-martial by the commanding officer of the extra battalion; and every company court-martial by the commanding officer of the company, except in the case stated in the ninth article; and the commanding officer appointing any court-martial shall appoint the president thereof; and except in case of company courts-martial, a suitable person to act as judge advocate. [illegible] arrest [illegible] person and carrying him before some justice of the [illegible] cer is h[illegible]

Art. 17th. The militia on any day of exercise may be detained under arms in the field any time not exceeding six hours; provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time without allowing them proper time to refresh themselves.

16. And be it enacted, That any officer summoned to attend as a member of a general or division court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars, unless he can give a reasonable excuse to the court for such non-attendance; and any officer summoned to attend as a member of a brigade court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and any officer summoned to attend as a member of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, nor less than five dollars, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and any officer summoned to attend as a member of a company court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than two dollars, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and any non-commissioned officer or private, summoned to attend as a member of a company court-martial, who shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five dollars, nor less than one dollar, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and said fines shall be collected under such regulations, and on such conditions as other fines of a similar description by this act directed.

17. And be it enacted, That each brigadier general is hereby required, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for every neglect or refusal, and under the direction of the major general of his division, to order, in each and every year hereafter, at least two meetings of the officers of his brigade at some central place, and there drill and instruct said officers for at least five days at each meeting, in all the necessary du[illegible] manner and subject to such rules and regulations, as the major general of his division shall prescribe; and the first Monday in the month of May and last Monday in the month of August, are hereby appointed to be the periods at which such meetings shall be held; and any officer refusing or neglecting to attend said meetings, shall be fined at the discretion of a brigade court-martial, not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or may be proceeded against as for a breach of orders.

18. And be it enacted, That each brigadier general, or commanding officer of a brigade, shall appoint a day for the meeting and exercising of each battalion of his brigade, in the month of May next, and shall also appoint a day for the meeting, exercising and inspection in the month of September next of each regiment and extra battalion, so that it shall be in the power of the brigade inspector to attend to inspect the same; and it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector to give notice to the commanding officers of regiments and extra battalions, composing the brigade to which he belongs, of the days so appointed, at least [illegible] days previous thereto; which days, when so appointed, shall come to be the days of meeting of regiments and battalions annually, unless otherwise ordered by the brigadier or commanding officer of the brigade; and if any brigade inspector shall neglect to give the notice aforesaid to the commanding officers of regiments and extra battalions, or shall neglect to attend the several regimental and extra battalion meetings, as by this act directed, or if attending, shall fail to inspect the same, and make report thereof, as directed by the commanding officer of the brigade, he shall for every such neglect be fined a sum not more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and commanding officers of regiments, shall, within eight days after, annually, cause a like notice to be given to the majors or commanding officers of battalions, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and the majors or commanding officers of battalions, or extra battalions, shall within ten days thereafter, annually, cause a like notice to be given to the captains, or commanding officers of companies, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and the captains or commanding officers of companies shall cause a notice to be given to each commissioned, non-commissioned officer and private, composing their companies, at least three days previous to the days of meeting, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty-dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

19. And be it enacted, That each commanding officer shall appoint four days for the meeting and exercising of his company, between the first day of March, and the first day of December, in each and every year, who shall be notified thereof, and the said companies shall meet and be exercised on the days so appointed, and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a company to appoint a fit and proper person, who shall at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company (except when on field days he may be prevented by the orders of the commanding officer, until the battalion or regiment is dismissed) call over the muster roll of the company, noting those who are absent, and on that day, or within three days thereafter, shall make return, in writing, of each absentee, to the commanding officer of the company.

20. And be it enacted, That if any commissioned officer, whose duty it shall be to attend, shall refuse or neglect to attend any of said meetings, or attending, shall refuse to do the duties of his station, he shall be arrested and fined, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, not less than two dollars, nor more than twenty, for every offence, unless he can give a reasonable excuse to his commanding officer; and if any person belonging to the militia, whose duty it shall be to meet and muster under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend any of the said meetings, or attending shall refuse to do the duties of his station, or shall depart from the parade without being duly discharged, such person, if a non-commissioned officer or private, shall at the discretion of a company court-martial, be fined a sum not less than two nor exceeding fifteen dollars.

21. And be it enacted, That during the continuance of the present war, the generals commanding divisions of the militia of this state, shall be and are hereby authorised and empowered, to call out the militia composing their respective divisions, or any part or parts thereof, for training and exercise, as often, and at such times during the year, and at such places, as they may judge proper, having respect to the season of the year, the local situation, and other circumstances of the several brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, and troops, and the state of public affairs as respects the danger of invasion, and the necessity for preparation, in each section or district of country; provided that no person shall be obliged to attend any of the said calls at a greater distance from home than will permit him to come to the place of meeting, attend to the exercises appointed, and return home in the same day; and all persons, officers, or others, liable to militia duty, and failing to attend any of the said meetings after due notice thereof, without some sufficient excuse, shall be proceeded against by a court-martial, and fined or otherwise punished, in the same manner as is or may be provided by law, for neglect or refusal to attend at any of the meetings now appointed or authorised by law, for the training and exercise of the militia, and in case of officers may also be proceeded against as for disobedience to orders; and the officers attending shall respectively instruct, train and discipline, the troops under their command, in person, each performing the duties of his station, on pain, in case of neglect or refusal, of being proceeded against by arrest and court-martial, as for disobedience of orders.

22. And be it enacted, That during the continuance of the present war the generals commanding divisions of the militia of this state, shall be, and hereby are authorised and empowered to, appoint and call such and so many meetings of the officers of their respective divisions as they shall think proper, at such times and places as they shall deem most convenient, having regard to the situation of the persons to attend at each place, and to cause the said officers, when so assembled, to be trained and instructed in military discipline and the duties of their respective stations; provided that no company officer shall be obliged to attend any such meetings without the limits of his own regiment, and no field officer without the limits of his own brigade; and every officer failing to attend any such meeting, except as aforesaid, after being duly notified thereof, shall be liable to be proceeded against by arrest and court martial as in other cases of disobedience of orders; and the said training and instruction shall be conducted by such officers, and according to such rules and regulations as the generals commanding divisions shall respectively appoint and prescribe.

23. And be it enacted, That during the continuance of the present war, each general commanding a division of the militia of this state shall be, and hereby is authorised and empowered, to require the inspector of his division, and his assistant severally to attend the meetings of the militia and officers of such division, to be called and appointed by virtue of this act, for instruction, training and discipline, and to instruct the officers, and inspect, train, instruct and discipline, the militia at such meetings, pursuant to such system as may be promulgated under and by virtue of this act, and until such system shall be so promulgated, pursuant to such rules, regulations and instructions for discipline as such general shall provisionally devise and appoint; and every inspector, and assistant inspector, while so employed, shall be entitled to and receive the same pay and emoluments, for the time being so employed, as if he had been during that time in actual service, to be paid by the treasurer of the Western Shore, on the order of the governor and council, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

24. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private, who has provided himself with a musket or firelock, or who has received one the property of the state, shall appear in the ranks at any of said meetings without such musket or firelock, he shall be fined a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than ten, in the discretion of a company court-martial; and if such non-commissioned officer, or private, shall appear without such musket or firelock in serviceable order, he shall forfeit one dollar for every such neglect, unless reasonable excuse be given therefor.

25. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each company shall appoint and dismiss at his pleasure, his non-commissioned officers; and if any person so appointed, having accepted of such appointment, shall neglect to do the duties thereof, or refuse or neglect to obey the orders of his superior officers, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two dollars, nor exceeding ten, in the discretion of a company court-martial.

26. And be it enacted, That all violations of the provisions of this law to be submitted to the decision of a company court-martial, shall be enquired into by such court-martial, at such convenient time as the said officer ordering the court may appoint, the delinquent or delinquents being duly notified to appear before the said court-martial to answer the charge or charges alleged against him or them respectively; and in case any delinquent, being duly notified of the time and place of meeting of any such court-martial, shall refuse or neglect to attend, the said court-martial is authorised and empowered to proceed to the trial of such delinquent, in the same manner as if he were personally present.

27. And be it enacted, That any officer removing out of the district of his regiment, or extra battalion, or if a field officer or major general, or brigadier-general, out of his division or brigade, as the case may be, with an intention of making a permanent change of his residence, shall, on such removal, be deemed to have resigned his commission, and it shall be the duty of the next superior officer to make such vacancy known to the governor and council as soon thereafter as conve-

[For remainder see Gazette.]

[illegible] smugglers, runkers and persons co[illegible] [illegible]ciently scrupulous of bearin[illegible] [illegible]ms, and of all other persons [illegible] district exempt from militia d[illegible] under the provisions of this a[illegible] the commanding officer of the r[illegible] [illegible]ment or extra battalion to whi[illegible] belongs, under the penalty [illegible]

MA[illegible]

FOREIGN.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Copenhagen Aug. 22.

The accounts which we rece[illegible] [illegible]m the Barbary coast are in [illegible] [illegible]hest degree unpleasant. [illegible]vernment can defend itself [illegible] [illegible]ger against the shameless perf[illegible] the piratical States, which e[illegible] [illegible]y every stratagem to grat[illegible] [illegible]eir cupidity. We had the l[illegible] [illegible]son to expect the detention [illegible] [illegible]r ships, as the new consul, Ha[illegible] [illegible]n, was sent but very lately [illegible] [illegible]ripoli, to take the place of [illegible] [illegible]nsul Melduke, and had been [illegible] [illegible]nized by the government the [illegible] consideration of a considera[illegible] [illegible]n of money. The sum to [illegible] [illegible]d annually has been always r[illegible] [illegible]rly delivered, and negociati[illegible] [illegible] a new armistice had commenc[illegible] The Dey, in the most ar[illegible] [illegible]nner, delayed this, and secre[illegible] [illegible]t out his cruisers, the return [illegible] [illegible]ich he waited for in order [illegible] [illegible]nly to advance the most abs[illegible] [illegible]d exaggerated pretensions.

The English and American C[illegible] [illegible]s have made very lively rem[illegible] [illegible]rances, and it is to be hoped [illegible] amicable arrangement will [illegible]ought about.

Neither the Austrian, the Sp[illegible] [illegible], nor the French flags, are [illegible]ted by the Dey.

Notwithstanding the interfere[illegible] the Grand Seignor, the Dey [illegible]t confiscated a rich cargo u[illegible] [illegible] first of these flags. Perhap[illegible] [illegible] been suggested to the Dey, [illegible] envy at the good reception [illegible]nish flag meets within the M[illegible] [illegible]ranean sea, that the loss of [illegible]t leaves him full scope to [illegible]rds us at his discretion. M[illegible] [illegible], however, be found to pu[illegible] [illegible] for his insolence.

Hamburg, Aug.

A commissioner is come [illegible] [illegible] Continent, now in the ene[illegible] [illegible]ntry, to ask from our city a [illegible]te of pay, without which [illegible]iers must suffer hunger [illegible]t. This not very agre[illegible] [illegible]ssage has certainly aston[illegible] [illegible], as we but too well reme[illegible] [illegible]w we were compelled for [illegible]gether, not only to maintai[illegible] [illegible]nch, but to enable them to [illegible] superfluity, while our p[illegible] [illegible]w suffer want in the rich[illegible] [illegible]rile country of France. In [illegible] taking back the money, of [illegible] have been violated & robbe[illegible] [illegible]e to send more. This is [illegible]t very pleasant, and yet so [illegible]

[illegible] receive the same, and in all [illegible]ithfully discharge the duties [illegible]fice.

91. And be it enacted, T[illegible] [illegible] the militia enrolled as in t[illegible] [illegible] directed, there shall be [illegible] each battalion at least o[illegible] [illegible]any of grenadiers, riflem[illegible] [illegible]ght infantry, and that to e[illegible] [illegible]ide there shall be at least o[illegible] [illegible]any of artillery, each of t[illegible] [illegible]commissioned officers and [illegible] [illegible] matrosses of which shall [illegible]ished with a suitable sword [illegible] [illegible]overnor and council, at the [illegible] the state, in the manner, [illegible] [illegible]ct to the regulations and [illegible] [illegible]s in this act provided, re[illegible] [illegible]e furnishing the cavalr[illegible] [illegible]words.

92. And be it enacted, T[illegible] [illegible]fficer of the militia of th[illegible] [illegible] on arrest by a superio[illegible] [illegible] charges properly pref[illegible] [illegible]ainst him, before a gener[illegible] [illegible]n, brigade, or regiment[illegible] [illegible]rtial, shall be found gui[illegible] [illegible]tual neglect of, or inatte[illegible] [illegible]e duties of his station, [illegible] [illegible]xication while on duty, [illegible]

MARYLAND GAZETTE--EXTRA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1815.

FOREIGN.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Copenhagen Aug. 22.

The accounts which we receive m the Barbary coast are in the ghest degree unpleasant. No vernment can defend itself any nger against the shameless perfidy the piratical States, which em- y every stratagem to gratify eir cupidity. We had the less ason to expect the detention of r ships, as the new consul, Hart- n, was sent but very lately to ripoli, to take the place of the nsul Melduke, and had been re- gnized by the government there, consideration of a considerable m of money. The sum to be id annually has been always reg- rly delivered, and negociations a new armistice had commenced. The Dey, in the most artful nner, delayed this, and secretly nt out his cruisers, the return of hich he waited for in order sud- nly to advance the most absurd d exaggerated pretensions.

The English and American Con- s have made very lively remon- rances, and it is to be hoped that amicable arrangement will be ought about.

Neither the Austrian, the Span- , nor the French flags, are res- cted by the Dey.

Notwithstanding the interference the Grand Seignor, the Dey has t confiscated a rich cargo under first of these flags. Perhaps it s been suggested to the Dey, out envy at the good reception the nish flag meets within the Medi- ranean sea, that the loss of our et leaves him full scope to act wards us at his discretion. Means l, however, be found to punish for his insolence.

Hamburg, Aug.

A commissioner is come from Continent, now in the enemy's ntry, to ask from our city an in- nse of pay, without which the diers must suffer hunger and nt. This not very agreeable ssage has certainly astonished , as we but too well remember w we were compelled for years gether, not only to maintain the ench, but to enable them to revel superfluity, while our people w suffer want in the rich and rtile country of France. Instead taking back the money, of which e have been violated & robbed, we to send more. This is really t very pleasant, and yet so it is!

The Hanseatic troops are under the command of the Duke of Wellington, who has forbidden, under pain of death, to ask any thing of the inhabitants of France except lodging and candle, because the soldiers get their rations from the Magazines. But those who know how meagre these rations are, and in what condition they are generally, will not wonder that the soldier, after long and fatiguing marches, does not find them sufficient; not to mention how disagreeable it must be to him, when he comes home to his quarters after a hard day's labour, to be obliged to cook his victuals instead of resting himself. It must be allowed that the French understood this better. The English soldier, who, besides his ration receives a shilling a day for his pay, can buy what he wants; but our soldiers have only fourpence a day, for which they cannot purchase much provisions. If the French had been as enemies in England, only 24 hours, the English would likewise know from experience, their mode of acting, and would not now treat them with so much tenderness. The Prussians are much better off. The soldier has as much as he can wish, and that is necessary if he is to fight bravely. Travellers who come from Paris affirm that in all the houses where Prussians are quartered, the people supply them with every thing in abundance, whereas they will not give the English, because they will not dare to demand any thing, even a glass of water, without being paid for it. That is like the French, who are very backward in giving when not compelled to it.

Frankfort, Aug. 28.

Preparations are already beginning to be made for the reception of the Diet of the Empire, which is to be opened here on the first of Nov. next. It is pretended that several modifications of the compact of the Confederation of Germany, which are particularly desired by England, will be proposed to it, and that the articles of the general peace, which will not be concluded till that time, will be communicated to it.

Baron Albini will preside in the name of the Emperor of Austria, at the head of the Confederation.

Strasburg, Aug. 24.

We learn that the Prince of Hohensollern has fallen ill, and that lt. gen. Vacqant is daily expected back, who will bring instructions concerning the new positions to be taken by the Austrian and Bavarian army.

Vienna, Aug. 22.

They write from Presburgh, that the Danube has overflowed its banks in many places near that city, and doing great damage.

In the county of Neutra, the inundation of the river Wag has been still more disastrous: whole villages have been swept away, and many people, and large quantities of cattle have perished.—*(Journal de Frankfort, Aug. 31.)*

London, Sept. 5.

We received at a late hour this morning the Paris papers of Saturday. The official Gazette contains an important proclamation from the king, relative to the dreadful attrocities committed in the South of France. It will be recollected that the Paris papers were either totally silent respecting them, or represented them as of little importance.—But here we have official confirmation of the violence and extent of them. The king orders the laws to be strictly executed, and no weakness nor indulgence to be shewn to the guilty. The South continues to be in a most agitated state.

The report that a treaty had been concluded with the allies still prevails at Paris, and the funds have risen to 62 1-4.

Auxonne and Hunningen have capitulated.

The Spanish army under General Castanos, which had entered France, had returned to the Spanish territories.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre,

"To all who shall see these presents, health—

"We have learnt with grief, that in the Departments of the South, several of our subjects have recently proceeded to the most criminal excesses, that under the pretext of making themselves ministers of public vengeance, Frenchmen have, to satisfy private revenge, shed the blood of Frenchmen, even before authority was universally re-established and acknowledged throughout the whole extent of our kingdom

"Doubtless great crimes, infamous treasons, have been committed, and have plunged France into an abyss of misfortunes—atrocious persecutions have been exercised against such of our faithful subjects, who following the banner of our well beloved Nephew, courageously attempting with him to save France, but the punishment of these crimes ought to be national, solemn and regular. The guilty ought to suffer by the sword of the law and not fall under the weight of private vengeance. Justice would be offended, discord perpetuated, and a door opened to a thousand disorders; social order would be subverted were men to substitute themselves at once judges and executioners for injuries received, or even for personal attacks. Our intentions and our orders have sufficiently made known, that the nation shall have justice done on the authors of these evils, and that indulgence granted to weakness or to error will not be extended to those criminals whose public and proved guilt can be prosecuted without causing alarm, to the multitude who obeyed doubtless, with regret, the force of circumstances. We hope that this odious attempt to anticipate the operation of the laws & of our authority has already ceased. It must be regarded as an offence against us and against France, and whatever may be the regret we shall feel, nothing will be omitted by us to punish such crimes. Our worthy nephew, whose name stands henceforth united with the sentiments of love and devotion manifested by our Southern Provinces, who, by his character of obedience, conciliation and energy, has preserved and still preserves these provinces from invasion, ought also to be our agent in saving them from civil discords, and in repressing and punishing those who would pretend to abuse our name and his. But doubtless the noble ties formed between him and the inhabitants of the south will not be broken by the culpable conduct of some men thirsting for vengeance and disorder. In this confidence & with this hope we have recommended, by prior orders, to our ministers and our magistrates, to cause the law to be strictly respected, and to shew neither indulgence nor weakness in the prosecution of those who have or who yet may attempt to violate them, being well convinced that our voice will not be heard in vain in a country from which we have received so many proofs of fidelity and affection.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Countersigned) PASQUIER,
Keeper of the Seals, & minister of Justice."

PARIS, Sept. 22.

Fifty thousand Austrians, composed in part of militia, have already evacuated the French territory.

receive the same, and in all things ithfully discharge the duties of his ice.

91. And be it enacted, That out the militia enrolled as in this act directed, there shall be formed each battalion at least one com- ny of grenadiers, riflemen, or ght infantry, and that to each bri- de there shall be at least one com- ny of artillery, each of the non- commissioned officers and privates matrosses of which shall be fur- ished with a suitable sword by the overnor and council, at the expense the state, in the manner, and sub- ct to the regulations and conditi- s in this act provided, relative to furnishing the cavalry with words.

92. And be it enacted, That any ficer of the militia of this state, on arrest by a superior officer, charges properly preferred a- inst him, before a general, divi- n, brigade, or regimental court- rtial, shall be found guilty of ha- tual neglect of, or inattention to, e duties of his station, or of in- xication while on duty, or shall be found by the court to be incapable of fulfilling his said duties, shall be suspended, or cashiered, by such court, after the usual and regular proceedings before courts-martial.

93. And be it enacted, That the uniform of the officers and staff of the militia of this state, with such

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY NOV. 23, 1815.

☞ For several New Advertisements see last page.

Married, on Thursday evening the

there. On my way I called at Algiers to exhibit this additional force off there, presuming it would have some weight in preserving the peace which had just been made; for the only mode of convincing these people is by occular demonstration.

On my arrival off Tripoli, I

other purposes," be and they hereby are repealed: Provided, that all commissions issued under or previous to the said acts, or any of them, except such as the commander in chief may think proper to revoke within two months after the passing of this act, which he is hereby authorised to revoke within that time accordingly, shall be and remain of the same force and effect as if the said acts had not been repealed; and for each commission issued by virtue of this act, the clerk of the council may receive twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person to whom the commission is issued.

Seasonable Goods.

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres, Vestings, Cords, Velvets, and Stockinets, and almost every article in that line all of which he will sell low.

Annapolis, Sept. 21.

brought to conclusion, there has appeared a disposition on the part of each of them, to grant as far as we were disposed to demand.

I trust that the successful result of our small expedition, so honorable to our country, will induce other nations to follow the example; in which case the Barbary States will be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

I shall now proceed with the Squadron to Carthagena, at which place I hope to find the relief squadron from America."

Extract of a letter from Com. Bainbridge to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Ship Independence, off Bay of Tunis, Sept. 6th, 1815.

"I had the honor of making communications to you from Carthagena on the 10th ult. from which place I sailed with the Independence, Congress, Erie, Chippewa & Spark, destined for Tripoli, having learned that a misunderstanding existed between the Bashaw of that place, and our Consul residing

ly part of the republic. His military talents are conceived to be of a very superior order. He is a very portly, affable, austere man—married to the daughter of the King of Naples, by whom he has sons, which secure a direct succession. It is generally believed that he remains in England from motives of policy. The public have, on many occasions, received him with more applause than any other of the Royal Family.

The disbanding of the army, has roused great dissatisfaction, and I fear the King will be at a loss to form his guards, as he does not possess the source of conscription. Until they are formed, it would be unsafe the allies should leave France, as civil commotions would inevitably follow.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Accounts from the different ports announce the arrival of the Jamaica fleet; only five are now missing.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

The departure of the allied sovereigns, which was to have taken place to-morrow, is retarded for some days, as also that of the Imperial Guards of Austria and of the Royal Prussian Guards.

St. John's College,

November 14, 1815.

Every Student on his admission into College shall pay his tuition mo- in advance to the next quarter day; if he enter only one month before arter day, he shall pay for four ths in advance, viz. to the second ter day after his entrance and no nt shall be permitted to continue college unless he regularly pay quarter's tuition in advance. The appointed for quarterly pay- are, the 15th of March, 15th of 15th of September, and the 15th cember.

John Allen, Collector.

3w.

Public Sale.

ue of an order from the Or- Court of Anne Arundel coun- subscriber will expose to pub- , on Monday the 11th day of ber next, if fair, if not the air day thereafter, at his resi- on the head of Severn

A number of

aluable Negroes.

ms of Sale are, a credit of six on the purchasers giving bond icient security, for the payment urchase money, with interest, e day of sale. Sale to com- 11 o'clock.

Benjamin Shipley, jun.
Guardian to the heirs of
John Marriott

23, 1815. 3w*

Public Sale.

be sold at public sale, on Tues- 12th December next, if fair, if irst fair day, all the personal on the farm whereon I now n the head of South River, g of Horses, Cattle, Household e, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Farm- sils, &c. Terms made known ay of sale. Sale to commence lock.

Sarah White.

be sold, at private sale, the which I reside, containing a- 0 acres valuable land. Any ishing to purchase can view nises, or apply to G. White, e, or John Linthicum, adjoin-

S. W.

3w.

For Sale,

gro Woman, with her three —The woman is a good plan- vant. Enquire at this office.

6w.

Public Sale.

of an order from the Or- Court of Anne Arundel Coun- l be exposed for Sale, on *day the seventh day of De- next*, if fair, if not, the first ay thereafter, at the late ce of Vachel Warfield, de-

the Personal Estate of Va- field, late of Anne-Arundel consisting of Horses, Cattle, l Hogs, Tobacco, Corn and der, Cyder Casks and Barrels, n Utensils, Household and Furniture—also Wheat, Rye , in the straw, with other Ar- tedious to enumerate. Terms ash. Sale to commence at 10 M. and continue from day to the whole is disposed of.

Philemon Warfield, } *Ex'rs.*
Lloyd Warfield,

3 1815. 3w.

Notice.

subscriber having entered into rship with Mr. James Igle- d being desirous of closing er business, requests all who are indebted to him on bond, note or open account, to make payment on or before the first day of February next. Inasmuch as many of his accounts are of long standing, he trusts it will not be thought unreasonable that he should, in the most urgent manner, solicit a compliance with the above request. Those persons to whom the subscriber may be individually indebted, will confer a favour on him by presenting their claims as soon as possible.

Joseph Evans.

Nov. 23 tf.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Vachel Warfield, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, likewise those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this 21st day of Nov. 1815.

Philemon Warfield, } *Ex'rs.*
Lloyd Warfield,

Nov. 23. 3w.

officers, or any of them, or shall quarrel himself, or promote any quarrel among his fellow soldiers, he may be disarmed, and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer present, until the company is dismissed, and shall be fined, at the discretion of the company court martial, in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than two dollars; provided, that if on field days any non-commissioned officer, private or musician, shall use any reproachful or insulting language to the commanding officer, oppose his orders, or promote an opposition to such orders among his fellow soldiers he shall be tried by court martial, chosen by the commanding officer, consisting of three commissioned officers attached to the regiment or extra battalion to which such offender or offenders belong, and he or they shall be fined, at the discretion of said court, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than two dollars.

Article 2d. If the commanding officer of any regiment, battalion or extra battalion shall neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling his regiment, battalion or extra battalion, at the times which may be appointed under this act, at the direction of the inspector of the brigade to which he belongs, or the inspector is thereto commanded by his commanding officer; or in case of an invasion, or threatened invasion, or insurrection, or threatened insurrection, of the state within, he shall be cashiered, or fined five hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial; and if the commanding officer of any company shall on any such occasion neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling the company to which he belongs, or any part thereof, at the direction of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or extra battalion to which such company belongs, he shall be cashiered, or punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court martial: and any commissioned officer offending in such case shall be fined at the discretion of a company court-martial in any sum not exceeding [illegible] dollars.

Art. 3d. If any captain or commanding officer of a company shall refuse or neglect to make a return of the persons notified to perform the same to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion to which such company may belong, for such neglect or refusal he shall be cashiered, or fined at the discretion of a regimental court martial in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

Art. 4th. Every general court martial shall consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen members, one of whom at least shall be a general officer, and the rest under the grade of a field officer.

Art. 5th. Every divisional court martial shall consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen members, two thirds of whom at least shall be field officers.

Art. 6th. Every brigade court martial shall consist of not less than five, nor more than thirteen members, at least one third of whom shall be field officers.

Art. 7th. Every regimental court martial shall be composed of not less than three nor more than seven commissioned officers.

Art. 8th. Every extra battalion court-martial shall consist of not less than three nor more than five commissioned officers.

Art. 9th. Every company court martial shall be composed of one subaltern officer, one non-commissioned officer and one private, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the company, and in case there should be no subaltern or non commissioned officer attached to said company, then the captain shall apply to the commanding officer of the battalion, regiment, or extra battalion, to which he may be attached, who shall, within ten days after such application, order a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or both, as the case may require, of a neighboring company, to repair to a convenient place designated by the captain, in whose district the delinquent resides, who shall then and there hold a court-martial in the same manner as if they were attached to said company.

Art. 10th. In every court-martial, except company courts-martial, a majority of the members appointed on the court shall be sufficient to form a quorum, and in every company, or other court-martial, not less than two-thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting any penalty, otherwise the person charged shall be acquitted, except in case of fines, where a majority shall be sufficient.

Art. 11th. The president of each [illegible] court martial shall have power to compel witnesses to appear and testify [illegible] court martial, and to administer oaths or affirmations [illegible] the president of any court martial may adjourn the same from time to time, and from place to place, [illegible] the president of any court martial, or any member thereof, may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses [illegible] the president of any court martial may issue his warrant to any person [illegible] to summon witnesses to appear before such court martial, [illegible] witnesses so summoned shall be entitled to the same allowance [illegible] witnesses in the circuit court of this state, to be paid by the party [illegible] witnesses shall be summoned [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witnesses, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witness, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witness, or any of them, shall [illegible] court martial, [illegible] witness

monists, tankers and persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and of all other persons in this district exempt from militia duty under the provisions of this act, the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion to which he belongs, under the penalty of thirty dollars, to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal so to do; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each regiment and extra battalion, before the thirty-first day of December next, and before the thirty-first day of December in each and every year thereafter, to cause three lists of all such persons, and of the sums of money by them respectively payable as a consideration for their exemption from militia duty according to this act, to be made out under his hand, and one of said lists to deliver to the treasurer of the shore, another to retain in his own hands, and the third to deliver to the sheriff of the county where such persons reside; and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs of this state to collect all such sums of money from the persons from whom they are respectively due, and the same, when collected, forthwith to account for with, and pay over to, the treasurer of the shore on which they have been collected.

88. And be it enacted, That every sheriff to whom any list of fines as aforesaid, or of sums of money as aforesaid, for exemption from militia duty, shall be delivered as in this act is provided, shall be and hereby is empowered and required, to give a receipt for such list to the person so delivering it, and to collect, account for, and pay over, all the fines or sums of money contained in such list, according to the directions of this act, in the same manner, at the same time, under the same penalties and conditions, subject to the same proceedings in case of neglect or refusal, and with the same commission on the collection, as are or may be provided by law relative to the collection of taxes & county levies, for which collection such list shall be his warrant and authority; and if any officer delivering such list, and his successors, and the treasurer of either shore to whom the money to be collected on any such list is hereby directed to be paid, shall have and maintain an action, in the name of the state, for his use, on the bond of such sheriff against him and his securities, or either or any of them, to cover damages for neglect or refusal to collect, account for, or pay over such fines or sums of money, or any of them, as is or may be given by law to persons aggrieved by the misconduct of sheriffs.

89. And be it enacted, That each court-martial may acquit any delinquent by them to be tried upon its appearing to such court-martial that sickness, or some other sufficient excuse, was the cause of the violation of the provisions of this act, for which such person is called to trial.

90. And be it enacted, That before any pay-master shall act as such he shall give bond and security to the state of Maryland, to the satisfaction of the field-officers of the regiment or extra battalion, (as the case may be) to which he belongs, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he will semi-annually submit to the field-officers of his regiment or extra battalion (as the case may be,) a full and fair statement of his accounts as paymaster as aforesaid, pay over all balances remaining in his hands, when demanded by his successor in office, or by the person authorised to receive the same, and in all things faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

91. And be it enacted, That out of the militia enrolled as in this act directed, there shall be formed for each battalion at least one company of grenadiers, riflemen, or light infantry, and that to each brigade there shall be at least one company of artillery, each of the non-commissioned officers and privates or matrosses of which shall be furnished with a suitable sword by the governor and council, at the expense of the state, in the manner, and subject to the regulations and conditions in this act provided, relative to the furnishing the cavalry with swords.

92. And be it enacted, That any officer of the militia of this state, placed on arrest by a superior officer, for charges properly preferred against him, before a general, division, brigade, or regimental court-martial, shall be found guilty of habitual neglect of, or inattention to, the duties of his station, or of intoxication while on duty, or shall be found by the court to be incapable of fulfilling his said duties, shall be suspended, or cashiered, by such court, after the usual and regular proceedings before courts-martial.

93. And be it enacted, That the uniform of the officers and staff of the militia of this state, with such variation in the form of the hat, and such distinctive badge or mark, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do, and that the uniform of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be a blue coat, with pantaloons of grey cloth for winter, and of white cotton or sheeting for summer, with black stocks, shoes, and black gaiters, half boots for the cavalry, and such buttons, fashion for the coat, marks and ornaments for the dress, and kind and form of hat or cap, for each of the different kinds of force, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do.

94. And be it enacted, That all companies, troops or corps, which shall be raised after the passage of this act, who shall uniform themselves, shall conform to the uniform of the state; and all those companies, troops or corps, who have at present a different uniform, shall adopt that of the state within one year after the passage of this act.

95. And be it enacted, That there shall be appointed by the commander in chief of the militia of the state a board of officers, consisting of such number of militia officers of the state, and of such rank, as he shall think proper, to devise, digest, and prepare, a system of tactics, training and discipline, for the militia of this state, until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide whice system, when so prepared and approved by the commander in chief, shall be forthwith promulgated by him in a general order, and shall thenceforth, and until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide, be adopted, used and observed, by the militia of this state, and the officers thereof; and if any officer of the militia of this state, after the promulgation of said system and orders from his superior officer, to use, practice, and enforce it, shall refuse or neglect to do so in all or any part of the disciplining and training of the militia under his command, he shall be deemed guilty of disobedience to orders, and proceeded against as in other cases of disobedience.

96. And be it enacted, That the commander in chief of the militia of this state, when in actual command and service, pursuant to the constitution, shall be entitled to two aids and a military secretary, with the rank, pay and emoluments, of lieutenant-colonels, and shall also be entitled to and receive, for and during the time of such service, such sum as together with his salary as governor during such time, shall be equal for the time to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a major general in the service of the United States, having a separate command, which sum, together with the pay and emoluments of his aids and secretary, shall be paid by the treasurer of the western shore on the order of the executive council, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

97. And be it enacted, That the act of assembly entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," and its several supplements, and also the act, entitled, "An act for the calling out & detaching the militia of this state, and for other purposes," be and they hereby are repealed: Provided, that all commissions issued under or previous to the said acts, or any of them, except such as the commander in chief may think proper to revoke within two months after the passing of this act, which he is hereby authorised to revoke within that time accordingly, shall be and remain of the same force and effect as if the said acts had not been repealed; and for each commission issued by virtue of this act, the clerk of the council may receive twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person to whom the commission is issued.

Seasonable Goods.

B. CURRAN,

Has this day opened Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres, Vestings, Cords, Velvets, and Stockinets, and almost every article in that line all of which he will sell low.

Annapolis, Sept. 21.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY NOV. 23, 1815.

☞ *For several New Advertisements see last page.*

Married, on Thursday evening the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr *Reid*, *Beale Randall*, Esq. of Baltimore county, to Miss *Martha Robosson*, of Anne-Arundel county.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 17.

FLEET ARRIVED.

We learn that the remainder of the fleet under Com. Bainbridge, anchored at Newport, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Lodlow, Purser, of the Independence, 74, arrived in this town yesterday. Thirteen pendants are now flying in Newport harbor.

The vessels now lying at Newport are, the Independence, 74, frigate Congress, and Macedonian, brigs Chippewa, Saranac, Boxer, Firefly, Flambeau, Enterprize, and Spark, and schr's. Spitfire, Torch, and Lynx.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Bay of Tunis, July 31, 1815.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that upon my arrival at this anchorage, I was made acquainted with the following transaction, which had taken place here during our late war with Great Britain.

Two prizes, which had been taken by the Abellino privateer, and sent into this port, were taken possession of by a British vessel of war, while laying within the protection of the Bay of Tunis. The Consul having communicated to me information of this violation of our treaty with Tunis, I demanded satisfaction of the Bey. After some hesitation and proposing a delay of payment for one year my demand was acceded to, and the money, amounting to forty-six thousand dollars, was paid into the hands of the Consul, Mr. Noah, agent for the privateer.

I shall proceed immediately for Tripoli, and will give you early information of the further proceedings of this squadron. The Bey of Tunis has now lying in this harbour, nearly ready for sea, three frigates and several small vessels of war.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Com. Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Ship the Guerriere, Messina, Aug. 31st, 1815.

"I have the honor to inform you, that immediately after the date of my last communication, I proceeded to Tripoli. Upon my arrival off that place, I received from our Consul a letter, in consequence of the information contained in this letter, I deemed it necessary to demand justice from the Bashaw. On the next day the Governor of the City of Tripoli came on board the Guerriere, to treat in behalf of the Bashaw. He objected to the amount claimed by us, but finally agreed to our demands. The money, amounting to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, has been paid into the hands of the Consul, who is Agent for the Privateer.

The Bashaw also delivered up to me ten captives, two of them Danes, and the others Neapolitans.

During the progress of our Negociations with the States of Barbary, now brought to conclusion, there has appeared a disposition on the part of each of them, to grant as far as we were disposed to demand.

I trust that the successful result of our small expedition, so honorable to our country, will induce other nations to follow the example; in which case the Barbary States will be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

I shall now proceed with the Squadron to Carthagena, at which place I hope to find the relief squadron from America."

Extract of a letter from Com. Bainbridge to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Ship Independence, off Bay of Tunis, Sept. 6th, 1815.

"I had the honor of making communications to you from Carthagena on the 10th ult. from which place I sailed with the Independence, Congress, Erie, Chippewa & Spark, destined for Tripoli, having learned that a misunderstanding existed between the Bashaw of that place, and our Consul residing there. On my way I called at Algiers to exhibit this additional force off there, presuming it would have some weight in preserving the peace which had just been made; for the only mode of convincing these people is by occular demonstration.

On my arrival off Tripoli, I learned that Com. Decatur had been there with the first squadron, and had adjusted our differences which existed at that place. Our Consul at Tripoli informed me that the exhibiting of our Naval Force before Tripoli, had produced a most favorable change in the disposition of the Bashaw for preserving the peace with us.

At Tripoli, learning that the Bey of Tunis was restless towards the United States, I immediately proceeded with the vessels with me for that place.

On my arrival at Tunis, I learned by a letter from our Consul there, that the Bey and his officers were friendly disposed towards us.

Having, agreeably to your instructions, exhibited the force under my command to all the Barbary powers, (and which I believe will have a tendency to prolong our treaties with them) I have only now, in further obedience to those instructions, to return with the squadron to the United States.

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated U. S. ship Independence, Malaga Roads, Sept. 14th, 1815.

"I arrived here yesterday, under the expectation of meeting here the first squadron, but to my regret, Com. Decatur has not yet come down the Mediterranean, and where the squadron with him is I know not; for the last I learned of them was off Tripoli, which place they left on the 9th ult.

As the squadron has to return this Autumn, in pursuance of your orders, it is very desirable that it should leave this sea as soon as possible, to avoid the inclemency of the winter on our coast, particularly on account of the smaller vessels. The Independence, Congress, Boxer, Saranac, Chippewa, and Spark, are here; the Erie, I expect every hour from Malta, where I had sent her; the Torch, and Lynx, are at Carthagena.—All these vessels will be prepared immediately to return; but they cannot sail till the other squadron has joined us."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Nov 13.

The following is extracted from a letter written to us by an American gentleman in France.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

The public mind was never more agitated than at this moment. All the northern provinces have been completely devastated by the last passage of the allies. Paris which had at all periods been favored by the government, is now crushed by taxes, requisitions and military lodgings. The Prussian army conduct themselves shamefully, and injure the King's cause, as they affect to be his allies. The court is at open war with the ministry who have just begged leave to retire, having the certitude that one of the first steps to be taken by the Legislative body would be their overthrow. The King is generally beloved, but his health is very much impaired, and those who come in the immediate order of succession are by no means popular.

From what I have been able to learn the wish of a great majority is to see the Duke of Orleans on the throne of France. All the leading characters, who have figured in the revolution, are of this opinion; for which they give many specious reasons, viz. He has been a distinguished officer in the early part of the republic. His military talents are conceived to be of a very superior order. He is a very portly, affable, austere man—married to the daughter of the King of Naples, by whom he has sons, which secure a direct succession. It is generally believed that he remains in England from motives of policy. The public have, on many occasions, received him with more applause than any other of the Royal Family.

The disbanding of the army, has roused great dissatisfaction, and I fear the King will be at a loss to form his guards, as he does not possess the source of conscription. Until they are formed, it would be unsafe the allies should leave France, as civil commotions would inevitably follow.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Accounts from the different ports announce the arrival of the Jamaica fleet; only five are now missing.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

The departure of the allied sovereigns, which was to have taken place to-morrow, is retarded for some days, as also that of the Imperial Guards of Austria and of the Royal Prussian Guards.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

Fifty thousand Austrians, composed in part of militia, have already evacuated the French territory.

St. John's College,

November 14, 1815.

Every Student on his admission into the College shall pay his tuition money in advance to the next quarter day; but if he enter only one month before a quarter day, he shall pay for four months in advance, viz. to the second quarter day after his entrance, and no student shall be permitted to continue at the college unless he regularly pay for a quarter's tuition in advance. The days appointed for quarterly payments are, the 15th of March, 15th of June, 15th of September, and the 15th of December.

John Allen, Collector.

Nov. 2 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the 11th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at his residence on the head of Severn

A number of

Valuable Negroes.

The terms of Sale are, a credit of six months, on the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Benjamin Shipley, jun.
Guardian to the heirs of
John Marriott

Nov. 23, 1815. 3w*

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 12th December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, all the personal property on the farm whereon I now reside, on the head of South River, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Household Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Sarah White.

Will be sold, at private sale, the farm on which I reside, containing about 200 acres valuable land. Any person wishing to purchase can view the premises, or apply to G. White, Baltimore, or John Linthicum, adjoining.

S. W.

Nov. 23 3w.

For Sale,

A Negro Woman, with her three Children.—The woman is a good plantation servant. Enquire at this office.

Nov. 23 6w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, will be exposed for Sale, on *Thursday the seventh day of December next*, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Vachel Warfield, deceased,

Part of the Personal Estate of Vachel Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel County, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Tobacco, Corn and Hay, Cyder, Cyder Casks and Barrels, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture—also Wheat, Rye and Oats, in the straw, with other Articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Philemon Warfield, } *Ex'rs.*
Lloyd Warfield, }

Nov. 23 1815. 3w.

Notice.

The subscriber having entered into co-partnership with Mr. James Iglehart, and being desirous of closing his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note or open account, to make payment on or before the first day of February next. Inasmuch as many of his accounts are of long standing, he trusts it will not be thought unreasonable that he should, in the most urgent manner, solicit a compliance with the above request. Those persons to whom the subscriber may be individually indebted, will confer a favour on him by presenting their claims as soon as possible.

Joseph Evans.

Nov. 23 tf.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Vachel Warfield, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, likewise those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this 21st day of Nov. 1815.

Philemon Warfield, } *Ex'rs.*
Lloyd Warfield, }

Nov. 23. 3w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Teacher Wanted

In the neighbourhood of West River, one that can teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Any one capable of teaching those branches of education, and coming with good recommendations, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to any of the subscribers.

Richard Harwood,
Osborn S. Harwood,
Zathariah M'Coney,
Robert Carr,
John T. Richardson,
Philip Pindell.

West River, Nov. 23, 1815. tf.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, a small Farm, containing about 300 acres, on South River Neck, immediately on the Bay. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c. With respect to wild fowl, fish and oysters, no situation can be more desirable. The terms will be made known by application to the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne.

William G. Sanders.

A. A. county, Nov. 23, 1815. 3w*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Tydings, jun. late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make payment to Mr. Robert Thomas, who is duly authorised to settle the accounts due upon the books of the deceased for dealings with him during his residence in this county, and his receipts shall be a sufficient discharge for the same, against *Elizabeth Tydings.*

Anne-Arundel county, Nov 23, 1815. 3w

Notice.

Taken up, adrift, between Greenbury's and Kent Points, a clincher built Row Boat, with a false keel of pine, which is fastened to the main keel by a strap of iron; some patches on her bottom. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Robert Wilson.

Nov. 23, 1815. 3w.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of
Coarse, Fine, and Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Vestings, Coatings, Flannels, Shirting Cotton, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, German do. Sheeting, Hosiery assorted, Cords and Velvets, Silk and Cambric Umbrellas, Cambric and Fancy Muslin, White & Coloured Florence & Laventine, Striped Blankets, Rose do. from 7-4 to 14-4, Furniture Chintz, together with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line. Also, a General Assortment of

Groceries & Ironmongery,

All of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday, November the 28th, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; plantation utensils, and household furniture, several young negroes, principally women and children. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, all sums under, the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required of all purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Philip Hammond, sen.
administrator.

Oct. 12. ts.

The editor of the Telegraph, Baltimore, is requested to publish the above twice a week till the day of sale.

John Thompson,

TAILOR,

Tenders his respectful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have afforded him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c. &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style, to those who may be inclined to patronize him.

Oct. 12, 1815. eowtf

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal Estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, deceased, (and daughter of Bric T. B. Worthington,) late of Anne Arundel County, request all having claims to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator with the will annexed

Nov. 16. 6w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That I mean to apply to the Legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass a law to levy on Saint Mary's county annually, a sum of money for the support of my son Charles C. Cullins.

Elizabeth M'Mullin.

Nov. 16, 1815. 6w.

Wanted to Hire,

By the subscriber living in Saint John's College, Annapolis, a woman servant by the year or by the month, the former would be preferred. Apply to *John Allen.*

Nov. 16. tf

Creditors Attend.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Abel Hill, senr. late of Anne-Arundel County, (deceased,) all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims to make them known, without delay, to the subscriber. Who will offer at public sale, at the late dwelling of the deceased, near Pig Point, by virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, on Thursday the 7th day of December next if fair, if not the next fair day, (Sunday excepted.) All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, the crop of Corn, Fodder and Tobacco, and some likely Negro Boys and Girls; on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums over Twenty Dollars, and all sums under Twenty Dollars the cash to be paid,—the sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Jerningham Drury, Ext'r.

Nov. 16, 1815. 3w*.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Samuel Harrison, Esq. the subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE FARM on which the said Samuel Harrison, lately resided, being a tract of land called "Harrison's Security," containing 675 acres, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, midway between Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent river, about 18 miles from Annapolis, and 25 from the City of Washington. This land produces good crops of tobacco, corn and small grain, and from trials on a small scale, is found to be very susceptible of improvement from the use of clover and plaister. There is on it a great sufficiency of timber and fire wood. The improvements are, a comfortable and convenient dwelling house, a large Tobacco house, with other out-houses. The situation is healthy. The whole land will be sold together, or divided into lots as may be found best to suit those inclined to purchase on the day of sale. The terms will be accommodating and will be made known at the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock.

Rezin Estep
ts

Nov. 9 1815.

All the Real Estate

of Nicholas B. Sansberrie, late of Prince George's county, deceased, consisting of part of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in Charles and Prince George's counties, called and known by the name of *Wight's Park and Tanyard*, and containing 220 acres more or less. The improvements on this land are, a good comfortable dwelling house, barn and several out-houses; the land itself is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain, lies within six miles of Piscataway.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorised to convey the land to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land aforesaid, and all the estate and interest thereto free clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, or those claiming by from or under them.

Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the Chancery Court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the Chancellor,
Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.

November 9, 1815. ts.*

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

Oct. 12, 1815. tf

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

At their Store in Church-street nearly opposite the City Tavern, have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,
Common do.
Double Milled Drabs
Milled & Single Cassimeres assorted,
Stockingnets,
Swansdown & other vestings assorted,
Velvets, Constitution & other Cords assorted in colours & quality,
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels assorted,
Baze, Bocking do.
Coatings, Flushings, and Blue & white Kerseys,
Plains, Rose Blankets, Matchcoat do.
Ribbons assorted,
8-4, 6-4, 4-4 & 3-4 Linen & Diapers,
Irish Linens,
Shirting Cambric,
6-4, 9-8 & 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Fancy Muslins, Elegant Chintz Shawls,
Damask & Imitation do.
Common do.
Bandanno, Barcelona Madrass & other Handkerchiefs,
Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton & Silk Hose,
Elegant Florence Silks, assorted,
Calicoes, Union Plaids, Gloves, &c.
Domestic Shirtings & Plaids, assorted.

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,

And a choice selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Spirit,
Whiskey,
Madeira, Lisbon,
Malaga, and Port Wines,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Java Coffee,
St. Domingo do.
Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, & Green Teas,
Mustard,
Pepper,
Starch,
Salt Petre, Rice,
Nutmegs,
Soap, Candles,
Chocolate,
Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 19, 1815. tf.

Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership in trade, under the firm of Evans and Iglehart.

Joseph Evans,
James Iglehart. jr.

Evans & Iglehart,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE AND FRONTING THE DOCK,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,
Common do.
Double Milled Drabs,
Milled & Single Cassimeres, assorted,
Stockingnets,
Swansdown and other Vestings, assorted,
Velvets, Constitution and other Cords, assorted in colours and quality,
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels, assorted,
Baize, Bocking do.
Coatings, Flushings,
Blue and White Kerseyes,
Planes, Rose Blankets,
Match Coat do
Ribbons assorted,
9-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 3-4 Linen and Dispers,
Irish Linens,
Shirting Cambrics,
6-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Jaconet & Book Muslins,
Fancy Muslins,
Elegant Chintz shawls
Damask and Imitation ditto,
Common ditto,
Bandanno, Barcelona, Love, Madrass and other handkerchefs
Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hose,
Elegant Levantine & Florentine Silks, assorted,
Calicoes,
Union Plaids,
Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
Domestic Shirtings, and Plaids, assorted

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY,

as follows, viz.

Knives and Forks,
Carving do.
Butchers & Shoe do.
Penknives, Scissors,
Locks,
Hinges,
Screws,
Drawing Knives,
Hondsaws,
Hammers,
Bolts,
Files,
Spectacles,
Spoons,
Combs,
Brushes,
Sweeping & Hearth-Brooms,
Woollen and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARES,

And a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Brandy,
Gin,
Spirit, Rum,
Whiskey, Madeira,
Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines,
Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Java & St Domingo Coffee,
Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Congo and Green Teas,
Mustard, Pepper, & Starch,
Salt Petre, Allum,
Rice, Nutmegs, Soap,
Candles, Chocolate,
Best Chewing Tobacco,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 14 tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims to make them known, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator de bonis non.

September 14, 1815. tf.

James Munroe, & Co.

Offer for sale at the Post Office an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery,

Among them are Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Kerseymeres, Cords, Stockingnets, Coatings, Vestings of all sorts, Flannels, Kerseys, Blankets, Bombazettes, Black Florence, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Book & Figured Muslins, Cotton, Long Cloth, Shirting Cambric, Irish and German Linens, Russia Sheeting, Diapers and Table Cloths, Bed Ticking, Checks, Spun Cotton, Coloured Cambrics, Threads, Ribbons, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Men's and Women's Gloves, Corduroys and Velvets, Bandanno, Madrass and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls of various sorts, Suspenders, Hat Crape, Galloons, &c. &c.

Sugars, Fresh Hyson Tea, Coffee, Rice, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, &c.

Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges. Knives and Forks, Scissors, Penknives, Butchers and Shoe do. Bolts, Files, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brooms and Brushes of all sorts, and an handsome assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. All of which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

Annapolis, September 28, 1815.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be exposed at public sale, on Saturday the 25th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day (Sunday excepted) on the premises, that valuable plantation formerly belonging to Henry Woodward, deceased, in the Fork of Patuxent, near the bridge, consisting of 228 acres. This land is well timbered, and well adapted for the growth of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn; and plaister acts well on it. The improvements are a good framed dwelling-house, tobacco-house, and other convenient out-houses. Terms of sale. Twelve months credit will be given for the payment of the purchase money—Bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Any person desirous of viewing the land will apply to Mr. Francis Belmear, or Mr. William Woodward living on the premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Hodges, Trustee.

Oct. 19.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given.

A. Cheston,
West River.

Oct. 26, 1815. tf

Land and Negroes

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of November, 1815, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, (deceased,) part of two tracts of land called "White Hall" and "What you Will" supposed to contain 500 acres of land, and which was devised to Joshua C. Higgins by the last will and Testament of his father Richard Higgins. This land is situated in Ann-Arundel county, on the head of South River, and esteemed one of the best farms in the County, for the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Indian Corn and Clover. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling house, and negro quarters, two large Tobacco houses, and other convenient out houses. There is on said farm about 40 acres of good meadow, which yields abundantly, and more can be made with little expence. Perhaps but few places has a more choice collection of fruit trees of every kind. At the same time and place will be sold a number of

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Consisting of men, women and children Ten of them able bodied men, under the best character. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months for the land, and a credit of six months for the personal property, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Philip Hammond, Trustee.

N. B. The sale of the personal property of Joshua C. Higgins as heretofore advertised by order the Orphans Court, to take place on the 15th of November, is postponed until the 28th of November, at the same time & place.

P. H.

N. B. The Editors of the Telegraph will insert the above twice a week till the day of sale, and alter the time of sale in the other advertisement.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Stockett jun. late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to deliver them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

Stephen Beard, Adm.

Nov. 9. 3w.

James Munroe, & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening, a large additional supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Liverpool & Queen's Ware,

Which, together with their late stock of goods bought about six weeks since, makes their assortment very complete.

Nov 2. tf

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constitution Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815. tf

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Landale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Orphas W. Bowen.

June 15. tf

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of November inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Stephen Beard, sen. on the south side of South River, all the personal estate of John Stockett, jun. late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some household furniture, also a Negro Boy and Girl. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months; under that sum cash—bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. A. M.

Stephen Beard, Adm.

Nov. 9.

NOTICE.

All purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Mrs. H. M. Ogle, are requested immediately to comply with the terms. Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben is authorised to settle with them.

Benjamin Ogle, Admr.

Nov. 9. 3w.

State of Maryland, SC.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, October 1st, 1815.

On application by petition of Joseph Norris, administrator of Thomas Norris, of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Norris of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of February, 1816, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.

Joseph Norris, Adm.

Oct. 19, 1815. 4w.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,
AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

MARYLAND GAZETTE--EXTRA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1815.

FOREIGN.

From a London paper.

Murat—The following curious history is circulated in Paris, under the title of "The Catastrophe of Murat." It is from the pen of Mr. Beauchamp.

Of the five or six Kings whom Bonaparte had established in Europe, none seemed so secure as Joachim Murat.—All the rest, and even Bonaparte himself had been kicked down, but the latter still stood firm upon his usurped throne, and had his Ambassadors, or at least his intriguers, in all the Courts of Europe. His armies, more formidable than ever, occupied one hundred leagues of territory beyond the frontiers of the fine kingdom of Naples. The Congress destined to fix the definitive fate of Europe, sent him Plenipotentiaries; it was proposed to enlarge his kingdom with part of the States of the Church; his moderation was invoked, and he was invited however singular it may appear, to join the league of the Legislative Sovereigns, armed against usurpation; and yet he disdainfully sent back the Plenipotentiaries, and would listen to nothing, so certain was he of his circumstances.

All this passed in the early part of April, and by the end of May, Italy was rid of Murat. Never was there a fall so great or so rapid. Tacticians will read with astonishment the recital of the manœuvres, the marches and defeats which in forty days drove Murat and his army from the banks of the Po to the gates of Capua. From Capua to Naples he fled at full gallop, and there met the denouement of his adventures. He arrived on the 17th of May at sun-set, at full gallop, attended by four horsemen only. He presented himself before his wife pale and ghastly; "Madame—I could not die"—were the last words which he spoke as a King. Terror pervaded the palace, and disorder the city. The conquerors refused to include Murat in the capitulation by which the kingdom was to be remitted to them.

Next day Murat cut off his hair, which he was used to keep long and curled, and put on a grey dress, without any decoration. Thus disguised, he secretly gained the sea coast, whence a small bark passed him over to the island of Ischia, and there he embarked on board a merchant vessel, which waited for him a few leagues from land. His wife endowed apparently with more strength of mind, made good her retreat with more dignity. At first she retired with her children to the Castle Oeuf, then to Gaeta, still keeping up some authority over the fleet and arsenal.

By a message, which Cariati carried, she requested Com. Campbell to receive her under the protection of Great Britain, on board the squadron which he commanded in the Bay of Naples, and in order to secure her embarkation, she sent before her 500 soldiers. All this was granted, on condition that the arsenal and petty Neapolitan fleet should be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty and King Ferdinand IV.

By these means, Caroline Bonaparte had time and opportunity to embark with her plate, jewels, ready money, valuable furniture, and 150 domestics. Her departure was the signal to the populace of Naples for a general state of uproar, which the allies were obliged to quell.

The legitimate Sovereign mounted his throne and the Ex-Queen saw from the deck of the ship, which was still in the Bay of Naples, the *feu de joie* which signalized the downfall of her tyranny. Com. Campbell was about to sail for Antibes, when his voyage was suddenly suspended. The Austrian General demanded Madame Murat as his prisoner. She was obliged to capitulate once more, and sail towards Trieste, whence she was conducted, with her children to Gratz in Styria.

The gold and diamonds left her in virtue of her capitulation with the English, are valued at 18 million of francs, but the diamonds and precious effects have been formally demanded by the courts of Spain and Naples, as Crown jewels.

As to Murat himself, he landed at Cannes, on the very spot which was marked by the foot of his brother-in-law a few weeks before. His present place of retirement is entirely unknown, but it is understood that he is soliciting the protection of the Austrian government and permission to join his wife and children.

Certainly here are sudden and painful reverses and they would interest the feelings of historians and posterity greatly, if any other personages were concerned. Let us all recollect, however, that the hero of the story was the son of a contemptible publican at Cahors, and the heroine a daughter to the town-clerk of Ajaccio,—to say nothing of particulars of their lives.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

From the London Courier of Oct. 2d

The Mail from Corunna has brought very important intelligence, nothing less than accounts of an insurrection against the existing Government of Spain, in consequence of its supposed oppression. General Polier, who distinguished himself so much in the patriotic war, under the name of the Marquesito, assembled a body of troops on the 18th ult. at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corunna, arrested the principal authorities, and, having obtained quiet possession of the town, issued a Proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped upon Spain, by the counsels which had prevailed since king Ferdinand's return, and asserting that foreign powers, from the very beginning, had strongly disapproved of the king's measures. He proceeds to make the soldiery very flattering offers in the name of the provinces, which he says will regulate themselves by their internal Junta, until the convocation of the Cortes, will determine the future system of governments. Further accounts of this morning say, the adjoining Provinces are ready to join that of Galicia, and that the next advices will probably bring intelligence of the cause being general throughout Spain. Corunna was illuminated when the packet, which arrived at Falmouth with the mail, left that place; and it seems that the cause of Polier is popular. The important event gives much interest to the reports respecting the state of Spain. The French Papers say, that many old castles have been filled up as prisons, and that upwards of fifty thousand persons have been thrown into confinement for their political opinions, among whom are many of the most brave defenders of the country in the late struggle with France. King Ferdinand is said to have sent out Franciscan Friars as Missionaries to lecture the people against the liberal, the modern opinions on politics; lectures which have not been well received, particularly at Madrid.

Dispatches have been received in this country from General Porlier. We understand that they are couched in very sanguine terms and express confident hopes of success. They are addressed to the friends of Gen. Porlier, resident in England.

Corunna Sept. 19.

A very unexpected event had just taken place here.—General Porlier, who had been confined here by the King's orders, in the castle of St. Antonio ever since August, 1814, but who obtained permission last month to visit the bath of Arteigo on account of his health, last night assembled the troops quartered in Santa Lucia, close without the gate, and entered this city at 2 o'clock this morning; where he arrested the captain General of the Province, the Governor of this City, and two or three other persons; by three all was quiet, as perfect tranquility prevails as if nothing had happened.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It appears certain that the Ferdinandist authorities, recovered their power in Corunna, but we know nothing of this having happened at Ferrol, Batangos, &c. nor is there any certain account of Porlier's having been defeated. In the present situation of Spain, it is not surprising that Corunna should again fall into the hands of the Fernandists, when we consider the influence of the Clergy over the minds of the people of Spain, but the temporary possession of this place by the old authorities, does not affect the cause at large.

DUBLIN, Oct. 5.

London prints of Monday, by this day's Mail, and Paris papers to the 30th ult. have been received since our last.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris, by this day's mail, is of extreme importance.—Peace between the allies and the King of France has been signed. The friends of humanity will read the annexed extracts with satisfaction. The first is from *Gazette de France*, of the 30th ult.

"The political horizon which within these few days has become obscure, begins to clear up, and hope once more succeeds to disquietude. The rise of the funds has not a little contributed to calm the alarms, which had become serious, and satisfactory reports are now in circulation. We are assured that the treaty of peace so anxiously desired, so impatiently expected, was signed yesterday morning. Some difficulties still remained to be removed last night; they proceeded, it is said, from England.—The emperor Alexander spent a part of the night in discussing and smoothing them, and he has had the glory of terminating this work which is about to contribute to the happiness of the world—Yesterday morning

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Teacher Wanted

In the neighbourhood of West River, one that can teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Any one capable of teaching those branches of education, and coming with good recommendations, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to any of the subscribers.

Richard Harwood,
Osborn S. Harwood,
Zathariah M'Ceney,
Robert Carr,
John T. Richardson,
Philip Pindell.

West River, Nov. 23, 1815. tf.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, a small Farm, containing about 300 acres, on South River Neck, immediately on the Bay. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c. With respect to wild fowl, fish and oysters, no situation can be more desirable. The terms will be made known by application to the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne.

William G. Sanders.

A. A. county. Nov. 23. 1815. 3w*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Tydings, jun. late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make payment to Mr. Robert Thomas, who is duly authorised to settle the accounts due upon the books of the deceased for dealings with him during his residence in this county, and his receipts shall be a sufficient discharge for the same, against *Elizabeth Tydings.*

Anne-Arundel county, Nov 23, 1815. 3w

Notice.

Taken up, adrift, between Greenbury's and Kent Points, a clincher built Row Boat, with a false keel of pine, which is fastened to the main keel by a strap of iron; some patches on her bottom. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Robert Wilson.

Nov. 23, 1815. 3w.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of
Coarse, Fine, and Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Vestings, Coatings, Flannels, Shirting Cotton, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, German do. Sheeting, Hosiery assorted, Cords and Velvets, Silk and Cambric Umbrellas, Cambric and Fancy Muslin, White & Coloured Florence & Laventine, Striped Blankets, Rose do. from 7-4 to 14-4, Furniture Chintz, together with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line. Also, a General Assortment of

Groceries & Ironmongery,

All of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday, November the 28th, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; plantation utensils, and household furniture, several young negroes, principally women and children. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over twenty dollars, all sums under, the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required of all purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Philip Hammond, sen.
administrator.

Oct. 12. ts.

The editor of the Telegraph, Baltimore, is requested to publish the above twice a week till the day of sale.

John Thompson,
TAILOR,

Tenders his respectful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have afforded him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c. &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style to those who may be inclined to patronize him.

Oct. 12, 1815. eowtf

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal Estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, deceased, (and daughter of Bric T. B. Worthington,) late of Anne-Arundel County, request all having claims to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator with the will annexed

Nov. 16. 6w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That I mean to apply to the Legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass a law to levy on Saint Mary's county annually, a sum of money for the support of my son Charles C. Cullins.

Elizabeth M'Mullin.

Nov. 16, 1815. 6w.

Wanted to Hire,

By the subscriber living in Saint John's College, Annapolis, a woman servant by the year or by the month, the former would be preferred. Apply to *John Allen.*

Nov. 16. tf

Creditors Attend.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Abel Hill, senr. late of Anne-Arundel County, (deceased,) all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims to make them known, without delay, to the subscriber. Who will offer at public sale, at the late dwelling of the deceased, near Pig Point, by virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, on Thursday the 7th day of December next if fair, if not the next fair day, (Sunday excepted.) All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, the crop of Corn, Fodder and Tobacco, and some likely Negro Boys and Girls; on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums over Twenty Dollars, and all sums under Twenty Dollars the cash to be paid,—the sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Jerningham Drury, Ex'r.

Nov. 16, 1815. 3w*.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Samuel Harrison, Esq. the subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE FARM on which the said Samuel Harrison, lately resided, being a tract of land called "Harrison's Security," containing 675 acres, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, midway between Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent river, about 18 miles from Annapolis, and 25 from the City of Washington. This land produces good crops of tobacco, corn and small grain, and from trials on a small scale, is found to be very susceptible of improvement from the use of clover and plaister. There is on it a great sufficiency of timber and fire wood. The improvements are, a comfortable and convenient dwelling house, a large Tobacco house, with other out-houses. The situation is healthy. The whole land will be sold together, or divided into lots as may be found best to suit those inclined to purchase on the day of sale. The terms will be accommodating and will be made known at the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock.

Rezin Estep

Nov. 9 1815. ts

All the Real Estate

of Nicholas B. Sansberrie, late of Prince George's county, deceased, consisting of part of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in Charles and Prince George's counties, called and known by the name of *Wright's Park and Tanyard*, and containing 220 acres more or less. The improvements on this land are, a good comfortable dwelling house, barn and several out-houses; the land itself is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain, lies within six miles of Piscataway.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorised to convey the land to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land aforesaid, and all the estate and interest thereto free clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, or those claiming by from or under them.

Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the Chancery Court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the Chancellor,
Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.

November 9, 1815. ts.*

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

Oct. 12, 1815. tf

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

At their Store in Church-street nearly opposite the City Tavern, have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,	8-4, 6-4, 4-4 & 3-4 Linen & Diapers,
Common do.	Irish Linens,
Double Milled Drabs	Shirting Cambric,
Milled & Single Cassimeres assorted,	6-4, 9-8 & 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Stockingnets,	Fancy Muslins, Elegant Chintz Shawls,
Swansdown & other vestings assorted,	Damask & Imitation do.
Velvets, Constitution & other Cords assorted in colours & quality,	Common do.
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels assorted,	Bandanno, Barcelona Madrass & other Handkerchiefs,
Baze, Bocking do.	Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton & Silk Hose,
Coatings, Flushings, and Blue & white Kerseys,	Elegant Florence Silks, assorted,
Plains, Rose Blankets, Matchcoat do.	Calicoes, Union Plaids, Gloves, &c.
Ribbons assorted,	Domestic Shirtings & Plaids, assorted.

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,

And a choice selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Cogniac Brandy,	Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, & Green Teas,
Holland Gin,	Mustard,
Spirit,	Pepper,
Whiskey,	Starch,
Madeira, Lisbon,	Salt Petre, Rice,
Malaga, and Port Wines,	Nutmegs,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Soap, Candles,
Java Coffee,	Chocolate,
St. Domingo do.	Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 19, 1815. tf.

Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership in trade, under the firm of Evans and Iglehart.

Joseph Evans,
James Iglehart. jr.

Evans & Iglehart,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE AND FRONTING THE DOCK,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,	Irish Linens,
Common do.	Shirting Cambrics,
Double Milled Drabs,	6-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Milled & Single Cassimeres, assorted,	Jaconet & Book Muslins,
Stockingnets,	Fancy Muslins,
Swansdown and other Vestings, assorted,	Elegant Chintz shawls
Velvets, Constitution and other Cords, assorted in colours and quality,	Damask and Imitation ditto,
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels, assorted,	Common ditto,
Baize, Bocking do.	Bandanno, Barcelona, Love, Madrass and other handkerchefs
Coatings, Flushings,	Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hose,
Blue and White Kerseyes,	Elegant Levantine & Florentine Silks, assorted,
Planes, Rose Blankets,	Calicoes,
Match Coat do	Union Plaids,
Ribbons assorted,	Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
9-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 3-4 Linen and Dispers,	Domestic Shirtings, and Plaids assorted

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY,

as follows, viz.

Knives and Forks,	Bolts,
Carving do.	Files,
Butchers & Shoe do.	Spectacles,
Penknives, Scissors,	Spoons,
Locks,	Combs,
Hinges,	Brushes,
Screws,	Sweeping & Hearth-Brooms,
Drawing Knives,	Woollen and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.
Hondsaws,	
Hammers,	

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARES,

And a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Brandy,	Imperial, Hyson, Y Hyson, Congo and Green Teas,
Gin,	Mustard, Pepper, & Starch,
Spirit, Rum,	Salt Petre, Allum,
Whiskey, Madeira,	Rice, Nutmegs, Soap,
Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines,	Candles, Chocolate,
Brown and Loaf Sugars,	Best Chewing Tobacco,
Java & St Domingo Coffee,	

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 14 tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims to make them known, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator de bonis non.

September 14, 1815. tf.

James Munroe, & Co.

Offer for sale at the Post-Office an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery,

Among them are Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Kerseymeres, Cords, Stockingnets, Coatings, Vestings of all sorts, Flannels, Kerseys, Blankets, Bombazettes, Black Florence, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Book & Figured Muslins, Cotton, Long Cloth, Shirting Cambric, Irish and German Linens, Russia Sheeting, Diapers and Table Cloths, Bed Ticking, Checks, Spun Cotton, Coloured Cambrics, Threads, Ribbons, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Men's and Women's Gloves, Corduroys and Velvets, Bandanno, Madrass and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls of various sorts, Suspenders, Hat Crape, Galloons, &c. &c.

Sugars, Fresh Hyson Tea, Coffee, Rice, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, &c.

Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Penknives, Butchers and Shoe do. Bolts, Files, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brooms and Brushes of all sorts, and an handsome assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. All of which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

Annapolis, September 28, 1815.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be exposed at public sale, on Saturday the 25th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day (Sunday excepted) on the premises, that valuable plantation formerly belonging to Henry Woodward, deceased, in the Fork of Patuxent, near the bridge, consisting of 228 acres. This land is well timbered, and well adapted for the growth of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn; and plaister acts well on it. The improvements are a good framed dwelling-house, tobacco-house, and other convenient out-houses. Terms of sale. Twelve months credit will be given for the payment of the purchase money—Bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Any person desirous of viewing the land will apply to Mr. Francis Belmear, or Mr. William Woodward living on the premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Hodges, Trustee,
Francis Belmear.

Oct. 19.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given.

A. Cheston,
West River.

Oct. 26, 1815. tf

Land and Negroes
FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of November, 1815, at the late residence of Joshua C. Higgins, (deceased,) part of two tracts of land called "White Hall" and "What you Will" supposed to contain 500 acres of land, and which was devised to Joshua C. Higgins by the last will and Testament of his father Richard Higgins. This land is situated in Ann Arundel county, on the head of South River, and esteemed one of the best farms in the County, for the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Indian Corn and Clover. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling house, and negro quarters, two large Tobacco houses, and other convenient out houses. There is on said farm about 40 acres of good meadow, which yields abundantly, and more can be made with little expence. Perhaps but few places has a more choice collection of fruit trees of every kind. At the same time and place will be sold a number of

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Consisting of men, women and children Ten of them able bodied men, under the best character. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months for the land, and a credit of six months for the personal property, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Philip Hammond, Trustee.

N. B. The sale of the personal property of Joshua C. Higgins as heretofore advertised by order the of Orphans Court, to take place on the 15th of November, is postponed until the 28th of November, at the same time & place.

P. H.

N. B. The Editors of the Telegraph will insert the above twice a week till the day of sale, and alter the time of sale in the other advertisement.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Stockett jun. late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to deliver them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make paymen, to

Stephen Beard, Adm.

Nov. 9. 3w.

James Munroe, & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening, a large additional supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Liverpool & Queen's Ware,

Which, together with their late stock of goods bought about six weeks since, makes their assortment very complete.

Nov 2. tf

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constitution Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, or made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815. tf

For Sale, or to Let,

That well known stand in Queen Anne, Prince-George's county, formerly occupied by Major Thomas Lansdale, and others, as a store. The house has been repaired and enlarged so as to make it a comfortable dwelling for a family, with the store and counting room under the same roof, and an improved garden newly enclosed. The advantages of this stand is so well known for a store or tavern, being directly fronting one of the greatest Tobacco Inspections in the state, that it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of it. For terms, which will be accommodating, and possession given immediately, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Cephas W. Beanes.

June 15. tf

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 24th day of November inst. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Stephen Beard, sen. on the south side of South River, all the personal estate of John Stockett, jun. late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and some household furniture, also a Negro Boy and Girl. Terms of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months; under that sum cash—bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. A. M.

Stephen Beard, Adm.

Nov. 9.

NOTICE.

All purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Mrs. H. Ogle, are requested immediately to comply with the terms. Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben is authorised to settle with them.

Benjamin Ogle, Admr.

Nov. 9. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, October 1st, 1815.

On application by petition of Joseph Norris, Administrator of Thomas Norris, of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Norris of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of February, 1816, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.

Joseph Norris, Adm.

Oct. 19, 1815. 6w

FOREIGN

From a London

Murat—The following history is circulated in Paris the title of "The Catastrophe of Murat." It is from the Beauchamp.

Of the five or six Kings Bonaparte had established in Europe, none seemed so much Joachim Murat.—All the allies even Bonaparte himself had kicked down, but the last firm upon his usurped throne. He had his Ambassadors, and his intriguers, in all the courts of Europe. His armies, more able than ever, occupied hundred leagues of territory, the frontiers of the fine kingdoms. The Congress was to fix the definitive fate of Murat. It sent him Plenipotentiaries, proposed to enlarge his kingdom with part of the States of the Church; his moderation was praised, and he was invited. It is singular it may appear, the league of the Legitimate reigns, armed against him, and yet he disdainful of the Plenipotentiaries, he listen to nothing, so confident of his circumstances.

All this passed in the month of April, and by the middle of Italy was rid of Murat. Was there a fall so great? The Tacticians will read with astonishment the recital of the battles, the marches and counter-marches in forty days drove the army from the banks of the Po to the gates of Capua. From Naples he fled at Frejus, where met the denouement of his adventures. He arrived on the 17th of May at sunrise, attended by four only. He presented himself to his wife pale and the dame—I could not hear the last words which the King. Terror pervaded and disorder the conquerors refused to receive him in the capitulation of the kingdom was to protect them.

Next day Murat was shot, which he was used to be curled, and put on his without any decoration, disguised, he secretly left the coast, whence a small boat carried him over to the island of Corsica, there he embarked on a merchant vessel, which

MARYLAND GAZETTE,
AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

MARYLAND GAZETTE--EXTRA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1815.

FOREIGN.

From a London paper.

Murat—The following curious history is circulated in Paris, under the title of "The Catastrophe of Murat." It is from the pen of Mr. Beauchamp.

Of the five or six Kings whom Bonaparte had established in Europe, none seemed so secure as Joachim Murat.—All the rest, and even Bonaparte himself had been kicked down, but the latter still stood firm upon his usurped throne, and had his Ambassadors, or at least his intriguers, in all the Courts of Europe. His armies, more formidable than ever, occupied one hundred leagues of territory beyond the frontiers of the fine kingdom of Naples. The Congress destined to fix the definitive fate of Europe, sent him Plenipotentiaries; it was proposed to enlarge his kingdom with part of the States of the Church; his moderation was invoked, and he was invited however singular it may appear, to join the league of the Legislative Sovereigns, armed against usurpation; and yet he disdainfully sent back the Plenipotentiaries, and would listen to nothing, so certain was he of his circumstances.

All this passed in the early part of April, and by the end of May, Italy was rid of Murat. Never was there a fall so great or so rapid. Tacticians will read with astonishment the recital of the manœuvres, the marches and defeats which in forty days drove Murat and his army from the banks of the Po to the gates of Capua. From Capua to Naples he fled at full gallop, and there met the denouement of his adventures. He arrived on the 17th of May at sun-set, at full gallop, attended by four horsemen only. He presented himself before his wife pale and ghastly; "Madame—I could not die"—were the last words which he spoke as a King. Terror pervaded the palace, and disorder the city. The conquerors refused to include Murat in the capitulation by which the kingdom was to be remitted to them.

Next day Murat cut off his hair, which he was used to keep long and curled, and put on a grey dress, without any decoration. Thus disguised, he secretly gained the sea coast, whence a small bark passed him over to the island of Ischia, and there he embarked on board a merchant vessel, which waited for him a few leagues from land. His wife endowed apparently with more strength of mind, made good her retreat with more dignity. At first she retired with her children to the Castle Oeuf, then to Gaeta, still keeping up some authority over the fleet and arsenal.

By a message, which Cariati carried, she requested Com. Campbell to receive her under the protection of Great Britain, on board the squadron which he commanded in the Bay of Naples, and in order to secure her embarkation, she sent before her 500 soldiers. All this was granted, on condition that the arsenal and petty Neapolitan fleet should be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty and King Ferdinand IV.

By these means, Caroline Bonaparte had time and opportunity to embark with her plate, jewels, ready money, valuable furniture, and 150 domestics. Her departure was the signal to the populace of Naples for a general state of uproar, which the allies were obliged to quell.

The legitimate Sovereign mounted his throne and the Ex-Queen saw from the deck of the ship, which was still in the Bay of Naples, the *feu de joie* which signalized the downfall of her tyranny. Com. Campbell was about to sail for Antibes, when his voyage was suddenly suspended. The Austrian General demanded Madame Murat as his prisoner. She was obliged to capitulate once more, and sail towards Trieste, whence she was conducted, with her children to Gratz in Styria.

The gold and diamonds left her in virtue of her capitulation with the English, are valued at 18 million of francs, but the diamonds and precious effects have been formally demanded by the courts of Spain and Naples, as Crown jewels.

As to Murat himself, he landed at Cannes, on the very spot which was marked by the foot of his brother-in-law a few weeks before. His present place of retirement is entirely unknown, but it is understood that he is soliciting the protection of the Austrian government and permission to join his wife and children.

Certainly here are sudden and painful reverses and they would interest the feelings of historians and posterity greatly, if any other personages were concerned. Let us all recollect, however, that the hero of the story was the son of a contemptible publican at Cahors, and the heroine a daughter to the town-clerk of Ajaccio,—to say nothing of particulars of their lives.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

From the London Courier of Oct. 2d

The Mail from Corunna has brought very important intelligence, nothing less than accounts of an insurrection against the existing Government of Spain, in consequence of its supposed oppression. General Polier, who distinguished himself so much in the patriotic war, under the name of the Marquesito, assembled a body of troops on the 18th ult. at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corunna, arrested the principal authorities, and, having obtained quiet possession of the town, issued a Proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped upon Spain, by the councils which had prevailed since king Ferdinand's return, and asserting that foreign powers, from the very beginning, had strongly disapproved of the king's measures. He proceeds to make the soldiery very flattering offers in the name of the provinces, which he says will regulate themselves by their internal Junta, until the convocation of the Cortes, will determine the future system of governments. Further accounts of this morning say, the adjoining Provinces are ready to join that of Galicia, and that the next advices will probably bring intelligence of the cause being general throughout Spain. Corunna was illuminated when the packet, which arrived at Falmouth with the mail, left that place; and it seems that the cause of Polier is popular. The important event gives much interest to the reports respecting the state of Spain. The French Papers say, that many old castles have been filled up as prisons, and that upwards of fifty thousand persons have been thrown into confinement for their political opinions, among whom are many of the most brave defenders of the country in the late struggle with France. King Ferdinand is said to have sent out Franciscan Friars as Missionaries to lecture the people against the liberal, the modern opinions on politics; lectures which have not been well received, particularly at Madrid.

Dispatches have been received in this country from General Porlier. We understand that they are couched in very sanguine terms and express confident hopes of success. They are addressed to the friends of Gen. Porlier, resident in England.

Corunna Sept. 19.

A very unexpected event had just taken place here.—General Porlier, who had been confined here by the King's orders, in the castle of St. Antonio ever since August, 1814, but who obtained permission last month to visit the bath of Artrigo on account of his health, last night assembled the troops quartered in Santa Lucia, close without the gate, and entered this city at 1 o'clock this morning; where he arrested the captain General of the Province, the Governor of this City, and two or three other persons; by three all was quiet, as perfect tranquility prevails as if nothing had happened.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It appears certain that the Ferdinandist authorities, recovered their power in Corunna, but we know nothing of this having happened at Ferrol, Batangos, &c. nor is there any certain account of Porlier's having been defeated. In the present situation of Spain, it is not surprising that Corunna should again fall into the hands of the Fernandists, when we consider the influence of the Clergy over the minds of the people of Spain, but the temporary possession of this place by the old authorities, does not affect the cause at large.

DUBLIN, Oct. 5.

London prints of Monday, by this day's Mail, and Paris papers to the 30th ult. have been received since our last.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris, by this day's mail, is of extreme importance.—Peace between the allies and the King of France has been signed. The friends of humanity will read the annexed extracts with satisfaction. The first is from *Gazette de France*, of the 30th ult.

"The political horizon which within these few days has become obscure, begins to clear up, and hope once more succeeds to disquietude. The rise of the funds has not a little contributed to calm the alarms, which had become serious, and satisfactory reports are now in circulation. We are assured that the treaty of peace so anxiously desired, so impatiently expected, was signed yesterday morning. Some difficulties still remained to be removed last night; they proceeded, it is said, from England.—The emperor Alexander spent a part of the night in discussing and smoothing them, and he has had the glory of terminating this work which is about to contribute to the happiness of the world.—Yesterday morning

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Teacher Wanted

In the neighbourhood of West River, one that can teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, capable of teaching th education, and coming commendations, will n encouragement, by app the subscribers.

Richa
Osbo
Zall
Robe
John
Phil

West River, Nov.

TO RE

For the ensuing y containing about 30 River Neck, immed The land is well ad tion of Tobacco, With respect to wil sters, no situation rable. The terms w by application to th near Queen-Anne.

Will
A. A. county. N

NOT

All persons indel John Tydings, ju county, deceased, ar payment to Mr. R is duly authorised t due upon the books dealings with him o in this county, and a sufficient discharg gainst *E*

Anne-Arundel co Nov 23, 1815.

Not

Taken up, adri bury's and Kent built Row Boat, w pine, which is fast by a strap of iron her bottom. The come, prove prop and take her away

Nov. 23, 1815.

NEW

H. G. M
Has just received

Seasonab

Consi
Coarse, Fine, and Cassimeres, Stoc Coatings, Flannel 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Sheeting, Hosiery Velvets, Silk and Cambric and Fanc Coloured Florence ed Blankets, Rose Furniture Chintz, riety of other artic line. Also, a Gene

Groceries &

All of which will b commodating term

Publi

By virtue of an phans court of Ann will be exposed to Novemb r the 28th, dence of Joshua C. H the personal property consisting of horses, hogs; plantation uten hold furniture, severa principally women an above property will b of six months, for all dollars, all sums under paid. Bond and sec quired of all purchas rest from the day of to commence at 11 o'c nue from day to day t

Philip Hammond, sen.
administrator.

Oct. 12. ts.

The editor of the Telegraph, Baltimore, is requested to publish the above twice a week till the day of sale.

John Thompson,

TAILOR,

Tenders his respectful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have afforded him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c. &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style, to those who may be inclined to patronize him.

Oct. 12, 1815. eowtf

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal Estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, deceased, (and daughter of Bric T. B. Worthington,) late of Anne-Arundel County, request all having claims to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator with the will annexed

Nov. 16. 6w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That I mean to apply to the Legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass a law to levy on Saint Mary's county annually, a sum of money for the support of my son Charles C. Cul-

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

At their Store in Church-street nearly opposite the City Tavern, have just received by the late arrivals from Lon-

James Munroe, & Co.

Offer for sale at the Post-Office an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery,

James Munroe, & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening, a large additional supply of

Dry Goods,

that monarch left this Capitol, in which he leaves the most agreeable and honourable recollections."

The subjoined is from the *Journal de Paris* of the same date:—

"We are assured that the treaty of peace was signed the day before yesterday, & that in the course of the discussions which took place, the emperor Alexander displayed equal magnanimity and interest towards his august ally the King of France. It appears that we are indebted to his intervention, and the moderation of the allies, for the mitigation of several rigorous conditions, for which others have been substituted better adapted to the equilibrium of Europe, and to the well understood interests of the powers whom the peace unites by new ties."

In short every thing we can collect from the Paris papers received this morning, would induce us to hope that peace has been signed. What the terms may be, would be difficult of conjecture, but it is stated in The Sun, that the number of allied troops to remain in France until the final payment of the contributions, is 202,000, viz.

British, Hanoverians, &c.	50,000
Austrians, under Count Bubna,	50,000
Prussians, under gen. Tauenzein,	50,000
Russians, under Count M. Woronzow,	32 000
Bavarians, &c. under Prince Wrede,	20,000
	202,000

And that these forces are to have a certain number of fortresses as *points de appui*, in case of any revolutionary movement. They are well supplied with field artillery, besides that of the fortresses having amongst them no less than 500 pieces of cannon. We believe the Sun is no better informed than ourselves on the subject. The opening of the Chambers on the 9th, will, most likely put all speculation to rest, and to that event we look with anxiety.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.

We have nothing further from Spain. On the late accounts we find some of our London cotemporaries indulging in profuse speculations. It is evident, however, that almost every assertion of which those accounts are composed wants confirmation.

The intentions with which Porlier was expected to leave Corunna, we knew by our former advices. He knew the importance of taking Santiago, situated a few leagues from Corunna, that being the residence of the most opulent clergy in Spain, and consequently under the more immediate influence of Ferdinand, against whose oppression his projects were directed. This opulence arises out of the popular belief placed in the great miracle of Santiago having fought in the battle of Clavigo against the Moors on behalf of King Ramire, and certainly when we yesterday alluded to this legend, we had little idea of hearing to-day that the same Saint had again covered the Royal cause with his shield.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

Latest from Europe.—An intelligent passenger in the Fair Trader from Cadiz, informs us, that he left that place the 16th Oct. The insurrections in Spain had been suppressed by the military power. General Porlier who first instigated the revolutionary movements, it was reported had been shot; and perfect tranquility was restored.

FROM SPAIN.

By the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar (Oct. 7) Spanish accounts have been received, which stated that in three of the most populous provinces in Spain the Revolutionists had collected a force of 25 or 30,000 men, and that gen. Mina was to return from France to take the command. At Malaga it was reported that Austria had declared war against Spain.—*Columbian.*

From a postscript to the Norfolk Beacon of Nov. 22.

THE WASP SAFE!!!

A young gentleman in this borough who has a brother a Lieut. on board the Guerriere, and another a midshipman on board the Wasp received a letter yesterday from his mother at King's Creek, near Williamsburg; in which she announces the receipt of a letter from her son, the Lieut. of the Guerriere, informing her that he has heard from the Wasp; that she was on the coast of the Brazils.

[The source whence this comes is the most respectable.]

The following article is copied from a postscript to the Baltimore Patriot, of Saturday evening last. The Southern mail of yesterday does not bring any further information on the subject. For our own part, we think the story highly improbable. If any such affair had happened we should have heard of it long before this in a direct course. The L'Epervier, we believe, was despatched by Com. Decatur from the Mediterranean for this country, on or about the 9th of July, and if her loss had happened, in the way related below, some of the crew must have been saved to tell the tale of her loss. Almost five months have past away since her sailing without the least tidings of her. She must have been lost in the July, Augustt or September gales which were uncommonly severe. The name of the 74, the date, or the lat. & long. are not given in the account. All which particulars we think would have been remembered by any person but one of the *hoaxing* gentry.

[*Telegraph.*]

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Savannah Republican Extra, Nov. 17, 1815.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE U. S. BRIG L'EPERVIER.

Capt. Smith of the ship Eliza Barker, arrived in this city last evening, from Turk's Island, which place he left on the 1st inst. reports that a few hours previous to his leaving that place, his agent came on board and informed him that by the arrival of an English vessel, intelligence had been received of the sinking of the U. S. brig of war L'Epervier.

The circumstances related were, that the brig had fallen in with an English seventy-four, from which she was boarded. The boarding officer demanded Lieut. Shubrick's commission, which mandate was answered by remarking that the colours under which he sailed were the commission he bore; and that he had been despatched by Com. Decatur for the U. S.—The English officer returned to his commander and made his report; upon which he was ordered to board again the American vessel, which he did. He repeated his former demand, and received a similar reply; went to his own ship and communicated to his captain. In the mean time L'Epervier made sail, which the Eng. commander perceiving, fired a gun at her; L'Epervier returned it; when the English seventy-four opened her broadside upon the brig and sunk her. Capt. Smith heard not whether any of the crew were saved, nor the time or latitude in which the atrocious transaction was perpetrated, but says the above report was commonly believed at Turks Island.

Should it prove true (which heaven forbid) that the blood of our countrymen has been shed by the hand of violence, we trust that there will be but one heart and one hand, in supporting the just rights and the honor of our country.

From a London Evening Paper.

GEN. PORLIER.—The mail brought by the Speedy Packet, has arrived at Falmouth from Corunna, in two days and a half. The accounts thus furnished of the total failure of the expedition, correspond with those previously received, and, together with the particulars of Porlier's fate, are subjoined. Having been arrested by the subalterns of his own army on his march against Santiago, he was conveyed to Corunna where he was hung the 3d inst. without trial. Above 100 officers were under arrest, and the troops dispersed. Gen Romani, (first in command under Gen. Porlier) and his aid-de-camp escaped, and have come over in the Speedy. They represent the country to be in a state of great confusion.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port, the cartel British brig Betsey, from London, with 173 American prisoners, principally discharged from British ships of war. We understand a Russian ship was to sail shortly after the Betsey, with coloured American prisoners.

The Secretary of War

Has transmitted to me a Book containing the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of Infantry adopted by a Board of Officers, under a resolve of Congress dated December, 1814, and laid down for the Infantry, of the Army of the United States, and to be observed by the militia of the individual states as their guide in Tactics. I do therefore recommend to the Legislature of Maryland, to have a number of those Books published, in order to distribute them to the officers of the militia of the state for their instruction.

John Gassaway, Adj. Gen.

Nov. 30, 1815. 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forewarns all persons from trespassing in any manner, or pillaging wood from his farm situate on the head of Severn, and adjoining the Indian Landing. Offenders after this date may rest assured of being punished.

Wm. H. Marriott.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1815. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, November 21st, 1815.

On application by petition of Benjamin Ogle, of Prince-George's, county, executor of the last will and testament of HENRY M. OGLE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry M. Ogle, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of November, 1816, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1815.

Benjamin Ogle, Admr.
Will annexed.

Nov. 30, 1815. 6w.

For Sale,

A remarkably likely, Mulatto Servant Lad, who has been accustomed to waiting in the house, and for the last 2 years, to attending on a gentleman, & taking care of horses. He is sold for no fault. Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 30. tf.

with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorised to convey the land to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land aforesaid, and all the estate and interest thereto free clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, or those claiming by from or under them.

Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Nicholas B. Sansberrie, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the Chancery Court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the Chancellor,
Joseph A. Turner, Trustee.

November 9, 1815. ts.*

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

Oct. 12, 1815. tf

Hondsaws, Hammers, | Woollen and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARES,

And a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Brandy,	Imperial, Hyson, Y Hyson, Congo and Green Teas,
Gin,	Mustard, Peppers, & Starch,
Spirit, Rum,	Salt Petre, Allum,
Whiskey, Madeira,	Rice, Nutmegs, Soap,
Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines,	Candles, Chocolate,
Brown and Loaf Sugars,	Best Chewing Tobacco,
Java & St Domingo Coffee,	

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 14 tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims to make them known, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator de bonis non.

September 14, 1815. tf.

Consisting of men, women and children. Ten of them able bodied men, under the best character. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months for the land, and a credit of six months for the personal property, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Philip Hammond, Trustee.

N. B. The sale of the personal property of Joshua C. Higgins as heretofore advertised by order the of Orphans Court, to take place on the 15th of November, is postponed until the 28th of November, at the same time & place.

P. H.

N. B. The Editors of the Telegraph will insert the above twice a week till the day of sale, and alter the time of sale in the other advertisement.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Stockett jun. late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to deliver them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

Stephen Beard, Adm.

Nov. 9. 3w.

October 1st, 1815.

On application by petition of Joseph Norris, administrator of Thomas Norris, of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Norris of John, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of February, 1816, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.

Joseph Norris, Adm.

Oct. 19, 1815. 6w

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1815. No. 48.

(Continued from Supplement.)

may be provided, that any person re- within the city or precincts of Balti- or within five miles of the said city, move, or having received, may hold any station in any part of the militia of the city or precincts, without regard to the place of his residence within those and provided also, that staff officers in the city of Baltimore shall be per- to serve in the neighboring regiments Baltimore county.

And be it enacted, That all resigna- of company and staff officers shall be through the commanding officers of respective regiments, or extra battalions, the case may be) and all resignations of commanding officers of regiments, battalions, extra battalions, through the commanding officers of their respective brigades, and at many days prior to the regular field except in case of removal, and that other as a officer shall be considered as having which officers shall within twenty after receiving such resignation, transmit notification thereof to the governor and under the penalty of twenty dollars, that this shall not be binding on in- corps, or where there may be no officer or brigadier in commission.

And be it enacted, That no militia man leave the company to which he belongs, he shall remove to some other district, himself in some volunteer uniform company or troop, and in such case he shall to the commander of such company, shall give him a certificate of his being under the penalty of a sum not thirty dollars, and if the said mi- shall have been in actual service, shall also the time thereof, and how long he had therein, under the like penalty.

And be it enacted, That no officer, commissioned officer, or private of the in his attendance at, going to, or re- from muster, shall be subject to ar- any civil matter.

And be it enacted, That if any suit or shall be brought or commenced against person or persons for any thing done in of the provisions of this act, the or defendants may plead the general and give this act and the special matter evidence.

And be it enacted, That no person be a commissioned officer in the militia this state unless he shall be a citizen of the States, and a resident of this state; commissioned officer hereafter ap- shall take the several oaths prescribed constitution of this state, and also pre- to their entering on the execution of respective duties take the following or affirmation: "I, A B do swear or (as the case may be) that I will be true faithful to the state of Maryland, and I will diligently and faithfully do and the several duties assigned to me as of the militia of this state, ac- to the best of my skill and abilities; so help me God;" which oaths shall be en- on the back of the commission.

And be it enacted, That if any bystan- shall interrupt, molest or insult, any offi- officer while on duty at any muster, or be guilty of like conduct before any or at, the commanding officer, or such may cause him to be confined for the and he shall also be fined not less than dollars nor more than one hundred, in the of such court martial, as the nature the case may require.

And be it enacted, That the brigade are hereby required, under a penalty one hundred dollars, at the dis- of a brigade court-martial, in each and year hereafter, previous to the fifteenth October, to make a correct return to the general of all arms and accoutre- the property of the state, and also of private arms and accoutrements, and desig- the companies and corps by whom said and accoutrements are held; and it shall the duty of the brigade inspector to attend the general, when required, to receive and all orders necessary to carry into effect provisions of this law, and upon refusal neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, he can make a reasonable excuse to the commanding officer of the brigade.

And be it enacted, That it shall be of the adjutant of each regiment and ex- battalion, to attend the regimental and battalion meetings, and execute the orders of commanding officers necessary to carry effect the provisions of this law, and up- refusal or neglect to be subject to a fine not fifty dollars, at the discretion of a court-martial.

And be it enacted, That in case of the resignation, disqualification, or removal of his district of any subaltern officer, the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, to which such officer may have be- may appoint a fit and proper person a brevet officer, and shall immediately notify the governor of the same. such brevet officer shall have and exercise the powers incident to his office, in as full ample a manner as if he was commissioned officer; provided that the removal of such officer, residing in any city or town, precincts thereof, to any part of the said city, or precincts thereof, shall in no be considered as the resignation of such officer.

And be it enacted, That the militia of county shall be exempt from the and battalion meetings by this act and directed, but instead thereof company; and the company at Sel- Fort, and that also at the Green Glades, from their different situation, be re- attend any battalion meeting, but in- company they shall be compelled to meet and further as a relief to them, commanding officer of the battalion, to attached, shall have pow- discretion, to appoint some commis- non-commissioned officer to call to- and exercise such portions of either of companies, as he from their re- situation may consider too distant to at- meetings by this act before and they shall be subject to the same for non-attending, at said meetings, as would be for not attending the company meetings.

38. And, whereas the remote and detached situation of that part of the militia of Queen Anne's county, who reside on Kent Island, renders it impracticable for them to meet in battalion or regiment with the said island; therefore, be it enacted, That the militia residing on Kent Island shall not be compelled to meet in battalion or regiment, but that the companies composing the militia on said island shall nevertheless be subject to be called together to exercise twice a year on said island, exclusive of company meetings, at such times and such place as the commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong shall direct, and shall be subject to the same fines for not appearing at said meetings as others are for not meeting in battalion or regiment, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

39. And be it enacted, That the company now commanded by captain Charles Jones, on Dame's Quarter, in Somerset county, and the company commanded by captain David Stevens, near Hancock-town, in Washington county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment or battalion; and the company commanded by captain William Waller, in Somerset county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment; but the said companies shall meet as often in addition to the time prescribed by this law for the meetings of companies, as the regiment or battalion to which they belong are directed to meet.

40. And be it enacted, That the persons liable to the militia duty under this act residing on the island south of Hooper's Streights, in Somerset and Dorchester counties, and Assateague island, in Worcester county, shall be exempt from meeting in regiment, battalion or company on the main; but shall be liable to be called together for exercise under a non-commissioned officer to be appointed by the captains of the companies to which they belong, and at such times as they may direct.

41. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the commandants of the several regiments and extra battalions of militia in this state, to form and organize a band of musicians within and for his said regiment or extra battalion, and that each and every person belonging to said organized band of musicians shall be under the command and direction of the said commandant, and for neglecting or refusing to appear at any parade or meeting of officers, when warned, with their instruments of music, or for disobedience of orders, shall be liable to such fines and penalties as non-commissioned officers and privates are subject to by this act.

42. And be it enacted, That every captain or commandant of a company may enrol at least two and not more than four persons residing in his district, who are desirous and willing to be enrolled in such company as musicians, and such persons, so enrolled, shall perform the duty of musicians in said company instead of serving as privates therein.

43. And be it enacted, That in case any musician enrolled in any company shall not, on any day of parade directed by this act, be engaged in the actual performance of his duty as a musician, that then and in every such case the captain or commandant of the company shall make return of such musicians refusal to serve as aforesaid, to the court-martial, which court-martial is hereby authorised to impose and levy the same fine on such musician for so refusing or neglecting to perform his duty as aforesaid, as non-commissioned officers and privates are liable to for absence from any parade directed by this act.

44. And be it enacted, That every private capable of serving as a musician may, with the consent of the captain or commandant of the company to which he belongs, at any parade by this act directed, act in the capacity of a musician in any other company in the same regiment or battalion with the company to which he belongs, and that the facts of his having performed the duty of a musician at such parade, and of his captain's or commandant's consent therein as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient cause to remit any fine which he may have incurred by reason of his absence from the parade of the company to which he belongs, on the day on which he was so acting as a musician as aforesaid.

45. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person above the age of twenty-one, or between the age of eighteen and twenty-one, with the consent of their parent or parents, guardian, master or mistress, to join any uniform militia company willing to receive him as a member thereof, whenever the same may be formed within the regimental district; and a majority of any such uniformed militia company shall have power to determine and declare what and how many days of training they will have throughout the year, over and above the days herein before appointed for their exercise and training, notice whereof shall be given to such company by the commanding officer thereof, and to impose and inflict such fines and penalties on any member of such company who may refuse or neglect to attend on such stated days of meeting, as may be fixed and agreed on by the by-laws of such company; provided, that no fine or forfeiture for any violation of the provisions of this section, shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, which fines and penalties shall be collected, accounted for, paid over and applied, in the manner herein after prescribed with respect to fines imposed by company courts-martial.

45. And be it enacted, That whenever a number of men not less than sixty-four, shall have associated and formed themselves into a uniform company, agreeably to the provisions of this act, they shall make a return thereof, to the commandant of the regiment or extra battalion in whose district such association is formed, who shall thereupon inspect, or cause his adjutant to inspect the same; and on its appearing that they have conformed to the law, he shall forthwith apply to the governor and council for commissions for proper persons to command said company, and also forward the requisite certificate to the governor & council, who shall thereupon transmit an order to said commanding officer, directed to the armorer of the nearest arsenal to the said company, where arms and accoutrements of the state may be deposited, specifying that the said armorer shall deliver to the bearer of the order the number of arms therein mentioned; provided, that the governor and council shall in no instance deliver such order without have- previously received from the commissioned officer of such company, a bond with sufficient security, for the safe keeping and re-delivery of said arms, when demanded; and the commissioned officers aforesaid having executed such bond, the said commissioned officers & privates to whom such arms shall be delivered, shall give bond each, in the sum of seventy dollars, to the commanding officer of the company, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required, without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements; and provided also, that no volunteer company or troops shall hereafter be commissioned unless the commander in chief shall be satisfied that in forming it no other company has been reduced below its proper complement of men.

47. And, it being just and necessary that the militia service should be equally apportioned among all those liable to militia duty, for the attainment of this object, Be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every militia company in the state, shall forthwith divide his company, by lot, into ten classes, as equal as may be, and shall number the classes from one to ten, and shall place in the last classes those who have already served a tour of duty, either in person, or by substitute, in such a manner that the person or persons who have served the last tour shall be placed in the latest class, and those who served the next latest tour in the next class to the latest, and so on; and if there should be more persons than enough to form a class, who have so served a tour of duty at the same time, it shall be determined among them, by lot, which shall be placed on the latest class, which on the next, and so on; and as soon as the classification shall have been thus completed, the commanding officer aforesaid shall forthwith return a roster thereof, certified by him, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, and shall retain one himself, which rosters shall state the names and number of persons in each class, & shall particularly note those who were placed in the latest classes on account of having performed a tour of duty, and state when and where such tour was performed, and how long it lasted.

48. And be it enacted, That every person enrolled in any company subsequently to the aforesaid classification, by reason of having removed into the company district, or for any other cause, shall be forthwith placed in some one of the classes in the following manner:—If he shall produce to the commanding officer a certificate from the commanding officer of some other company to which he belonged, next before his enrollment as aforesaid, stating that he had been classed in such company, and the number of his class therein, and that he has performed a tour of duty therein, and stating also the time and length of such a tour, he shall be placed in the same class in the new company with those persons belonging to it who have performed a similar tour of duty, if any, and if there be none who have performed as recent a tour, he shall be placed in the last class; if his certificate from his former company shall state that he belonged to a class there, and the number of his class, but not that he had performed a tour of duty, he shall be placed in the class of the same number in the new company, or if that class has performed a tour of duty, then in the class nearest to it which has not performed a tour; and if he shall not come from another company, or shall bring no certificate, he shall be placed, by lot, in some class which has performed no tour of duty; and in all cases a certificate of his enrolment, and of the class in which he is placed, stating the manner in which he was so placed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the commanding officer of the new company, under his hand, to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, who shall place his name on the roster of the company accordingly.

49. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, to give to every person removing out of his company district, or otherwise lawfully leaving his company, a certificate, when demanded by such person, discharging him from such company, and stating the class to which he belonged therein, and shall forthwith note his discharge on the roster of the company, and transmit to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, a copy of such certificate, certified under his hand to be a true copy, which shall thereupon be noted by the commanding officer last aforesaid on the roster of the company kept by him.

50. And be it enacted, That each and every commanding officer of a regiment, or extra battalion, shall forthwith make out, or cause to be made out, by the adjutant, or other suitable person, and shall keep a roster of his regiment, or battalion, formed from the company rosters to be returned to him pursuant to this act, and shall cause the said regimental and battalion rosters respectively to be from time to time corrected by the return of new enrolments and discharges from the commanding officers of companies, and by the tours of duty performed by persons belonging to the regiment or battalion.

51. And be it enacted, That whenever any call of the militia into actual service shall be made, the number required from each company, if less than the whole company, shall be taken from the first and preceding classes, in numerical order, till the requisite number shall be completed, and those so taken shall be noted on the roster of the company, and shall be forthwith returned by the commanding officer of the company to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall immediately note them on the regimental or battalion roster; and such of them as shall perform the tour of duty so required, either in person, or by substitute accepted according to the provisions of this act, shall not be again called into service until all the classes shall have been regularly gone through and it shall come again to their turn.

52. And be it enacted, That whenever any portion of the militia shall be called into actual service, pursuant to the constitution or laws of this state, or the United States, the commanding officer of each and every company, having received orders for the call from his superior officer, stating the number of men to be furnished by the company, shall forthwith proceed to designate, in the manner by this act prescribed, the persons to serve from the company, if less than the whole, and shall thereupon immediately notify each and every of the persons to serve from the company of such call, by a written notice, under the hand of such officer, to be served by such non-commissioned officer of the company as he shall appoint, which non-commissioned officer is hereby required to serve such notice, by personally delivering it to the person to be notified as aforesaid, if to be found in the company district, & if not, by leaving it at his usual place of abode, and to return such service, on oath, to the commanding officer aforesaid, on pain of being fined for each and every neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties by this section required, in a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, as the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial as the case may be.

53. And be it enacted, That if any officer of the militia shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined on him by the five next preceding sections of this act, or any of them, he shall be fined for each neglect or refusal not more than fifty dollars nor less than twenty, at the discretion of an extra battalion, regimental, or brigade court-martial, as the case may require.

54. And be it enacted, That when any of the militia shall be called into service pursuant to this act, they shall not be compelled to serve longer than ninety days, to be calculated from their arrival at the place of rendezvous to the time of their discharge, and they shall be replaced and relieved by another detachment, to be called out as by this act is provided, if the public exigence should require it.

55. And be it enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, shall be disabled while in actual service, he shall be entitled to half pay during life.

56. And be it enacted, That in case of an insurrection or threatened insurrection within, or invasion or threatened invasion of any part of this state, a major general, brigadier general or a commanding officer of a regiment or battalion, extra battalion or squadron, shall have full power to order out the militia, or any part thereof, belonging to their respective districts, where the insurrection or threatened insurrection, invasion or threatened invasion, may be, or is expected to take place, and it shall be the duty of any such officer to give notice of such insurrection or threatened insurrection, or invasion, or threatened invasion, with every circumstance attending the same, as early as possible, to their immediate commanding officer, by whom such information shall be transmitted with the utmost expedition to the commander in chief of this state; and in such cases it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, extra battalion or squadron, within the limits of which such danger as aforesaid may be apprehended, to assemble his regiment, battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, or such part thereof as he may deem necessary, and to take such measures as he may deem requisite for the protection and the peace of the state, till the orders of the commanding officer of the brigade shall be by him received, and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a brigade, immediately upon such information, to give such orders, and if necessary, such aid from his brigade, by causing detachments therefrom as aforesaid, as in his judgement shall be required, and to transmit information of what he shall have done in the premises to the commander in chief without delay; and the militia shall be ordered out, as aforesaid, for the suppression of any insurrection, or threatened insurrection, when any two justices of the peace shall require it, and shall state in writing, that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered by any insurrection or opposition to the laws, and not otherwise.

57. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part of the militia shall be called into service by the commanding officer of any brigade, or any inferior officer belonging to such brigade, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the commanding officer of such brigade shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to take such measures as he may think proper, for conveying, transporting and issuing, within his brigade, such orders and supplies as he may deem necessary, until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall be known.

58. And be it enacted, That the governor by and with the advice of the council, for the accommodation of the militia to be at any time called into service, may appoint such commissaries and staff officers as he shall think proper, and may adopt such measures as he may judge necessary for conveying, transporting and issuing all necessary orders and supplies.

59. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service by the commander in chief, or any officer of the said militia, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution, or any act of assembly of this state, or shall be drafted or called out by authority of the United States, pursuant to the constitution and laws thereof, every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, of the militia so called into service, after being duly notified of such draft or call, shall be considered as in actual service, and may be proceeded against as an officer, non-commissioned officer or private, in actual service, for enforcing as well his attendance in obedience to such draft or call, as his performance of the duties legally to be required of him, after attendance, and from the time of such draft or call, and notification, shall, while in service, be subject to the rules and articles of war of the United States as now established; provided always, that any non-commissioned officer or private, so drafted or called into service, and notified, or called into service under the authority of the United States by draft or otherwise, may entitle himself to, and shall receive an immediate discharge, on producing to the commanding officer of the company to which he shall belong, or at the time be attached, a sufficient and able bodied substitute, to be approved by such commanding officer, which substitute such commanding officer is hereby required and empowered to accept and receive, whether liable to militia duty or not, if judged by him to be sufficient and able bodied; and such substitute, being so accepted and received, and consenting, by writing under his hand, to serve as substitute, shall become liable and subject to such service, and all the incidents thereto, and entitled to all the emoluments thereof; and the person producing him as aforesaid shall be entitled to his discharge; and if any substitute shall be rejected by a captain of a company, the person offering such substitute may appeal to the commanding officer of his regiment, or extra battalion, as the case may be, which commanding officer, if he finds such substitute sufficient and able bodied, whether liable to militia duty or not, shall accept him, and discharge the person offering him as aforesaid; provided, that no person serving as a substitute shall thereby be excused from, or have credit for, a tour of duty on his own account.

60. And be it enacted, That if any person hired and received as a substitute for any tour of duty, by any person drafted or called out for such tour, shall desert, or otherwise refuse or neglect to perform such tour, or any part of it, the person so hiring, or his executors and administrators, shall have an action of debt or assumpsit against him, his executors and administrators, in the county court of any county in which he or they may reside or be found, to recover back all such sum or sums of money as may have been paid to him as substitute, for the tour aforesaid, by the person so hiring him, with interest from the time of payment.

61. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any part or parts of the militia of this state have been, or shall be drafted for the service of the United States, the commander in chief of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to select and assign from among the militia officers of the state at large, then in commission, all or any part of the necessary officers to command the militia so drafted, at his discretion, or to brevet officers for the said command, in whole or in part, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service, which brevet commissions shall remain in force during the term for which such militia shall have been so drafted, and no longer.

62. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service, under the authority of this state or of the United States, the officers of the militia of this state assigned to the chief command of such part by the commander in chief of the said militia, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to consolidate and reorganize such part of the said militia, as may be so called out and placed under his command, whether infantry, cavalry artillery or riflemen, in such manner as to form them into companies, troops, battalions, squadrons, regiments and brigades, as the case may be, with the proper division, brigade and regimental staffs, and the full and proper complement of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, according to the several acts of congress, and of the general assembly of this state, relative to the militia, and to retain in service, so as to make up such complement, such of the officers so called out as he may think proper, and discharge the rest, and to assign the officers, so retained by him, to the command of or in such of the brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies and troops, respectively, so under his command, and in service, as he may think proper; and to give brevet commissions for supplying such vacancies, as may occur during the term of service, to such persons as he may think proper, which commissions shall remain in force during that term of service, and no longer, or until such vacancies shall be filled by the governor and council; and to distribute all such riflemen as may be so called out, and placed under his command, whether in companies or otherwise, among the regiments to be formed as aforesaid, as flank companies, and convert such part of them, as he may think fit into grenadiers or light infantry, or distribute them among the infantry of the line, as he may deem most conducive to the good of the service; and also to convert such portion of the cavalry, as to be called and placed under his command as he may think proper, into mounted infantry, mounted riflemen, or flying artillery, and to arm, equip, and employ them as such during the said term of service, or any part thereof; provided always, that the governor of this state, whenever by request of the executive council he shall assume the actual command of the militia, or any part thereof, in actual service, shall have and exercise all the foregoing powers as to such of the militia as may be in actual service, and during the term of such service; and provided also, that officers of volunteer companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, shall not be removed from their respective commands to others, but shall be retained in their commands, so far as may be found necessary for making up the proper complement of officers of each grade in consolidating and re-organizing the companies, troops, battalions, squadrons and regiments as aforesaid, and no further.

63. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state, to be commanded by a major general, shall be called into actual service, either under the authority of this state, of the United States, the general assigned, as by this act is provided, to the command of such corps, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered to organize an ordnance department, and topographical engineers department, for such corps, during the term of service for which it may have been called out, to brevet the proper officers of those departments, and to prescribe their duties respectively, which duties, so prescribed, they are hereby required and enjoined respectively to perform, and shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of similar officers in the service of the U. States.

64. And be it enacted, That in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, of any part of this state, the general of the militia commanding the division or brigade within which such an invasion shall take place, or be threatened, in case he shall judge it dangerous to wait till application for arms, ammunition, flores, ordnance, ordnance flores, camp equipage or supplies, can be made to the commander in chief, shall be and hereby is authorised and empowered, to draw from the nearest public flores, arsenals, magazines, or other depositories of this state, all such arms, ammunition, flores, ordnance, ordnance flores, camp equipage, and supplies of every kind for the use of the militia called, or to be called into service, for repelling such invasion, as he may judge proper, and for that purpose to issue his order or orders to the respective officers, or other persons, having in their keeping such arms, ammunition, flores, ordnance, ordnance flores, camp equipage and supplies, which orders such officers, or other persons, are hereby required to obey.

65. And be it enacted, That the cavalry of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is reduced to one squadron for each brigade, which quantity it shall not be permitted to exceed, except in the city and precincts of Baltimore,

where they may be a regiment; and the commander in chief is hereby empowered and required, to make the said reduction forthwith, to consolidate the remaining troops into squadrons and regiments, to select and retain such of the officers now in commission as may be requisite for the consolidated regiments, and to disband the residue of the officers, non-commissioned officers & privates who shall thereupon return to the militia, and be subject to all militia duty, in the same manner as if they had never been enrolled in the militia.

66. And be it enacted, That each regiment of cavalry shall be composed of two squadrons, of two troops each, and shall be commanded by a lieutenant colonel; that each squadron shall be commanded by a major; and that each troop shall consist of thirty two privates, one quarter master sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier and one saddler, and shall be commanded by a captain, with a first and second lieutenant, and a cornet; and to each regiment there shall be a staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quarter-master, one pay master, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, & one veterinary surgeon.

67. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every lieutenant colonel of cavalry, on or before the first day of April next, and on or before the first day of April in every following year, to cause an inspection and valuation, on oath, to be made of all the horses in his regiment, by three persons not belonging to the cavalry, and to be appointed by him, and to reject from his regiment all such horses as the said persons shall report on oath to him to be less than fourteen and a half hands high, or not of good health and ability for the service, or otherwise unfit therefor; and to record the valuations of all such horses as shall be reported fit for service by the said persons, and furnish the owners of such horses respectively with certificates of such valuations, and the said persons when so appointed, are hereby authorised and required, to make such report and valuation as is aforesaid, under the penalty of thirty dollars for every neglect or refusal, to be recovered and applied in the manner prescribed by law with respect to other penalties and forfeitures; and if any lieutenant colonel of cavalry shall neglect or refuse to make such appointment, or to reject such horses as shall so be reported unfit, he shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such neglect or refusal, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial; and every person whose horse shall be so rejected shall, before the next meeting of his troop for exercise & training, or before such troop shall be called into service, whichever may first happen, furnish himself with a good and sufficient horse, or in default thereof shall be stricken from the roll of his troop, and returned by the commanding officer thereof as such, to the commanding officer of the company district in which he shall reside, who shall thereupon enrol him in the company of the district, and he shall forthwith become liable to militia duty and service therein.

68. And be it enacted, That each commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is authorised and required, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each neglect, to be imposed by a brigade court-martial, to call together the officers of his regiment for instruction, training and exercise, four times in every year; and if any officer, or non-commissioned officer, being duly notified of such call, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding forty dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

69. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each regiment of cavalry shall be and hereby is empowered and required, to call out each squadron in his regiment, separately, for drill exercise and training, once in the month of May, and once in the month of October in every year, at such place within the brigades to which the squadron respectively belong, and to attend such meetings and drill exercise, and train the said squadrons, for such number of days each time as he shall in his order for calling the meeting direct: and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, being duly notified of such meeting, at least one week before the day of meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall be fined not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, or proceeded against by such court as for disobedience of orders.

70. And be it enacted, That each troop of cavalry shall meet at least eight times in each year for training and exercise, independently of the squadron meetings, at such times and places within the county as the commanding officer of the troop shall appoint, and it shall be his duty to appoint and call the said meetings accordingly, and to cause notice thereof to be given to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the troop, and to attend and train and exercise the troop himself, and for every neglect herein he shall be fined not exceeding 20 dollars nor less than 10 at the discretion of a regimental court-martial; and if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of any troop, being duly notified of any such meeting, shall refuse or neglect to attend, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not more than ten nor less than two dollars, in the discretion of a company court-martial, or if an officer, or non-commissioned officer, may be proceeded against by such court as for disobedience to orders.

71. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each brigade, within which there shall be one or more troops of cavalry, shall be and hereby is authorised to call out such troop or troops to attend the stated brigade or regimental meetings, and to issue his orders for that purpose to the commanding officer of the cavalry, residing within the brigade, who shall thereupon issue his orders to the cavalry within the brigade accordingly, in the same manner, and under the like penalties, as in cases of cavalry meetings for training and exercise; and the attendance of the cavalry when so called out, shall be enforced by the like penalties as other cavalry meetings; and such attendance shall be considered as part of the eight troop meetings prescribed by this act; provided, that no troop shall be obliged so to attend out of the county to which it belongs.

72. And be it enacted, That if any officer or non-commissioned officer of cavalry, shall refuse or neglect to issue or serve any notification of any of the meetings prescribed by this act, after being regularly required so to do by his superior officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal be fined not exceeding 30 dollars nor less than ten, at the discretion of the proper court-martial, or may be proceeded against by such court as for a disobedience of orders.

73. And be it enacted, That the governor and council upon the requisition of the commanding officer of any troop of cavalry, not heretofore furnished with arms by the state shall loan to each non-commissioned officer and private of the troop one horseman's sword and belt, and one pistol, with a pair of holsters, the commanding officer of the troop giving bond to the state, with approved security, for the safe keeping and return of the said arms and accoutrements, when required by the state; and upon the execution of such bond, the non-commissioned officers and privates to whom such arms and accoutrements shall be delivered, shall give bond, each in the sum of twenty dollars, to the commanding officer delivering such arms and accoutrements, conditioned for the safe keeping and return thereof, when legally required, without which bond the said commanding officer shall not be obliged to deliver the said arms and accoutrements.

74. And be it enacted, That the horse used as a trooper by any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of the cavalry, with his arms and other equipments, shall be free and exempt from taxation and execution.

75. And be it enacted, That if any person shall hold or refuse to deliver up, on application of a commissioned officer in whose district such person resides, any arms or accoutrements, belonging to the state of Maryland, and not held and detained by such person as a member of a volunteer militia company, any commissioned officer in whose district such person may be, is hereby authorised to apply to any justice of the peace within the county where such person resides, who shall thereupon issue a warrant to any constable of the county, directing him to arrest such person and carrying him before some justice of the peace for said county, together with any arms and accoutrements alleged to be the property of the state which may be in the possession of such person, and if the said justice of the peace should be of opinion that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state of Maryland; then and in such case the said justice of the peace shall order and direct that said arms and accoutrements shall be delivered up to the said commissioned officer, for the use of the company to which he belongs, until demanded by the state, and upon such person's refusing or neglecting to comply with such direction, the said justice of the peace may commit such person to the public gaol of the county, until his compliance therewith; and if the said justice shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are not the property of the state of Maryland, the costs of such proceedings shall be paid as other expenses attending the execution of this act are directed to be paid; but if he shall determine that the said arms or accoutrements are the property of the state, and the person in possession of the same knew them to be such, then the costs of such proceedings shall be paid by the said person in possession of such arms or accoutrements, and knowing them to be the property of the state, shall refuse to deliver up the same to any commissioned officer demanding them, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars, to be recovered as small debts are recovered in the name of the state; provided nevertheless, that no justice of the peace shall issue a warrant against any person alleged to hold or detain any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state of Maryland, contrary to the provisions of this act, unless such justice shall be satisfied by the oath of such officer or some other credible witness, that the person so alleged to hold or detain the same, has upon application made to him by some commissioned officer in the district where he resides, refused to deliver the same to such commissioned officer.

76. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the militia, who shall receive arms belonging to the state shall give a receipt therefor to the commanding officer of his company, in a book to be kept by such commanding officer for that purpose, & in such receipt shall engage to keep the said safely, and redeliver them when legally called on for that purpose; and no commanding officer of a company shall deliver any public arms to any person in his company without taking such receipt, on pain of being held accountable to the state himself for all arms so delivered, and of being fined for every stand of arms so delivered not exceeding twenty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

77. And be it enacted, That every non-commissioned officer & private of militia, who shall receive, or hath received into his possession, any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state, shall keep them in good order and condition, neat and clean, bright, and free from rust, the locks of the musket or pistol as the case may be, clean, well oiled, and furnished with a good flint, and shall appear with such arms and accoutrements in the condition aforesaid at every muster where by law he is required to appear, and at all other times when he may be called on duty; and every non-commissioned officer and private neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties in this section enjoined on him, shall be fined therefor not more than five dollars nor less than fifty cents, at the discretion of a company court-martial.

78. And be it enacted, That at every muster or meeting of the militia, or any part thereof, for exercise and training, the commanding officer of each and every company shall be and hereby is required, carefully to inspect the state and condition of all arms and accoutrements in his company belonging to the state, and to bring before a company court-martial every non-commissioned officer and private whose arms and accoutrements being the property of the state, are not in the state and condition prescribed by the next preceding section, on pain of being himself fined not exceeding ten nor less than two dollars for each and every neglect thereof, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial; and such commanding officer is hereby required and enjoined, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, immediately after such muster or meeting, all such public arms in his company as may be so out of order as to be unfit for use, whereupon it shall be the duty of such commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, to cause all arms so reported to be collected and directed to the order of the commander in chief, on pain of being fined, for every neglect or refusal, not exceeding thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court-martial, and if any commanding officer of a company shall refuse or neglect to make such report as is by this section directed, he shall be fined for every such refusal or neglect, not exceeding ten nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, as the case may be.

79. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who shall have received, or shall hereafter receive any arms, accoutrements or ammunition, belonging to the state, shall lose them, or any part of them, or being legally called on to deliver them up to the state, shall fail to do so, he shall make satisfaction for them to the state at the following rates, viz. for a musket twenty dollars, for a ramrod one dollar, for a bayonet two dollars, for a cartouch box two dollars, for a pistol five dollars, for a sword ten dollars, for a pair of holsters five dollars, for a rifle thirty dollars, and for every pound of powder one dollar, and every pound of lead twenty-five cents, and at the same rate for a greater or less quantity; and the said sums shall be awarded by a company court-martial, on charges preferred against the persons so losing or failing to deliver such arms, accoutrements or ammunition, and proof of the loss or failure; and the president of every company court-martial shall within five days after awarding any such sum or sums, make return thereof, and of the person or persons against whom awarded, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion, as the case may be, who shall on or before the first day of March in each year, make out three lists of all such sums of money so awarded and returned, and of the persons against whom awarded respectively, and shall retain one list himself, deliver one to the sheriff of the county, and transmit one to the treasurer of the shore; and the sheriffs receiving such lists shall give receipts therefor, and shall proceed to collect, account for and pay over, the said sums of money, in the manner directed by this act, with respect to fines imposed by general and division courts-martial, with the same powers, subject to the same conditions and penalties, and with the same allowance for commissions on collection.

80. And be it enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, having received arms and accoutrements belonging to the state as aforesaid, and being possessed thereof shall be about to remove out of the limits of his company, or shall arrive at the age of forty-five, or in any other manner become exempt from militia duty, he shall deliver to the commanding officer of his company the said arms and accoutrements in good order and condition, on pain of being proceeded against, and being held liable, as in the case of the loss of such arms and accoutrements, or the refusal to deliver them; and if he shall die with such arms and accoutrements in his possession, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of his company, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not more than thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court-martial, to take possession of such arms and accoutrements, and safely keep them, to be delivered to some other person of his company in the manner aforesaid, or to be returned to the state, as the case may be.

81. And be it enacted, That if any militia-man, or other person, shall sell, buy, or give away, any public arms or accoutrements, or carry the same out of the bounds of his regiment or extra battalion, with intent to defraud the state, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof in any court having jurisdiction of the offence, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

82. And be it enacted, That if it shall come to the knowledge of the commanding officer of any militia company that any non-commissioned officer or private of his company, to whom arms and accoutrements belonging to the state shall have been delivered, has embezzled or disposed of them, or has removed out of the company district without delivering them up as is by this act provided, it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, and he is hereby required and enjoined, on pain of being fined for every refusal or neglect not exceeding thirty nor less than ten dollars, at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, to pursue and take such arms, if he can peaceably obtain possession of them, and to keep them safely, and deliver or return them as by the preceding section is directed, and if he cannot obtain pos-

[illegible] part the case to the attorney [illegible] the state, or to his deputy, as the [illegible] may be, to bring an action of [illegible] or trover for the said arms and accoutrements, in the name of the state against the person retaining or [illegible] converted them.

83. And be it enacted, That if [illegible] auctioneer, constable, or other [illegible] shall sell any arms or accoutrements [illegible] where there is reason to believe [illegible] are the property of the state, [illegible] son shall for every gun, as the [illegible] trements of a militia man, thus [illegible] forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, [illegible] recovered and applied in the manner provided by law in the case of [illegible] penalties and forfeitures.

84. And be it enacted, That the president of each and every general division court-martial shall, within [illegible] days after the passing of the sentence of such court-martial, return [illegible] ing, to the commander in chief if a general court-martial, and to the commanding officer of the division if a division court-martial, the sentence such court, with a list of the fines it imposed, under a penalty of [illegible] dollars in case of neglect, to be imposed by a court-martial; and it shall be the duty of the commander in chief, the commanding officer of the division aforesaid, as the case may be, and he is hereby enjoined, to make out lists of all such fines, one of which shall deliver to the treasurer of the shore on which such fines are to be collected, one he shall retain himself, one he shall before the first day of March in each year deliver to the sheriff of the county in which the fines are to be respectively collected, which sheriff shall proceed to collect them in the same manner as county levies are or may be by law directed to be collected, and shall annually account for them with and pay them over to, the treasurer of the shore where they shall have been collected.

85. And be it enacted, That the president of each and every brigade, regimental, battalion, and company court-martial, shall within five days after passing of any sentence of such court return such sentence, in writing, to the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, extra battalion or company, as the case may be, with a list of the fines imposed by such sentence, under the penalty of sixty dollars, to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal to make such return; and it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, and he is hereby required, under the penalty of thirty dollars to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal to make out the copies of every such list within three days after receiving it, and to deliver one of the said copies to the sheriff of the county before the first day of March in each year, retaining the other himself, and such sheriff is hereby authorised and required to receive such lists and to collect the fines therein specified in the same manner as is or may be by law directed for the collection of county levies, and when collected shall account for them with, and pay them over to, the commanding officers of respective brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, by the commanding officers of which the said fines were respectively placed in his hands.

86. And be it enacted, That the fines imposed by a brigade court-martial shall be paid over to the commanding officer of the brigade as soon as he receives them from the sheriff, to the commanding officer of the regiment, or extra battalion, within which they were collected, after defraying out of them such expenses as may have arisen from any brigade meeting for exercise and training; and that all monies so paid over to the commanding officer of such regiment, and extra battalion, together with all monies arising from fines imposed by a court-martial of such regiment or extra battalion, and collected, accounted for, and paid over as aforesaid, shall be appropriated and applied by the field officers of the regiment, or the commanding officer and two next officers in rank of an extra battalion, as the case may be, to the purpose of providing [illegible] or armouries for the regiment or extra battalion, respectively, [illegible] defraying such other necessary expenses of such regiment or battalion as the said officers may think proper, and all monies to arise from fines imposed by a company court-martial, when paid over to the commanding officer of the company, shall be appropriated and applied by the commissioned officers of the company, and two non-commissioned officers, or privates to be annually elected by the company for the purpose, to the purpose of providing music for the company, and defraying such other necessary expenses of the company as the officers and non-commissioned officers or privates shall think fit.

87. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company district before the first day in October in each and every year, to make out in writing on oath, of all [illegible]

[illegible] tillery and persons [illegible] religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and of all other persons [illegible] exempt from militia duty under the provisions of this act, to the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion to which he belongs, under the penalty of [illegible] dollars, to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal so to do; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each regiment and extra battalion [illegible] before the thirty-first day of December next, and before the third day of December in each and every year thereafter, to cause [illegible] of all such persons, and of the sums of money by them respectively paid as a consideration for exemption from militia duty according to this act, to be made out under his hand, and one of said lists deliver to the treasurer of the shore, another to retain in his hands, and the third to deliver to the sheriff of the county where such persons reside; and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs of the state to collect all such sums of money from the persons from whom they are respectively due, and pay over, when collected, forthwith to the account for with, and pay over to the treasurer of the shore on which they have been collected.

88. And be it enacted, That every sheriff to whom any list of fines aforesaid, or of sums of money as aforesaid, for exemption from militia duty, shall be delivered by this act is provided, shall be hereby is empowered and required to give a receipt for such list to the person so delivering it, and to collect, account for, and pay over the fines or sums of money contained in such list, according to the directions of this act, in the same manner, at the same time, under the penalties and conditions, subject to the same proceedings in case of neglect or refusal, and with the same commission on the collection, as may be provided by law relative to the collection of taxes & county levies, for which collection such sheriff shall be his warrant and authority, and any officer delivering such list and his successors, and the treasurer of either shore to whom the fines to be collected on such lists are hereby directed to be paid, have and maintain an action, in the name of the state, for his use on the bond of such sheriff against him and his securities, or either of them, to cover damages for neglect or refusal to collect, account for, or pay over such fines or sums of money, or any of them, as may be given by law to persons injured by the misconduct of sheriffs.

89. And be it enacted, That the court-martial may acquit any person tried by them to be tried upon appearing to such court-martial, or some other sufficient cause, was the cause of the infraction of the provisions of this act for which such person is entitled to trial.

90. And be it enacted, That before any pay-master shall act [illegible] shall give bond and security to the state of Maryland, to the election of the field-officers of the regiment or extra battalion, (as the case may be) to which he belongs, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he shall semi-annually submit to the inspection of his regiment or extra battalion (as the case may be) a true and fair statement of his accounts as paymaster as aforesaid, [illegible] all balances remaining in his hands when demanded by his successor in office, or by the person authorised to receive the same, and in all things faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

91. And be it enacted, That [illegible] of the militia enrolled as infantry as directed, there shall be [illegible] for each battalion at least [illegible] company of grenadiers, rifle [illegible] light infantry, and that to each [illegible] there shall be a [illegible] company of artillery, each of [illegible] commissioned officers and [illegible] of musquetoes of which shall be armed with a suitable sword [illegible] governor and council, at the expense of the state, in the manner [illegible] to the regulations and [illegible] in this act provided, relative to the furnishing the cavalry [illegible] swords.

92. And be it enacted, That [illegible] officer of the militia of [illegible] who on arrest by a superior [illegible] charges property pr[illegible] against him, before a general court-martial, brigade, or regiment [illegible] martial, shall be found guilty [illegible] wilful neglects of, or misbehaviour in the duties of his station, [illegible] while on duty [illegible]

...bers and persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and of all other persons in this state, exempt from militia duty under the provisions of this act, the commanding officer of the regiment or extra battalion to which he belongs, under the penalty of ... dollars, to be imposed by a court-martial, for every neglect or refusal so to do; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each regiment and extra battalion, before the thirty-first day of December next, and before the thirty-first day of December in each and every year thereafter, to cause three lists of all such persons, and of the sums of money by them respectively payable as a consideration for their exemption from militia duty according to this act, to be made out under his hand, and one of said lists to deliver to the treasurer of the shore, another to retain in his own hands, and the third to deliver to the sheriff of the county where such persons reside; and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs of this state to collect all such sums of money from the persons from whom they are respectively due, and the same, when collected, forthwith to account for with, and pay over to, the treasurer of the shore on which they have been collected.

88. And be it enacted, That every sheriff to whom any list of fines aforesaid, or of sums of money as aforesaid, for exemption from militia duty, shall be delivered as by this act is provided, shall be and hereby is empowered and required, to give a receipt for such list to the person so delivering it, and to collect, account for, and pay over, all the fines or sums of money contained in such list, according to the directions of this act, in the same manner, at the same time, under the same penalties and conditions, subject to the same proceedings in case of neglect or refusal, and with the same commission on the collection, as are or may be provided by law relative to the collection of taxes & county levies, for which collection such list shall be his warrant and authority; and any officer delivering such list, and his successors, and the treasurer of either shore to whom the money to be collected on any such list is hereby directed to be paid, shall have and maintain an action, in the name of the state, for his use, on the bond of such sheriff against him and his securities, or either or any of them, to cover damages for neglect or refusal to collect, account for, or pay over such fines or sums of money, or any of them, as is or may be given by law to persons aggrieved by the misconduct of sheriffs.

89. And be it enacted, That each court-martial may acquit any delinquent by them to be tried upon its appearing to such court-martial that sickness, or some other sufficient excuse, was the cause of the violation of the provisions of this act, for which such person is called to trial.

90. And be it enacted, That before any pay-master shall act as such he shall give bond and security to the state of Maryland, to the satisfaction of the field-officers of the regiment or extra battalion, (as the case may be) to which he belongs, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he will semi-annually submit to the field-officers of his regiment or extra battalion (as the case may be,) a full and fair statement of his accounts as paymaster as aforesaid, pay over all balances remaining in his hands, when demanded by his successor in office, or by the person authorised to receive the same, and in all things faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

91. And be it enacted, That out of the militia enrolled as in this act is directed, there shall be formed for each battalion at least one company of grenadiers, riflemen, or light infantry, and that to each brigade there shall be at least one company of artillery, each of the non-commissioned officers and privates or matrosses of which shall be furnished with a suitable sword by the governor and council, at the expense of the state, in the manner, and subject to the regulations and conditions in this act provided, relative to the furnishing the cavalry with swords.

92. And be it enacted, That any officer of the militia of this state, when on arrest by a superior officer, upon charges properly preferred against him, before a general, divisional, brigade, or regimental court-martial, shall be found guilty of habitual neglect of, or inattention to, the duties of his station, or of intemperation while on duty, or shall be found by the court to be incapable of fulfilling his said duties, shall be suspended, or cashiered, by such court, after the usual and regular proceedings before courts-martial.

93. And be it enacted, That the uniform of the officers and staff of the militia of this state, with such variation in the form of the hat, and such distinctive badge or mark, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do, and that the uniform of the non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be a blue coat, with pantaloons of grey cloth for winter, and of white cotton or sheeting for summer, with black stocks, shoes, and black gaiters, half boots for the cavalry, and such buttons, fashion for the coat, marks and ornaments for the dress, and kind and form of hat or cap, for each of the different kinds of force, as the commander in chief may devise and establish, which he is hereby authorised to do.

94. And be it enacted, That all companies, troops or corps, which shall be raised after the passage of this act, who shall uniform themselves, shall conform to the uniform of the state; and all those companies, troops, or corps, who have at present a different uniform, shall adopt that of the state within one year after the passage of this act.

95. And be it enacted, That there shall be appointed by the commander in chief of the militia of the state a board of officers, consisting of such number of militia officers of the state, and of such rank, as he shall think proper, to devise, digest, and prepare, a system of tactics, training and discipline, for the militia of this state, until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide whice system, when so prepared and approved by the commander in chief, shall be forthwith promulgated by him in a general order, and shall thenceforth, and until the congress of the United States shall otherwise provide, be adopted, used and observed, by the militia of this state, and the officers thereof; and if any officer of the militia of this state, after the promulgation of said system and orders from his superior officer, to use, practice, and enforce it, shall refuse or neglect to do so in all or any part of the disciplining and training of the militia under his command, he shall be deemed guilty of disobedience to orders, and proceeded against as in other cases of disobedience.

96. And be it enacted, That the commander in chief of the militia of this state, when in actual command and service, pursuant to the constitution, shall be entitled to two aids and a military secretary, with the rank, pay and emoluments, of lieutenant-colonels, and shall also be entitled to and receive, for and during the time of such service, such sum as together with his salary as governor during such time, shall be equal for the time to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a major general in the service of the United States, having a separate command, which sum, together with the pay and emoluments of his aids and secretary, shall be paid by the treasurer of the western shore on the order of the executive council, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

97. And be it enacted, That the act of assembly entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," and its several supplements, and also the act, entitled, "An act for the calling out & detaching the militia of this state, and for other purposes," be and they hereby are repealed; Provided, that all commissions issued under or previous to the said acts, or any of them, except such as the commander in chief may think proper to revoke within two months after the passing of this act, which he is hereby authorised to revoke within that time accordingly, shall be and remain of the same force and effect as if the said acts had not been repealed; and for each commission issued by virtue of this act, the clerk of the council may receive twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person to whom the commission is issued.

LECTURES

ON

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES,

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL,

By Richard Stack, D. D.

Just published, and for sale, by Geo. Shaw—Price $1 50.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY NOV. 30, 1815.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE LADIES OF ANNAPOLIS.

"See winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen, and sad, with all its rising train,
Vapors, and Clouds, and Storms."

Is there a heart so dead to every feeling of benevolence and generosity, as to behold the near approach of winter, and remain unmoved by the miseries which it must necessarily bring on the poor and friendless? And can they who are not insensible to the "dint of pity" calmly suffer those miseries to arrive without evincing any disposition to prevent them? I trust not—I cannot believe that there is one amongst you who could be happy, though in possession of all the comforts which affluence affords, if, at the same time, you were deprived of the privilege of sharing them with those from whom fortune withholds the favours which on you she so liberally bestows.

Winter is generally considered a season of melancholy; but if properly employed, it might be transformed into a season of joy. It is immediately calculated to soften and ameliorate the heart, by bringing to our view the miseries which are are incident to mankind, and inclining us to acts of beneficence; it teaches us to relinquish the luxurious pleasures which might prove baleful to us, that the poor may be supplied with the common necessaries of life; it is a time for us to "learn the luxury of doing good." And ought we not to avail ourselves of these advantages? Ought we to suffer another winter to pass away without partaking of the pleasures which it holds out to us? pleasures which are not only innocent but virtuous. The dissipation of the fashionable world, which is commonly denominated pleasure, affords at best but a short-lived satisfaction, and frequently "palls and satiates" at the very moment of its fruition; it is soon forgotten, or can only be remembered with regret—perhaps remorse. But the enjoyment we derive from dispensing bounty to the poor is of a very different character; it leaves no sting, it cannot be repented of; on the contrary it leaves a sweet impression of conscious rectitude which soothes while it gladdens the soul, and which may be recurred to with delight at every future period of our lives; and when we are about quitting this sublunary world, the recollection of it will "fall like the evening sun upon our souls," and impart a beam of soft refulgent light to cheer our departing spirits, and illumine our path to the regions of bliss.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with the character and dispositions of the persons I address, I cannot but be sensible, that it is only necessary to suggest to them a plan, and impress them with an idea of its utility, to engage them most actively and zealously in its accomplishment. To this end, it will be sufficient, briefly to submit to your consideration a scheme which has been devised, and which appears to me best calculated to produce beneficial effects. I have chosen this mode of communication, because I thought in a public print it would attract general attention, which must necessarily insure its success.

Before the arrival of the approaching dreary season, and while it is yet in our power to contrive means for averting the calamities which usually impend the Indigent during the inclemency of winter, let us associate in order to render assistance to the poor of our city, and immediately deliberate on the mode best adapted for the purpose, with a determination of adopting the one which we deem most judicious. Let a FEMALE SOCIETY be immediately organized, and by the most unremitting exertions let us endeavour to secure its permanence. Believe me, when I assure you, that it is by no means incompatible with that delicacy and refinement, which ought to characterize our sex, for us occasionally to enter the dwellings of the poor and abject, and perform for them acts of kindness and attention; on the contrary, it appears to me to be the peculiar province of females to visit the sick and afflicted, and to sooth and comfort the unhappy. Feminine delicacy and sensibility, so far from furnishing us with an excuse for the non-performance of these duties, are the very attributes which qualify us for the task. For these reasons, although a society has been already instituted by the gentlemen, yet as we bear no part in it, and there are certain tender offices required by the sick which they would not think of performing, it may be productive of the most salutary effects if we likewise enter into an association. By acting in conjunction with the one which is now in operation, we shall be enabled to supply the deficiencies to which it must necessarily be liable. Let not any individual amongst us plead her own limited finances as an excuse for not contributing her portion to the common stock. By retrenching her accustomed expenses, by denying herself some superfluous article of dress, or perhaps by relinquishing some trifling amusement, she will be enabled to make her annual donation. These privations she will cheerfully repeat when she finds that the pleasure arising from an act of charity is never so exquisite as when the power of performing it is purchased by the sacrifice of some selfish gratification. It is not, however, pecuniary aid alone which we are required to give; that duty devolves equally on both sexes; but it is the appropriate business of a female to enter the abode of wretchedness, and make herself thoroughly acquainted with the situation and wants of its inhabitants; she may attend herself to the administering of medicine and nourishment to the sick; she may see that the naked and hungry are cloathed and fed. Let us then make use of these inestimable privileges. Let us make it our delightful employment, as it is unquestionably our duty, to raise the dejected heart, to console the afflicted, and when all human aid is vain, let us teach the unhappy sufferers to direct their prayers to one whose ear is always open to their complaints, and who alone has power to alleviate their anguish, or give them strength to bear it. I wish you perfectly to understand, that in thus addressing you, I have no intention of either officiously reminding you of the performance of your duty, or of impelling you to deeds of charity by attempting an appeal to your feelings; it would be an insult to your understandings, as well as to your hearts, to suppose that you could not pursue the path of duty without having it previously pointed out to you; or that you would be insensible to the distress of your fellow-creatures unless wrought on by a pathetic representation of their sufferings to "steal away your hearts." But however well disposed we may be, it is impossible for us individually, even with the most indefatigable exertions, and with "hands open as day to melting charity," to be extensively useful—It would be laborious in the extreme, if the care of every poor family devolved on one person, nor would the largest fortune admit of her affording them necessary assistance, for while she yields to one a temporary relief, she is pained by the reflection that there are others perhaps equally deserving, and equally necessitous, who must go unassisted. But if we unite our exertions, and throw our pittance, be it never so small, into one common stock, and make an equal division, the labour which is attendant on the undertaking will become an easy and at the same time a delightful task; for to a feeling heart what enjoyment is superior to that which we experience whilst administering to the necessities of our fellow-creatures? What sound so grateful to the ear as the heartfelt acknowledgments of those we have relieved? Or what feeling so exquisite as the consciousness of having gladdened the hearts, and suppressed the complaints of the poor and desolate? "This is that incense of the heart whose fragrance smells to heaven."

It is an enjoyment which all of you I am sure have experienced—and which of you is not ready to acknowledge that there is no other at all comparable to it? As a pleasure therefore to yourselves, independent of every other consideration, I would say to each of you in the sincerity of my heart, "All human weal and woe, learn thou to make thine own."

Once more I will repeat to you, that it is not sufficient for us barely to bestow alms upon the poor, we must "deign to enter poverty's retreat," we must seek objects of charity before we can relieve them; we must solace the afflicted, visit the sick, and procure for them medical assistance whenever it may be required; and, above all, we must endeavour, by condescension, to become familiar with them, so that they may freely communicate to us their several necessities.

It would be superfluous longer to dwell on the subject with a view of further recommending it to you, which I am confident that your own hearts will incline you to accede with readiness to a proposition which promises to be productive of such advantages; nor need I urge promptitude in its execution; you have, I am sure, too much of the "milk of human kindness" in your nature, to be dilatory when every thing depends on the activity of your exertions. I trust, therefore, that the plan which has been proposed may meet your approbation. The consciousness that we are performing our duty will be a powerful stimulant to exertion, and approving heaven will sanction our efforts, and ultimately crown them with success.

Where is the bounty of the sons of Wealth,
Whom Heaven hath blessed with opulence & health?
Where is the eye that "weeps for those who weep?"
Where the soft voice that lulls Distress to sleep?
Where the kind hand? the sympathizing heart
To feel another's woe, and joy impart?
Bounty is fled and seeks her native sky,
And pitying tears forsake the human eye;
No strains to lull Distress—the soothing voice
Is drown'd in giddy Mirth's tumultuous noise;
Flinty those hearts that once with pity flow'd,
Clos'd now the hands that Christian alms bestow'd:
O Heaven! send Bounty back from where she's fled!
Let eyes relenting tears of pity shed!
Let the soft voice to sorrow comfort give!
The heart be melted, and the hand relieve!
Then, will of wretches the most wretched own,
That Charity on earth hath fix'd her throne.

B. CURRAN,

Has now on hand the following articles, which have been carefully purchased, and on the best terms, and invites persons inclined to purchase to examine his goods, viz.

Superfine and second quality Cloths,
Double Milled Drabs and Coatings,
Cassimeres and Stockinets,
Lavandour and other Vesting,
Corduroys and Velvets,
Scarlet, Red, White and Yellow Flannel,
Forest Cloth, Kersey and Plains,
Rose and Striped Blankets,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Women's Black and Coloured Worsted Hose,
Do. Cotton, and Silk do.
Men's Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Cambric Muslins of all descriptions,
Fancy Muslins, Lenoes, and Gauze,
Plain, Book and Leno Muslin,
Jaconet, Cambric, and Mull Mull Muslin,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Dimity,
Umbrellas, and Silk Oil Cloth Hat Covers,
Elegant Silk and Satin, Damask Silk Shawls,
Chintz, Cotton, and Cambric do,
Large Black Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Cotton and silk black & White Shaw 1
Bandanno and other Handkerchiefs,
Men's Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Ladies Long and Short, White & Coloured Kid Gloves,
Black and Coloured Italian Silk,
Black Silk Florentine for Vests,
Twilled and Plain Black Bombazette,
Plain and Printed do.
Brown, Green and Scarlet do.
White, Pink and Black Crape,
Drab, Slate, Pink and Buff Chinese Crape,
Irish Linen, Sheeting and Long Lawn,
White and Brown Russia Sheeting,
Domestic Sheeting Cotton,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes & Shambrays,
Bed Tickens and Plain White Cotton,
A good assortment of Ribbons,
Sewing, Netting and Floss Cotton,
Philadelphia made Kid and Morocco Shoes,
Children's Shoes, a large assortment,
Morene Capes and Comforts,

and almost every article in the Dry Good Line, together with a large supply of Spun Cotton, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Annapolis, Nov. 30.

N. B. The Bank Notes of all the adjoining States and of many other associations, will be received in payment; and a reduction made for the Notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and *the Notes of the various Banks of Baltimore taken without discount.*

For Sale,

The following Tracts of Land, late the property of David Steuart, of Anne-Arundel county, to wit: Greenock Farm and Greenock Park, lying in and being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, the one containing about 186 acres, the other about 320 acres. Also the tract "Obligation," containing about 420 acres, lying within 3 miles of Queen-Anne's warehouse, on Patuxent river. These lands are in a high state of improvement, and well calculated to produce abundant crops of tobacco, corn and wheat. Persons disposed to purchase may know the terms by applying to William Steuart, living within two miles of South River Ferry, or to Dr. James Steuart of Baltimore. This property if not previously sold at private sale, will be offered at public sale on the 14th day of next month, at Mr. Gaton's Tavern, in Annapolis.

Nov. 30.

POET'S CORNER.

CAMPBELL.

Who breathes enchantment on every thing he touches, has imparted a wonderful interest to a poor tree. The verses resemble, but are much sweeter than Southey's, on the Holly Tree. What a tender sentiment does he call up by association, in the last stanza! It is in studying and seizing these associations, that the great charm of poetry consists.

[*Washingtonian.*]

THE BEACH TREE'S PETITION.

Oh, leave this barren spot to me!
Spare, Woodman, spare the Beachen Tree!
Tho' shrub or flow'ret never grow
My wan unwarming shade below;
Nor summer bud perfume the dew,
Of rosy blush or yellow hue;
Nor fruits of autumn, blossom born,
My green and glossy leaves adorn;
Nor murmuring tribes from me derive
Th' ambrosial treasures of the hive;
Yet—leave this little spot to me!
Spare, Woodman, spare the Beachen Tree!

Thrice twenty summers I have stood
In bloomless, fruitless, solitude,
Since childhood, in my rustling bower,
First spent its sweet and sportive hour;
Since youthful lovers, in my shade,
Their vows of truth and rapture paid,
And on my trunk's surviving frame
Carv'd many a long forgotten name.
Oh, by the vows of gentle sound,
First breath'd upon this sacred ground,
By all that love hath whisper'd here,
Or beauty heard with ravish'd ear—
As love's own altar, honour me;
Spare Woodman, spare the Beachen Tree!

From the National Intelligencer.

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to his Excellency the Marquis Circello, secretary of the state and minister of foreign affairs to his Majesty the King of Naples.

U. S. Ship Guerriere,
Naples, Sept. 8th, 1815.

Sir—I have the honour to inform your excellency, that in my late negociation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, I demanded and obtained the release of eight Neapolitan captives, subjects of his majesty the King of the Two Sicilies. These I have landed at Messina. It affords me great pleasure to have had it in my power, by this small service, to evince to his majesty the grateful sense entertained by my government of the aid formerly rendered to us by his majesty, during our war with Tripoli.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honour to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

His Excellency the Marquis Circello, Secretary of State, &c.

Naples, 12th Sept. 1815.

Sir—Having laid before the king my master, the paper which you have directed me, dated the 8th inst. in which you were pleased to acquaint me that, in your last negotiation with the Bey of Tripoli, you had freed from the slavery of that regency, eight subjects of his Majesty, whom you had also set on shore at Messina; his majesty has ordered me to acknowledge this peculiar favour, as the act of your generosity, which you have been pleased to call a return for the trifling assistance which the squadron of your nation formerly received from his royal government during the war with Tripoli.

In doing myself the pleasure of manifesting this sentiment of my king, and of assuring you in his name, that the brave American nation will always find in his majesty's ports the best reception, I beg you will receive the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Marquis CIRCELLO,
Secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs.

Com. Decatur, commander of the squadron of the U. S. of America.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the 11th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at his residence on the head of Severn,

A number of

Valuable Negroes.

The terms of Sale are, a credit of six months, on the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Benjamin Shipley, jun.
Guardian to the heirs of John Marriott

Nov. 23, 1815. 3w*

A Teacher Wanted

In the neighbourhood of West River, one that can teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Any one capable of teaching those branches of education, and coming with good recommendations, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to any of the subscribers.

Richard Harwood,
Osborn S. Harwood,
Zachariah M'Coney,
Robert Carr,
John T. Richardson,
Philip Pindell.

West River, Nov. 23, 1815. tf.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, a small Farm, containing about 300 acres, in South River Neck, immediately on the Bay. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c. With respect to wild fowl, fish and oysters, no situation can be more desirable. The terms will be made known by application to the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne.

William G. Sanders.

A. A. county, Nov. 23, 1815. 3w*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Tydings, jun. late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make payment to Mr. Robert Thomas, who is duly authorised to settle the accounts due upon the books of the deceased for dealings with him during his residence in this county, and his receipts shall be a sufficient discharge for the same, against

Elizabeth Tydings.

Anne-Arundel county,
Nov 23, 1815. 3w*

Notice.

Taken up, adrift, between Greenbury's and Kent Points, a clincher built Row Boat, with a false keel of pine, which is fastened to the main keel by a strap of iron; some patches on her bottom. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Robert Wilson.

Nov. 23, 1815. 3w

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of
Coarse, Fine, and Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Vestings, Coatings, Flannels, Shirting Cotton, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, German do. Sheeting, Hosiery assorted, Cords and Velvets, Silk and Cambric Umbrellas, Cambric and Fancy Muslin, White & Coloured Florence & Laventine, Striped Blankets, Rose do. from 7-4 to 14-4, Furniture Chintz, together with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line. Also a General Assortment of

Groceries & Ironmongery,

All of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

John Thompson,

TAILOR,

Tenders his respectful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal encouragement which they have afforded him, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a select assortment of Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockingnets, Cords of several kinds, Waistcoatings, Flannels, &c. &c. All which he will make up in the most fashionable style to those who may be inclined to patronize him.

Oct. 12, 1815. eowtf

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal Estate of Miss Elizabeth Worthington, deceased, (and daughter of Brice T. B. Worthington,) late of Anne-Arundel County, request all having claims to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator with the will annexed.

Nov. 16. 6w.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house. For terms apply at this office.

Oct. 12, 1815. tf

St. John's College,

November 14, 1815.

Every Student on his admission into the College shall pay his tuition money in advance to the next quarter day; but if he enter only one month before a quarter day, he shall pay for four months in advance, viz. to the second quarter day after his entrance; and no student shall be permitted to continue at the college unless he regularly pay for a quarter's tuition in advance. The days appointed for quarterly payments are, the 15th of March, 15th of June, 15th of September, and the 15th of December.

John Allen, Collector.

Nov. 23. 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That I mean to apply to the Legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass a law to levy on Saint Mary's county annually, a sum of money for the support of my son Charles C. Collins.

Elizabeth M'Mullin.

Nov. 16, 1815. 6w.

Wanted to Hire,

By the subscriber living in Saint John's College, Annapolis, a woman servant by the year or by the month, the former would be preferred. Apply to

John Allen.

Nov. 16. tf

Creditors Attend.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Abel Hill, senr. late of Anne Arundel County, (deceased,) all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims to make them known, without delay, to the subscriber. Who will offer at public sale, at the late dwelling of the deceased, near Pig Point, by virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, on Thursday the 7th day of December next if fair, if not the next fair day, (Sunday excepted.) All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, the crop of Corn, Fodder and Tobacco, and some likely Negro Boys and Girls; on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums over Twenty Dollars, and all sums under Twenty Dollars the cash to be paid,—the sale to begin at 10 o'clock

Jeremingham Drury, Ex'r.

Nov. 16, 1815. 3w*.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Samuel Harrison, Esq. the subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair if not the next fair day,

THE FARM on which the said Samuel Harrison, lately resided, being a tract of land called "Harrison's Security," containing 675 acres, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, midway between Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent river, about 18 miles from Annapolis, and 25 from the City of Washington. This land produces good crops of tobacco, corn and small grain, and from trials on a small scale, is found to be very susceptible of improvement from the use of clover and plaister. There is on it a great sufficiency of timber and fire wood. The improvements are, a comfortable and convenient dwelling house, a large Tobacco house, with other out-houses. The situation is healthy. The whole land will be sold together, or divided into lots as may be found best to suit those inclined to purchase on the day of sale. The terms will be accommodating and will be made known at the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock.

Rezin Estep

Nov. 9 1815. ts

James Munroe, & Co.

Offer for sale at the Post-Office an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery,

Among them are Superfine, Second & Coarse Cloths, Kerseymeres, Cords, Stockingnets, Coatings, Vestings of all sorts, Flannels, Kerseys, Blankets, Bombazettes, Black Florence, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Book & Figured Muslins, Cotton, Long Cloth, Shirting Cambric, Irish and German Linens, Russia Sheeting, Diapers and Table Cloths, Bed Ticking, Checks, Spun Cotton, Coloured Cambrics, Threads, Ribbons, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Men's and Women's Gloves, Corduroys and Velvets, Bandanno, Madrass and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls of various sorts, Suspenders, Hat Crape, Galloons, &c. &c.

Sugars, Fresh Hyson Tea, Coffee, Rice, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, &c.

Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Penknives, Butchers and Shoe do. Bolts, Files, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brooms and Brushes of all sorts, and an handsome assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. All of which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

Annapolis, September 28, 1815.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single man or one with a small family, who can come well recommended, liberal wages would be given.

A. Cheston,
West River.

Oct. 26, 1815. tf

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

At their Store in Church-street nearly opposite the City Tavern, have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,	8-4, 6-4, 4-4 & 3-4 Linen & Diapers,
Common do.	Irish Linens,
Double Milled Drabs	Shirting Cambric,
Milled & Single Cassimeres assorted,	6-4, 9-8 & 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Stockingnets,	Fancy Muslins, Elegant Chintz Shawls,
Swansdown & other vestings assorted,	Damask & Imitation do.
Velvets, Constitution & other Cords assorted in colours & quality,	Common do.
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels assorted,	Bandanno, Barcelona Madrass & other Handkerchiefs,
Baze, Bocking do.	Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton & Silk Hose,
Coatings, Flushings, and Blue & white Kerseys,	Elegant Florence Silks, assorted,
Plains, Rose Blankets, Matchcoat do.	Calicoes, Union Plaids, Gloves, &c.
Ribbons assorted,	Domestic Shirtings & Plaids, assorted.

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY.

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,

And a choice selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Cognac Brandy,	Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, & Green Teas,
Holland Gin,	Mustard,
Spirit,	Pepper,
Whiskey,	Starch,
Madeira, Lisbon,	Salt Petre, Rice,
Malaga, and Port Wines,	Nutmegs,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Soap, Candles,
Java Coffee,	Chocolate,
St. Domingo do.	Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 19, 1815. tf.

Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership in trade, under the firm of Evans and Iglehart.

Joseph Evans,
James Iglehart, jr.

Evans & Iglehart,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE AND FRONTING THE DOCK,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of

SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz

Superfine and second Cloths assorted,	Irish Linens,
Common do.	Shirting Cambrics,
Double Milled Drabs,	6-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins,
Milled & Single Cassimeres, assorted,	Jaconet & Book Muslins,
Stockingnets,	Fancy Muslins,
Swansdown and other Vestings, assorted,	Elegant Chintz shawls
Velvets, Constitution and other Cords, assorted in colours and quality,	Damask and Imitation ditto,
	Common ditto.
Shirting, Scarlet and other Flannels, assorted,	Bandanno, Barcelona, Love, Madrass and other handkerchiefs
Baize, Bocking do.	Lambs Wool, Worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hose,
Coatings, Flushings, Blue and White Kerseyes,	Elegant Levantine & Florentine Silks, assorted,
Planes, Rose Blankets,	Calicoes,
Match Coat do.	Union Plaids,
Ribbons assorted,	Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
9-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 3-4 Linen and Diapers,	Domestic Shirtings, and Plaids, assorted

Also a Selection of

IRONMONGERY & CUTLERY,

as follows, viz.

Knives and Forks,	Bolts,
Carving do.	Files,
Butchers & Shoe do.	Spectacles,
Penknives, Scissors,	Spoons,
Locks,	Combs,
Hinges,	Brushes,
Screws,	Sweeping & Hearth-Brooms,
Drawing Knives,	Woollen and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.
Hondsaws,	
Hammers,	

With a general supply of

LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARES,

And a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES, viz.

Brandy,	Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Congo and Green Teas,
Gin,	Mustard, Pepper, & Starch,
Spirit, Rum,	Salt Petre, Allum,
Whiskey, Madeira,	Rice, Nutmegs, Soap,
Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines,	Candles, Chocolate,
Brown and Loaf Sugars,	Best Chewing Tobacco,
Java & St. Domingo Coffee,	

And a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 14. tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims to make them known, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment.

Anderson Warfield,
Administrator de bonis non.

September 14, 1815. tf.

James Munroe, & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening, a large additional supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Liverpool & Queen's Ware,

Which, together with their late stock of goods bought about six weeks since, makes their assortment very complete.

Nov 2. tf

NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, best English Double Milled Cassimeres, a great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Constitution Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces best White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, made up in the most fashionable style. Those who are disposed to buy bargains will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1815. tf.

Notice.

The subscriber having entered into co partnership with Mr. James Iglehart, and being desirous of closing his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note or open account, to make payment on or before the first day of February next. Inasmuch as many of his accounts are of long standing, he trusts it will not be thought unreasonable that he should, in the most urgent manner, solicit a compliance with the above request. Those persons to whom the subscriber may be individually indebted, will confer a favour on him by presenting their claims as soon as possible.

Joseph Evans.

Nov. 23. 1F

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Vachel Warfield, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, and likewise those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this 21st day of Nov. 1815.

Philemon Warfield,
Lloyd Warfield, } Ex'rs.

Nov. 23. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, will be exposed for Sale, on *Thursday the seventh day of December next*, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Vachel Warfield, deceased,

Part of the Personal Estate of Vachel Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel County, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Tobacco, Corn and Hay, Cyder, Cyder Casks and Barrels, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture—also Wheat, Rye and Oats, in the straw, with other Articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Philemon Warfield,
Lloyd Warfield, } Ex'rs.

Nov. 23 1815. 3w.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 12th December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, all the personal property on the farm whereon I now reside, on the head of South River, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Household Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Sarah White.

Will be sold, at private sale, the farm on which I reside, containing about 200 acres valuable land. Any person wishing to purchase can view the premises, or apply to G. White, Baltimore, or John Linthicum, adjoining.

S. W.

Nov. 23. 3w.

For Sale,

A Negro Woman, with her Children.—The woman is a good cotton servant. Enquire at this office.

Nov. 23.