From the Clipper Extra of the 18th inst.

GLORIOUS AMERICAN TRIUMPH ON THE RIO GRANDE!

POINT ISABEL SAFE—MATAMORAS REDUCED TO ASHES—**700** MEXICANS KILLED! and ONLY **1** AMERICAN—A GENERAL BLOCKADE of THE MEXICAN PORTS ORDERED.

TRIUMPH OF THE AMERICAN ARMS!

From the Picayune, Extra, of the 11th inst.

The steam ship New York, Captain Windle, arrived in port on Sunday evening having left Brazos Santiago the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th inst. Her news is important, and of the most gratifying description.

Our last previous accounts came down to Wednesday the 29th ult. Capt Walker of the Texas Rangers, having come into Point Isabel on the evening of the 28th ult. from his desperate encounter with the Mexicans, had volunteered to carry despatches to Gen. Taylor. We now learn by the New York that in that desperate attempt—so desperate as to be thought fool hardy—he fully succeeded. General Taylor learned from him the critical situation in which Point Isabel was placed, and the imminent danger of its being carried by an overpowering force of the Mexicans.

He promptly determined upon the movement which should protect Point Isabel, and re-establish his communication with his supplies. Accordingly the evening of Friday, the 1st inst., he left his camp, opposite Metamoras, with the main body of his forces, determined to cut his way through, leaving behind him for the defence of the works opposite Metamoras between 700 and 800 troops.

This movement of Gen. Taylor upon Point Isabel was effected without encountering a single Mexican. In place of molesting him they concentrated their troops about the camp which he had just left.

On the morning of the 3d Gen. Taylor despatched Capt. Walker back to the camp for intelligence. The gallant Ranger executed his commission with success returning to Point Isabel the afternoon of the 5th. He reported that the Mexicans, taking advantage of the supposed weakness of the camp, commenced an attack upon it in front the morning of Sunday, the 3d, with all their batteries from the opposite side of the river, and simultaneously with a detachment of their forces on this side of the Rio Grande, in the rear. The Americans hotly returned the fire.

The attack in the rear was immediately repulsed, and in less than 30 minutes the Mexican batteries were silenced, and the city of Matamoras battered down. The loss to the Mexicans in the action is variously set down. While no account makes it less than 200, the latest report in regard to it, which we find in the Galveston News, carries it as high as 700. The Americans lost but a single man, it is said who was killed by a shell. None were wounded—so admirable was the state of the works before Gen. Taylor left them.—The town of Matamoras is a complete ruin; there are scarcely houses enough left standing to serve as hospitals for the wounded.

Thi- attack and repulse, however, is considered but the opening of the campaign. Cannonading was distinctly heard at times, down to the hour of the departure of the New York. Gen. Taylor set forth on the 6th inst. to return to his camp with ample supplies. The Galveston News states that when he left Point Isabel, there was not the slightest doubt entertained that he would have to cut his way to his entrenchments through vastly superior numbers of the enemy, who were known to be posted in large forces among the almost impassable thickets of chapparral on the road, with a determination to cut him off, if possible, in his attempt to regain his other forces.

The number of the Mexicans is entirely vague and uncertain, though all the statements agree in estimating them at not less than ten thousand, while many accounts put their numbers at 15 or 20 thousand. All accounts agree also in stating that the Mexican forces were rapidly flocking in from all quarters. How many crossed the river could not be told though the News thinks it would be reasonable to presume that a large part of their forces would be brought into requisition to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor. They could not but see the importance of cutting him off, and would doubtless employ all their advantages of local knowledge, skill in horsemanship, and all their acknowledged resources in stratagem to accomplish their object. Gen. Taylor anticipated a formidable and desperate opposition to his march, but determined to accomplish it or perish.

Thus reasons the News, and accordingly anticipates intelligence of a decisive general action. We are greatly inclined to doubt whether the Mexicans would venture to attack Gen. Taylor's whole force, although they so out-number him; but should they do so, we are confident that we shall have a glorious victory to recount. One account before us states, however, that Gen. Taylor had not left Point Isabel, and probably would not leave there before the arrival of further re-inforcements—he having full confidence in the ability of the troops left in camp to maintain their position against any odds.

The arrival of the New York at Point Isabel was most opportune. It will be recollected that she had nearly 200 regular troops on board under Lieut. McPhail, & several field pieces. These were all safely landed. Even without the arrival of further reinforcements, the post at Point Isabel must have been so strengthened as to place its safety beyond reasonable doubt. Martial law has been proclaimed there at Santiago, and every man pressed into the service. But ere this further support has reached Point Isabel from this city and Pensacola.

The accounts from Texas in regard to volunteers are by no means satisfactory. The greatest apathy seems to prevail throughout the country.

Col. Hays, of the Rangers, with his force of about 400 men stationed in the San Antonio country, determined to march at once for Gen. Taylor's camp, as soon as he learned that it was in a critical situation; nor would it surprise us to hear that Col. Harney, with his dragoons, had done the same thing.

While Gen. Taylor was at Point Isabel he despatched a schooner to Vera Cruz, with intelligence of the proceedings upon the Rio Grande. We presume that Com. Conner will at once formally blockade every Mexican port on the Gulf.

With great pleasure we see it mentioned in the Bulletin that the commander of the U. S. schooner Flirt having observed a small encampment of Mexicans on the Island at the mouth of the Brazos Santiago, and knowing the great danger of the point at the entrance of the harbor, being in possession of the Mexicans, landed with his men and dispersed the camp. The reader will recollect that the utmost fear was felt that the Mexicans might fortify a position here which would command the approach to Point Isabel.

[From the New Orleans Delta extra.]

The following report is from Capt. Walker, of the Texas Rangers, who had arrived on the 5th instant, at 4, P. M., from the entrenchments opposite Matamoras. An engagement had taken place between the United States and Mexican forces. General Taylor on the evening of the 3d inst. left the entrenchments with a detachment of United States troops, for the purpose of opening a communication between Point Isabel and the entrenchments.

On the morning of the 4th instant, the Mexicans, taking advantage of his absence, at day break opened a heavy cannonade on the entrenchments, which was gallantly returned by the U. S. Troops, and in thirty minutes silenced the enemies batteries, reducing the city of Matamoras to ashes!

On the morning of the 6th the slaughter amongst the Mexicans was tremendous; upwards of 700 lay dead on the field of battle, & the number of houses left in Matamoras was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

Accounts say that the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoras was estimated at 10,000 men, and reinforcements daily expected.

Gen. Taylor was to leave Point Isabel on the 6th inst., with a detachment of troops, determined to open communication between Point Isabel and the army opposite Matamoras, which has for some days been cut off, and only effected in one instance by the gallant Walker, whose horse was shot from under him, and the loss of 6 men.

McCleister and Radcliff are two among the six men of Capt. Walker's party killed, whilst forcing their way through the Mexicans to the United States camp.

Our troops are in fine spirits. The main body of the troops are probably on this side of the river. Only one American killed and he by a shell. The works were so well constructed that the Mexican shot could not injure them.

In the battle, Major Ringgold, of the Artillery, Commanded the American Camp, opposite Matamoras, during the engagement.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

On the morning of the 6th, previous to the departure of the New York, a heavy cannonading was heard, supposed to be another attack of the Mexicans on the United States troops opposite Matamoras.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 12.

LATEST NEWS!!! From the Seat of War.

Safety of Capt. Thornton & Lieut. Kane —attack upon Gen'l Taylor's Camp— Narrative of the action, &c.

The steam-schooner Florida, Capt. Cliff, from Brazos St. Iago, of the 5th inst. arrived at this port last evening. Although she sailed previous to the departure of the New York, she brings a more full report than was received by that vessel, and puts quite a new aspect on affairs.

The reader will be delighted to hear that neither Capt. Thornton nor Lieut. Kane was killed in the affair of the surprise of Capt. Thornton's Dragoons. We give below a minute account of the surprise and action, of the accuracy of which we have no doubt. It will be read with universal interest.

SURPRISE AND SURRENDER OF CAPTAIN THORNTON'S COMMAND.

On the evening of the 23d ult., Gen. Taylor's spies brought intelligence to the effect that about two thousand and five hundred Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande to the Texas side above the American Fort, and that about fifteen hundred of the same had crossed below. Gen. T. immediately despatched a squadron of dragoons to each place of crossing for the purpose of reconnoitering them and ascertaining their position. The squadron ordered below was in command of Captain Ker; the one above was commanded by Capt. Thornton and composed of Capt. Hardee, Lieut's. Kane and Mason, with sixty-one privates and non-commissioned officers.

The former commander, Capt. Ker, on arriving at the point where it was supposed they had crossed found that the report was false, that they had not crossed there but had all crossed above, which was afterwards proved by Capt. T's. command being surprised, in which Lieut. Geo. Mason with nine men were killed and two wounded. The wounded were sent to Gen. Taylor's camp; the army having no hospital in the field. Capt's. Thornton, Hardee and Lieut. Kane miraculously escaped together with the balance of the non-commmissioned officers and men, but were captured and are now prisoners of war in Mexico.

The circumstances which led to the surprise are these: After Capt. T.'s command had proceeded up the Rio Grande about twenty four miles, and as was supposed, to within about three miles of the Mexican camp the guide refused to go any further, and stated for his reason that the whole country was infested with Mexicans. Capt. T. however, proceeded on with his command about two miles when he came to a farm house, which was enclosed entirely by a chapparral fence, with the exception of that portion of it which bordered on the river, and this was so boggy as to be impassable.

Cap. T. entered this enclosure through a pair of bars and approached the house for the purpose of making some inquiry, his command following him. So soon as his command had all entered the enclosure, the enemy, having been concealed in the chapparral, about two thousand five hundred in number, completely surrounded him and commenced firing upon his command. He then wheeled his command thinking that he could charge through the enemy and pass out where he had entered not however without a considerable loss This he attempted but did not succeed, the enemy being too strong.

At this instant, Capt. Hardee approached him for the purpose of advising him how to extricate themselves. The firing of the enemy still continuing, Capt. Thornton's horse, having doubtless received a shot, ran away with him and leaped the *chapparal* fence and plunged into a precipice, where he fell, with Capt. T. under him, where the latter remained insensible for five or six hours. This casualty placed Capt. Hardee in command, who attempted with the residue to make his escape by the river, intending on arriving at its margin to swim it. In this he failed, finding it so boggy that he could not get to it. He then returned, taking the precaution to get out of distance of musketry, dismounted and examined the arms of his men, determining to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Before he had succeeded, however in the inspection of his arms, a Mexican officer rode up and asked him to surrender. Capt. H. replied that he would surrender on one condition, which was, that if the Mexican General would receive them as prisoners of war, and treat them as the most civilized nations do, he would surrender, but on no other conditions. The Mexican officer bore this message to the General commanding, and returned with the assurance that he would. Capt. H. then surrendered. Capts. Thornton and Hardee, with Lieut. Kane and the residue of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. T.'s command, are now prisoners of war in Mexico. The enemy treat them remarkable well.

Lieut. George Mason was a fine young officer, and his death was much regretted. His sabre belt was recognized among some articles that were subsequently captured from the enemy.

From the N. Orleans Delta, of May 12th.

FROM THE ARMY.

The steam schooner Florida, Capt. Clift, from Brasos Santiago the 5th inst, arrived at this port last evening. Although she sailed previous to the departure of the New York, she brings a more full report than we received by the New York. Col. Whistler, U. S. Army, bearer of despatches arrived in the Florida. Messrs. Thomas H. Jenkins, N. Boilvin, B. Wheeler, Z. R. Wansley, also came passengers. We are indebted to a passenger for the following semi-official report:

On the first inst. the main body of the army of occupation marched from its camp on the Rio Grande, leaving as a garrison in the field work opposite Matamoras, the 7th Regiment of Infantry, and two companies of artillery commanded by Captain Loud and Lt. Bragg; the whole commanded by Major Brown of the Infantry. On the 2d inst. the army encamped at Point Isabel.—Early on the morning of the 3d a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Matamoras, which continued during the day and at long intervals through the night, and during the day of the fourth.

Owing to the difficulty of communicating with the fort, no intelligence was received at Head Quarters respecting the result of the cannonading until the morning of the fifth, when a party was sent forward to communicate and brought a despatch from Major Brown, announcing the particulars, a brief statement of which follows:

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d. a fire was opened upon the fort from one of the Mexican batteries, and was continued with seven guns. The fire was immediately returned and the battery silenced by our guns in thirty minutes; two of the enemies guns were supposed to be dismounted. The enemy then commenced firing from the lower fort and mortar battery; a brisk fire of shot and shell was kept up, but without damage to the fort or garrison.

A deliberate fire was now kept up by our 18 pounders upon the enemies' guns and the city of Matamoras; the Consulate's flags being respected. The fire of the enemy was kept up without cessation until half past 7 o'clock. At 10 o'clock it was temporarily suspended, but we commenced and continued at intervals till 12 o'clock at night.

Although it is believed that some 1200 to 1500 shot were fired by the enemy during the period, but one casusalty occurred —a sergeant of co. B. 7th Infantry, being killed.

Not one of our guns was dismounted, tho' the enemies fire was for some time concentrated on the 18 pounder battery, and the shot frequently struck the embrazures. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, firing was commenced by the enemy and continued for twelve or fifteen shots, and kept up at long intervals during the day, but without effect.

The amount of damage done to the enemy beyond the silencing of their batteries cannot yet be correctly known. Captain Walker and six others of the Texan Volunteers, brought the despatches to Point Isabel. It is supposed that 5000 to 6000 Mexicans attacked the fort, and the chapparel is full of them. Our boys dismounted of their 18 pounders, and threw it fifty feet in the air!

General Taylor's troops are in fine spirits and in good health.

Correspondence of the Newark D. Adv.

EXPLOIT OF A GALLANT YOUNG JERSEYMAN.

Army of Occupation, April 25th.

It gives me pleasure to report, what I know it will give you and your readers pleasure to hear, an exploit performed by a young Newarker attached to the Army—a young son of Gilbert Dudley one of the constables of your city now only about 19 years of age.

Returning two days ago from one of our most advanced pickets, whither he had been sent to convey orders, he came unexpectedly upon two Mexican soldiers, who had, apparently, just rowed across the river, and were refreshing themselves in a cool shade, having placed their muskets in thoughless security against a neighboring tree. Gilbert was equal to the emergency: he sprang to the muskets, threw one upon the ground, and stepped upon it, while with the other he menaced the lives of his opponents. They cowered beneath his eagle glance, & reluctantly pursued the course which he indicated. He carried the two muskets upon his left shoulder, drew his sword as a sort of pacificator, and thus marched them, at a respectful distance in advance, straight into camp.

From them some desirable information was obtained, after which they were led blindfolded out of camp, set safely in their boat and dismissed. When Gilbert was asked how he was able to make such a double prize, he gave the Paddy's reply, and said, "Faith, I surrounded 'em!" This exploit, clearly in the way of his duty, has rendered him quite famous among us, and it will gratify you to know, that he is so well liked, that he is not envied.

From the Washington Union of Saturday evening.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

During the week the most active preparations have been made to give effect to the measures of Congress for a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico. We do not doubt that the large discretion given to the President, will be found to be in safe hands. While the public may rest assured that the utmost care will be used to consult economy, and to secure a force competent to the protection of the national honor, and to a speedy termination of the war, we do not apprehend that half the authorized number of troops will be immediately mustered into service.

True economy and a due regard to the highest national interests, however, make it indespensable that a force shall be at once put into active service, extraordinary for us in point of numbers, and so large that officers of the highest rank will of necessity be in command. From the mixed character of the corps—partly of regular troops, and more largely of volunteers—it seems natural that the general-in-chief of the army should take the field—and we presume that General Scott will, as a matter of course, assume the command.

We understand that the volunteer troops to be immediately called into service will be taken from the States nearest to the scene of operations, and for them the necessary orders have been issued. Measures have also been taken to have the residue of the authorized force organized, to be called into the service of their country at the shortest notice, if the public exigencies require. We understand that portions will be called for from each State and territory, so that an opportunity will be afforded to all her gallant sons to participate in the defence of their country.

The Union, in another article, says—

We are informed by an intelligent physician, who was a native of this city, but who resided for several years to the west of the Rio Grande, who married a Mexican lady, who was an United States consul, practised physic several years in the vicinity of Matamoros and is intimately acquainted with the climate, as well as the habits of the Mexicans, that although at a certain season of the year it is unhealthy at Matamoros and on the immediate borders of the river, yet that several miles from it the ague and fever is unknown. The climate for several miles beyond, away off to the west is remarkably healthy.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF WAR

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the U. States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that, "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States."

Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth. JAMES K. POLK.

(L. S.)

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Mr. GRAHAM:—I send you herewith the sections of the Militia Law which relate to the organization of Volunteer Companies and companies of regular Militia, and request that you will publish them for the information of those who may desire to engage in raising companies of either description.

TENCH TILGHMAN,
Brigadier General.

AN ACT

To Enrol, Organise, Equip and Regulate the Militia of this State.

Section, 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all able bodied white male citizens between eighteen and forty five years of age, residents in this State, except the Vice President of the U. States, the officers, judicial and executive of the government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, the members of the Executive Council and their Clerk, the Chancellor, the Judges of the County Courts and the clerks of those courts, the judges of Baltimore city court, and the clerks of that court, the judges of the Orphans' court and the Registers of Wills of the different counties of this State, the Register in Chancery, the Register of the Land office of the Eastern and Western Shores, clerks of the Court of Appeals, members of the Lagislature of this State & their clerks, whilst in session; the professors and tutors of colleges and public schools, schoolmasters and practising physicians, all custom house officers with their clerks, all post masters and their clerks, stage drivers employed to carry the Mail of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports, all pilots and their apprentices, all marriners actually engaged in trade or sea service, the treasurer of the Western and Eastern Shore, all ministers of the Gospel, regularly ordained, licensed or recognised by any religious society; all Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers, and persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be subject to do militia duty; *Provided*, that no person shall be exempted from militia duty on account of conscientious scruples, who shall not produce to the captain or commanding officer of the district where he resides, a certificate from a licensed preacher of the gospel, or the proper officer of the religious society to which such person belongs, except where no such society shall exist, that shall state in substance, as follows to wit:—I the subscriber, of the meeting or society of , in the county of hereby certify, that I believe that from his exemplary deportment and uniform declarations, and from his frequently and usually attending with said society for public worship, is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms; and it shall, at all times hereafter, be the duty of every captain or commanding officer of a militia company, annually, in the month of April, or as soon thereafter as possible, to appoint the non commissioned officers of his company, and to order them to enroll, without delay, every able bodied white male citizen, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, who shall reside within the bounds of his company district, and to notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by one of said non-commissioned officers, or other suitable persons by whom such notice may be provided; and to designate, in said enrolment, all who are under twenty-one, from those who are over tweaty-one years of age; and in all cases of doubt respecting the age of any person enroled, or intended to be enroled, the person, whose age is questioned, shall prove the same to the satisfaction of the commanding officer; and if any person, called on to be enroled, shall refuse to declare his true name & age, to the best of his knowledge, or the name of any person, an inhabitant of his house with which he is acquainted, he shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by the order and upon the certificate of the said commanding officer, as other fines and forfeitures are directed to be recovered by this act; and it shall be the duty of every captain, or commanding officer of a company, to return, in the month of May, or as soon thereafter as possible, in every year, to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which his company is attached and also, to transmit, by mail, to the office of the Adjutant General of this State, a current enrollment of the persons residing within the bounds of said company, liable to do militia duty; and upon his refusing or neglecting to make either of said returns, within said month, in any year, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, for each offence, to be recovered as other fines are by this act directed to be, upon the order & certificate of the officer to whom such return should have been made, unless he shall make a reasonable excuse, to be approved only by such officer; and no free white male citizen, of the age of eighteen, and under forty-five years of age, shall be excused from militia duty on account of corporal inability, unless he shall obtain from the surgeon, or surgeon's mate of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, if any, or if none, then from such respectable physician of the neighborhood or county, as the captain or commanding officer of the company shall name, to which he belongs, a certificate that he is not of sufficient ability to perform militia duty, and the same be endorsed by said captain or commanding officer to exempt him from such duty; and it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General, annually, in the month of November, or as soon thereafter as possible, to make out and transmit to the President, or other proper officer of the U. States Government, a complete return of the militia enroled in this State, and to obtain the quota of arms and accoutrements from the said government, to which this State may be entitled.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

To each regiment, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major, and a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant and one quarter master, to rank as lieutenants one paymaster, one surgeon & one surgeon's mate, one chaplain, one sergeant major, one drum major, and one fife major; to each extra battalion, or squadron, one major, and the same staff officers as a regiment hath; to each company of infantry or riflemen, one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant; to each company of artillery, one captain, and two lieutenants, and to each company of cavalry, one captain, and two lieutenants; and, whenever the office of major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major captain, or lieutenant, shall be vacant, the officer next in rank shall exercise the command, and perform the duties thereof until the vacancy shall be supplied.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That out of the militia of this State, enroled as in this act directed, there shall be formed for each battalion, at least one company of riflemen or light infantry; and that to each brigade there shall be at least one company of artillery, and four troops of horse.

AND WHEREAS, sundry corps of artillery, riflemen, and cavalry, and light infantry, have been organized, uniformed, and equipped in this State, and attached to the general militia, or formed into separate and independent brigades, regiments, and battalions, and squadrons;—Therefore

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That such corps may, & shall respectively retain their present organization; *Provided*, such corps or a majority of the members thereof, shall wish to do so, they or their commanding officer shall so report on or before the twentieth day of September next to the adjutant general's office, to be therein recorded, subject nevertheless to such modifications as may become necessary under the provisions of this act; and the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to appoint and commission the requisite officers to complete the organization of any of said corps, or to supply any vacancies that may hereafter occur therein; and also to organize uniform companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments of riflemen, cavalry, light infantry, flying and heavy artillery, and to appoint and commission the requisite officers, when they shall deem the same necessary or expedient, and when any of said corps shall have uniformed themselves, the Governor and Council are hereby authorised to loan them the necessary arms and field pieces, for which the officer commanding shall give his bond, with sufficient security, conditioned for safe keeping and re-delivery thereof.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any white male person, above the age of twenty one years, or between eighteen and twenty one years, of age with the consent of his parents, guardian, master, or mistress, to join any uniformed militia company, willing to receive him as a member thereof, whenever the same may be formed, or forming, in the regimental, or extra battalion or squadron, district, or city in which such person resides; and whenever a number of men, not less than forty eight, if of infantry, riflemen, or artillery, nor less than thirty two if of cavalry residing in the city of Baltimore, or within any regimental, extra battalion or squadron district, shall associate and form themselves into a uniform company, and make return thereof to the commandant of any regiment, extra battalion or squadron, if in said city, or if elsewhere, then to the commandant of the regiment, extra battalion or squadron, of the district within which such association hath been formed; such commandant shall thereupon inspect or cause his adjutant or any lieutenant under his command, to inspect the same, and on its appearing to him that they have associated conformably to law, he shall certify the same to the Governor and Council, who shall then appoint and commission any such persons as may be recommend by a majority of the members of such company, to be officers thereof, provided the person designated, and the officers to be appointed shall be deemed both proper and requisite by the Governor and Council, who may afterwards order the armourer of any arsenal to deliver to the said company the requisite number of arms and accoutrements to equip the same, specifying said number, whenever the commanding officer of said company shall have bonded therefor; but no uniformed company shall, after the first day of October next, retain its organization, or continue which has not at least forty eight men or company of cavalry continue which has not at least thirty two men completely uniformed and equipped; and it shall be the duty of the commandant of every regiment extra battalion or squadron of uniformed militia, annually, in the month of June, to transmit by mail a return of the number of men in every uniform militia company under his command, to the Adjutant General's office, to be therein recorded; and if it shall appear by any return so made, that any company has not the requisite number of men, the Adjutant General shall report the fact to the Governor and Council, who shall thereupon revoke the commissions of the officers of such company, and every revocation so made, shall be communicated by the Adjutant General to the commandant, on whose report the same was founded; and the said commandant shall then furnish a list of the men who last composed said company, to the captain of the district militia, within whose company bounds said men reside, who shall immediately enrol them in said district militia, and notify them thereof; and if any officer shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars in the discretion of such court martial as the case may require; which fine shall be collected and paid over as other fines are directed to be, in this act: and no cavalry uniformed company shall consist of more than sixty men, and no rifle, artillery, or infantry uniformed company, shall consist of more than one hundred men, exclusive of commissioned officers.

Charity.—How noiselessly the snow comes down. You see it, feel it, but never hear it. So charity dispenses her blessings. A person who does good out of pure benevolence, never spreads it abroad with his tongue, nor makes it public through the newspaper.

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