

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CORNER OF ST. AND ANN STREETS, ANNAPOLIS.

NEW STORE.

The proprietors having entered into partnership, under the firm of George and John Barber, & Co. at the new store on the wharf, a few doors below Mr. Lewis Neill's, have of hand and intend keeping for sale a General Assortment of Goods, viz:

Superfine London Cloths, and Cambrics. Second do. do. Mill Drab Cloths, Ripes, Drab and Mixt Plains, Mixt Kerseys, Fluffings, & Coatings: Striped Blankets, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4. Hosiery Blankets: 8-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4. Cotton Counterpane: 7-8 & 4-8 Irish Linens: Long Lawns, Coloured Laventines and Luffings: White and Coloured Marcellines Vescosating, Benmets, Cord and Swansdown ditto: 3-4 Dimity, & 4-4 Cambric do. White, Red, Scarlet, Figured and Yellow Flannels: Gentlemen and Ladies Silk Hosiery and Worsted: Hosiery, White & Black Silk Hosiery and Coloured Kid Gloves: 4-4 and 5-4 Cambric and Jacketed Mullins: Plain and Figured: Lenoex, Spider Net and Book Mullin: Plain and Figured Jacketed do. Fashionable Cravats, Ribbons & Gloves assorted: Suspenders do. 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4. Diapers: 3-4 Diapers: Bombazines and Willboars, assorted: 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 Black Cambric: Coloured Serfrets: Hat-band Crapes, 4-4 Italian do.: Canton ditto: Gallicoes and Ginghams assorted, Colerains and Steam Loom Shirtings: India Cottons assorted: Flag and Bandano Handkerchiefs: Black Barcelona ditto: Madras do. Shawls assorted, Merino, Bordered Shawls: Silk and Cotton Embroiders, Plain and Striped Domestic: Linen and Cotton Bed Tickings: Ticklenburgs, Hurlaps and Heffans: Brown Holland, and 4-4 Sheetings: Hunter's Cord and Velvets.

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Port Wines: Claret Wine, W. I. & N. E. Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Old Spirit, Holland Gin, Old Whiskey and Whiteley, Leaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Gunpowder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas: Malaga, Almonds, Prunes, Filberts, Java & Green Coffee, Herrings and Pork, by the barrel: Bacon, Butter and Lard, Cheese, Chocolate, Soap and Candles, Brandy-Wine Powder and Shot, all sizes: Oils and Paints, Salt, Sweet Oil in Fla-sks and Bottles: Leading Lines and Traces, Coat Rope, large & small; Mustard, Best Spanish Segars, Salt Petre, Copperas, Aspic, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs, Scrubbing Brushes, Clamps and Brooms, Cloth and Shoe Brushes, Sifters, Paint Brushes, Best James River Chewing Tobacco.

China, Liverpool and Glass Ware, viz:

Cut Glass decanters, tumblers, goblets and wine glasses and pitchers, plain do: China teats, and Liverpool tea cups and saucers: China pitchers, and Lustre do.: Liverpool tea and coffee pots, do. sugar dishes and milk pots, plates and dishes: wash-hand basins & pitchers.

A General Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, viz.

Stock Locks, Brass Nob do. Iron do. Cupboard, Tilt Cupboard and Chell do. Barrel & Screw Augurs, Hinges and Screws, Hand-saws, Hand, Cross Cut and Whipsaw Files, Blacksmith's Files and Rapsis Socket and Firmers, Chisels, Goggles, Brads and Japanese Candelsticks, Cutting Knives and Drawing do. Hammers, Shovels and Spades, Hob Nails, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d Wrought do. Thumb and Brads Knob Latches, Knives and Forks, Pen and Clasp Knives, Razors and Scissors, Cotton and Wool Cards, Curry Combs, Tea Kettles and Coal Hods, Shovel and Tongs, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates. Those persons wishing to purchase bargains will give us a call.

George Barber, John T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller Jun.

N. B. We will purchase, or barter goods for drye, oats and corn. Annapolis, Oct. 24. 1861.

Boarding House.

CAVE W. EDELEN,

Respectfully informs the public, that he continues keeping a BOARDING HOUSE, in the spacious building, formerly occupied by John Stephen, esq. and is nearly opposite Mr. Hunter's tavern. He pledges himself that every exertion will be made to accommodate to the satisfaction, all ladies and gentlemen who may favour her with their company.

N. B. Private Suppers provided at a short notice. Nov. 21. 1861.

By the Committee of Claims.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present Session, at 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening.

By order, Geo. Murchick, Clk.

Dec. 12, 1861.

For Sale,

Several valuable plantation handbills at this office. December 5.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES

REPORTED TO CONGRESS. Department of War, 12th Dec. 1861. SIR,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 16th of April last, requesting the Secretary of War, to report, as an early day of the next session of Congress, a system for the organization and discipline of the militia, best calculated, in his opinion, to promote the efficiency of that force, when called into the public service, I have the honor to submit the enclosed plan.

With sentiments of great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

GEO. GRAHAM, Acting Secretary of War. Hon. Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A PLAN

For classing and arming of the Militia, and for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the laws heretofore passed for those purposes.

That the militia of the U. States shall be classed by the proper authority of the several states and territories, in the following manner.

Those between eighteen and twenty-one years of age shall be called the junior class; those between the age of twenty-one and thirty-one years of age shall be called the junior class; and those over thirty-one, and under forty-five years of age shall be called the senior class of militia.

That the militia of the minor class shall be liable to be called into the service of the United States, within the state or territory to which they belong, for a term not exceeding — months.

The militia of the senior class shall be liable to be called into the service of the United States, within the state and territory to which they belong, and in the adjoining states and territories, for a term not exceeding — months.

The militia of the junior class shall be liable to be called into the service of the United States, for the performance of any duty requireable of the militia under the constitution of the United States, for a term not exceeding — months.

That when any portion of the militia of the junior class shall be called into the service of the United States, for a term exceeding — months, they shall, by the United States, be armed, equipped and clothed, in the same manner as the regular troops.

That the militia of the minor and junior classes, of each division, shall be annually assembled at not more than two cantonments within the same, at such time and place, and for such periods as shall be designated by the proper authority of the several states and territories; during which time, they shall be trained under the authority of the states agreeably to the system, discipline and police, which it may be adopted for the government of the army. And officers of experience shall be detailed by the executives of the several states and territories who shall, at the times appointed, organize the militia so assembled, into companies, battalions, regiments and corps, and command the same accordingly, during their encampment: Provided, That it shall be the duty of all commissioned officers, under thirty-one years of age, who may not be detailed for command, punctually to attend such encampment of their division, and act in any capacity of staff, or non-commissioned officer, which shall be assigned them: Provided also, That the militia of the said minor and junior classes, belonging to the cavalry, shall attend, and be organized and instructed, as infantry.

That whilst the militia are so assembled, they shall be subsisted and equipped at the expense of the United States, provided they shall be called out, and embodied in the several states, for a period not less than — weeks.

That the militia shall be organized by the legislatures of the several states and territories, into divisions, brigades, regiments & corps, and that the organization of the regiments of infantry, riflemen and cavalry, shall be the same as is now prescribed for the organization of the infantry of this United States.

And that the organization of the regiments of infantry, riflemen and cavalry, shall be the same as is now prescribed for the organization of the infantry of this United States. A brigade shall be composed of four regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one battalion of artillery (to be organized as the corps of artillery of the regular army, is now organized) and of as many troops of cavalry as the executive of the several states and territories may authorize, not exceeding —.

And the privates of the rifle regiment, and of the light companies of each regiment of infantry, shall be composed of men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-one years. Two brigades shall form a division.

That there shall be erected in each state and territory, by the United States, one or more arsenals or depots for arms, equipments, tents and equipage, from which supplies shall be furnished upon requisitions of the executives of states or territories made upon the War Department, from which all orders for the delivery of supplies must be given: and the arms and equipments so delivered shall be charged to the states and territories, under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia: Provided, That in lieu of the appropriation under that act, there shall be applied annually, under the direction of the President of the United States, the sum of — dollars.

That such tents and camp equipage as may be delivered to the militia, shall be receipted for at the depots, by officers designated for that purpose by the executives of the several states and territories, and charged to them: Provided, That credit shall be given for all such as may be returned without other damage than the usual injury of service.

That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or, in the opinion of the President, shall be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be his duty to call forth such numbers of the militia as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion.

That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof be obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested by law in the marshals, it shall be the duty of the President to call forth such portion of the militia as may, in his opinion, be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to call forth the militia for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be his duty forthwith, by proclamation, to command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a time to be limited in the proclamation.

That in case of an insurrection in any state or territory, against the government thereof, it shall be the duty of the President, on the application of the legislature of such state or territory, or of the executive of such state or territory, when the legislature thereof cannot conveniently be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any state or territory as may, in his opinion, be sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

That whenever from any of the occurrences herein mentioned, it shall become the duty of the President to call forth the militia, he may require the governor or commander in chief of the militia in any state or territory, or such officer of the militia as he may judge expedient, to execute his orders so far as may be applicable to their respective commands.

That whenever any part of the militia shall be called into the service of the United States, their organization shall be the same as may, at the time, be provided by law, for the organization of the army of the United States, except when called out by companies, corps, regiments or brigades, when

they shall preserve their local organization.

That the militia employed in the service of the U. States shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, which are, or shall be provided for the government of the United States.

That every officer or non-commissioned officer, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President, or the orders of a superior officer of the militia, which may be issued in virtue of such orders, in any of the cases before recited, for calling forth the militia, shall forfeit and pay a sum, not exceeding — month's pay, which he would be entitled to receive if he were in the actual service of the United States; and shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any commission in the service of the United States for life, or such term of years as shall be determined and judged by a court martial.

That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the militia, who shall be detached as aforesaid, and shall disobey the orders of the President, or of any superior officer for the purposes of carrying into effect the object herein contemplated, shall be liable to be tried by a court martial, and receive such punishment as is imposed out by the martial law for similar offences: and, moreover, the non-commissioned officer, musician and private detached as aforesaid, or shall be accepted as substitutes, as hereinafter mentioned, who shall refuse or neglect to march and join his corps when ordered so to do by his superior officer in the detachment, shall be considered as a deserter from the service of the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly: Provided, nevertheless, that any non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the militia, who shall be detached for the service of the United States as aforesaid, shall have a right to furnish an able bodied man, belonging to the militia, as a substitute.

That regimental chaplains in the militia which have been, or shall be called into the service of the United States, shall receive the same monthly pay and rations as a captain of infantry, with the additional forage for one horse; and whenever called forth into the service of the United States, division quarter masters shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a deputy quarter master general; brigade quarter masters to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of an assistant deputy quarter master general; and regimental quarter masters, to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of infantry, and sixteen dollars per month in addition thereto, and forage for one horse; division inspectors shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of infantry; brigade majors, to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a major of infantry; aids-de-camp, to major generals, to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a major of cavalry; and aids-de-camp to brigadier generals, to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a captain of cavalry.

That the expenses incurred, by marching the militia of any state or territory of the United States to their place of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President, or which shall have been, or incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any state or territory which shall have been, or may be approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous on the requisition of the President: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorizing any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is not provided for by existing laws, to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

That in all cases when a brigade of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls. If less than a brigade of militia be called into the service of the United States, then it shall be the duty of a brigade major of the division wherein such militia

may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls: two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid, one on the assembling, and the other on the discharge of such militia. If it should so happen that there be no brigade major in the brigade where such militia shall be called out, or in the division where they shall rendezvous, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel, to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

That no writ, or civil process, issuing from any court of the United States, shall be served upon any militia man, or levied upon his property, while performing militia duty in the service of the United States; nor shall any judgment be entered in the said courts, in any of the aforesaid cases.

All offences committed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or musicians of the militia, subsequent to their detachment for the service of the United States, or prior to march for that service agreeably herewith, and before their assembling at the appointed place of rendezvous, shall be tried by courts martial to be composed of militia officers only, of the State or Territory to which such delinquents shall belong, not in the actual service of the United States. All offences committed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates or musicians of the militia whilst in the actual service of the United States, shall be tried by courts martial composed of militia officers only in the service of the United States: Provided, that offences committed whilst in the service of the United States may be tried and punished, although the term of service of the delinquent may have expired, and the court martial for the trial of such offences, shall be composed of militia officers, without regard to their having been in the service of the United States.

That if any delinquent directed to be summoned to appear before a court martial for neglect or refusal to obey the orders of the President, shall be absent when any non-commissioned officer shall call to summon him, a copy of the summons or written notice thereof, signed by him, and left with some person of suitable age and discretion at the usual place of abode of such delinquent, at least ten days previous to the day of appearance, shall be held and taken to be a sufficient summons of such delinquent, the court martial may proceed on his trial in the same manner as if he had appeared and plead guilty of the charge exhibited against him.

That if any delinquent of the president any court martial, for the trial of militia, if required, and upon his being duly satisfied, that such testimony is material to the case, to issue his precept directed to any person to be summoned as a witness, commanding his or her attendance at such court, to testify for or against the person to be tried, as the case may be; and any witness having been duly summoned, and failing to appear, without a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be used for and recovered in the name of the United States, by bill, plaint or information in any court of competent jurisdiction. And if any witness, when called upon for that purpose shall refuse to testify, or shall behave with contempt to the court; or if any other person shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures in presence thereof or shall cause any riot or disorder therein, it shall be lawful for such court to punish every such offender by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, at the discretion of the court.

That for the purpose of carrying into execution the sentence, judgment, or order of any court martial, for any of the offences specified in the last clause of the preceding article, it shall be lawful for the court to issue an order to any commissioned officer of militia not below the rank of captain, commanding him to carry the same into effect by military force, whose duty it shall be to obey the same, and execute the order accordingly.

That on the trial of the delinquents, for offences not capital, the deposition of witnesses taken before a justice of the peace, or other person authorized to take affidavits to be read in court of record in the state or territory where the same shall be taken, may be read in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at taking the same, or are duly notified thereof. And further, that the