

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 23, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 23, 1807.

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, July 16, 1807.
ORDERED, That the letter of the secretary at war containing the president's requisition for the Maryland Militia, together with the laws of congress therein referred to, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Evening Post Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, Hagerstown, and the Star, at Easton.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 6th, 1807.

EXCELLENCY
 The GOVERNOR of the STATE of MARYLAND.

THE President of the United States has directed me to call upon the executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of April, 1806, entitled, "An act authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States." This, therefore, is to require your Excellency to take effectual measures for organizing five thousand eight hundred and sixty-three of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota,) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and, as nearly as practicable, in the following proportions of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, viz. one twentieth part Artillery; one tenth Cavalry, and the residue Infantry. There shall, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States, to the admission of a proportion of Riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the States respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

Any Companies of Volunteers, who previous to orders for taking the field, may tender their services conformably to the second section of the aforesaid act, or to an act of Congress, (a copy of which is enclosed,) passed on the 24th day of February, 1807, entitled, "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of a number of Volunteer Companies, not exceeding thirty thousand men," will be considered as a part of the aforesaid quota of five thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, according to their numbers. And from the well known patriotism of our fellow-citizens, it must be presumed, that under the existing circumstances of our country, a large proportion of the quotas of the several States will be composed of such Volunteer corps, especially as they will undoubtedly meet with every encouragement from your Excellency, and from all other patriotic influential characters.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied, or be considered as in actual service, until, by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field.

Your Excellency will please direct, that correct Muster-rolls and inspection Returns be made of the several Corps, and that copies thereof be transmitted to this Department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Very respectfully,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,
H. DEARBORN.

An Act authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to require of the executives of the several States, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included; to be apportioned by the President of the United States, by the militia returns of the last year, in cases where such returns were made, and in cases where such returns were not made the last year, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President may, if he shall judge it expedient, authorize the executives of the several States, to accept, as part of the said detachment, any corps of volunteers, who shall engage to continue in service six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia and volunteers aforesaid, shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and direction of the constitutional authority in each State, respectively; the President of the United States apportioning the general officers among the respective States as he may deem proper.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said detachments shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous: and that during the time of their service, they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and allowance for cloathing, that are established by law, as the pay, rations and allowance for cloathing of the army of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to call into actual service any part, or the whole of the said detachment, when he shall judge the exigencies of the United States require it; if a part of the said detachment only shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof as the President in his discretion shall deem most proper.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That two millions of dollars be, and are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay and subsistence of such part of the said detachment as may be called into service.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That an act, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue, and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
 President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1806.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding thirty thousand men.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, not exceeding thirty thousand men; who shall be clothed and furnished with horses at their own expence, and armed and equipped at the expence of the U. States, after they shall be called into service, except such of them as may choose to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and territories to which such companies shall respectively belong: Provided, that where any company, battalion, regiment or brigade, or division of militia, already organized, shall tender their voluntary service to the United States, such company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender, and any vacancy thereafter occurring shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the State or territory, wherein the said company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, shall have been originally raised.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President of the United States shall judge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same, and shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, and when called into actual service, and whilst remaining therein, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind, bounty, and cloathing excepted, with the regular troops of the United States: Provided, that in lieu of cloathing, every non-commissioned officer and private in any company, who may

thus offer themselves shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money, a sum equal to the cost of cloathing of a non-commissioned officer, or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to organize the companies, so tendering their service as aforesaid, into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades, and divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; but until called into actual service, such companies shall be bound to do regular militia duty as is required by law in like manner as before the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall have been furnished at his own expence, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President of the United States may direct, shall be allowed and paid to such volunteer for each and every such damage or loss.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying any expence incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 24, 1807.

Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON.

From a late London Paper.

WEEKLY ANALYSIS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE progress made in the arrangement of the new administration, enables us to judge with tolerable accuracy of the talents of which it will be composed. The rumours of the past week have also thrown a considerable degree of light on the causes of the expulsion of the late ministry. We lament that it has fallen to our lot to record these causes, for we had hopes that whatever venal and dishonourable practices had disgraced foreign princes—we had hopes that the royal blood of Britain had escaped the pollution, and that integrity and honour were not unknown among our princes. We have been deceived—we have now reason to join in the general malediction,—“*cursed is he that putteth his trust in princes.*”

It is stated that the actual cause of the removal of the ministry, was the rapid progress of the commission appointed by them to investigate the abuses in the military department of this country. In the regular course of its procedure, it was on the point of extending its investigation to a certain high and mighty department, when it was found absolutely necessary to check their progress, lest they should bring to light abuses and peculations which would raise the blush of shame even in the cheek of royalty itself. To prevent this discovery, it was resolved to remove the then administration, and the Catholic question afforded a specious pretext for this measure.

The blood of every Englishman must boil within him, when he reflects on this nefarious line of conduct. If the embezzlement of his majesty's property, by a servant, be punished with a marked severity, how much greater ignominy ought he to be loaded with, who, while in a public situation and receiving the most munificent remuneration for his services, squanders the money intrusted to his honour, in private gratification and illicit pleasures. Such is the fact, and if means are not adopted to check the progress of investigation, and prevent open detection and public punishment, it becomes the imperious duty of every public journalist to hold up the delinquent, however exalted, to public indignation; to designate the crimes which are attempted to be iniquitously shielded from inquiring justice; and to deprecate that fordid meaness, not to say vice, which would have held up an individual of meaner birth to public and private execration and contempt.

We cannot but lament that the honest career of so independent an inquiry has thus been impeded—for with veneration to our constitution be it spoken, the people would have learned that such delinquency would have emphatically called upon the inflexible jurisprudence of the country, to avenge in the most signal manner so atrocious a violation of the unsuspecting confidence too willingly reposed in the yet hitherto unprostituted name of a British prince.