

March 12, 1824. following Sup- entitled, "An act pline the Militia ublished once a ive weeks, in all ed in this state, elligence. an Pinkney, Clk. itors will be ple- e Executive De howing that this ly complied with, een done. Ninian Pinkney. e an act, entitled, and discipline the Mi-

Session, 1823] eted, by the Gene- rlyland, That each ndant of a regi- talion, is hereby e penalty of fifty neglect or refusal, year hereafter, to e of all the com- atched to his regi- ation, at some of, on such days ovided for by this l and instruct, or to be drilled and e necessary duties o adopt the ma- pline as establish- the United States; r neglecting or re- y of said meetings, sum not exceeding less than five dol- of every such neglect, e a reasonable ex- any or staff officer ny to attend any shall be fined, at gimental or ex- martial, in a sum e dollars for each or every such ne- e give a reasonable ficers, who by this ed to attend said ppear in uniform, s, under a penalty r every neglect or nes and forfeitures s other fines of a directed to be col- to which this is a shall be paid over to masters of the regi- talions, to which shall belong. That the r the commissioned uts or extra battali- e second Saturday st annually, at ten r the battalion mus- Saturday in May lion, and the fourth r the second bat- ten o'clock, A. M. it enacted, That it of every comman- y cause to be de- ore the first day of every person in his subject to militia- r printed notice of ce of the company company courts-mar- year, and this d due and sufficient rivate neglecting or such meetings, af ce given him, shall n not exceeding two than fifty cents, at f a company court- ry such neglect or

it enacted, That the es imposed by compa- es collected, shall e the direction of the er of the respective r for the use of the ales in which the ed, and that in no mandments of com- ines imposed by such

it enacted, That upon of any fine or forfeit- this act, or the act o supplement, by any ent, it shall be the able of the district or such delinquent re- days notice given to which notice shall be stable within thirty ll have received such r warrant and judg- justice of the peace of ein the parties may

it enacted, That if y of the commanders infantry and cavalry, mplete return of all ed, and the condition r their arms and equip- to the state, within his do militia duty un- annually, on or be- day of October, and e to the commanders extra battalions of quaders of cavalry, y be, and on refu- do the same, shall punished by fine not dollars, at the discre- mental court martial, e duty of the com- battalions or extra

battalions of infantry, or squadrons of cavalry, as the case may be, to make out and deliver to the commanders of regiments to which they are attached or belong, annually, on or before the first day of November, a complete return of all the officers and men under their commands within their districts, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state; and on refusal or neglect to do the same as herein directed, shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of regiments within this state, both infantry and cavalry, to make out and deliver to the brigadier general commanding the district to which they belong, annually, on or before the tenth day of November, a complete and full return of all the officers and men, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state, under their command, and on neglect or refusal to do the same, he shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial, and it shall be the duty of the brigadier general to make out a return of the same to the adjutant general of this state, on or before the first Monday of December annually.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant general of this state, annually, to forward to each of the brigadier generals, colonels and majors of extra-battalions, the blanks necessary to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the militia of Allegany county shall be exempt from the operations of this law only so far as is provided for by the twenty-ninth section of the militia law passed at November session 1814, and the supplement of 1817, chapter 136; and they shall be exempt from the drilling of the officers as directed in this law.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That all that part of the forty first section of the original act to which this is a supplement, which requires constables to give bonds to the commanding officers of companies for the collection of fines and forfeitures imposed by company court-martials, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that all the provisions of said original act, which are repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That any field officer hereafter removing out of the district of his regiment, with an intention of making a permanent change of his residence, shall on such removal be deemed to have resigned his commission, and it shall be the brigadier general's duty to make such vacancy known to the governor and council as soon thereafter as convenient.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioned officer of this state, within six months from and after the passage of this act, to report himself to the adjutant-general, by letter post paid, and all officers who shall not so report themselves, shall be considered as having resigned their commissions, and shall be stricken from the rolls, provided this supplement shall have been published once a week for six weeks in all the newspapers of the state, and the National Intelligencer; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council to notify the commanders of regiments, and extra battalions, of the names of such officers who have been stricken from the rolls as this law directs.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be construed to extend to the militia of the city of Baltimore, nor shall any persons who are now attached to and in the habit of duty in any volunteer uniformed company in this state, be liable to be enrolled under the provisions of this act, as long as they continue in such uniform company.

Marmaduke W. Connor, HATTER
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Having commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. William Bradford, respectfully solicits a share of public encouragement. He will keep a general supply of hats of every size, quality and price. No pains to please shall be omitted on his part. His prices will be from two to eight dollars.
March 25. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 22d day of April instant, at 12 o'clock A. M. for cash—One Lot, with two story frame House, situate in the city of Annapolis on Cornhill and East streets, late the property of William Taylor. Said land taken at the suit of Walter Cross. Wm O'Hara Sheriff.
April 1.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

MARYLAND AND STATE REGISTER.

[VOL. LXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1824. No. 47.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1824.—April	Sun	Rise	Sun	Set
22 Thursday	5 19	6 41		
23 Friday	5 18	6 42		
24 Saturday	5 17	6 43		
25 Sunday	5 16	6 44		
26 Monday	5 15	6 45		
27 Tuesday	5 13	6 47		
28 Wednesday	5 12	6 48		



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday, the 10th March at 7 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis, at half past 11 o'clock, for Easton by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th, will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at half past 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock, during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapeco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her routes from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March leaving Commerce street wharf, at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, with all expence. CLEMEN VICKARS, Baltimore, March 23, 1824.

By the House of Delegates, February, 14, 1824.
WHEREAS, it appears on the Pension List, furnished by the Treasurer, that there is a considerable sum of money lying in the Treasury appropriated to the payment of Invalid Pensioners, which has not been demanded as far back as eight or ten years: AND WHEREAS, it is presumed that many or all the individuals interested in said appropriations, not demanded within the last two years, are dead, and it appearing desirable that some period should be prescribed for all future demands on the Treasury of a similar nature, and that the surplus now remaining in the Treasury should be disposed of for the advantage of the state—Therefore,

Resolved, That all monies heretofore appropriated for the payment of the Pensioners and not demanded within the last two years, shall revert to the state, subject to the disposition of the legislature; and that all appropriations hereafter to be made for a similar object, shall be demanded within eighteen months thereafter under the penalty of a forfeiture of said pension; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any pensioner, or his heirs from the payment of any pension heretofore granted; if said pensioner, or his heirs shall demand the same, legally authenticated, within twelve months after the passage of this resolution; and provided also, that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have this preamble

and resolution published in such newspapers as the Executive shall deem expedient for the information of those concerned, and the names of all persons affected by this resolution. By order, John Brewer, Clk. True copy. Th. Harris, Clk. C. App.

A STATEMENT Showing the names and rank of the Persons whose names have been inscribed on the Pension List of the State of Maryland, and have not demanded payment within the last two years, ending on the 30th of November, 1823.

Names of Pensioners.	Rank.
Anderson, John	Private.
Bullock, Jesse	Ditto
Burgess, Basil	Lieutenant.
Bidwell, Richard	Private.
Banham, Peregrine	Ditto.
Bennett, John	Ditto.
Bruff, Margaret, widow of J. Bruff,	Captain.
Campbell, George	Ditto.
Clarke, James	Matross.
Clewley, Joseph	Private.
Donally, Patrick	Ditto.
Dyer, Walter	Lieutenant.
Downing, Nathaniel	Private.
Frazier, Samuel	Ditto.
Gambell, Abraham	Ditto.
Gadd, Thomas	Ditto.
Harper, William	Ditto.
Hanspan, John Codleb	Ditto.
Hewitt, James	Ditto.
Hazelip, Richard	Ditto.
Johnson, Archibald	Sergeant.
Jones, Neale	Private.
Jaquet, D. John	Sergeant.
King, Mary, wife of T. King	Ditto.
King, Henry	Commissary
Kindle, William	Private.
Knight, Jacob	Ditto.
Law, William	Ditto.
Mahoney, Edward	Ditto.
Medler, Boston	Drum Major.
Mahoney, Clement	Private.
Mintire, Paul	Ditto.
Mudd, Bennet	Sergeant.
Proctor, Richard	Private.
Reading, Henry	Ditto.
Rosse, Thomas	Lieutenant.
Richardson, Charles	Private.
Rohy, John	Ditto.
Second, George	Corporal.
Seaburn, John	Private.
Stevens, Benjamin	Ditto.
Swann, Leonard	Ditto.
Smith, John, Charles county	Ditto.
Tutwiler, Jonathan	Sergeant.
Thompson, Richard	Private.
Thompson, Charles	Ditto.
Townsend, Allen	Ditto.
Turner, Thomas	Ditto.
Wright, Jesse	Ditto.

B. HALWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md. Treasury Office, March 2d, 1824.
Form of the Oath to be taken by Invalid Pensioners.
State of — and of — County to wit: Be it remembered, that on the — day of — personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace, in and for — county (or judge of the district, mayor, notary public, or alderman, where such person shall reside,) who made oath or affirmation as the case may be, that he is the identical person who signed the above order, and who is placed on the pension list of the State of Maryland in conformity with a resolution of the said state.

In case of the death of a pensioner, it is required that an exemplification of the letters of administration should be produced, accompanied with an oath stating that the person on whose estate said letters were granted, is the identical person whose name was inscribed on the pension list of the state of Maryland; and also an oath of some respectable person stating the day on which the said pensioner died.

NOTE—The affidavits must be accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county court, of the county where the affidavit is made, that the person before whom it is taken is a justice of the peace, or if taken by a judge a similar certificate, and if before any other officer authorized to administer an oath, such a certificate or attestation as is usually observed in such cases.

In Council, March 11, 1824.
ORDERED, That the foregoing Resolutions be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette, in Baltimore; the Star and Gazette, in Exton; the Bond of Union, in Bell's Air; Blugham's paper in Montgomery; the Examiner, at Fredericktown; the Herald, at Hagerstown; the National Intelligencer; and the Allegany paper.
By order, Ninian Pinkney Clk.

MISCELLANEOUS

Visit to the Castle of Vincennes. From a late British Journal. "We crossed the drawbridges and entered the inner court. All seemed adapted to the purposes of arbitrary power,—moats and walls precluding any chance of escape; a gloom falling from the dark masses of stone the whole height of the keep, that flung over the mind together with its dark shadows, a sadness weighing down every other sensation.—The recollection of the mass of human suffering endured and enduring there, must have inflicted a death of hope in the mind of every newly-arrived victim. A lettre de cachet and a warrant for execution could have produced in him feelings very little dissimilar. No question was allowed to be asked by the prisoner on his introduction; c'est ici, he was told, la maison de silence. As I entered the door of the donjon, the walls of which are sixteen feet in thickness, I thought of the inscription over hell-gate in Dante, 'Lasciate ogni speranza, vio, che n'trate!' What a picture was before me of the old regime of France! From the palace to the dungeon was here indeed but a step. The groans and misery of the captives must often, from their vicinity to it, have been echoed back in return for the music and revelry of courtiers. Thus the pains of captivity were rendered more cutting, and a torture inflicted on the mind even more bitter than Louis XI. caused on the bodies of the unfortunate Princes of Armagnac, at Vincennes or in the Bastille. They were placed in holes in the masonry shaped like inverted cones, to prevent their feet having an easy resting place, scrouged twice a week, and a tooth was drawn from them every three months.

The donjon is a square building, having round towers at the angles; it is surrounded by an inner ditch. The first door being passed, it was formerly necessary to open three more before entering the first apartment, tho' these are at present dispensed with. The cells of the prisoners surrounded this room, small and lofty, with very little light, owing to the enormous thickness of the walls. The lowest floor was of old used as a place of torture.—The stone elevations still remain on which the prisoners were seated, with the places of the rings over them by which they were confined while they suffered. A staircase in one of the circular turrets led to the summit of the building; I ascended, and was charmed with the prospect. On one side me lay what remains of the wood of Vincennes, riant, as the French say, in the rich luxuriance of spring; at a little distance was the pleasant village of Saint Mandé, and in another direction the city of Paris, with the domes of the Pantheon and Invalids clear and minutely seen, under the lovely blue heaven; no black dinginess obscured the buildings; every thing was defined, and stood out in its minutest details. The soft air here with it a spirit of voluptuousness that seemed to afford fresh excitation of enjoyment on every inhalation. It almost made me forget where I was standing; that beneath my feet was a place of signs and groans, and woe, or rather had been such, and perhaps might soon be such again; and that, amidst the luxuriance of earth, air, and skies, man had even there erected a habitation for his crimes, deforming, as usual, the face of Nature with monuments of his iniquities. How painful must the feelings of a favoured prisoner have been, who was permitted to walk on the leads for an hour with his turnkey on such a charming day and then forced to return to his dark cell amid solitude and heart-rend-

ing desolation. I descended the narrow stairs, which once had several iron plated doors on them for additional security, more in love with freedom than ever, and with a greater detestation of the despotic will of "a little brief authority."

My guide told me that there were many inscriptions on the walls, the labour of different captives, and wished me to view some dungeons below, but I was glad to hasten out of the horrible den. Such, however, is the happy nature of some temperaments, that calamity cannot depress them, nor danger alarm. Among numberless persons incarcerated at Vincennes by Cardinal Mazarine, was the great Conde, who sung, laughed, danced, and played the violin; being a prisoner of rank, he received indulgences unknown to plebeian offenders. Abandoned by his friends, he never gave way to sadness or anger, except when speaking of Mazarine, "Le vieux renard qui jusqu'a present a trompe Dieu et le diable, et ne se laissera jamais d'outrager les bons serviteurs de l'etat, a moins que le parlement ne congedie ou ne punisse severement cet illustre faquin de piscina." He studied much, being allowed books, and wrote epigrams upon his persecutors. The Abbe Fresnoy was many times incarcerated in the Bastille and Vincennes for his writings, at which latter place he terminated his days in 1735, at the age of 82. So gay was he on going to his cell, and so accustomed to be sent there, that when the officer came with the king's order he did not allow him to speak first, but began himself, "Ab, Monsieur! Bon jour!" and turning to his housekeeper, "Mon petit paquet, du linge du tabac," and set off laughing. Such are happy dispositions. Goldsmith thinks it best to oppose the calamities of life by dissipation rather than reason. Alas! neither is a specific for all, since our constitutions, before the receipt will do, must be remoulded alike. When we consider the limited duration of human existence, nothing man can bestow on his fellow can atone for the loss of liberty to an individual for the comparatively short space of two or three years. By the lettres de cachet many were imprisoned at Vincennes for twenty and thirty years. Latude, whose story has been long published, was incarcerated thirty five years for only affronting Madame Pompadour. Many a son of literature had languished away his days there in sorrow, and brave spirits, little deserving to be "kept in such a cage," as Prince Henry said of Raleigh, have worn out life in unmerited forgetfulness within its iron precincts. Madame Guoyot, the enthusiastic and good, Crebillon, Diderot, Mirabeau, Morillet, and a long list of great names, were among the captives at Vincennes. Their captivity however took place openly in latter days, when public opinion began to have some sway. One half of the victims of regal vengeance, more to be pitied than these, were never known to the world by name or by their fate. Under Louis XIII. XIV. and XV. people were frequently taken from their dwellings in the night, and seen by their friends no more: for no one was ever permitted to enter the chateau, even the priests and physicians were inmates; secrecy being an essential point in all these state imprisonments. I felt great pleasure on coming from this monument of suffering to the open air in the court of the donjon, round which I walked. Heavy cannon were mounted on the platforms, which had thundered on the allied armies advancing upon the same side of Paris in 1814, and kept them effectually in check on that point until the capitulation was signed."

From the New York American.

"Took his stand Upon a widow's jointure land" There is one apology in the increasing extravagance of the modern fair, for the ridiculous rage, that exists among gentlemen, after rich sweethearts; and maidens have not a less tenable excuse for making sure of a full purse, since an empty head is likely to accompany it.

The really prudent, and somewhat homebred man, feels obliged to relinquish the idea of marriage altogether, or defer it to a late period, because it is justly considered a hazardous adventure to marry on the score of supporting the expenses of modern living. But this idea shall have a separate chapter.

The first inquiry that our young men make me, when a woman is proposed for a wife, is, "Is she rich?" and for variety, or a salvo, "Is she handsome?" Let a husband die, and leave a rich widow, or a rich heiress drop into the market, and Lord bless us! how the beaux scamper.

"Hound like, In full cry to catch her."

If there is any shame in this state of things; if sacrificing feelings, that should have their source in the most generous and elevated considerations, to "beauty and booty," is worthy of abhorrence then methinks, the present generation deserves an unenviable share of "blushing honours."

It is not very likely I shall have much cash to give with my daughters, and in fact I don't want any to give. God grant they may have good sense, a wholesome appearance, unsuspected virtue, and affectionate hearts, industrious habits, and then, why, if nobody wants to marry them, they shall comfort me in my old age, and help to bear up my spirit when about to "turn to him who gave it."

I run an old fashioned fellow, it is true; but I recollect when I got married I made no account of money, and if I was going to marry again I would look for a poor girl rather than a rich one. If I have a wife, a good one is essential to my happiness, and riches are not. The Athenian General was right: "I had rather marry my daughter to a man without an estate, than to an estate without a man."—LEBAN.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer

WHOLESONENESS OF WATER.

Tornefort mentions a Venetian Consul who resided at Smyrna, that lived to the age of 218 years, that never drank any thing but water, which is said to be the universal and only liquor of the New Zealanders, who enjoy the most perfect health; entirely untainted with disease; not a single person having been seen by Captain Cook that had any bodily complaint; nor among the numbers that presented themselves to that renowned navigator was there an individual observed who had even the slightest eruption of the skin, or the least mark which indicated that any had formerly existed. It may be worthy of notice, likewise, that two of the most athletic characters of antiquity, and a modern hero, whose intrepidity was long the admiration of all Europe, were among the practical advocates of this wholesome element. That water is not an incentive to vice, like many of the liquors in common use, and that its votaries are exempt from the disgrace of obesity, has been observed by Shakespear.

"Honest water, Is too weak to be a sipper; It ne'er left mine 'till the mire."