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BALTIMORE: *FRIDAY, Dec.* 16.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, DEC. 10. 1814.

GENTLEMEN,—On addressing you at the opening of the present session it is to be regretted that the aspect of our public affairs affords little cause for congratulation.

The appearance of the enemy on our coast early in the summer as was predicted by the Legislative at their last session, rendered it necessary to make the best preparations for defence of which the state was capable. Accordingly the militia of counties most liable to invasion were called into actual service; and as the situation of the country became more alarming, such a portion of the troops as could with prudence be spared from the third division, (two thousand of them having marched agreeably to the President's requisition of April for the defence of Baltimore) were also directed to hold themselves in readiness to repair at a moment's notice to the scene of danger.

These armaments together with the incidental purchase and transportation of military stores and provisions, have necessarily required very considerable disbursements: yet if we advert to the desultory kind of warfare which the enemy is pursuing, and consider the harrassing service to which our men must consequently be exposed, it is presumed that the expenditures will not be found incompatible with the most judicious economy.

In compliance with the requisition of the President on the executive, dated the 4th of July, for the state to furnish six thousand troops for the general defence, orders were issued to the different brigadiers to organize, and cause to ceed to the designated rendezvous, their respective quotas of men. These orders were obeyed with as much promptitude as our present militia system is capable of enforcing. On the 19th of August last, we received a letter (of which No 1 is a copy) from the general commanding the tenth military district, stating that he had "been authorised by the President to accept on behalf of the U. S. all the militia then in service, under the authority of the state of Maryland, as well elsewhere as at Annapolis." Giving to this communication the construction which the liberality of its proposition appeared to justify, and which seemed so congenial with the spirit of the constitution, which provides for the general defence, the executive of Maryland, on the 17th of Oct. wrote the letter marked No, 2, to the Secretary of War, requesting explicit information as to the time when the acceptance of our militia last April last, which provides, that the expences incurred in cases of calls on the militia made by the authority of State or territory, which may be approved by the President, shall be adjusted and paid by the U. S. Conscious that our calls on the militia had been made exclusively for the purpose of repelling invasion, which might reasonably be considered one of the cases contemplated by the above recited act, it could not be presumed that the President would hesitate to sanction them. In this just expectation we have, however, been disappointed. No notice having been taken of our first application to the Secretary, it was repeated on the 11th ultimo, but an answer from him has not yet been received.

Of the loans authorized by the resolution of May 1813, for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and of the last session for one hundred and fifty thousand; four hundred and thirty six thousand have been obtained. Of thus sum one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and ten dollars and twenty three cents, have been expended under the appropriation of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the purchase of arms; and one hundred and seventy four thousand eight hundred and one dollars and twenty three cents, in defraying the expences of the militia; a balance therefore remains of one hundred and thirty three thousand nine hundred and eighty eight dollars and fifty four cents, from which, if the balance of the appropriation for arms, viz: fifty two thousand seven hundred and eighty nine dollars and seventy seven cents be deducted, there will remain but eighty one thousand, one hundred and ninety eight dollars, and seventy seven cents; a sum we believe inadequate to satisfy the claims already incurred for militia services.

To raise funds for this object, and for our defence for the ensuing year, whether by loan at an additional interest, or by a sale of public stock, (for taxation seems to have been extended to its utmost bounds) rests with the wisdom of the legislature.

We beg leave to observe, that at the general govenment has given so many equivocal proofs of a defect either of ability or inclination to afford us protection, nothing remains but that we call forth those means of defence which are still in our possession. We would, therefore, suggest the propriety of considering whether it would not be advisable to raise by enlistment a certain number of troops expressly for the defence of the state, their service to continue during the war, and they to receive the same pay and to enjoy the same priviliges as soldiers of the U. S. It appears to us that eight or ten regiments might be advantageously organized in this manner, and employed occording to circumstances, either in conjunction with or seperately from the militia. This corps would speedily communicate to the latter an emulative spirit and habits of subordination, and thus the state of Maryland might soon boast of an efficient force, without having recourse to an unconstitutional and slavish conscription. Should the plan now proposed not meet the approbation of the Legislature, a revision of our militia laws will become indispensable.

In the third year of a war, which we ever deprecated as unnecessary in its origin, and ruinous in its consequences, we behold our national treasury exhausted, our councils confused and vacillating, and the people bowed down with difficulties, while the administration are as far from obtaining the ostensible object of contention as when they issued the first Canadian proclamation; nay, they have even abandoned it as a forlorn hope; for in the late instructions to our envoys, it is no longer insisted on, as a *sine qua non* of a treaty, that Great Britain shall relinquish the right of impressment. Amidst this general suffering we have, however, the consolation to perceive a spirit of liberty and love of country, animating the breasts of our citizens. Though we are baffled in all our attempts at foreign conquests, success attends our gallant Navy, and (with one disgraceful exception) victory has crowned us in every conflict, undertaken in defence of our homes. Here we fight the cause of virtue, and may therefore rely on the protection of Heaven.

We have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
President of the Council.

The Hon. the General Assembly.

(NO. 1.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1814.

SIR,—I have been authorised by the President to accept on behalf of the U. States all the militia now in service under authority of the State of Maryland, as well elsewhere, as at Annapolis. This includes the cavalry here, as also general Stuart's command below. As I have no doubt that will be acceptable to you, I have been making provisional arrangements with colonel Tilghman and gen. Stuart. You will please, therefore, send your order to general Stuart to that effect, and direct colonel Hood to take my order, and to send without delay a return of his strength.

(Signed) WM. H. WINDER.

His Excellency Levin Winder,
Gov. of Maryland, Annapolis.

Copy.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
(NO. 2.) *Clerk of the Council.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Oct. 17, 1814.

SIR—We sometime ago received a letter from brigadier Winder, informing us, that he had "been authorised by the President to accept on behalf of the U. States all the militia then in service under the authority of the State of Maryland, including cavalry as well as infantry," but as we do not know the exact period whence to date this acceptance, we must request the favour of you to give us the necessary information, that we may give directions to have the pay give directions to have the pay rolls and militia accounts arranged in conformity thereto, preparatory to their being presented for a final adjustment.

As connected with this subject, we beg leave to call your attention to the 10th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th of April last, entitled, "an act in addition to the act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, &c" by this clause it is provided, "that the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, by marching the militia of any State or Territory of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President of the United States, or which shall have been or may be 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 expences incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous on the requisition of the President of the United States, &c." It appears evidently to us that this law intended to embrace all expences of the militia necessarily incurred in the defence of any State or part thereof; we therefore deem it expedient to inform you, that a considerable portion of the militia of Maryland were called into service for the express purpose of aiding commodore Barney's Flotilla in the Patuxent; an entire brigade was also engaged in defending the shores of St. Mary's and Charles counties, when the enemy entered the Potomac; a number of troops were employed also in repelling marauding parties from some of the counties on the eastern shore, and others were ordered out for the defence of Baltimore, prior to the President's first requisition. As all these calls were made for the safety of the state, and such only as her exposed situation imperiously demanded, we trust that the President will have no hesitation to sanction them, and order an adjustment in the mode contemplated by the act of congress. We respectfully solicit your early attention to this subject, and are, sir, with due consideration.

Your obedient servants,
LEVIN WINDER.

The Hon. the Sec'ry of War.

True copy from the letter-book of the council of the state of Maryland,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

The bill authorising the appointment of certain Naval Officers therein named, was read a third time and passed.

[The bill authorises the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one Vice-Admiral, and two rear Admirals; and fixes their compensation.]

No other Legislative business of moment has been done by the Senate within the two last days.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to lay additional duties on sales at auction, postage on letters, and retailer's licenses.

Mr. *Horsey* moved to strike out of the bill the section laying an additional duty of fifty per cent on the present rates of postage.

This motion was decided thus.

YEAS—Messrs. Daggett, Dana, German, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Smith, Thompson.—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Bledsoe, Chace, Condit, Fromentin, Gailard, Morrow, Roberts, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Walker, Wharton.—14

This bill having been otherwise amended, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate re-considered its vote to amend the whiskey tax bill by striking out the section allowing distillers to sell any quantity of liquors not less than one gallon; and having determined to insist thereon, and request a conference on the same with the House, Messrs. Taylor, King and Bledsoe were appointed managers thereof on the part of this house.

Mr. *King* gave notice that he should tomorrow ask leave to bring in a bill for allowing to the widow of the late Vice President his salary for the remainder of the term for which he was elected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the regulation of the courts of justice in Indiana—which was twice read, and, on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Yancey made an unfavorable report on the petition of James Linsey; which was concurred in.

A letter was received from Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land office, transmitting a report in compliance with a resolution of the house respecting forfeitures of purchasers of public land, on account of failure of payment therefor by the emptors.

MILITIA DRAFTS.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, authorising the president to call into service, 80,430 militia for the defence of the frontiers.

The motion of Mr. Wright to make the term of service *seven months* after arriving at the place of rendezvous, instead of *one year* as the bill now stands, being before the House [illegible] proposition by a few remarks, in the course of which, he decidedly expressed the opinion that no measure except providing money, was necessary for filling the ranks of the army.

Mr. Harris of Ten. assigned the reasons which influenced him to vote in the same way, which were generally, that the long term of service would be very inconvenient and oppressive on the people, without producing at last any force superior to 6 month's militia. Mr. H. was in favor of authorising the drafting of a force of a different and more permanent character, the constitutionality of which he argued at some length, in reply to objections which had been made to it on the other side.

After some explanatory remarks from Mr. Lowndes in reply to Mr. Harris, and in rejoinder by him—

Mr Rhea of Ten. made a short speech in reply to Mr. Harris. He considered this as a bill for relieving the militia from frequent and harrassing calls on them for occasional service.

The previous question was now required by Mr. Yancey of N. C. but was not sanctioned by a sufficient number. The house was equally divided, 66 to 66, and the Speaker, voting in the negative, quashed the motion.

Mr. Cannon spoke briefly against the reduction of the term of service, as proposed, and expressed some doubts of the expediency of the bill, as well as of the necessity of any measure of this character to fill the ranks of the army.

Mr. Kilbourn of Ohio, opposed the motion to reduce the term of service, intending, if that motion was rejected, to move to increase the term of service to one year and 8 months.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, on Mr. Wright's motion, and produced the following result:

For the motion	71
Against it	84

So the House refused to reduce the term of service below one year.

Mr. Baylies of Mass. moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following as a new section:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the militia called forth by virtue of this act shall not be liable to perform any service, except such as may be necessary to repel invasion, surpress insurrection, or execute the laws of the Union."

This motion was negatived, by Yeas and Nays—103 to 58.

Mr. M'Lean of Ohio, renewed the motion he had unsuccessfully made in committee of the whole, to add to the bill the following section by way of amendment:

And be it further enacted, That if any class shall neglect for five days after having been notified to furnish a recruit to the regular army, or two substitutes agreeably to the provisions of this act, a majority of the individuals composing such class, shall have power to bind the whole of the class for the payment of any sum that may be necessary to procure a recruit to the regular army, or two substitutes as aforesaid: provided such sum shall not exceed three hundred dollars; and all persons residing within the district of such class, who are exempt from militia duty, shall be liable for the payment of such sum as shall be engaged to the recruit or substitutes aforesaid, equally with those who are liable to perform militia duty.

And be it further enacted, That when a recruit or substitutes shall be obtained as aforesaid, the sum agreed to be given shall be certified by the class, or a majority of them, to the Captain of the company in which they or a majority of them belong, who shall immediately ascertain how much each individual within the district must pay, apportioning the amount according to the real and personal property possessed; the amount of property to be ascertained by the valuation made under the laws of the United States, and of the individual state; but where no such valuation shall have been made, the Captain shall cause avaluation to be made by three disinterested and respectable freeholders under oath, who shall be paid by the class one dollar and fifty cents each per day for their services, to be assessed and collected with the apportionment aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That when the apportionment shall have been made as aforesaid by the captain, he shall advertise the same in the most public place within each class, particularly specifying the amount each individual is required to pay, and each individual within the class aforesaid shall pay or satisfy the same to the recruit or substitutes within ten days thereafter—and, in default thereof, the captain shall notify the commandant of the regiment in which he belongs who shall order a court-martial immediately to assemble, which court shall take into consideration the apportionment made as aforesaid, and on finding the same to have been made agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall proceed to assess the same as a fine on the delinquents, which shall be collected with costs as other fines are, and when collected, shall be paid to the recruit or substitutes or to his or their order.

And be it further enacted, That the court-martial called as aforesaid, shall have power to correct any errors or relieve against any inequality, that may have taken place either in the valuation of property, or in the apportionment by equalizing the amount amongst the citizens within the class.

This motion was pronounced by the Speaker to be out of order in the present stage of the bill.

Mr. Kilbourn of Ohio then moved to amend the bill by adding *eighteen months* to the present proposed term of service, so as to make it *one year and eight months.*

Mr. King of N. C. from a desire to preclude these motions, and come to a decision on the bill at once, requested the previous question; but was not supported therein by a sufficient number, 56 members who rose in support of it, not constituting a majority of the house.

The question on Mr. Kilbourn's motion was then taken and decided in the negative by the following vote:

For the motion,	63
Against it	95

Mr. Fisk of Vt. with the express view of incorporating in the bill provisions which he deemed necessary to give it efficacy, moved to re-commit the bill to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. opposed this motion with much zeal, and contended for the efficacy of the bill as it now stands, either to afford a valuable militia force or a body of recruits for the regular army, which were much wanted. The bill was not as efficient as he wished, but his opinion having been overruled as to the details of the bill, was no reason for him to reject the bill altogether. It was high time, he added, that Congress should rouse [illegible] proceed to act.

Mr. Ingersoll again required the previous question.

Ninety members supporting the demand, the previous question was propounded in the usual form, "shall the main question be now put?" and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

For the question 101 Against it 57

The main question, viz: on the engrossing of the amendments and ordering the bill to be read a third time, was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Barbour, Bard, Barnett, Bines, Bowen, Brown, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon, Chappell, Clark, Clopton, Comstock, Condict, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Cuthbert, Davis of Penn. Denoyelles, Desha, Duvall, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Gourdine, Griffin, Hall, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hopkins of Ky. Humphreys, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irving, Irwin, Johnson of Vir. Johnson of Ky. Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Tenn. Roane, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Pen. Smith of Vir. Tannehill, Taylor, Telfair Troup, Udree, Ward of N. J. Williams, Wilson of Penn. Yancey—91.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Bayly of Virg. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Butler, Caperton, Champion, Cilley, Cooper, Coxe, Culpeper, Dana, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Ely, Fisk of Vermont, Gaston, Geddes, Gholson, Grosvenor, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Jackson of R. I. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, Miller, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Potter, John Reed Wm. Reed, Rich, Ruggles, Schureman, Sheffey, Shipherd, Skinner, Slaymaker, Smith, of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wright—71.

And the said bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Eppes the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares, and merchandize; which bill having been read over, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The following motion was submitted for consideration by Mr. Wright:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways & Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the receipts of the paper of any bank in the United States for any debt, due to demand of the U. States, which said bank shall refuse to receive the Treasury Notes of the U. States, already issued or hereafter to be issued; and also, into the expediency of issuing Treasury Notes of small denominations.

The motion lies on the table.

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. *Webster* of NH. presented a petition of Jonathan B. Eastman, late paymaster to the troops in the District of the Lakes, stating that by the surrender of Detroit by the late Gen. Hull, a large sum of public money, together with his accounts and vouchers, fell into the hands of the enemy, by which he is unable to settle with the War Department, and praying relief.—Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. W. also presented petitions from the inhabitants of the towns of Francistown and New Ipswich in N. H. praying that the mails may not be transported on Sundays; and Mr. Ely presented a petition from the town of Worthington in Mass. to the same effect; and Mr. Lyle of Pa. a petition of the inhabitants of Washington county of like tenor. Referred.

Mr. *Taylor of NY.* presented a petition of the President and Directors of the New York State Bank and the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, recommending "National Bills of Credit' to a limited amount, having the quality of a legal tender in payment of all contracts—Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Shipherd of NY.* presented the petition of Francis L. Harrison of Malone, in N. Y. praying to be paid for a quantity of merchandize and other property belonging to him, and taken by the enemy under pretence of its belonging to the U. S.—Referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. *Lowndes*, the petition of Charles B. Cochrane, heretofore presented, was again referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. *Fisk of NY.* from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a number of amendments to the bill from the Senate "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States of America;" which were read, and with the bill, referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Farrow of SC.* from a sclect committee, made a report on the memorial of John Marlow, concluding with a resolution that the request of the petitioner ought to be granted.

Mr. *Eppes of Vir.* offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Post Roads be instructed to enquire whether any and if any what change ought to be made in the compensation allowed to Postmasters—and whether any and if any, what change ought to be made in the right of franking.

Some conversation took place on this resolution between Mr. Rhea and Mr. Eppes in respect to its object.

Mr. *Rhea* opposed the proposed reference, desiring the subject in the first instance to be referred to the postmaster general, and after his report, to be referred to the committee of ways and means, who properly had charge of all subjects relating to the revenue.

Mr. *Eppes*, in assigning reasons for his motion, stated, that the increase about to take place of 50 per cent on the present rates of postage would operate as an increase of 50 per cent on the present compensation of post masters, which probably was not necessary. He had also understood that great abuses had grown out of the privilege of franking, insomuch that the office had been accepted in some instances as a sinecure, to save the expence of postage, by those who performed on duties of the office; and that the office had in one instance been bestowed on a member of this house.

The motion of Mr. Eppes was agreed to, finally without opposition.

On motion by Mr. M'Coy, of Va. the committee of ways and means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the direct tax assessment law, so that the county of Bath, now a part of the 6th collection district, may be added and made part of the 7th collection district in the state of Virginia.

The bill from the senate for the appointment of certain naval officers was twice read and committed.

The bill from the senate, for the relief of J. C. Cuthbert of Chatham, Con. was read a third time; and on motion of Mr. Fisk of Vt. supported by Mr. Bradley, the bill was postponed to Monday week, to allow time to obtain further evidence on this case.

The engrossed bill for the regulation of the courts of Indiana was read a third time. [The bill provides that the legislature of Indiana, may fix the place of sittings of the general court, and that two judges shall be present to form a court.]

Considerable conversation took place on a proposition by Mr. *Eppes* to postpone the bill, in the course of which Mr. Eppes, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Robertson expressed their doubts as to its expediency, and a desire to examine it further, &c. and Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Jennings explained its provisions, &c. At length on motion of Mr Robertson, the bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

MILITIA DRAFT.

The bill from the Senate to call upon the several states and territories for their respective quotas of 80430 militia for the defence of the frontiers against invasion, was read a third time as amended.

Mr. *Ward of Mass.* and Mr. *Gaston of N. C.* spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill, and Mr. *Farrow* in favor of it.

The *previous question* having been required by Mr. *Rhea of Ten.* was then taken and decided as follows:

For the previous question	87
Against it	63

The *main question* on the passage of the bill was then taken, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

For the bill	84
Against it	72

After several ineffectual attempts to amend the title of the bill, it was adopted without any further amendment than the insertion of 80,000 instead of 80,430, to make it correspond with the contents of the bill.

And the house adjourned.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.

We were last evening favored with the London Morning Chronicle of Oct. 26. It contains the official account of the capture of Machias—mentions the recal of Sir George Prevost—and states the Spanish Chieftain Mina, had been sent from Spain to Paris, under an armed escort. An address of the Belgians, to Louis XVIII, requesting to be taken under French protection, is published; it is supposed to be spurious, and a ruse of the French Government.

The Danish Consul at Algiers has given notice that the Danish flag will be respected by the Algerines, during the space of six months, from the 12th of August.

The British Ambassador in Spain has accepted from Ferdinand VII the privileges of