lative to captures made during the late war.

THE COLONIES.

The following is an outline of the decree just issued, relative to the commerce of the Colonies:

"By my preceding decrees, I have abolished in my states beyond the sea, the self-styled Constitutional system, and have there re-established my government on the same footing as it was prior to the 7th of March, 1820.

"As to commercial relations, I have caused it to be signified to the respective authorities, by my ordinance of the 4th of January, that they were to maintain these relations as they existed at that time. Having since consulted with my Council of the Indies, and my Council of ministers, I have resolved, and decree as follows:

1st. Direct commerce shall be carried on in my American States with foreigners, subjects of the Powers and Allies, the friends of Spain; and the merchant vessels of the said Powers may be permitted to trade with those ports in the same manner as with those of my States in Europe.

2d. A decree shall be issued to regulate this commerce, and to determine the ports with which it shall be carried on—both in the *Mer du Nord*, the Islands, and the Pacific Ocean.

"There shall be established Custom-houses where shall be collected the duties of exports and imports, on the footing of equality among the subjects of the said Powers."

3d. It shall in like manner be determined by the regulations on this head, what advantages and privileges ought to be allowed to Spanish Commerce, Agriculture, and Industry.

4th. Until the two preceding articles may be fully executed, there shall be no innovation in the commerce with America; and it shall be assimulated as much as possible in other respects to the custom in the Island of Cuba. American Spaniards will see in these measures a new proof of my fervent desires to increase their prosperity; European Spaniards will see my firm resolution to preserve to them the privileges and advantages to which thay have a right; Merchants of good faith of all countries, the intention to preserve and favor the existing commercial relations, and the advantageous employment of their capitals; and in fine, the allied and friendly sovereigns and governments, a public testimony of the value which I attach to the preservation of the harmony and good understanding which unite us.

IMPORTANT.—In looking over our file of the Paris *Journal du Commerce*, we have found the following extract of a letter from Marseilles of Dec. 24, to the editors, containing the following information relative to the growing of cotton in Egypt. It will doubtless have an important bearing on our commerce.

N. Y. Gazette.

"Sir—It belongs to your journal to notice a revolution which is about taking place in one of the most important branches of our commerce.

"Four years since a Frenchman, named Jumel, conceived the idea of attempting the growing of Brazil cotton in Egypt, and it has completely succeeded. The Pacha has ordered its growth to be extended on the largest scale, and has further directed that this new production should in future be called '*Jumel Cotton.*' The second year the crop amounted to 100,000 killograms; the third to twenty times as much, and there are at this moment at the Lazaretto of Marseilles 4000 bags (about 600,000 killograms) for consumption. There is as large a quantity at the Lazarettoes of Leghorn and Trieste, and letters from the most respectable source state that the crop this year will exceed 5,000,000 killograms. There will be scarcely any end to its production as the Pacha intends to extend the culture to the sources of the Nile.

"The quality of this cotton, (classed with the long staple) is perfect; and if a little whiter and cleaner would entirely supersede that of Pernambuco and Louisiana. It is probable that our manufacturers will prefer it, especially as its great abundance will make the price very low. What effect will this have on our commercial relations with the United States?

"I now leave this important subject to the consideration of your readers, manufacturers and merchants."

SOUTH AMERICA.—The following is published in a late Liverpool paper as an extract of a letter from a Mercantile Gentleman residing at Bogota.

"You will not be surprised to hear, after all that has transpired respecting the views of France towards South America, that there is an agent here from Paris, who is endeavouring, by every possible means, to seduce the leading men of the country from their allegiance. This person is a Mr. Molhin, a young man of great talents and gentlemanly demeanour, and every way qualified for the trust reposed in him. He has an unbounded command of money, and is well received in some houses where he ought not to be allowed admittance.—He corresponds regularly with M. de Chateaubriand, and it is believed that some of his letters have been opened by order of our authorities, and certain important facts discovered.

RIEGO'S ALLEGORY.

An extremely interesting allegory has been designed by an Italian gentleman who was recently in Spain, to the memory of gen. Riego. In the centre is a tomb with the patriot's name upon it, and on one side is a female figure representing Spain, leaning on the tomb and lamenting the loss she has experienced. On the other side is a figure of Pallas pointing out the tomb to a group of children or Spanish youth telling them to avenge the unjust death of the founder of their country's liberty. A lion couchant at the foot of the tomb, observes the remains of the torn colors spread before him and is intended to represent the genius of Spanish freedom—wounded, but not dead.—An empty cornucopia and scattered emblems of the sciences denote the terrible conflict that has desolated the earth for so many ages. In the back ground rises a pyramid, amidst the darkness, and about the abyss of time re presenting unchangable virtue, and on it are inscribed the names of several celebrated patriots to which Fame is pointing.

The Throne of Despotism appears balanced on the top of this pyramid, sustained by Ignorance and Egotism, as if apprehending that the balance may be lost, and the whole precipitated into the yawning gulph underneath. Blind Fanaticism leads by the hand one of its chief supporters superstition; whilst a figure representing Natural Rights, although chained to the foot of the throne, courageously points to a tablet, on which is written, MAN IS BORN FREE. Truth turns her back, and flies far from the throne, near which the will of the despot is the only law, and in her flight reflects from her mirror a shower of brilliant rays, which descend on the tomb of the hero. Above hovers the Genius of Spain attended by those of the other three great powers of Europe, one of whom (France) blindfolds and leads the Genius of Spain into slavery. On the other side, resting on a cloud, appear the Genii of Vengeance, armed with thunder, and as if waiting impatiently for the Almighty, represented by an eye above, to destroy the tyrant as a punishment for his injustice. The *tout ensemble* forms a beautiful and ingenious composition.

MUSICAL PHENOMENON.

The English papers contain an account of a child of eight years of age, named George Aspull, who is represented as an extraordinary performer on the piano forte, at which in consequence of the size of his stature, he is compelled to stand. His fingers are extremely short, even for his age: with his left hand he cannot reach an octavo so as to press down the two notes which form it, at one time, and is only enabled to do it with the right hand with much difficulty, and by depressing the wrist. Notwithstanding all these obstables, he is represented to have made himself master of the most difficult pieces of music, and among others a piece by a foreign composer, whose name is Czerney and who wrote it as a trial of skill for all the eminent professors of Europe, and in order to combine all the mechanical niceties of execution, of which the instrument is susceptible.

LOWER CANADA.

On the question in the Provincial Assembly in Lower Canada, of concurring in the address from the Legislative Council, praying his Majesty's government not to allow the navigation in the St. Lawrence to the Americans, the vote was yeas 2, nays 19. The Canadians are well aware that it is a great benefit to the Colony to allow us a free navigation on the St. Lawrence.

SHIPWRECK.—On Tuesday morning, at 7 A. M. during a severe gale and a snow storm, the brig *Empress*, MOORE, 8 days from Charleston, for New-York, was cast away on Manisquan Beach, about 6 miles below the lower point of the Woodlands and 35 miles from Sandy Hook, bilged, and is totally lost, with part of the cargo—crew and passengers, 15 in number, were saved, with most of their baggage. Part of the cargo is landed on the beach.

The elegant race-horse Lalla-Rookh, belonging to Mr. Hunter, of the Circus, leaped from the wreck, a distance of about 18 to 20 feet, to the beach, without injury.

Capt. Moore heard that a schr. with "*Petersburg*" on her stern, was lost about 8 miles to the northward of the Empress, and that her crew, of seven persons, were lost in attempting to get ashore in the boat, but on inquiry we find there is reasons to believe that the vessel alluded to, was the schr. Margaret, of Petersburg, which was lost with the crew, some months ago.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

HORRID DEPRAVITY.

Six months since, says the Democratic Press, of Philadelphia, we mentioned that a hired girl about 13 years of age, had thrust several brass and glass buttons, a large iron screw and a brass hook, down and into the throat of one of our neighbour's children, but a few months old. The girl was dismissed, and the child after extreme suffering is now considered out of danger. Within 3 weeks the hired girl lived at a milk man's. The milk man has been with us, and brought 6 small pins and a large darning needle which have been voided by one of his small children during one week, while this wicked girl lived in his family. We have no doubt this diabolical young woman has been guilty of the offences stated, and of others of a similar character, but we fear there is not legal evidence to convict her.

From the National Intelligencer.

COMMERCE OF THE U. STATES.

There is no document of greater value laid before Congress, at its annual Sessions, than the Statements of the EXPORTS and IMPORTS of the United States, prepared according to an Act of Congress, which deserves to be called by the name of its author, Mr. SANFORD, the present Chancellor of the State of New-York, who introduced and pressed it through the Senate of the United States, when he was a Member of that body.—The document contains a hundred or two pages, full of interesting details, besides several General Statements, or Recapitulations of Aggregates.

The most important and comprehensive of these Statements, exhibiting the Imports and Exports, of articles of Foreign and Domestic origin, to every country with which we trade, distinguishing each of them, we shall, at an early day, publish entire.

Another document, of equal length with that, we despair of being able to find room for; but, as it exhibits the aggregate of the Imports and Exports of the United States, distinguishing those of each State and Territory, we have compressed the aggregates of the Statement into the following Table, the length of which is not such as to prevent its being copied, as it ought to be, into every paper in the United States:

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th of September, 1823.

STATES.	Total value of imports.	Total value of exports.
Maine	891,644	895,501
New Hampshire	371,770	237,705
Massachusetts	17,607,160	13,683,239
Vermont	62,242	256,140
Rhode Island	1,412,953	933,114
Connecticut	456,463	482,061
New-York	29,421,349	19,038,990
New Jersey	5,933	26,064
Pennsylvania	13,696,770	9,617,192
Delaware	60,124	53,817
Maryland	4,946,179	6,030,228
District of Columbia	275,083	801,395
Virginia	681,610	4,006,788
North Carolina	183,938	492,417
South Carolina	2,419 101	6,898,814
Georgia	670,705	4,293,666
Louisiana	4,283,125	7,779,072
Alabama	125,770	202,387
Ohio	161	
Michigan Territory	2,159	1,010
Florida Territory	4,808	1,510
Total	77,579,267	74,699,030

MILITARY ACADEMY.

From a document recently laid before the house of representatives by the Secretary of War it appears, that the number of Cadets admitted into the Institution during the year 1823, was 97; the number who completed the regular course of study and instruction within that year, 35—all of whom received commissions in the army; and that the whole number discharged, or permitted to depart, within that year, was 53.—The number of Cadets at present at the Institution, is 244.—*ib.*

Different way of doing the same thing.

"Pray excuse me," said a well dressed young man to a young lady in the second teir of boxes at the Theatre. "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshment—don't leave your seat." A Sailor seated in the box next his his sweetheart, and disposed to do the same thing, rose and said, "Harkee Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle, don't fall overboard when I'm gone"

Two Irishmen meeting one day, one of them inquired of the other if he had seen his friend Pat Murphy lately? 'For,' said he, 'he has *grown as thin* that you would not know him at all: you are *thin*, and I am *thin*, but, by the powers he is *thinner* than *both of us together*.

Baltimore Market.

Prices Current—Corrected Weekly.

Flour, wharf,	$5 62 1-2	Corn,	35 cts.
Howard-st. do.	5 75	Rye,	40 "
Best family ret.	7	Oats,	28 "

WHEAT, red, $1 15 a 1 17.—*Am. Far.*

Baltimore, March 19, 1824.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Eugenia*" is received, and shall a place in our next.

"*Marylander*" is under consideration.

We regret that the following obituary notice came too late for our last, but being impressed with the idea that its subject merits the eulogium bestowed, we do not deem it unworthy of a place, even at this time.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Monday morning, 8th instant, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Mr. Gardner Bayley, of this place.

The deceased was esteemed for those domestic virtues, which though of a private and retired kind, are nevertheless essential to the real enjoyment of life, and the propriety and circumspection of her deportment, gave her a claim to a more distinguished place in society, than she was ever willing to assume.

Her piety through life was sincere and unaffected. She felt the excellence of true religion, and manifested her attachment to it, *by doing justice, loving mercy, and walking humbly with her God.* It was by the aid of religious principle, and that hope of Christianity, which is the noblest solace of the mind, that she was enabled to endure the many afflictions which fell to her lot. Deprived by death of both parents, ere she had completed the period of childhood, she was early placed in a school of the severest discipline, and proved a disciple that needed not to be ashamed. In imitation of her Great Master, *she learned obedience by the things she suffered.* Her mind was mellowed by sorrow, her virtues were matured by trials, and her heart was made better by adversity. A good friend, a good wife, and a good mother.—every relation which she filled, received from her conduct a striking exhibition of its peculiar duties. To her partner in life, who now laments her loss, she was a most affectionate companion. Him, with an infant son, and an extensive circle of relatives and friends, she has left behind, to testify her unassuming worth, and embalm her grave with heart-felt lamentations. Yet they *sorrow not as those without hope;* for relying on the great atonement, casting all her care on the Redeemer, sacrificing husband, child, friends, the world, on the altar of faith, she committed, without fear, her departing spirit to her God and Saviour, in the quiet but assured prospect of immortality! When we saw her sinking into death, we could form no better wish for ourselves than that of the prophet, *O may our last end be like her's!*

CAMBRIDGE

ACADEMY.

THE Board of Trustees of the Cambridge ACADEMY, respectfully inform the public, that the Annual Exhibition, by the Students of the Academy, will commence at the Court House, on *Saturday, the 17th of April*, at six o'clock, P. M

JOS. E. MUSE, *President.*

march 27 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of the principal part of his

Household & Kitchen

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Tables, Beds, Carpets, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Waiters, China, Glass and Iron Ware, &c. The above, with a MILCH COW, and about six hundred weight of BACON, if not previously disposed of, will be offered at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April. A credit of six months, with approved security, will be given on all sums above five dollars; for all sums less than five dollars, cash will be required.

TO RENT.

He also wishes to rent all that part of the HOUSE he now occupies, (except one room, which is appropriated to his school,) together with the Kitchen, out houses, and Garden attached thereto.

FOR HIRE,

A negro BOY, thirteen years old, who has been accustomed to house work.

GARDNER BAYLEY.

march 27 3t

Great Bargains.

CHEAP GOODS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large assortment of GOODS on hand, consisting of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will sell at reduced prices for cash, or will dispose of his whole stock, and take good paper or land in exchange, as he is determined to quit the mercantile business. Persons wishing to purchase the cheapest goods ever offered in this town for sale, will do well to give him a call. The subscriber has also for sale, about

140,000 *GOOD BRICKS.*

Which he will dispose of by the 100 or 1000 at moderate prices for cash, or good paper.

WILLIAM FLINT.

Cambridge, 27th March, 1824. 3t

FRESH AND CHEAP

GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Baltimore, a supply of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

Which in addition to their stock on hand, will render their assortment very complete.

The subscribers, aware of the reduced price of produce and the pressure of the times, have selected their goods with care, paid for them in cash, and are determined to sell them at moderate profits.

The public would do well to call and examine for themselves.

DANIEL MARTIN & CO.

Church Creek, 26th March, 1824.

march 27 3t

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE board of managers of the Dorchester Colonization Society, beg leave to inform the members of the society, and the citizens of the county at large, that the *Annual Meeting* of the society will be held at the Court-house, on Wednesday the 7th of April, at 3 o'clock, under a provision of their constitution which appoints that day for the annual election of officers.

The managers most sanguinely hope, that the citizens of the county may not only express a feeble acknowledgement of the propriety of this institution, but manifest by the efficient argument of contribution, an ardent and determined mind for the promotion of its object; an object, which in its consequences, involves the happiness, the very existence of millions; one which, for the destiny of millions, is regarded with concern, by the very God of the universe.

JOS. E. MUSE,

Cambridge, march 27 President.

NOTICE

TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Scott*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of March, anno domini 1824.

THOMAS BARNETT, acting adm'r.
of Henry Scott, dec'd.

march 27 3tt

To the Public.

THE subscriber having settled himself in Cambridge, offers his services as a

Bricklayer and Plasterer

From the long and assiduous attention to his trade, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage. All orders in his line will be punctually attended to, and executed in the most workmanlike manner, by leaving notice at William Wingate's, which is his place of residence.

HUGH LECOMPTE.

march 27 3t

ATTENTION.

THE Officers attached to the extra Battalion of Dorchester county, are ordered to attend at Cambridge, the *second SATURDAY of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in full uniform and side arms, for the purpose of drill, agreeably to the requisitions of an act, entitled a supplement to the "Act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this state," passed the 26th of February last. By order,

JNO. R. W. PITT, Adj't.
march 27—3t of Extra Battalion.

Cambridge Blues

ATTEND.

ACCORDING to the supplement to an act, "entitled An Act, (passed February 26th, 1824,) for the purpose of drilling and disciplining the militia of this state," you are hereby commanded to meet on parade, on the Court-house Green, on the following days, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order, viz:

1st. Company meeting shall be on the 3rd Saturday in April, 17th day.

2nd. Company meeting shall be on the 2nd. Saturday in May, the 8th.

3rd meeting will be in Battalion, on the 3rd. Saturday in May, 15th.

4th meeting shall be on the 4th Saturday of June, the 26th.

5th Company meeting shall be on the second Saturday in August, the 14th.

6th Company meeting will be in Battalion, on the fourth Saturday in August, the 28th.

You are also ordered to take notice, that a Court martial will convene on the 2nd day of the 2nd company meeting, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house, for the purpose of trying delinquents, on the 1st day of parade.

Also a Court martial will take place on the 3d company meeting, to try the delinquents of the second meeting.

And on the 4th company meeting, a court martial, will sit to try delinquents of the third meeting.

On the 5th company meeting, to try delinquents of the 4th

On the 6th, to try delinquents of the 5th.

And on the 1st Saturday in September, to try delinquents of the 6th company meeting.

By order,

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, *Capt.*

march 27 3t

Robert Sinclair,

Ellicott street, Pratt street Wharf,

BEAM OF THE BASIN, BALTIMORE,

HAS FOR SALE,

A GOOD supply of red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Herds Timothy and Lucern Seeds

Northern Naked Barley

Spring Rye

Albany Peas, Seed Oats

300 bushels early white Potatoes from his farm

200 bushels Millet Seed

50 bushels of Hominy

Bush Beans, or true Cockstone

120 lbs. Mangle Wortzell, of the growth of last year.

GARDEN SEEDS.

He has now on hand a very general assortment of the growth of 1823, and has made arrangements to keep up fresh supplies from the Shakers in New England, and from one of the most respectable seedsmen in London, from whom he has, and expects supplies—so that FARMERS and GARDENERS may depend on the quality of the seed they may get from this establishment as being fresh, true, and of the most approved kinds—none will be sold by him that is at all doubtful in any respect—he has raised many kinds with great care, and will thus continue to supply himself with many sorts.

IN STORE,

A general assortment of

Farming and Gardening

TOOLS,

And, as usual, an excellent assortment of Implements of various sorts, amongst which are, 300 of the premium and other bar share ploughs. Also Woods' pattern, with extra shares to repair them, of No. 21, Corn, No. 1, A. 1 1-2, 2, 3. Also, the Carey Ploughs assorted sizes, from No. 1 to No. 5, about 200 of the last two kinds, with Cultivators, Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Seives, Straw Cutters and Cultivators, &c. &c. all at reduced prices.

P. S. The advertiser announces that he has now received the GARDEN SEEDS mentioned above.

march 27

In Council,

ANNAPOLIS, March 12, 1824.

Ordered, That the following supplement to an act, entitled, 'An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state' be published once a week for six successive weeks in all the news papers edited in this state, and the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

The respective editors will be pleased to transmit to the Executive Department evidence shewing that this order has been strictly complied with, when the same has been done.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

A supplement to an act, entitled, 'An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.'

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That each and every commandant of a regiment or extra battalion, is hereby required; under the penalty of fifty dollars for every neglect or refusal, in each and every year hereafter, to order two meetings of all the commissioned officers attached to his regiment or extra battalion, at some central place thereof, on such days as are hereafter provided for, by this act, and there drill and instruct, or cause said officers to be drilled and instructed, in all the necessary duties of a soldier; and to adopt the manœuvres and discipline as established for the army of the United States; and any field officer neglecting or refusing to attend any of said meetings, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars, (at the discretion of a brigade court martial,) for every such neglect, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and any company or staff officer neglecting or refusing to attend any of said meetings, shall be fined at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, in a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than two dollars for every such neglect, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and all officers, who by this section are required to attend said meetings, shall appear in uniform and with side arms, under a penalty of five dollars for every neglect or refusal; which fines and forfeitures shall be collected as other fines of a similar nature are directed to be collected by the act to which this is a supplement, and shall be paid over to the respective paymasters of the regiments and extra battalions, to which such delinquents shall belong

2. *And be it enacted*, That the time of meeting for the commissioned officers of regiments or extra battalions shall be on the second Saturday in April and August, annually, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the battalion musters on the third Saturday in May for the first battalion, and the fourth Saturday in May for the second battalion, annually, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every commandant of a company, to cause to be delivered on or before the first day of April annually, to every person in his company district, subject to militia duty, a written or printed notice of the time and place of the company meeting, and company courts martial for the ensuing year, and this shall be considered due and sufficient notice: and any private neglecting or refusing to attend such meetings after such due notice given him, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two dollars, nor less than fifty cents, (at the discretion of a company court martial,) for every such neglect or refusal.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the fines and forfeitures imposed by company court martial, when collected, shall be applied under the direction of the commanding officer of the respective companies to and for the use of the respective companies in which the same may be collected, and that in no case shall the commandants of companies remit the fines imposed by such courts martial.

5. *And be it enacted*, That upon the non-payment of any fine or forfeiture imposed by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, by any person or delinquent, it shall be the duty of the constable of the district or hundred wherein such delinquent resides, after thirty days notice given to such delinquent, which notice shall be given by such constable within thirty days after he shall have received such fine or forfeiture for collection, to collect the same by warrant and judgment from any justice of the peace of the county wherein the parties may reside.

6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of companies of infantry and cavalry, to make out a complete return of all the officers and men, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state within his district subject to do militia duty, under his command, annually, on or before the twentieth day of October, and to deliver the same to the commanders of battalions or extra battalions of infantry, or squadrons of cavalry, as the case may be, and on refusal or neglect to do the same, shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding thirty dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court martial; and it shall be the duty of the commanders of such 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.

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

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

9. *And be it enacted*, That the militia of Allegany country 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, 1811, and the supplement of 1817, chapter 186, and they shall also be exempt from the drilling of the officers as directed in this law

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.

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 generals duty to make such vacancy known to the governor and council, as soon thereafter as convenient.

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.

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 doing duty in any volunteer uniform company in this state, be liable to be enrolled under the provisions of this act, as long as they continue in such uniform company.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.
Governor of Maryland.

Passed Feb. 26, 1824. (March 27) 8t

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