

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
February 2d, 1816.
ORDERED, That the bill, entitled,
"A further additional supplement to
an act, entitled, an act to regulate and
discipline the Militia of this State," as
it passed this house, together with the
amendments proposed thereto by the
Senate, be printed in the Maryland
Gazette, the American at Baltimore,
the Monitor and the Star at Eastern,
for the information of the good people
of this state.
By order,
LPTON S. REID, CLK.

A further additional supplement to
an act, entitled, an act to regulate
and discipline the Militia of this
State.

1. Be it enacted by the General As-
sembly of Maryland, That all certifi-
cates heretofore granted for corporal
inability to persons liable to do militia
duty, are hereby declared to be void
and of no effect, and it shall not be
lawful hereafter for any surgeon's
mate to grant any certificate of corpo-
ral inability whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That the com-
manding officer of each company shall
have power to dismiss his non commis-
sioned officers at pleasure.

3. And be it enacted, That the gov-
ernor, with the advice and consent of
the council may and shall, when one
or more regiments in this state, to
be composed of volunteers from the
militia, under the restrictions and con-
ditions contained in this act, and to
consist each of one or more, three hun-
dred, and seventy privates, if in his
judgment such corps will be useful and
proper, and that the officers of such
corps shall make with those of the
same grade in the artillery.

4. And be it enacted, That in all
cases where companies, troops, squad-
rons, battalions or regiments, exceed
the number of men prescribed by law,
it shall be the duty of the general
commanding divisions, under the di-
rection of the executive of this state,
and they are hereby authorized and
required, to cause such companies,
troops, squadrons, battalions and regiments,
respectively, to be equalized, in
number, to consist of 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
they are too small; to transfer com-
panies from one battalion or regiment
to another, when necessary, to the
purpose of equalizing the regiments or
battalions; and to suppress all com-
panies that do not contain the
proper number of men, and cannot ob-
tain enough to supply the deficiency,
from some one or more redundant and
adjacent companies; and on such sup-
pression being reported to the execu-
tive, and by them approved, the com-
missions of the officers of all com-
panies and troops so suppressed, shall
and are hereby revoked, and all laws
and regulations made by the assembly
in the general commanding divisions,
shall, as far as relates to Adjutant
generals, be exercised by the lieutenant
colonel.

5. 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 invasion
shall take place, or be threatened, in
case he shall judge it dangerous to wait
for application for arms, ammunition,
stores, ordnance stores, camp equipage,
or supplies, can be made to the com-
manding officer, shall be and hereby is
authorized and empowered, to draw
from the nearest public stores, arsenals,
magazines, or other depositories
of this state, all such arms, ammuni-
tion, stores, ordnance stores, camp
equipage, and supplies of every
kind, for the use of the militia called,
or to be called, into service, for repel-
ling 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.

6. And be it enacted, That the cav-
alry of the militia of this state shall be
and hereby is reduced to one troop for
each regiment of infantry, which num-
ber it shall not be permitted to exceed,
(except in Saint Mary's and Charles
counties, where there may be four
troops, two in each county) and in the
city and precincts of Baltimore, where
there shall be but one regiment; and
that the said cavalry, when called into
actual service, may at the discretion of
the commanding officer of the detach-
ment, be compelled to serve as moun-
ted infantry, mounted riflemen, or fly-
ing artillery, as he may conceive most
conducive to the good of the service;
and the whole, or such portion of the
cavalry as the commander in chief
shall deem useful, may be added,
trained and used, as mounted infantry,
mounted riflemen, or flying artillery,
and the executive of this state are
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 com-
mission as may be requisite for the
consolidated regiments, and to disband
the residue of the officers, non com-
missioned officers and 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.

7. And be it enacted, That the execu-
tive of this state be and they are
hereby empowered, where they deem
the same necessary, to appoint an as-
sistant quarter master to any regiment
of cavalry, who shall receive the same
pay and emoluments, as are allowed to
a cornet.

8. And be it enacted, That any non-
commissioned officer or private, drafted
or called into service, and notified, or
called into service under the authority
of the United States by draft or other-
wise, may entitle himself to, and shall
receive an immediate discharge on
producing to the commanding officer
of the company to which he shall be
long, or at the time he is attached, a suf-
ficient or able bodied substitute, to be
approved by such commanding officer,
which substitute such commanding
officer is hereby required and empow-
ered to accept and receive, whether
liable to militia duty or not, if joined
by him to be sufficient and able bodied;
and such substitute, being so accepted
and received, and consenting, by writ-
ing under his hand, to serve as a sub-
stitute, shall become liable and subject to
such service, and all the incidents
thereto, and entitled to all the emolu-
ments thereof; and the person produc-
ing him as a substitute shall be forthwith
discharged, and if any substitute shall
be accepted by a captain of a company,
the person producing such substitute may
appear to the commanding officer of his
regiment or extra battalions in the case
above, which commanding officer, if he
finds such substitute sufficient and
able bodied, whether liable to militia
duty or not, shall accept him, and dis-
charge the person offering him as a
substitute, provided that no person
serving as a substitute shall thereby be
excused from or have credit for a tour
of duty on his own count.

9. And be it enacted, That when-
ever any part of the militia of this state
shall be called into actual service by
the commander in chief, or any officer
of said militia, pursuant to the provi-
sions of the constitution or any act of
assembly of this state, or shall be
drafted, or called out by the authority
of the United States, pursuant to the
laws and constitution thereof, every
officer, non commissioned or private, so
called into service, being duly notified
of such call, on failure to obey the
same, shall be, if a commissioned offi-
cer arrested and tried by a court mar-
tial, and cashiered or fined, (or both) a
sum not exceeding two hundred dol-
lars, at the discretion of a court mar-
tial; if a non-commissioned officer or
private, tried by a court martial to be
fined out of the regiment from which
the delinquent may have been drafted,
and fined a sum not exceeding fifty
dollars at the discretion of the court
martial.

10. And be it enacted, That the pres-
ident of each and every court mar-
tial shall within five days after the
passing of the sentence of such court
martial, return in writing to the com-
manding officer of the division, if a
division court martial, to the command-
ing officer of the brigade, if a brigade
court martial, or to the commanding offi-
cer of a regiment, battalion or com-
pany court martial, the sentence of
such court, with a list of the fines by
it imposed, under a penalty of fifty
dollars in case of neglect; and it shall
be the duty of said officer, and he
shall be enjoined, to make out three
lists of said 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 such
fines were imposed and are to be col-
lected, which sheriff shall proceed to
collect the same in the same manner
in which county taxes 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 be collected,
which said sheriff shall be and hereby
is allowed six per centum for such col-
lection.

11. And be it enacted, That courts-
martial be hereby authorized to sit in
cases wherein fines, or cashiering only
may be imposed, for the trial of delin-
quents, at any time after, as well as
during a tour of duty, as may be di-
rected by the officer ordering the court
martial.

12. And be it enacted, That the mil-
itia of this state, when called out to
perform a tour of duty in actual ser-
vice of the state, shall not be subject
to the rules and articles of war of the
United States, so far as they relate to
corporal punishment by blows, stripes
or beating, any law to the contrary
notwithstanding.

13. And be it enacted, That if any
person hired and received as a substi-
tute for a tour of duty, by any per-
son drafted or called out for such tour,
shall desert, or otherwise refuse or
neglect to perform such tour, or any

part of it, it shall be the duty of the
state's attorney, upon report being
made to him by the commanding offi-
cer of such deserter, to bring an ac-
tion of debt or assumpsit, in the name
of the State of Maryland, against such
deserter or delinquent, (in case he
shall not have been punished by mar-
tial law,) his executors and adminis-
trators, 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.

14. And be it enacted, That any
officer of the militia of this state, who,
on arrest by a superior officer, and
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 sta-
tion, 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.

15. And be it enacted, That the pay-
master to the regiment, within the
limits of which there is now formed or
may be either be formed an artillery
company, shall act as paymaster to the
said company.

16. And be it enacted, That to each
artillery company now formed, or that
may hereafter be formed in this state,
there shall be attached three lieuten-
ants.

17. And be it enacted, That when
any of the militia of this state shall
be called into service under the authority
of the state, they shall not be com-
pelled to serve longer than sixty days
in any one tour, to be calculated from
the departure of the place of rendezvous
to the time of their discharge.

18. And be it enacted, That all
commissions issued under and in virtue
of the act to which this further ad-
ditional supplement, and the supple-
mentary act thereto, be and the same
are hereby vacated and made void;
and for every commission which may
hereafter issue to any militia officer,
the clerk of the council shall be and he
is hereby authorized to receive twenty
five cents for issuing the same, to be
paid by the person to whom the com-
mission is issued.

19. And be it enacted, That the com-
mander 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 mil-
itary secretary, with the rank, pay,
and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels,
and shall also be entitled to, and re-
ceive, 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 ma-
jor 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 ex-
ecutive council, out of any money in
the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

20. And be it enacted, That 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, and none
under the grade of a captain; that 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, and none
under the grade of a captain; and that
in every court martial, except com-
pany 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 mem-
bers present must agree in every sen-
tence for inflicting any penalty, other-
wise the person charged shall be ac-
quitted, except in case of fines where
a majority shall be sufficient.

21. And be it enacted, That it shall
be the duty of the officer required to
order into service the whole or any
portion of the militia under his com-
mand, to enforce obedience to such re-
quisition in the manner prescribed by
the militia laws of this state.

Amendments Proposed.

1st. Strike out the 4th section.

2d. Strike out the word "Militia"
in the 2d line of the 4th page and
insert "Cavalry."

3d. Strike out the 7th, 8th, 9th 10th
and 12th sections.

4th. Strike out "from the word
"lieutenants" in the 17th line of the
9th page to the end of the bill.

5th. At the end of the bill add,
"And be it enacted, that any militia
man called out to perform a tour of
duty who shall desert, shall not be al-
lowed any pay or compensation for the
time he may have served."

6th. And be it enacted, That the
sixth, seventh, and eighth sections of
the act, entitled, an act providing for
calling out and detaching the militia of
this state, and for other purposes, be
and the same are hereby repealed.

From the Buffalo Gazette of Sept. 19.

For several days previous to the
arrival of Gov. Tompkins, the Seneca
Indians had been in council
with their agent, E. Granger, esq.,
at which attended the interpreters,
Capt. Parrish and Jones. On the
arrival of his excellency, the fol-
lowing treaty was consummated.—
The Islands ceded, are Squaw
Island, opposite the mouth of Con-
jockey Creek, 3-4ths of a mile
broad, containing some excellent
meadow, and but few trees; Straw-
berry Island, about a mile below,
containing wild meadow, and about
the size of Squaw Island—Grand
Island is 12 miles long and from 2
to 7 broad. Navy Island lies part-
ly between the lower end of Grand
Island and the British shore, is
supposed to be within the boundary
of Upper Canada, because the
branch which passes betw. on Grand
Island and our shore, united to that
which passes between Grand & Navy
Islands, are superior to the third
branch of the river which passes
between that Island and the Canada
shore—this Island is about 3 1/2
of a mile long and 100 rods broad,
and has been somewhat cultivated;
Goat Island, divides the Falls of
Niagara, 1-2 mile long and some 60
or 80 rods broad, it is rocky and
not accessible at a single point.—
We consider this a good bargain
for the people—and if they would
sell such portion of their lands on
this frontier, as could be advanta-
geously settled, it would have great
effect in opening and improving
roads on the Niagara river, and
which would also greatly relieve
the industrious inhabitants on the
frontier whose means of living
have been straitened by the devas-
tation of war.

A TREATY.

Entered into this 12th day of Sep-
tember, 1815, at Buffalo in the
county of Niagara, and State of
New-York, between the Chiefs,
Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca
Nation of Indians, and the
people of the state of New-York,
whereas as follows:

First. The said chiefs, sachems,
and warriors of the Seneca nation
in consideration of the sum of 1000
dollars, in hand paid by Daniel D.
Tompkins, esq. governor of the state
of N. York, and of the covenants
and agreements hereinafter contain-
ed, hereby sell, grant, convey and
confirm to the people of the state
of New-York, all the islands in the
Niagara river, between Lake Erie
and Lake Ontario, and within the
jurisdiction of the U. S. To have &
to hold the same, with the appur-
tenances, unto the people of the
state of N. York, in free and pure
allodium for ever, reserving, how-
ever, to the said chiefs, sachems,
and warriors of the Seneca nation
of Indians, equal rights and privi-
leges, with the citizens of the U.
S. in hunting, fishing and fowling
in and upon the waters of the Ni-
agara river, and of encamping on
any of the said islands for that
purpose, whilst the same shall con-
tinue to belong to the people of the
state of N. York.

Secondly. The people of the
state of New-York, in addition to
the sum of one thousand dollars,
already paid to the said Chiefs,
Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca
Nation, covenant to pay to
them annually forever, an annuity
of five hundred dollars, to be paid
on or before the first day of June,
in each year hereafter, at Cananda-
igua, in the county of Ontario, the
first payment to be made on the
first day of June, 1816.

In testimony whereof, the said
Chiefs, Sachems and Warriors, of
the one part, and Daniel D. Tomp-
kins, Governor of the State of
New-York, Peter B. Porter, Henry
Crocheron, Sam. Young, Roger
Skinner, Esq. Cowan, Robert Til-
lotson, and Lewis Livingston, com-
missioners in behalf of said state,
have hereunto set their hands and
seals, at Buffalo, in the county of
Niagara, this day and year above
written. [Here follow the signa-
tures.]

On Saturday last, Gen. Tomp-
kins and suite and Major Gen.
Brown and suite, embarked for
Sackett's Harbor, at Fort Niagara,
after viewing the several scenes of
battle on the Niagara frontier.

To the Editor of the Pittsburg Mer-
cury.

DETOIT, Sep. 9.
"Yesterday the Indian treaty
was concluded. It was signed by
the principal chiefs and warriors of
the Wyandots, Chippewas, Otto-
was, Potawatimies, Chawances,
Delawares, Miamics and Seneca na-

tions. It embraces peace and
vives the treaty of 1763, and all
Aug. 1795, and all others, and
The day before the celebra-
tion of the treaty, the Propri-
etors went off to the British
with several other trading com-
pany vessels, and several of our
commissioners and several of
the principal chiefs on our side
that he should not in future be
permitted to build a fire in any part
of the United States, meaning that
he should not live amongst us.

The commissioners leave to-
morrow with the exception of
General M'Arthur, who is danger-
ously ill."

Extract of a letter, received
from an officer at Detroit, dated
Sept. 1815.

If the British have given up
the right of search at sea, they have
this quarter commenced it on
the coast of the United States.
A few days since, several British
sailors deserted, and landed about
10 miles from this place. They
officers and a boats crew followed
them, and examined several of
the deserters, and at length got one man,
sent him on board—placed cer-
tains on our highway, one of which
fired at a citizen. The citizen
flew to arms, arrested the offend-
er and men—but agreed that the
man should be retained until the
officer is now in our fort. I
stand a civil prosecution is being
brought against him—Col. James will
deliver the prisoner taken. Our
Indian treaty ended yesterday.

Providence, (R. I.) Sept. 22.
AWFUL STORM!

It devotes upon us, and we
cross it as a melancholy day,
present to the public a brief and
general account of the awful storm
which was so severely experienced
in this town, on Saturday last. We
are aware that a more minute
or substantial narrative will be
prepared from those whose pres-
ence it is to "note the passing
of the times;" but let it be re-
minded, that imminent danger
includes nicety of remark, and dis-
cussion of ruin forbids accuracy of
calculation. Those who had no
property to lose, had household
goods to save, and we may be
said to say, that the preservation
of the objects of human affec-
tion, more important than the rescue
of goods and chattels. Whether we
consider the violence of the storm,
or the desolation which it pro-
duced, we do not incur the hazard
of contradiction in pronouncing it
the most sublime and tremendous
calamity that has been witnessed
for centuries by the inhabitants
of this town. It seemed as if
who "rides the whirlwind and
directs the storm" had permitted
and air to combine their strength
and terror to give us an impos-
sible assurance of His power,
humble our pride and to dissipate
our affections—"The angry
of the waters" rose in might
majesty, and the productions of
nature and the fabrics of art
the victims of his fury. Had he
lived a being whose bosom was
tenanted by misanthropic feelings,
he could have ascended some high
hill, and apostrophized with the
exultation of a demon the
desolation which surrounded him—
but he who inherits the sensibility
of the weaknesses of our nature
must have viewed, with revolting
feelings, "the wild and wasteful
scene."

A storm of rain from the N. E.
commenced on Friday last, and con-
tinued with little intermission till
Saturday morning, when the wind
was from the east. Between 8 & 9
however, it shifted to the S. E. and
continued to blow with increasing
violence till half past eleven, when
suddenly changing to the west, the
progress of the calamity we now
deplore was happily staid. The
rise to an unprecedented and ter-
rifying height, (12 feet higher than
spring tides) and inundated the
streets in various parts of the town.
It extended in Westminster-street
a considerable distance beyond the
theatre. The lives of many
lies, particularly on the west side,
were in imminent danger. Con-
fusion and dismay were depicted on
every countenance—all were eager
to fly but knew not where to fly
for an ark of safety. Vessels were
forged into the streets, and thro-
wed destruction to the surrounding
buildings. Women and children
were rescued from chamber windows,
and men were seen buffeting the
torrent in the streets, to find a
friend or secure an asylum.

Weybosset Bridge was entirely
carried away about 10 o'clock.
Every vessel in port, with two
exceptions, were driven from their
moorings. Thirty-five sail, includ-
ing 4 ships (one of them over 500
tons) 9 brigs, 7 schooners, and 15
sloops, now form a melancholy dis-
array at the head of the
channel. One of them drifted within
the limits of North Providence, and
strange as it may appear, Pleasant
street is the anchorage ground for a
retrospective sloop.

Our wharves, on which were
stored the riches of every climate,
abundantly the most sad and repulsive
spectacle. Scarcely a vestige remains
of the stores (many of them very
valuable) which crowded the
various wharves on Weybosset-
street. Most of those south of the
Market-House to India Point, shar-
ed a similar fate.

Many of our streets, but a few
days since the theatre of virtuous
and prosperous enterprise, are al-
together desolated. The houses
deserted, and the streets are popu-
larly frequented by those who are
anxious to reclaim and preserve
their property.
The sufferings and losses of the
inhabitants at Eddy's Point were
very severe. Several dwellings
were carried away, wife
and children were divested of the
contents of every article of provision,
furniture and furniture.
The damage sustained at India
Point was very extensive. The
distillery there is rendered
inoperative for many months.
The Rev. Mr. Williams' Meet-
ing-House, situated in a very ex-
posed place, received considerable
damage, and had the tide continued
for a few minutes longer,
it inevitably have swelled the
deluge of devastation.
The Second Baptist Meeting
house, judiciously located near
the water, was totally destroyed by
winds and waves, and the re-
mains are now to be seen in our
streets.

The elegant fence which en-
closed the First Baptist Meeting-
house was injured in several places,
by the fall of surrounding pop-
lar trees, but to the astonishment
of every one, the magnificent spire of
that superb edifice still towers sub-
stantially.

We do not learn that any other
public buildings have sustained ma-
terial damage.
Chimneys, trees, fences, &c.
were prostrated in every direction.
We are happy to state amid this
array of elements and wreck of mat-
ter, only two persons were lost—
David Butler and Mr. Reuben
Hartford, who were unhappily
owned at India Point.
It is computed that five hundred
buildings of various descriptions
have been destroyed.
The loss consequent upon this
calamity is estimated at a mil-
lion and a half of dollars!
We forbear, on the present occa-
sion, to name a single sufferer, as
every one must directly or indirect-
ly participate in a calamity so ex-
tensive. Many poor men have lost
all—the thrifty tradesman, how-
ever, but a few days since, had opu-
lence and eminece in perspective,
holds himself all but a bankrupt—
and the wealthy merchant feels that
losses must teach him prudence,
even in the dispensation of his cha-
rity.

St. Mary's
Charles
Montgom-
P. George
Frederick
Washington
Ailegan
Anne-Ar-
Baltimore
Harford
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Calvert
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Dorchester
Worcester
Queen A-

William S.
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Thomas I.
As far
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