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STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT

providing for the better Defence of
the State, and to prevent the necessity
of frequent calls of the Militia.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the defence of this state, and the assistance of adjoining states, and of the District of Columbia, in case of actual or threatened invasion, there be forthwith raised, and kept up, by voluntary enlistment, for the term of five years, (but not longer than the term in which they shall thereupon be discharged) five regiments of infantry, formed of able-bodied white men, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years; provided, no apprentice or minor be enlisted without the consent of his master, parent or guardian, expressed in writing, under seal or her hand, first had and obtained; each regiment to consist of two battalions, each battalion of four companies of the line, and one of light-infantry or riflemen; and each company of the line, of ninety privates, six sergeants, six corporals, one drummer, and one fifer, with four sappers and miners to each company of the line; and five companies of artillery, one to be attached to each regiment of infantry, and each to consist of fifty-six privates, eight artificers, four sergeants, four corporals, and two musicians; provided always, that the said troops shall not in any case be required to serve in any part of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, nor north of the counties of Lancaster, Berks and Northampton, nor in any part of Virginia east of the Blue-Ridge, or south of James River; and provided also, that the government of the United States shall have declared that the whole, or any portion of the said troops, which may be raised, shall from the period of their being raised, be paid, clothed and subsisted, at the expense of the United States, and shall agree to pay, or reimburse, to this state, all the expense which may be incurred in raising, equipping, and putting the whole, or any portion of the said troops, into service, or to assume the debt which may be incurred for those purposes, and shall likewise make provision by law authorizing the time of their service agreeably to the provisions of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That the said troops shall be formed into one division, and two brigades; and that for the command of them, the following officers shall be appointed, viz: For the division one major-general, with two aides and a secretary, to be taken from the captains or subalterns of the division; and shall have the rank of majors; for each brigade one brigadier-general, with one aid, one brigade major, to be taken from the captains or subalterns of the brigade; and to have the rank of captains; for each regiment one colonel, one quarter-master, and one paymaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the regiment; and one surgeon, and two surgeons mates; for each battalion one major, with one adjutant, to be taken from the subalterns of the battalion; one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one drum-major, and one fife-major, for each company of infantry; one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one sergeant; and for each company of artillery one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one third lieutenant.

3. And be it enacted, That before the said regiments shall respectively enter on the duties of their offices, they shall respectively give bond to the state for their faithful performance of the duties and trusts of their respective offices, in such sufficient sum as shall be approved by the governor and council, and in such sums respectively as they shall prescribe.

4. And be it enacted, That the said regiments shall be respectively divided into divisions, and hereby authorized, from time to time, and for such time as he may judge necessary for the service, to appoint and supply one or more topographical engineers, and to prescribe their duties, and to revoke their appointments when he shall think proper; and that the said engineers, while employed, shall respectively have

the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of infantry.

5. And be it enacted, That the said major-general shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered, to appoint for each company of artillery, one conductor of artillery, to be taken from the subalterns of the company, and to prescribe his duties.

6. And be it enacted, That the governor and council do and hereby are authorized to appoint to each brigade one chaplain, with the pay and emoluments of a major of infantry.

7. And be it enacted, That the governor and council shall be and hereby are authorized, to establish from time to time such regulations for the recruiting service for the said troops as they shall judge proper.

8. And be it enacted, That the pay, rations, extra allowances, and emoluments, of the officers, staff, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the said troops, and of all persons employed in the said service, shall be the same with those now allowed and paid by the United States to the regular service, except so far as is herein otherwise provided.

9. And be it enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, of the said division, shall be disabled by wounds, or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be entitled to, and receive a pension from this state, at such rate as is or may be allowed by the United States in similar cases occurring in their service, and under such regulations as may be established by law; and that if any officer or private in the said division, shall die by reason of any wound received in actual service, and leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under eighteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to, and receive, for and during the term of five years, half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death; but in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, within the term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer; provided, that such half pay shall cease on the death of such child or children; and provided, that should the government of the United States pay to her widow or children any pension, such widow or children shall not be entitled to receive the pension or allowance in this section contained.

10. And be it enacted, That the uniform of the officers and staff of the said troops shall be the same with that now used in the army of the United States, with some distinction, badge or mark, to be devised by the commander in chief of the militia and land and sea forces of this state, which he is hereby authorized to devise and establish, and 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, and such buttons, fashion for the coat, marks and ornaments for the dress, and kind and form of hat or cap, as the said commander in chief shall devise and direct, which he is hereby authorized to do accordingly.

11. And be it enacted, That the officers, staff, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the said division, from the time of their being respectively commissioned or enlisted, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war which are now or may be established for the government of the troops of the United States.

12. And be it enacted, That none of the officers to be appointed under this act shall be entitled to any pay or emoluments until the services of such officers shall, in the opinion of the commander in chief of this state, become necessary, when he shall order them into service.

13. And be it enacted, That the governor and council shall be and hereby are authorized and required, to place the said troops or any portion of them, when raised, under the controul, direction and authority, of the president of the United States, to be employed in conformity with the provisions of this act.

14. And be it enacted, That if the government of the United States do not accept and provide for the whole of the force hereby provided to be raised, but will agree to accept and provide for a smaller force, in that case there shall be raised such force as said government will accept and provide for, and instead of the officers herein intended to be appointed, only such and so many shall be appointed as the governor and council shall deem suitable to such force.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON FEB. 7.

Captain Nichols, of the Harpey, arrived at Salem, mentioning that he had in some papers that the northern powers of Europe had remonstrated against the extent of the American blockade.

The English papers contain many official American documents; among them the report of the committee of ways and means, stating our pecuniary necessities, and proposing new taxes; Dallas's report, exposing the deplorable state of the treasury; General Winder's division orders, after the retreat of the British from Baltimore; Governor Chittenden's proclamation to the Vermont militia; Com. McDonough's and Gen. Macomb's accounts of the destruction of the British fleet on Lake Champlain, and the retreat of their army from Plattsburg. Of these last, the English say—"Canada obliges us to admit, that the despatches of both the American commanders are written in a plain, manly style, with very little appearance of exaggeration, and with none of that violent and vulgar abuse of the English, by which many American officers have not ineffectually courted the favour of their own government."

The officers of the vessel taken by the Harpey, have published an acknowledgment of the good treatment they have received.

A paper was said to be on board the Harpey, (but it could not be found) in which it is stated, that Mr. Whitbread made some inquiries relative to the threat of Adm. Cochrane to burn the American towns; and that Lord Liverpool replied, that the order had been countermanded.

LONDON, NOV. 15.

We have received papers of Friday and Saturday. The intended divorce of Maria Louisa from Buonaparte, is said to be preparatory to her marriage with the King of Prussia. Brussels papers which also arrived this morning, add, that his majesty will assume the title of Emperor.

NOV. 18.

It appears by a remark in parliament, that the British have to maintain 75,000 troops in Belgium. The intelligence from Spain shews the anxiety of the government of the mother country, as to her colonies; and forced contributions have been exacted from the merchants of Cadix, one of whom has paid 10,000 dollars to accelerate the armament destined for South-America.

THE FINGAL ARRIVED.

The American merchants in London have a strong presentiment in favour of peace, since the arrival of the Fingal, and hence the English funds have experienced a considerable advance.

NOV. 22.

The Fingal cutter arrived on Thursday off Torbay from New York, with a messenger and despatches for the American commissioners at Ghent.

The London editors seem to attach much importance to the sensation produced in America, by the last despatches from Ghent. They mention Mr. King, Mr. Oakley, Mr. Hanson, as leading federalists, who now give their support to the administration.

NOV. 24.

A pretty general rumour was current yesterday towards the close of Change, that there had been some serious commotions in France, although no particulars of the time of place could be collected. An order was given to the ministers of the Emperor to quit Paris. They have not submitted to this order, saying that the constitution does not admit of arbitrary acts.

The grounds stated in the Patriotic circles for the arrest of Gen. Duroc are, that he made a very criminal proposal to a sentinel on duty at the door of his majesty, and who had disclosed the fact. Afterwards in order to silence this rumour, it was given out that he had been recruiting men for the American government, a proceeding which the courts would not permit.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

Frontiers of Austria, Oct. 28.

The plenipotentiaries of the allied powers have daily conferences. We all know that the most important subjects are discussed, but nothing transpires. The business is expected to be so far advanced, that the congress will be able to hold its first solemn meeting on the 4th November. We shall probably then know what has been previously arranged. The return of the sovereigns from Buda, will take place the day after to-morrow; it is now certain that they will remain at Vienna until the 15th Nov. and that previous to that day, the chief arrangements will be made so far as principles are concerned. The plenipotentiaries will afterwards apply these principles in their conferences, and will take the decisions thereupon.

Vienna, Nov. 12.

The note delivered by Prince Talleyrand, after the arrival of Count Alexis de Noailles, has made a strong impression on the members of congress. It is said to relate to Saxony, and to have already produced several changes in the determinations that had been adopted.

November 13.

Distribution of States, Dignities, &c.
It is believed the emperor Alexander, and the king of Prussia, will depart for Berlin after the ceremony shall have taken place, re-establishing the imperial dignity of Germany in the house of Austria. If nothing intervenes to prevent it, this grand ceremony will take place on the 29th. The rights of the new emperor will be chiefly honorary. The head of the empire will call for declarations of war, will receive proposals for peace, will communicate them to the General Diet, and will propose to it every thing he may deem useful to the interests of Germany. In concert with the kings of the empire, he will watch over the Germanic constitution. Germany will be divided into seven principal branches of nations, or families, at the head of each will be placed a monarch to direct the military force. Two nations will be subordinate to Austria, two to Prussia, one to Bavaria, another to Wirtemberg, and the seventh to Hanover.

It is presumed that the medals of princes of Germany will be appointed grand dignitaries around the future emperor, and the organs of that head of kings at the general diet. As to the imperial cities, it is asserted that those of them maintained by the vote of the Empire of 1803 will continue as such. They are Frankfort, Nuremberg, and Augsburg. Dantzic will be Prussian. The partition of the German districts along the Rhine is still unsettled. The following appears the most probable scheme:—The Meuse will be the frontier of Holland; the country between the Meuse and the Rhine will be ceded to Prussia; the middle Rhine to Bavaria; and the southern part of its left bank to the Grand Duke of Baden; Mentz and Kehl will become fortresses of the empire.

There is more talk than ever of going a head to Switzerland; that unfortunate country is agitated by domestic dissensions, which it is full time to put an end to.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

This day the Prince Regent went to the House of Peers and Commons, having been summoned to the bar, made the following

SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great satisfaction to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the United States of America.

Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe, against the rights and independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring

it to a conclusion on just and honourable terms.

I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose; the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

The operations of his majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake in the course of the present year have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results.

The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detachment of his majesty's army to take possession of the city of Washington; and the spirit of enterprise which has characterized all the movements in that quarter has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.

The expedition directed from Halifax to the northern coast of the U. States has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation had been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district east of the Penobscot river to his majesty's arms.

In advertent to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valour and discipline which have distinguished his majesty's land and sea forces, and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant commander of his majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore.

I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of the affairs in Europe to detach a considerable military force to the river St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have taken place on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of His Majesty's arms throughout that part of North America will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected.

It will be my earnest endeavour in the negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace which in conjunction with his majesty's allies, I have had the happiness of concluding, and to re-establish that just equilibrium, amongst the different powers which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquillity to Europe.

The peculiar character of the late war, as well as the extraordinary length of its duration, must have materially affected the situation of all the countries engaged in it, as well as the commercial relations which formerly subsisted between them.

Under these circumstances I am confident you will see the expediency of proceeding with due caution in the adoption of such regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of extending our trade and securing our present advantages; and you may rely on my cordial co-operation and assistance in every measure which is calculated to constitute the prosperity and welfare of his Majesty's dominions.

His Royal Highness having finished the reading of the Speech, which he did in an audible and commanding voice, he retired, and returned to Carlton House in the same state as that in which he proceeded to Parliament.

Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure, and at 5 o'clock they met again.

Lord Darnley could not approve of the terms used in the speech with respect to America. His son, the Duke of Devonshire, received the news of the administration of the country had been badly conducted, and gave notice that he should feel it his duty to bring the subject forward as early as possible.

Lord Melville replied.

The Duke of Norfolk reprobated

OF ANOTHER HERO. These memoirs, he is entitled for liberty to Howard, of the heroes in the Coastguard. The pleasure to that you are about another hero of

cis Marjor entirely agree to see, and other one was an officer and one who was in this country during the year. One from the army deserves immediate notice. The good of his country had in any station. Scott's Lake, Mr. Feery, he acted as a pilot, and got from the permitted Lee, to direct the opera

at may so succeed character of General our youth to the and his virtues. Excellent servant. N. E. HOWARD, Esq.

2. *Voltaire*, Nov. 25. received such praise considering the situation of our country. He had been in the finest armies under Gen. Gates and General Sumpter was, and that was massacred; while the park of liberty was in the Southern sides of frightened but getting as then it was a hopeless state of ruin. He was the cowardly of despair, by the of genius and virtue of war, and like the seemed to reject the. This known in congress. He had but the two rounds of per thirty swords! He strike he play with such astonish he gave the the towers dispersed crowds flocked to the were fought with a success which his great victory of his country, and that the rear of Marjor, a military while it charms a notable tendency to virtuous youthment, and credit

work, in one volume neatly printed and delivered to subscribers. The author of the "Life of Marjor" is now receiving the "Life of Marjor" reading so proper to be as the biographical. Geo. Wain

Reward. On 23 of May, a New York, who will serve of Jones, in the Arundel county, their right to freedom. The last term of the last term of the age, 6 feet 8 or 9 as under one of the age, long and active information of the country round and trousers, in stockings. It is probable to get to the of Washington, a mile on the day taken, if committed to him again, after Annapolis and county if taken in the twenty if taken

that an old yellow Calvert who called and who by their freedom. The said will, once the Smith, and parcel of land.

Mr. Brogden.

Declar

of said at the