

Thursday, Oct. 27.
FILLING UP THE ARMY.
Mr. Troup from the same committee, reported a bill making further provision for the filling of the ranks of the regular army, by classing the free male population of the U. States. This bill received its first and second reading, and was made the order of the day for Monday.

VOLUNTEERS.
Mr. Troup from the same committee, also reported a bill to accept the service of volunteers who may associate and organize themselves, and offer their services to the government. This bill also received its first and second reading, and was made the order of the day for Tuesday.

DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIERS.
Mr. Troup also reported a bill for the further defence of the frontiers of the U. States, by authorising the President to raise forty regiments of 1000 men each, in addition to the present military establishment. This bill received its first and second reading, and was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Accompanying these bills, is a letter from the Secretary of War to the Military Committee, of which the following is a copy:—

War Department, Oct. 17 1814.

SIR,
The great importance of the subject, and the other duties of the department, which could not fail to be very sensibly felt at so interesting a period by a person who had just taken charge of it, are my apology for not answering your letter of the 24th of September at an earlier day on the defects of the present military establishment.

Due consideration has been bestowed on the subject matter of that letter, and I have now the honor to submit to the committee, the following report:

1st. That the present military establishment, amounting to 62,448 men be preserved and made complete and that the most efficient means authorized by the constitution and consistent with equal rights of our fellow citizens, be adopted to fill the ranks, and with the least possible delay.
2d. That a permanent force consisting of at least 40,000 men in addition to the present military establishment, be raised for the defence of our cities, & frontiers, under engagement by the executive with such corps, that it shall be employed in that service within certain specified limits, and that a proportional augmentation of general officers of each grade, and other staff be provided for.
3d. That the corps of engineers be enlarged.
4th. That the ordnance department be amended.

Respecting the enlargement of the corps of engineers, I shall submit hereafter a more detailed communication.
For the proposed amendment of the ordnance department, I submit a report from the senior officer in that department now in this city, which is approved.
I shall be ready and happy to communicate such further remarks and details on these subjects as the committee may desire, and shall request permission to suggest hereafter the result of further attention to, and reflection on, our military establishment generally, should any thing occur which may be deemed worthy its attention.

I have the honor, &c.
JAMES MONROE.
Hon. G. M. Troup,
Chairman, &c.

It also appears by a return from the Inspector General, laid before the House by the chairman of the military committee, that since the passage of the law increasing the bounty, there have been recruited for the army eight thousand seven hundred and forty men; and that the sum of one million nine hundred & forty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars, have been distributed amongst the several states and territories for the payment of bounties and premiums.

WAYS AND MEANS.
The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of ways and means, devising a permanent system of revenue for the support of the public credit.

The fourth resolution came under consideration, and is reported to the committee of ways and means, as follows:
4. Resolved, That it is expedient to add 50 per cent, to the present

rate on the conveyance of papers and letters.
The committee of the whole amended the resolution, by striking out 50 per cent, and inserting 100 per cent.

On the question to concur in this amendment, the votes stood,
For the amendment 95
Against it 45

The question was then taken as to agree to the resolution as amended. When there appeared
For the resolution 96
Against it 47

The third resolution, which is to add 100 per cent, on the present duty on sales at auction, was taken up and agreed to.

The fifth resolution then came under consideration. Its great length precludes its insertion in this sketch; its objects however is to lay a tax on domestic manufactures. The committee of the whole struck out that part of it, which imposes duties on "cotton yarn spun by the aid of machinery, worked by steam or water; on shoes, and on plated harness in the hands of the owner."

Mr. Oakley moved also to exempt "tallow chandlers." The motion was also rejected by yeas 59, nays 74.

Mr. Reed moved to exempt spermaceti candles. This motion was also rejected by yeas 50, nays 73.

Mr. Bigelow moved to exempt leather. This motion was also defeated.

Mr. Watson moved to exempt nails made by the aid of machinery. Disagreed to.

Mr. Gaston moved to strike out "furniture above a certain value except beds, bedding, and articles of domestic manufactures, in the hands of the owner." This motion was rejected by yeas 43, nays 72.

The question was then taken to agree to the resolution as amended. And passed in the affirmative, by yeas 76, nays 34.

The following resolutions, as new ones, was adopted by the committee of the whole, and which was agreed to by the house.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to class the retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and to impose an additional duty of fifty per cent.

7. Resolved, That the carriage tax ought to be amended, and a duty on plated harness be imposed, that the two items shall produce double the amount of the present duty on carriages.

The eighth resolution was under consideration, when the house adjourned.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, OCT. 26.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND & HALIFAX.

Ship Alexander and Mary, from Portsmouth, Eng. arrived at Halifax 14th inst. She sailed Sept. 1, in a fleet of 38 sail, (including 8 transports with troops for Quebec) under convoy of a frigate and store-ship, and separated on the 22d, lat. 42, long. 45, when the fleet was dispersed in a severe gale. The fleet was bound to Nova Scotia and Quebec, but only the above ship had arrived at Halifax 16th inst. There were about 2000 troops mostly grenadiers.

A passenger in the Alexander and Mary arrived in town on Sunday evening. He left Halifax on Sunday 16th, in an English schr. for Castine, and was landed at the Fox Islands.

The passenger informs that Lord Hill's expedition was expected to include 15 or 20,000 troops, and to sail about the middle of Sept. He heard the British envoys were expected from Ghent.

The above passenger brought a few London papers to the 24th of Aug. with which we have been obliged, and have extracted from them the following articles.

The London Morning Chronicle, says that the American sloop of war Peacock sailing round Ireland with impunity and making captures. It says the Irish ports are in a state of blockade.

LONDON, AUG. 19.
Omnia has been on the decline these two days. Yesterday it was at half per cent, discount. The failure of two mercantile houses who were extensive holders of omnia, is assigned as the cause of the depression.

The Prince Regent of Portugal it is said, does not return to Europe till spring.

The merchants of Bordeaux are fitting out vessels for the French colonies.

Yesterday a stockdealer confessed himself unable or unwilling to pay his differences, 45,000l. He is a member of parliament, and was for a long time an Indian director—and holds from ministers a place of high financial responsibility. He has left four or five brokers in the lurch.

AUGUST 24.
The predictions of the opposers of a free trade to India, we understand are verified—European manufactures are selling there under prime cost, and indigo, now almost the only article of import from India, is so reduced here, that officers who have neither freight nor commissions to pay are fortunate not to come off with heavy loss.

Accounts from Ghent are to the effect. The John Adams, it is said, goes to America to obtain further instructions, on some serious difficulty which has occurred in the negotiation.

Some of the transports at Portsmouth are for Madeira, to take to America the British troops which garrison that Island. The remainder will proceed to Cork and take on board the troops collected there, where the whole will rendezvous and sail under the Valiant and other men of war, in one of which Lord Hill will go. Col. Dixon, it is said, will command the artillery.

A detachment of the 29th under Col. Wade, viz. 11 officers and 250 men, have marched to Portsmouth to embark for America, with detachments of the following regts. 41st, 37th, 62d, 76th, 98th, 99th and 100th.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 17.
Arrived, the Stirling, from Quebec, one of a fleet of 36 sail, under convoy of the Centaur, 74, and Cyane, frigate, from which she parted on the 30th ult. on Newfoundland Banks.

PARIS, AUG. 13.
We hear from Algiers, that 8 Swedish, 1 Danish, 2 Dutch, and 3 Spanish vessels are prizes; that Algerine vessels are still cruising in the Atlantic, and others are about to follow.

The Algerines have released the Swedish vessels, on hearing a Swedish man of war was coming to Algiers.

AUGUST 25.
It is understood the Russians will advance further into Denmark, and occupy Cuckstadt.

MADRID, AUG. 9.
The king has prohibited the judges from the use of torture, to extort confessions. Prisons are ordered to be made so as not to injure health, and prisoners are to be set to work. A decree against Frenchmen has been published in Arragon and Catalonia provinces, where there have been popular commotions where some Frenchmen and their partisans have been assassinated.

Gravina the Pope's Nuncio, sent off by the Cortes has been recalled, and receives honours from the court.

It is reported that O'Connell, the confessor of the king, known for his tirades in the Cortes, has been ordered to quit the capital, as well as the reverend editor of the Atalaya, or La Mancha Sentinel.

FURTHER FROM HALIFAX.
We yesterday received a Halifax paper of Oct. 15, which mentions the arrival of the ship Alexander and Mary, and that she sailed with 38 sail, &c. under convoy of the Liffey and Raven. The packet was to sail from Falmouth for Halifax, Sept. 8.

The Leonidas frigate, 44, from Vera Cruz, with half a million of money, and Eolus frigate 23 days from Quebec, had arrived in England. Captain Barclay, commander of the late British fleet on Lake Erie, passenger in the latter.

The following extracts from London papers, (to the 29th Aug.) are given in the Halifax paper.

LONDON, AUG. 25.
Detachments of the following regiments, embarked last week for America—4th, 9th, 39th, 44th, 49th, 58th, 81st, 89th. Detachments of the following corps will also embark, 1st, 3d, 6th, 21st, 39th, 41st, 57th, 70th, 76th, 82d, 85th, 100th. The transports will proceed to Cork, to be joined by the others. The whole will rendezvous at Bermuda.

AUGUST 29.
The Duke of Wellington, has had his first audience at Paris.

An order from Lord Bathurst's office, prohibits all Americans from returning to that country, in British packets, without permission.

in consequence of the interruption of the American Negotiations at Ghent, stocks have sustained a considerable depression.

The Valiant, 74, expected to take out Lord Hill to America, has been fitted on her main deck with Congreve guns.—No time is yet fixed for his Lordship's departure.

Bodies of Austrian, Russian, and Prussian troops, have been sent to Tuscany to embark for Elba—which indicates mischief to be brewing there.

JAMAICA, August 27.
G. Hibbert, Esq. has protested against the dangerous measure of employing American Slaves, in our invasion of that country, which Ministers have denied all knowledge of, but admit a discretionary power in our commanders to bring off such as may assist our operations, a power which, we fear, will in some cases, be extended farther than it ought.

Our West India Committee, have instructed our agent in England, to represent to Ministers the disadvantages our Colonies will labour under in competition with the colonies of the continental powers as to the continental markets. [The markets of the U. States would greatly benefit the British Islands.]

ACCOUNTS FROM ITALY.
REGGIO, Aug. 8.
The arrival of His Royal Highness the Archduke of Modena, has had no influence to tranquilize the fermentation which reigns in that city, and which is rather increased by the presence of the Austrian troops than diminished. It is the recollection of every one, that our city has always been the centre of Italian independence, and that the hatred against all foreign predominance has been the first virtue of our inhabitants. The greatest proportion of our youths have refused to enlist in the service.

A Proclamation has been issued by His Royal Highness, to communicate to the inhabitants what they have to expect; but the same has not been respected. The dissatisfaction has risen to the highest pitch, and shows itself on all occasions. The troops have been ordered not to be in the street after dark.

Thomas Mc'Nier,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Informs his friends and the public that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs', in Church street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their custom.

Basil Shephard,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Respectfully acquaints his friends and customers, that he has received a neat supply of
Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings,
of superior quality, which he offers for sale, in all make up in the most faithful and fashionable manner, and upon the best terms. He solicits a share of public patronage and will endeavour to deserve encouragement.

Take Notice,
That I forewarn all persons from crediting any of my family on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of their contracting.

50 Dollars Reward.
Ran away yesterday, from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a Mulatto Woman named MINTA, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, a likely well made woman, stammers when spoken to, her nostrils pretty wide; had on when she went away, a white country cloth petticoat of cotton and yarn wove kersey, with a pocket of the same, one white jacket, black cambric frock, pink calico petticoat, one white ditto, and may have other cloths with her.—Whoever takes up said woman and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive ten dollars reward; if taken fifteen miles from home fifty dollars; if twenty miles, twenty dollars; if thirty miles, thirty dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

John Worthington.
November 1, 1814.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet on Monday next, the 1st inst.

By order,
H. S. Hall, Clk. C. T. A.
November 3, 1814.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1814.

Extract of a letter from Col. Jno. F. Mercer to his Excellency the Governor.

West River, Oct. 31, 1814.
I must say that the men I commanded, with one exception, behaved in a manner honorable to themselves, and even gratifying to me; acting in the situation I did—and I must particularize the obligations I was under to that excellent officer Capt. Franklin, without whose aid the men could not have been provided for or kept together. On every occasion they discovered spirit and activity, and although unable to make any serious impression on the enemy, who consisted of from 3 and 400 or even five hundred at different periods, yet by firing on their pickets, and shewing themselves on every point, they circumscribed his marauding, and kept him close within his posts.

I felt much at stake, and when the enemy moved up to land on the Swamp shore this morning, I made every exertion to have him promptly met. I accompanied Capt. Burd to the spot where they were debarked and drawn up in line in a cornfield, protected in front by a creek, and on their right flank, where alone they could be approached, by a fence. Captain Burd after waiting for the infantry two hours, and seeing the enemy were beginning to embark a mile below, consulted me, and I gave my opinion in favor of a charge, which he immediately executed in the handsomest style—the fire of the enemy was received, but passed unheeded—the fence thrown down, the line of the enemy in full flight; their men throwing down their arms & surrendering; when by one of those un-fortunate accidents which mar the best directed military movements, some one in the rear cried "a retreat," and the dragoons gave way. Capt. Burd rallied part of them, and renewed the charge, but the enemy had now leisure to gain another fence, covered by a wood and kept up the hottest fire, separated from the horse only by the fence; and the larger proportion of the squadron not coming up, all the prisoners but two were lost, and two of the dragoons, whose horses were killed, are missing, six were wounded; nine horses killed and three wounded; and unfortunately captain Burd, who promises to be an ornament to the profession and his country, was wounded by two balls in the head and thrown from his horse; I hope, however, that nothing serious will result from his wound. It was really a brilliant charge till the moment I have described, and every man of the enemy would have been taken but for the act of some miscreant. The infantry came up about an hour afterwards, but did not engage, except with their artillery—and the enemy retired, having mangled but little, a few fowls perhaps their only booty.

The squadron of the enemy which had been lying off Herring Bay for four or five days, on Tuesday proceeded down the Chesapeake with a fair wind. It is stated by the prisoners taken at Deep Creek, that they are bound to Halifax. They carried off with them a quantity of tobacco taken from Tracy's Landing, and burnt the warehouse and a store at that place.

COMMUNICATED.
Died, on Thursday last, the 27th ult. at the residence of her father in Fredericktown, Mrs. Rebecca B. Magruder, consort of Alexander C. Magruder, Esq. of this city.

It is the common lot of those who are placed in this world to depart & be forgotten. Their graves are at first bedewed by the fond tears of affection, and their memory is honoured by a few unavailing sighs of regret. But these feeble tributes of regard are soon discontinued, and in a few short months after the bodies of our friends are committed to the earth, their virtues, and their attachment, are consigned to oblivion. Their memory continues green no longer than the turf with which they are covered. New favourites arise and occupy the station which they once held in our hearts; new scenes chase from the mind the remembrance of those which were partaken with them; and those impressions are erased which the friends who are gone had fondly, though vainly imagined, were indelible. Such, however, can never be the fate of this incomparable woman. She filled a place in the affections of those who knew her that cannot be supplied, & excited emotions in their minds which no other person can possibly awaken. One of the most pleasing though melancholy offices of her friends will hereafter be to dwell on the various traits of her inestimable character, and "live o'er again" each scene in which she was engaged. The contemplation

of her excellencies will continue as formerly to afford instruction and delight; and while they are recalling the remembrance of her virtues, her pure spirit will seem to descend from the mansions of the blessed to administer solace to their affliction.

It is not designed to attempt a full delineation of the character of the deceased.—To do so one should feel some portion of that holy inspiration with which she was herself so liberally endowed. It is only desired to pourtray a few of those features which were so striking and interesting, that they could not fail to arrest the attention, and deeply impress the minds of all who beheld her. To those who saw her only when mingling in general society, her distinguishing characteristics appeared to be, great originality of thought, and felicity of expression; ardent & lively, but at the same time a correct and well regulated imagination.—Possessing a disposition remarkably unobtrusive, it was contrary to her nature and inclination to make an ostentatious display of her virtues; but notwithstanding this it would have been impossible for the most superficial observer to behold her without remarking in her benevolence that knew no bounds, and a frankness which (as it wounded the feelings of no one) could not fail to win the affections of all.

Such were the impressions which she made on the minds of persons who had not an opportunity of being fully acquainted with her worth. But those to whom she was intimately known, who were so happy as to be blessed with her friendship, and were with her in the walks of private life, she appeared in a still more lovely and interesting point of view.

She possessed talents which commanded universal admiration, and was still never elated by applause. She enchained the hearts of all without effort and without being conscious of her powers. Although the oracle and almost the idol of her friends, she was a pattern of humility. This trait proves both her mind and heart to have been of a superior order; and shows that she was entitled to the highest veneration and warmest love.

The fascination of her manners exposed her to all the allurements of the fashionable world; but they were all most firmly resisted. The slightest deviation from candour was abhorrent to her feelings and her ingenuous mind would have preferred losing the attachment of the world to retaining it by the smallest sacrifice of sincerity.

Accordingly whilst her heavenly disposition induced her to behave towards every one with kindness and condescension, her manners were affectionate to those only to whom she had given her heart.

Nursed in the lap of prosperity and affection, she was always ready to withdraw from the blessings that surrounded her to sympathize in & relieve the distresses of her fellow-creatures. She could never be happy when she knew that others suffered, but always made their feelings her own, and was ready to make any sacrifice of her own comfort for the sake of administering consolation to the wretchedness of a human being. To such a friend, who could avoid being warmly and tenderly attached? and from what bosom that has once beat with affection towards her can the feeling be eradicated?

But it is time to cease this fond recital. Though friendship may delight to dwell on the various traits of her spotless and exalted character, on the peculiar tenderness with which she discharged the duties of a daughter, a friend, a parent and a wife, it may be improper to obtrude these things on others. She herself always most scrupulously avoided it; and the same course ought perhaps to be pursued by all who reverence her memory. The private griefs of her family are besides too sacred to be held up to public observation. They are of a nature which nothing but the assistance of the Almighty can assuage, and we humbly trust that His power will be exerted to "bind up the wounds of the broken hearted."

By Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, November 1, 1814.
It is ordered by the court on the application of Dr. Alexander Warfield, that unless Ann Higgins, and George W. Higgins doth not appear on or before the twenty-seventh inst. and take out letters on the estate of Ann McCauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, that letters will be granted to a creditor on said estate.

By order,
John Cassaway,
Sw. reg. wills &c. county.