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From the Boston Weekly Messenger.
Washington, the father of Conscripti-

Much as we might expect from the dacity of those, who dare attempt to introduce a military conscription into the United States, we must confess we are somewhat surprized to find them justifying that attempt by the example of Washington, and his venerable associates. During the debate in the house upon the bill for raising a regular army from the militia, Col. Troup, of Geo. read a plan for the organization of the militia, formed by the late Gen. Knox when secretary at war, and communicated to congress by Gen. Washington in Jan. 1790. This was pretended to sanction all the enormous principles lately contended for by the government and its friends.—The National Intelligencer, with its usual correctness, represented the plan as the work of General Washington himself, and described in language of triumph the discomfiture and confusion produced in the federal ranks by this authoritative refutation of all their arguments and contentions. They knew not what to do with it. In their amazement they forgot their pretended veneration for the father of his country, and deduced him to "a mere drill sergeant," he was no civilian, they said; he was not skilled in expounding the constitution, and he was influenced by Baron Stueben. Such was the description given by the Intelligencer of the effect of this broadside from Col. Troup. However, it was soon found out that the plan was not Gen. Washington's, but Gen. Knox's, and of course this highly-wrought picture of ministerial victory would not readily answer, since the federalists could hardly have been obliged to all Washington "a drill-sergeant," to refute an argument drawn from a proposal of Gen. Knox. Then comes the following paragraph in the Intelligencer of the succeeding day:—

"It is surprising how soon, by a government of a people forget their rights and duties. It is little more than 20 years, say 24, since Gen. Washington laid before congress, with a formality, which proved it to have received the sanction of his cabinet, a plan for the establishment of a militia system, a fundamental principle of which was the classification of the militia, first in classes for occasional service—and secondly, in sections for the purpose of furnishing drafts for the regular army—a course which is supported by an elaborate and forcible train of reasoning by the then Secretary of War. We see the venerable father of the constitution supported by its great federal expositor (Hamilton) on the one hand, and highly approved federal politician (Knox) on the other, consulting on the proper organization of the militia. The result of their concerted councils, is a system not only energetic, more compulsory than any now that of, but quite so much so as the Napoleon code of France which has been so greatly and perhaps, justly, condemned by our politicians."

We have read this plan, and we assure our readers there is not one word of truth in the whole of the foregoing paragraph. In the first place, nothing can be more ridiculous, than to pretend, that because the president, as his duty obliged him to do, communicated the then secretary's plan to congress, he must therefore be considered as approving it. The president's letter is in the usual form of such communications, saying merely "here it is," without the words of approbation or disapprobation. The plan itself has not the least reference to a regular army, and deprecates the idea of a standing army, which it represents as only necessary among a corrupted people, and proposes to arrange the militia in three great divisions: the first, called the "advanced corps," to consist of youths from 18 to 21 years of age, who are to be encamped for discipline a few days in each year—the second, called the "main corps," to consist of men between 21 and 45 years of age, who are to be exercised four days in each year—the third, called the "reserved corps," to consist of men between 46 & 60 years of age, who were merely required to be armed and equipped for service in case of actual invasion.

The two first corps are to be divided into sections of 12 men each from which the men required "to form an army, (a militia, not a regular army) are to be drafted, whenever necessity requires. These men are not to be held in service more than three years. This term is merely mentioned, as one, within which the term to be prescribed by law should be taken. Had the Secretary been drafting a bill instead of suggesting a plan, there is enough in the rest of the report to shew, that he would never have thought of calling men into the field for a term any thing near this. But the grand difference, fatal to the argument of the conscriptors, is that the secretary does not by any means propose to embody this force for any definite term, but merely, when the emergency may require, to call out the men thus drafted, to serve as long as may be necessary to accomplish their enterprise, whether to repel an invasion or suppress a rebellion. This is the true idea of militia-force.

FOREIGN.
From the N. Y. Gazette of Jan. 4.
By the schooner Thetis arrived last night from St. Bartholomew, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the first of Nov. inclusive, from which the following articles are copied:
SUMMARY!
Paris papers of the 29th of October, state, that Poland is to be placed under the dominion of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine being nominated Viceroy, with the exception of Galicia, which is definitively to belong to Austria.
The discussion relative to the national property of emigrants was continued in France.
It appears that the allied powers resolved to oppose the line of French fortresses extending from Strasburg to Dunkirk.
There is a report in the London papers, that Buonaparte is to be conveyed from Elba to England.
It was observed at Vienna, October 15, that Talleyrand would be replaced at the Congress, by another ambassador from France.
The Spanish Charge d'Affaires had quitted Paris, to return home.
The British troops have been withdrawn from Madeira and the island given up to the Portuguese.
All the ancient privileges have been restored to Marseilles, and it will, in future, enjoy the advantages of a free port.
The King of France has appointed twenty censors of the press.
It is said Lord Castlereagh was about to return to England from Vienna, to be present at the meeting of Parliament.
Stocks, Nov. 1, 3 per cent. Consols 64 1/2—Omnium, 4 1/2.
EXTRACTS.
PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 30.
Sailed, the Iphigénia, 36, captain King, and the Leonidas, 36, King, with 13 transports for N. America, Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Pakenham, and major general Gibbs, will sail tomorrow in the Statira for North America, several other staff officers will shortly arrive here for the same destination. The development of an extensive scale of operations against the American nation becomes daily more visible.
FALMOUTH, Oct. 28.
Ar. Russian barque Toquin, Bercher, from Amelia Island, and Ardent, Begg, from Charleston, bound to Venice.
PLYMOUTH, Oct. 27.
The convoy bound to America sailed from Plymouth sound on Wednesday last, under protection of the Vergennes 74, Cormorant, and Ceylon, after having been delayed nearly three weeks. We understand there are about 4000 troops in the

regt, among which are some cavalry. The convoy stood down channel with a stiff breeze, as did those for Cork and Bourdeaux, and the Mackarel sch. for America, charged with important despatches.

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Despatches were forwarded on Thursday to Ghent. Our advices from thence are by no means of a pacific nature. Although the Commissioners had no regular interview, we are told that symptoms of irritation among them had been discovered.

It is asserted that the Republican Plenipotentiaries have been in uninterrupted correspondence with the French Minister and Russian Ambassador, residing at Paris, and that through these channels the Court was fully acquainted with the whole tenor of the proceedings. Government has at length come to the resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour in America; our army then will be on the grandest scale. Not only Sir George Prevost, but most of the senior officers come home immediately. The disembodiment of the militia is stopped, and all the disposable force will without loss of time be sent out to America; even cavalry is mentioned with a large force of artillery. The arrangement for the present is said to be that major Gen. Kempt, with rank as Lieut. Gen. shall command in Canada; and Major Gen. Pakenham at Lt. Gen. shall command the coast and detached armies. Most probably a commander of great name will ere long go on to command in chief.

The staff immediately going in the Statira frigate, is as follows:
The hon. Sir Edward Pakenham, K. B. commander of the forces.
Major Gen. Gibbs, 52d regt. 2d in command.
Col. Siovin, Adj. Gen.
Col. Bell, Quarter-master Gen.
Moody, esq. Commissary Gen.
Doct. Robb, Ins. Gen. of Hospitals.
Col. Bradeteg, Military Secretary.

Gen. Pakenham is brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington, and was his Adj. Gen. He and Gen. Gibbs are officers of the greatest talents. Major general Grant goes out by and by to take command of the cavalry, and other general officers will go out with the troops as soon as they can be collected.

October 31.
We understand that orders were given on Saturday, that the troops already embarked for America at the several ports, should proceed to sea immediately; that the shipping of those which are under orders of embarkation, for the same service, be accelerated; and that an additional force, consisting principally of the 2d battalions, be provided for the same destination.

The arrangement which has appeared in several papers, stating that Major General Kempt was to have the command of the army in Canada, we consider to be erroneous; we believe there are three Major Generals on the staff there, who are his seniors. It is believed that the chief command in North America will be given to Sir John Sherbrooke.

Nov. 1.—Letters from Ghent of the 28th and 29th ult. concur in stating that all the American commissioners, except Mr. Gallatin, had left this city to return to the United States, and it was understood that Mr. Gallatin was also to set off on the 2d inst. but that he would probably proceed to Vienna. He may save himself that trouble. The affairs of Europe not of America, will be settled at Vienna.
VIENNA, October 19.—It appears certain that what regards the opening of the Congress is, that some diplomatic personages, and several Ministers, have demanded further elucidations and instructions from the respective courts. We are assured, for instance, that the Turkish Divan, convinced as to length of the importance of the Congress, has supplicated the Sovereign to send an Ambassador, who shall neither be a Greek nor an Arab, but a Turk by religion and birth, and distinguished for rank and learning.
MADRID, Oct. 17.—The American expedition continues in prepara-

tion, but the definite plans are not fixed, or its ultimate arrangements made.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1815.
LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Wednesday, Jan. 4.
PETITIONS.

From John Glanville, of Kent, praying relief. From Patrick Hammit, of Allegany, praying a confirmation of his title to certain land. From Thomas Humphreys, of Somerset, to confirm the sale of certain lands. From Elizabeth Stewart, of Dorchester, for a law to give effect to a certain devise. From David Steuart, jr. of Anne-Arundel, praying relief.

The bill from the senate to provide for holding the court of appeals for the western shore alternately at the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, was read the second time, and will not pass.

The bill from the senate relating to St. Paul's Lane; the bill to confirm the title of Jeffery Farrall in and to a certain lot of ground in the city of Baltimore, the bill for the relief of John M. A. Zollckoffler and Philip German, jr. the bill to lay out and open a road in Frederick county; the bill to give validity to a deed of conveyance therein mentioned, passed and sent to senate.

Mr. Leconte delivers a favourable report on the petition of Lt. Col. William Potter.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favour of John N. Watkins, endorsed, "assented to."

The bill for the relief of Isabel Watkins, of Caroline county, and the bill for the relief of Cain Sewell, of Caroline county, severally endorsed, "will not pass." And a bill relating to the poor of Caroline county, passed by the senate, Jan. 4, 1815; which was read.

Adjourned.
Thursday, Jan. 5.
PETITIONS.

From Elizabeth Mueds, of Queen Anne's, for a divorce. From Thomas Malcomb, an old soldier. From the directors of the Mechanics Bank for a repeal of part of their charter.

From sundry inhabitants of Harford and Baltimore, for a road. From sundry inhabitants of Princess-Ann, to appoint commissioners for said town. From Henry Waller, of Kent, praying a supplement to an act in his favour.

From Capt. John B. Bayles, of Harford, for alterations in the militia law. From Henry Dorsey, to transcribe the land records of Harford county. From Sarah Carman, of Anne-Arundel, for a support. From Mary Ford, for the sale of certain lands. From Robert Welch, of Ben. for further time to complete his collections. From Ralph Basil, of Annapolis, for a support.

From Philip Chamberlain, of Harford, to record a certain deed.

Mr. Beall delivers a favourable report on the petition of John Gassaway.

Mr. Crabb an unfavourable report on the petition of Col. Thos. Humphreys.—Concurred in.

Mr. Randall a favourable report on the petition of Zachariah Roberts.

Mr. Barney a favourable report on the petition of Mountjoy Bayly.

Mr. Potter a favourable report on the petition of Thomas Malcomb.

The bill for the benefit of Robert Armstrong, the bill to authorise and empower the justices of the levy court of Caroline county to discontinue part of a road; the bill authorising James Grayless to complete his collection; the bill to lay out and make public a road in Queen-Anne's county; the bill for the relief of Joshua Hicks and Ephraim Buckingham, and the bill to vest certain powers in the levy court of Worcester county, were severally passed and sent to senate.

The additional supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, was read and passed—yeas 6, nays 6—and sent to senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to confirm and make valid the last will and testament of Wm. M'Creery, late of Baltimore county, deceased, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment;" which amendment was read, assented to, & the bill ordered to be engrossed. The bill to regulate the proceedings of sheriffs and constables in certain cases, endorsed, "will not pass."

The resolution in favour of the trustees of St. Peter's Free School in the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "assented to;" a bill to lay out and open a road in Cecil county, passed Jan. 5, 1815.

Also a communication from the register of the western shore land office, containing a representation of the state of public records of his office, and accompanied by an account of taxes received in his office to the 8th of Dec. last; which was read.

The house proceeded to the election of directors for the several banks; the ballots being deposited in the box, the gentlemen, named to strike, retired to the conference room, and after some time returned and reported, That Richard K. Heatt & Washington Hall were elected directors on the part of the state in the Union Bank of Maryland; Christopher Raborg, jr. and George Taylor, for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore; Edward Harris for the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore; Daniel Murray and Thos. H. Bowie for the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Annapolis; Tench Tilghman and James Price for the Branch of said Bank at Easton; Joseph McHenry and John Harry for the Hager's Town Bank; and William Alexander for the Elkton Bank of Maryland.

Adjourned.
Friday, Jan. 6.
PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's, for the review of a road.—From Josias Stevenson and John Murray, to be released from interest due to state. From sundry inhabitants of Washington county, for a road from Hager's town to Green-castle. From Eve Holtzman of Washington county, for a divorce. From Richard Waters, a revolutionary officer. From Wm. S. Handy, of Somerset, to sell the real estate of Samuel Hillman. From John Duhamel of Queen Anne's, to complete his collection. A memorial from the silver smiths of Baltimore, for the repeal of the act regulating the quality of silver plate.

Mr. Hood delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of David Steuart, jr. Concurred in.

The bill to lay out, open and establish a new road in Washington county; the bill authorising George W. Thomas to collect all balances due Edward Wilkins; the bill to lay out and make public a road in Baltimore county; the bill relating to the fees of the clerk of Prince George's; the bill for repairing the bridge over Tuckahoe creek; and the additional supplement to the act for the relief of the poor in Queen-Anne's county, were severally passed and sent to senate.

The resolution in favor of John Gassaway was assented to, and sent to senate.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, Ordered, That his excellency the governor of this state be and he is hereby requested to lay before this house, as soon as he conveniently can, an account, shewing as nearly as he can, the number of arms, ordnance, &c. belonging to the state, and in what manner they have been distributed.

The preamble and resolutions presenting to the hon. Rufus King, and the minority in congress, the thanks of the house, were read, & after some time spent in debate, the question was put, That the house assent to same? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.
Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Millard, Neale, Blackstone, Smith, Boyer, R. Hands, Spender, Brown, Hood, Worthington, Hopkins, Gray, Hale, Dudley, Stonestreet, Telford, Jenkins, Caldwell, Hambleton, Smith, A. Evans, Dally, Walter, Catman, Long, Leconte, Smith, Beard, Mitchell, Hall, Worthing, Van Horn,

Private Sale.
I will sell, at private sale, a lot of Queen-Anne, Prince-George's, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern, and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, groceries, also a two-story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and below; a pailed garden and yard; an old building out of repair, with rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to Wm. Brogden, June 23, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.
Ran away on the 2d of May, 1814, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, a fugitive in Anne-Arundel county, John Golder, for their right to freedom, which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for want of proof. He is a straight likely fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information be given as to his cloaths; he went with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trousers, good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to goal, so that I get him again, fifty dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who a Negro, who claimed their freedom call aunt—she is wife to a miller who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carraud.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, to those who are indebted to the same, to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,
Admr. D. B. N.
Feb. 25.

By the Committee of Claims.
The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
William K. Lambden, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.
The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
Louis Gassaway, Clk.

NOTICE.
There came to my possession a GRAY MARE rising ten years old, four hands high. It is supposed she was taken by one of the militia after the battle of Bladensburg. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

3X. Sola Frater.
Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1814.

A STRAY.
Taken up by the subscriber, living near Bladensburg, in Prince-George county, a trespassing stray gray Mare about 13 hands high, 10 years old, upwards, shod before, paces, and no perceivable brand; her mane appears to have been cropped some time ago. The owner of the above description is requested to apply, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

James Crawford, of Annapolis.
Nov. 1814.

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WITH
STEEL'S LIST OF THE
British NAVY.
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