

shall be from time to time necessary, by the nature of the service, or otherwise, which alterations and additions he is hereby authorized and empowered to make promulgate, and they shall thereupon become binding on the said officers.

10. *And be it enacted*, That for the keeping of all military ordnance and hospital stores, and supplies for the use of the said troops, quartermaster-general, commissary-general of purchases, commissary-general of ordnance, surgeon-general, and apothecary-general, shall and hereby are authorized and empowered, by and with the consent of the major-general aforesaid, to appoint such and so many storekeepers, in their respective departments, as they shall judge necessary, and to prescribe their duties and to their conduct; and the governor and council shall be and hereafter are authorized and empowered, to fix and make reasonable allowances for the store rent, storage, and salaries of store-keepers, necessary for the safe keeping of such stores and supplies.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council shall be and hereafter are authorized, to establish from time to time, such regulations for the recruiting service for the said troops as they shall judge proper; and that the bounty, for every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall enlist in the said troops, shall be paid at the time of enlistment.

12. *And be it enacted*, That the pay, bounties, 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 troops in their service, except so far as is herein otherwise provided.

13. *And be it enacted*, That 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 the rate as is now 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 sixteen 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 of intermarriage of such widow, within the term of five years, half pay for the remainder of time shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer; Provided that such half pay shall cease at the death of such child or children.

14. *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, of color, or mark, to be devised by the commander in chief of the militia land and sea forces of this state; and he is hereby authorized to designate and establish; and the uniform of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be a blue coat, with pantaloons of grey cloth, winter, and of white cotton or flannel for summer, with black breeches, shoes, and black gaiters, and buttons; fashion for the coat, cuffs and ornaments for the dress, and the form of hat or cap, as the said commander in chief shall see fit and direct, which he is hereby authorized to do accordingly.

15. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council shall be and hereafter are authorized and empowered to prescribe and direct the kind and quantity of clothing, implements, accoutrements, and camp equipage, that shall be annually issued to the said troops.

16. *And be it enacted*, That the commander in chief of the militia land and sea forces of this state, shall and hereby is authorized and empowered, to form a board consisting of such and so many of the officers, to be appointed to the command of the said division, or officers of the militia of this state, as he may see fit, and to report to him a system of training, exercise and discipline for the said division, conforming

as nearly as may be, to any system which may have been previously established according to law for the training, exercise, and discipline of the militia of this state, and the system so devised, and submitted to him by the said board, when approved by him, shall be used and observed in the training, exercise, and discipline of the said division, until a uniform system shall be established by the government of the United States, for the training, exercise, and discipline of the troops in their service, after which such system so established shall be adopted, used and observed, in the training, exercise and discipline of the said division.

17. *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 now are, or may be established for the government of the troops of the United States.

18. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council shall be and hereafter are authorized and empowered, to cause to be procured, erected and established, all necessary arsenals, magazines, armouries, laboratories and barracks, for the use of the said troops, with the necessary superintendants, keepers, artificers and labourers, and to supply the said arsenals, magazines and armouries, with the necessary arms, ordnance, ammunition, military stores, ordnance stores, munitions of war, and implements.

19. *And*, for obtaining at all times speedy and correct information of the movements of the enemy *Be it enacted*, That the governor and council be and hereby are authorized and empowered, to establish and maintain, if they shall deem it expedient, one or more lines of telegraphs, at and between such places as they shall think proper, or to establish other signals, or lines of videttes, or both, for the purpose aforesaid, if they shall judge that to be the most advisable, having regard to the expense and other circumstances.

20. *And be it enacted*, That in case of any invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, of any adjoining state or states, or of the District of Columbia, it shall be lawful for the governor and council to order the whole, or any part of the said troops, to march to the assistance of such state, states or district, and so to employ them till the danger shall be over, or the safety of this state shall require them to be recalled in whole or in part.

21. *And be it enacted*, That for the pay, bounties, clothing, and subsistence of the said troops, and for defraying the other expenses to be incurred by carrying this act into effect, there shall be appropriated the sum of          dollars, to be paid by the treasury of the western shore, in the manner hereafter to be provided by law, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

22. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council shall be & are hereby authorized and required, to place the said troops, when raised, under the controul, direction and command, of the President of the United States, to be employed in the defence of this state, or any adjoining state, or of the District of Columbia, and in no other manner; provided the President of the United States shall be authorized by Congress, and shall agree to accept them, under that limitation of service, to pay, support, and supply them, in every respect, and to reimburse to this state the expense which may have been incurred in raising, equipping, and putting them into service, and in supporting and supplying them up to the time of such acceptance, or to assume the debt which this state may have incurred for those purposes.

On the subject of the resolutions introduced into the House of Delegates by J. H. Thomas, Esq. and published in our last, approving the conduct of the Hon. Rufus King, in opposing the Conscription Bill, there was some considerable interesting debate. The ground assumed by the advocates of the resolutions, Messrs. Thomas, Kilgour, and Neale, that the bill in question and which was so successfully opposed by the towering genius of the Honourable Senator above named, was in direct hostility to every principle of the constitution, and therefore that the rights of every

freeman of the state were justly due, as a tribute, for the services he had rendered them. It was further contended in support of the resolutions, that the passage of an act, placing at the disposal of the general government, the whole male population of the country, would virtually absorb that sovereignty of individual states over their own military force, which had been specially guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States. The evils to be apprehended from such a measure were pointed out and illustrated with ability, by the gentlemen above mentioned. They were opposed by Messrs. Kell and Dorsey; but having undertaken to maintain an untenable position, they fell much below what had been previously expected of them. They intimated, or seemed to intimate, in the course of their remarks, that as the general government had failed, by constitutional means, in carrying on the war, that they were justified in proposing the measure which has been so justly reprehended. The influence that their passage would have in distracting the minds of the people, instead of increasing those energies which were so much required by the present critical situation of our country, was the principal objection made to them. It was further said, in opposition, that the sentiments contained in the resolutions were calculated rather to encourage the enemy in carrying on his predatory warfare, than kindle a spirit of patriotism among the people to check it by manly resistance.— These things all sound, to be sure, very pretty; but there is yet no reason to believe that the people of these states have been so far bereft of their senses, as to acquiesce in that slavish principle of Buonapartian philosophy, that "the end justifies the means," and quietly submit to see the constitution, the ark of their safety, razed to the ground without an effort to defend it. If by a system of unheard of profligacy in the administration, they have succeeded in bankrupting the nation; if by a course of systematic indifference and neglect, the glory of the arms of freemen have been tarnished, and the temple of liberty invaded, let them wear the shame for they alone are guilty. The independence of our country dreads not the approaches of any foreign enemy; but if one violation of her constitution is suffered to creep in after another, and each to make some new encroachment on our republican liberty, she may soon have cause to tremble for her safety.

The following letter was received by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, from the Hon. Rufus King in answer to the Resolutions of the House approbatory of his conduct in opposing the conscription bill.

Washington, January 8, 1815.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 6th inst. transmitting to me a copy of the resolution of the House of Delegates of the state of Maryland, of the same date. Permit me, sir, through you, to express to the house of delegates the high sense I entertain of the honour of their approbation of my conduct as a member of the senate, in opposing the bill which required of the militia of the several states, to furnish recruits for the regular army, under the penalty of being themselves drafted to serve in the prosecution of the war.

At the same time that I offer my acknowledgments to the house of delegates, I am bound in justice to others, to disclaim any particular merit on this occasion; the failure of the bill must be ascribed to the strenuous and able opposition which it received in both houses of congress, sustained, as this opposition has been, by the voice of the country.

Task your indulgence to add, that while I have resisted the progress of a bill, professing to have for its object to provide for the common defence, by means which the constitution does not in my judgment authorize; I have thought myself obliged, by a faithful regard for the general safety, at a period of great public difficulty, without reference to the past, to vote for supplies of men and money, and for other important measures within the pale of the constitution, which are thought necessary to revive the public credit; to protect the several states against invasion, and to defend and save from dismemberment the territory and sovereignty of the nation: objects to the attainment of which no effort that can be made by freemen will be deemed too great.

With distinguished consideration, I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING.

Hon. Henry H. Chapman, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland.

OFFICE OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Jan. 7—evening.

Extract of a letter, dated Capo May, Jan. 15, 1815.

There is a British ship in the Bay said to be a 74. They sent a flag on shore on Monday last, and they report that they had spoke a brig bound to Halifax from England, in a short passage of 18 days, which told them, that preliminaries of peace had been signed by our commissioners at Ghent. I hope it may prove true—but I have my doubts.

Extract of another letter from Philadelphia, dated Jan. 7th.

There is the following on the Coffee House books this evening. "Mr. Hughes writes from Cape May the 4th inst. that the Spencer of 74 guns came into the capes last Saturday evening with a WHITE FLAG at the foretop, which was still flying; and sent on shore and stated, they had spoke a vessel from England bound to Halifax in a short passage, who informed them, preliminaries of peace had been signed between this country and England.

Another letter from the Post master, dated the 5th inst. of the same evening.

[Mr. Hughes, the writer of the letter referred to, is known by a gentleman in this city, who states, that he is a respectable man on whose information every reliance may be placed.

Ed. of Fed. Gaz.]

From the National Intelligencer of Monday last.

Copy of a letter from New-Orleans to the Post Master General, New-Orleans, Dec. 16, 1814.

SIR,

Intelligence reached this city last Monday of a British squadron of from thirty-five to forty sail of vessels of various descriptions, transports included, having appeared off ship Island, near the Bay of St. Louis, under command (as is supposed) of Admiral Cochrane, who lately left the Chesapeake. The force on board these vessels may be estimated at six thousand, part being black troops from Jamaica. The enemy since their arrival have been engaged sounding the different passes, with a view to the debarkation of their men. The nature of the country will render the experiment hazardous. A small flotilla of 5 gun-boats and a schooner have unfortunately fallen into their hands, after a severe contest and great loss to them of men. This leaves them without a check upon the lakes, except from the Fort at Petite Còquille, commanding the passage of the Rigolettes and the Fort St. Jean at the mouth of the Bayou of that name, neither of which are considered very defensible. Rumour states that the squadron has been reinforced. Fresh vessels have and probably will continue to arrive. It would be presumption to predict the result of invasion, but appearances justify the expectation of its not being ineffectually resisted.

The report by the Balize boat last evening is, that the brig Herald had appeared off the Bar, had sent an armed boat to the block-house, and taken five of the pilots.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Received at 10 o'clock last night.]

Extract of a letter from T. Johnson, esq. Post-Master at New-Orleans, dated December 17th.

"The enemy's vessels, about sixty sail, are at Ship Island, in the Bay of St. Louis. They approach the city by Lake Pontchartrain. Our naval force on that lake consisted of five gun-boats and one small schooner; they were attacked by 38 of the enemy's barges, and were carried after a severe action of an hour and thirty minutes. The enemy's loss was great—thirteen of

their barges were sunk. They are now masters of the lake. To oppose their march to the city, we have but two small forts; one at the mouth of the bayou St. John. If they effect a landing, a battle must decide the fate of the city. All here have full confidence in General Jackson, and calculate on a favorable result.

Our present force is 4000 regulars and militia. To this we may add, by Sunday, 2000 Tennessee troops under Gen. Coffee. The other force from Kentucky and Tennessee will not arrive in time. The fleet is the same, you had in the Chesapeake, and is under Admiral Cochrane. Gen. Jackson has established the most perfect order and police. He is confident he can defend the place. The accounts of the enemy's force are various. Our fate will be decided before you hear from me again.

From the National Intelligencer of January 10.

The amendments to the Bank bill are committed in the Senate to a select committee, who, it is generally supposed, will recommend a rejection of them, or some modification which will approximate them more nearly to the shape of the original bill.

Departed this life, on Thursday the 5th inst. DR. CHARLTON SMITH, aged near one hundred years. Dr. Smith was a native of Durlam (England) and emigrated to this state about fifty years, since and for the last ten years has resided at Birmingham-house, Anne-Arundel county, the seat of Dr. Gerrard H. Snowden.

A HANDSOME, LIGHT, RIDING GIG,

Just finished, and constructed of the best materials and after the latest fashion, for sale by the subscriber, at his shop in Corn-Hill street; where all work in THE COACH-MAKING LINE is executed with neatness and dispatch. The terms will be made accommodating.

Jonathan Hutton.

January 12, 1815.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the farm where I now reside, on Rhode river, the following property, to wit:

Eight valuable Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Indian Corn, and a quantity of Provender. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Jan. 12, 1815. H. H. Purdy.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be offered at public sale, at the subscriber's, in London-town, on Thursday the 2d day of February next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

The unexpired term of service of Three Negro Boys, and several other articles. The terms of sale, six months credit.

Samuel Harrison, exor. of John O. Jones.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 16th inst. on the plantation of the late John Tydings, near South River Church, the property of John Tydings, deceased, consisting of Two Negro Men.

Terms of sale—a credit of six months, on the purchaser's giving bond with good security, for the payment of the same, with interest from the day of sale.

Ferdinando Tydings, adm'r.

January 12, 1815.

A Wood Cutter wanted.

The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood: For such as one liberal wages will be given.

T. H. Bowie.

Jan. 12, 1815.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, short letters of administration on the estate of Richard Findall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them to the subscriber legally authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment.

Philip Findall, adm'r.

January 12, 1815.