

ties as required and appointed by the fifth section of this Act.

XXXVIII. *And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, and he is hereby authorised in case of actual invasion or imminent danger thereof, to direct the building of such a number of boats as in his judgment and discretion may appear requisite, and on such a construction as he shall judge most proper for the purposes of transporting the Militia with greater facility to different parts of this Province, as well as for annoying the enemy; provided that the sum or sums to be expended in building such boats shall not exceed the sum of four hundred pounds.

XXXIX. *And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, in any place or places where he may judge it to be necessary or expedient, to cause one or more Company or Companies of Sea Fencibles to be formed, (to be composed of the sea faring people and such as are principally employed on the water,) to belong to and form a part of the Regiments or Battalions of Militia, respectively in the districts of which the same may be formed, and to direct the mode of drilling and instructing the Officers and men, of the same Companies, provided that the time required of the Officers and men thereof shall not exceed that required by this Act, of other persons belonging to the Militia, and for neglect or refusal on the part of either the Officers or men of either of the said Companies of Sea Fencibles to discharge the duty required of them, in compliance with such direction of the Commander in Chief, they shall severally incur the like penalty and penalties as other persons of the like rank in the Regiments or Battalions to which they may belong, and to be recovered and applied in like manner as is herein provided.

XL. *And be it further enacted*, that whenever the Commanding Officer of the Militia, in any County or District where such boats are provided, shall find it necessary to order the boats so provided, or any other boats or vessels with which he may be furnished, to proceed in repelling the enemy, or to the assistance of any neighbouring district or place, or to be stationed as a watch for the defence of any such place, the Militia of any such County, and particularly the Sea Fencibles, shall on the orders of such Commanding Officer, proceed in such boats accordingly.

XLI. *And be it further enacted*, that if any Captain or Officer Commanding a Company, shall refuse or neglect to collect within six months after the commission of the offence for which the party shall have become liable, or refuse or neglect to pay into the hands of the Quarter Master, any fine or penalty by him imposed, or any sum or sums by him received, it shall in any such case or cases, be the duty of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion to which such Officer may belong, to order and direct such Officer to be prosecuted by the Quarter Master, as well for the money by him received, as that which he has neglected to collect, before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of five pounds; and when the same shall exceed the sum of five pounds, then before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and that it shall be the duty of such Quarter Master forthwith to proceed for the recovery of the same.

XLII. *And be it further enacted*, that all fines not herein before particularly appropriated, shall be paid to the respective Quarter Masters of Battalions, for the purpose of defraying the contingent expences of such Battalions, and that it shall be the duty of the respective Commanding Officers of such Battalions to see that the fines and sums to be collected by this Act be laid out for the purposes herein provided for, and that the Commander of every Battalion, render an account to the Commander in Chief every six months of the application of such fines, and sums of money, and what may be remaining in the hands of the Quarter Master, that the same may be paid into the Province Treasury, if the Commander in Chief shall so direct.

XLIII. *And be it further enacted*, that whenever the Militia, or any part thereof shall be called into actual service, it shall and may be lawful for the Officer Commanding any Regiment, or Battalion, detachment, or party, to impress boats, men, horses, and teams, as the service may require.

XLIV. *And be it further enacted*, that whenever it shall be rendered necessary by any attack, made or threatened suddenly to be made in any sea port, City, Town, or other place, at or in the harbour of which any Merchant ships or vessels may be lying, the Officer Commanding the Militia is hereby authorised and fully empowered to compel the persons belonging to such ships or vessels to do duty on shore with the Militia Artillery, if any such there be or in any boats or vessels, or with any part of the Militia where they can be the most usefully employed in resisting the attack of the enemy; and that in case of any great emergency which may render the service of Artillerymen necessary, the Officer Commanding any Battalion to which there may be an Artillery Company may require the service of the whole, or a part of such Artillery Company, as he may judge necessary although the numbers required may exceed the proportion of men wanted or required from the rest of the Regiment or Battalion, and so in like manner with any Company of Sea Fencibles or any or either of the flank Companies.

XLV. *And be it further enacted*, that the Commissioned Officers of the Militia, when on actual service, and doing duty in garrison or in the field, with His Majesty's Regular or Fencible forces, shall rank with the Officers of such forces as the youngest of their degree, and that the said Officers of the Regular and Fencible forces in this Province, and the Officers of Militia, shall be entitled reciprocally to command, and be subject to be commanded in the same manner as is pro-

vided by the Laws of Great-Britain, and the Articles of War, for the Government of the Regular and Militia forces thereof, and subject to the like pains and penalties on the part of the Officers of Militia, as are herein before prescribed by the thirty first and thirty second sections of this Act.

XLVI. *And be it further enacted*, that if any person be wounded or disabled when on actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the expence of the Province during his disability.

XLVII. *And be it further enacted*, that any person sued for any thing done in the execution of his duty under and by virtue of this Act, may plead the general issue, and under such be at liberty at the time of trial to give any special matter in evidence in like manner as if such matter had been fully and specially pleaded, and that no action whatever shall be maintainable against any such person for any such cause, unless commenced within six months from the time of the act done for which any such action may be brought.

XLVIII. *And be it further enacted*, that the Governor or Commander in Chief, may at his pleasure constitute and establish one or more troops, or such a number of Cavalry as he may judge expedient for the good of the service, and under such regulations as he may deem proper to make, which regulations so made, and under which the persons shall voluntarily enrol themselves, shall be equally binding as if the same were inserted in this Act, and subject to the like pains and penalties for breach of the same as are herein before provided for others belonging to the Militia.

XLIX. *And be it further enacted*, that Clerks employed in the Military Offices who have been announced as such in General Orders, shall be altogether exempt from doing Militia duty, and also from the payment of the exempt money.

L. *And be it further enacted*, that no non-commissioned Officer or Private, shall be liable to be arrested upon any process or execution whatsoever (other than for some criminal matter) while attending any training of the Battalion or Division thereof, to which he may belong, or doing duty upon real service, or marching to or returning from the place appointed for such training or duty, except the original sum due for which he may be arrested, shall amount to the value of twenty pounds.

LI. *And be it further enacted*, that this Act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next Session of the General Assembly of this Province and no longer.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

We alluded on Tuesday to the report of a "great Leader having restored to his subservient followers their pledged allegiances by circular letters." This Leader, we are informed, is Lord Grenville, who is rumoured to have sent a circular letter to his political supporters announcing his intention to retire from political life.

The Catholic Question will most certainly come on in Parliament on the 25th inst.

FEBRUARY 26.

A Berlin Letter, inserted in another part of our paper, corroborates the intelligence we communicated yesterday of the escape of the King of Prussia from French controul. As soon as Bonaparte heard of the defection of the Prussian army, he is said to have sent secret orders to the French Governor of Berlin to arrest the King. A body of gens d'armes was sent to Charlottenberg, the King's residence, to execute these orders. But the King received notice the day before, and assembling his body-guards at Potsdam, proceeded with the other Members of the Royal Family to Breslaw, without, as the French papers truly informed us, "passing through Berlin." Released thus from the Corsican yoke, in the midst of his subjects, who to a man hate the enemy, his Prussian Majesty has now an opportunity of proving to Europe that he is "every inch a King."

We have seen a letter from a person of rank at Petersburg, stating, that considerable apprehensions had been entertained of some disorder being produced by the thousands of dead bodies between Moscow and Wilna. There was no possibility of burying them, and therefore it had been determined to build immense kilns at different parts and burn them.

The account from Stockholm and Gottenburgh of the surrender of Dantzic on the 27th ult. obtains some credit. Platos was almost at the gates of the town by the 15th or 16th ult. and it was believed that the garrison, instead of being 30,000 strong, as the French papers stated, was not more than 10,000, a number wholly inadequate to the vigorous defence of so large a place. In the present reduced state of the French army they could hardly spare 30,000 men to be cooped up in one town. Part of the garrison too consisted of Prussian troops, of whose sentiments there can be no doubt, as well as of those of the inhabitants over whom Rapp has exercised the greatest rigour. He is the villain that behaved with such insolence and cruelty in Switzerland. Having touched upon Switzerland, would it not be a wise measure to issue an address to that brave and virtuous people, and to the Tyrolese, inviting them to shake off the French yoke? "Tell and freedom for the Swiss—'Hoffner and independence' for the Tyrolese—'Schill and vengeance' for the Prussians."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated Feb. 2, 1813.

"In the night, between the 17th and 18th of last month, at 1 o'clock, a troop of the French gens d'armes, attempted to seize the person of the King, by possessing themselves of the Palace of Charlottenburg, where his Majesty had been on that day. The attempt however, miscarried, the King having been informed of the plot through Prince Ferdinand, early enough to save himself by flight, with two adjutants, and ten of his own gens d'armes to Potsdam. There, when he arrived,

he ordered the drums to be beat, as a pursuit apprehended. His Majesty, in consequence of this event, set out on the road to Silesia, with 6000 troops of his guard, after having declared the Crown Prince of age, and given him his benediction. The rage of the people is arrived at its highest pitch, and some bloody scenes are expected. The Russians advance in great force; they are distant from this place only from 25 to 30 leagues."

Address from General Prince Kutousoff of Smolensko, to his Army, dated Wilna, Dec. 21, (Jan. 2.)

"Valiant and Victorious Troops! at length you are on the borders of the Empire! Each of you is a protector of your native country, Russia welcomes you by that name. The quick pursuit of the enemy, and the extraordinary fatigues you have endured, sustained and surmounted in this rapid march, fill all nations with astonishment, and bring to your immortal glory. Never yet has there been any example of such glorious victories. For the course of two whole months our arms have day by day chastised the villains; your road is strewn with dead bodies; even the Commander of their arms sought in flight the safety of none but himself. Death has reigned. In the enemies ranks thousands have fallen and expired at once; thus has the Almighty God shewn his anger against them, and succoured his people. Without remaining still after our heroic actions, we now march further.

"We past the borders, and will endeavor to complete the defeats of the enemy in his own fields. But do not let us follow the example of our enemies in their cruelty and inhumanity, which debases the character of soldiers. They have set fire to our houses, defiled the sanctuaries, and you have seen how the Almighty's right arm has avenged their ungodliness in his just displeasure. Let us be generous, and observe a difference between an enemy and the peaceable inhabitants. Justice and moderation in your commerce with the inhabitants, will plainly prove to them, that we do not wish to subject them, nor to obtain an empty glory; but, on the contrary; to release from misery and oppression, even those nations that have armed themselves against Russia."

FEBRUARY 27.

The Gottenburgh Mail has arrived, and brought official accounts from the Russian Grand Armies to the late date of the 19th Jan.

Despatches from Marshal Prince Kutousoff, announce the capture of Koningsburg on the 9th January and of Elbing, Marienburg and Marienverder on the 14th.—1300 men of Macdonald's division, were made prisoners at Koningsburg.

Denmark is said, in a communication from Copenhagen to have refused to supply her French ally, with a demand he has made of 60,000 horses for the new campaign. Should he use force, it is added, the Danish Court will be removed to Norway, and the British put in possession of Copenhagen.—Another report gives out that an arrangement had been completed between the Danes, Swedes, and Russians, under which 40,000 troops were to be furnished by the former in aid of the common cause to be commanded by the Crown Prince of Sweden.

GLASGOW, FEBRUARY 23.

There is a rumour that the Princess of Wales is to publish another letter to her Husband, in consequence of the former one being rejected. As the Princess is publicly stated to have been accused of having born a son since the birth of the Princess Charlotte, the fullest discussion of the affair is indispensable for superseding the danger of a disputed succession.

A Messenger is said to have arrived from France with proposals for Peace, which are understood to have been concerted between Bonaparte and the Austrian Ambassador at Paris. We continue to think that no negotiation could be entered into at present with any prospect of success.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 9.

We have collected some of the particulars of the battle in Rapahannock River: the following vessels from Baltimore, to wit, privateer Dolphin, Capt. Stafford, the letter of marque Lynx, Taylor; Peacer, West, and Arab, Fitch, had went 15 miles up the Rapahannock, near Urbana; were this gallant little squadron were pursued by a far superior force detached from the enemy's fleet. Several British frigates advanced as far as they dare without running aground—they then detached a squadron of 17 barges, with 40 or 50 men each carrying heavy cannon. A sanguinary battle was well fought by the American squadron, before they fell into the grasp of the invader. Our vessels, particularly the Dolphin, are said to have fought desperately, and made considerable havoc; two of the English boats were sunk, they captured all ours, numbers of killed and wounded not yet known. The British have good pilots, and are said to be coming up the bay.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 9.

Three of the British armed boats are said to have been as high up the Delaware as Bombay Hook on Tuesday last, and from the best observation of those who saw them they were taking the soundings of the Western Channel. On Wednesday last the gun boats left New-Castle for Bombay Hook.

On Wednesday last, Capt. Lloyd Jones, (brother of the Secretary of the Navy,) was sworn into commission, as commander of the ship Neptune, bound from this port to Russia, as a cartel, in which, we are told, the Ministers Bayard and Gallatin, are to take passage.

The British ship Volante, of 74 guns, anchored off the Hook last evening. This morning the flotilla of Gun Boats, stationed at the Hook, under the command