the crewwere paroled, and by a rangement | company will take charge of several pieces permitted to come home in the Essex Junir, as a cartel, with his crew. Off the Honk they were detained 24 hours by the British azee Saturn, in company with the frigate Narcissus. Capt. Porter left the Essex Justior, yesterday afternoon, in one of her yawls with six men, about 30 miles outside of the Hook, and landed this morning at Babylon on Long. Island, where he procured a wag reached Brooklyn about five o'clock this af-

We understand the Essex had landed all her specie, amounting to TWO MILLIA

The brig Colt, formery of this Port, which was sold to the Patriots and fitted out by them at Chili, had on board 25 Americans. ortly after putting to sea, the Spaniards mutinied and carried the brig into Lima, when she was taken by the Royalists. Mr. Dusenbury, of this city, one of the crew, has some home in the Essex Junior.

Extract of a letter from one of the officers of the late United States frigate Essex. so his friend in this city.

"January 13, made the continent of S. America, in lat, 38, 46, S. We cruized down the coast to the Northward. 21st, arrived at Vaiparalao, and cruised off there until January 30, when we ran in and an chored. February 8, the English frigate Phoebe, of 36 guns, mounting 49, and sloop of war Cherub of 26 mounting thirty 33 pound carronades, came to anchor in the port, and a few days afterwards put to sea, and from this time kept in the mouth of the harbor, block ding us. Though captain Porter made every attempt to bring the Phoebe to a single engagement with us, the English commandant refused to fight us a commandant refused to fig English commandant refused to fight us a lone, notwithstanding his superiority of force. We once saw the frigate a little separated from and to the Windward of his consort, and, supposing this was intended as a challenge, we immediately went out to fight her: but the cowards immediately ran for the sloop, and then hove about and stood after us together until we returned to an chor. We were now convince we could outsuil her; therefore prepared for sea, with an intention to run from them unless one would come at a time.
"March 28, being ready for sea, and ha

ing a fresh gale, we put to sea, intending to give themta chase fight until we could get out of their shot ; but in doubling round the point of the bay, a heavy squall struck us, carried away our maintopmast and drown ed several men. We immediately put about ship and stood in again; but, in consequence of the loss of our mast, we could not reach our old anchorage. We came to an-chor in another bay under cover of the guns

"Reing a neutral port, we supposed our selves secure from an attack; and, therefore, began to clear the wreck, as our mast still hung over the side. But the two English ships came in and attacked us in this distress and confusion. They lay off at a distance under our stern, and with their long g ns raked us every shot. We had on-ly two guns out of the stern that would reach them. Our carronades did not carry more than half way. The two long guns were so well worked as to make both of the enemies vessels haul off and repair, but they returned soon to the attack. Our gallant crew, stimulated by the determined and judicions conduct of our valiant captain, stood the slaughter with unparalleled bra-The engagement lasted two hours and 26 minutes. Our cables were cut away, and no sail could be set, as all that were not entangled by the broken mast had their

haulyards shot away. "Our ship caught fire several times, and one or two violent explosions took place; but the undannted Yankees suffered nothing to discourage them, until our powder grew short. At the surrender of our ship we had enly two or three kegs of damaged powder on board; 15 or 20 of our guns were shot a way or disabled, and only 65 of our men well and able to stand to their guns. 160 men were killed and wounded. The ward-room, At the surrender of our ship we had were killed and wounded. The ward-room, cockpit, and steerage, were full of wounded, besides many on the birth-deck. It was ne tessary to amputate 9 limbs. We had a-bout 20 men so badly burnt that 8 of them died shortly afterwards.

"March 30 and 31st, removed all the wounded to sick quarters on shore, and all the officers went on parole. April 27th, sailed in the Essex Junior with the prisoners, &c. for the United States, and doubled Cape Horn in the cold month of May -Crossed the Equator on the 14th of June, and arrived at New York on the 7th of July

[Capt. Parter left the Young Essex, off Long Island, in his gig, and landed at Babylon on Thursday morning, and arrived at Brooklyn about 4 P. M. Capt P. got into a carriage, and crossed the ferry in the steam boat Nassau.—On his arrival in N. York, the citizens took the horses from his carriage, and drew it up to the City Hotel, and from thence to his lodg-ings in Greenwich street, with constant and

From the National Ideocate, June 8
Tis done! the ageny is over!!" The long suspense in which the mind of every real American has been held for a considerable time, respecting the Essex frigate, is at Jength rebrave of ficers and crew, who have survived al history ever has or ever will reparticulars will be seen in the offino deubt will be published was really

hero

of heavy artillery.
We understand that in compliance with a equest of the Committee of Safety in this town, the Commander in Chief has ordered a detachment of militia from this brigade, consisting of one company of Infantry and half a company of Artillerists—to be stationed at Fort Burrows to aid in the defence of

> WASHINGTON CITY, July 8. DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

We understand, are already arranged by the War Department, to guard against and repel the depredations of the enemy on the shores of the waters adjacent to this district It is said that a camp of about two thou. sand regular troops, of whom 200 are to be dragoons, is to be established at some point between the Patuxent and Potomac, so as to be able to send out, at the shortest notice, detachments to any point invaded or mena-ced on either river. Requisitions of militia, it is also said, are to be held in readiness to aid this force in repelling any attack on this city of a more formidable character, if attempted. -These measures cannot but aford much satisfaction to the people of this district and of the adjoining country, as it will relieve them from the Hability to perform military service except on really urgent occasions.

Copy of a letter from Cant. J. H. Bent, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

CHARLESTON, July 2, 1814. SIR-I have this moment received the men ancholy information of the loss of the United States schr. Alligator, in Port Royal. It appears she was upset at anchor, by a violent tornado or whirt wind. Lt. Bassett, with eleven of the crew, are only saved -Midshipmen Brailsford and Rogerson, with

25 men, are unfortunately lost.

By the next mail, I shall be able to forward to you Lt. Bassett's report.

I have the noun.
your obedient servant,
JOHN H. DENT. I have the honor to be, with great respect

Hon. Wm. Jones

GENERAL ORDER. Adjusant-General's Office, } BUFFALOK, June 19.

A Court of Enquiry, will be instituted under the direction given by the President of the U.S.—" to be composed of a President, two Members and a Recorder, for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of colonel Campbell during bis late expedition to Long Point, and particularly as to the burning of the town of Dover in Upper Ca-

" The Court will report its opinion on the Brigadier General Scott, will sit as Presi

Major Jesup, of the 25th Infautry, and Major Wood, of the Engineers, as members The Court will convene to-morrow mor-

ing at ten o'clock, at such place as the President may select. Attest, C. K. GARDNER.

Adj't. General THE OPINION.

The opinion.

The authority that institute: the Court of Enquiry, having also required an opinion on the case submitted, the Court, in the further discharge of its duties, unanimously pronounce as follows:

That, considering the important supplies of bread studis, which from the evidence it appears the enemy's forces derived from the flowr manufacturing milis at a dinear Dover, col. Campbell was warranted in destroying those mills also riding to the laws and usiges of war, and, for a like reason, the source that kim justified in burning the distilleries under the said laws and usages. The naw mills and carding malaws, and manufacturing to the other mills, were, as the court conceives, uccessarily inmills, were, as the court conceives, necessarily in-volved in one and the same burning.

In respect to the burning of the dwelling and o-

ther houses in the village of Dover, the court are fully of an opinion that col. Campbell has erred that he em derive no justification from the fact that per allegiance required of them; and the destruc-tion of Buffaloe by a Lieut. Gen. of the enemy's regular forces, was emphatically the wrong of the British government itself, rendered such by its subscitishing quent adoption of the measure, and paght not to be aspribed to few Canadians who were present at

Acts of retaliation on the part of a nation, proud of its rights and conscions of the power of enforcing them, should, in the opinion of the court, be relucantly resorted to, and only by instructions from the tantly resorted to, and only by instructions from the highest in authority.—That so each instructions were given in the case under consideration, is not merely inferred from the absence of evidence to that effect, but is candidly admitted by col. Campbell in his official report (which is in evidence) wherein he exp.; ssly states.—"This expedition was undertaken by me without orders, and upon my own responsibility."

The court in deliganing the absence of the court in deliganing the court in deliganing the court in the court in the court in the court in deliganing the court in the cou

The court, in delivering the shove opinion unfa vorable to col. Catopbell, are fully aware of the vorable to col. Campbell, are fully aware of the strong linearities to a just indignation which must have been present to his mind at the time of his visit to Dover—the massacres of the itaisin and the Miami were not yet forgotten, and the more recent devastation of the entire Niagara frontier, accompanied by many acts of savage barbarity, was fresh in remembrance.—That those recollections should have aroused his feelings and have swayed his judgment, does not excite weader but regret; and there is still left for admiration, his kind and amiable treatment of the women and children at Dover, abandoned by their natural protectors. Dover, abandoned by their natural protectors.
The Court adjourned sine die.
W. SCOTT, Brig. Gen.

B. WATSON, Capt. 25th Infantry.

Recorder. BALTIMORE, July 11.

From the coffee house books. A ship express from Annapolis brings ac A ship express from Annapolis brings accounts that a 74, a frigate, brig, and two sahrs, passed there has evening standing up the bay. The N York Columbian gives the following statement of the expedition fitting out at Bermuda by Admiral Commane—9 ships of the line, 13 frigates and transports for 15,000 men, 9 of which had arted—To sail the 1st of July for our coast. The French National Brig L'Olivier, sail-

om New York on the 5th instant, with thes for France. In passing Govern and the Olivier was saluted from Fort ous with 21 guns, which was answer-

> WAR DEPARTMENT, djutant and Inspector General's Office

GENERAL ORDERS. 2d July, 1814. of Maryland, the District of Colum that part of Virginia lying between the mock and Potomac rivers, will cona separate military district, (No. 10) un command of brig. gen. Winder. By order.

JNO. R. BELL. Asst. Insp'r Gen.

Virginia Argus.

Michmond. WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1814.

Our readers will peruse, with mingled emos-tions of regret and satisfaction, the interesting account of the loss of the United States (right-Essex, and the arrival of capt. Porter. The deaths of so many brave men as fell in the combat of Valparaiso, is, on a public; as well as a private account, to be deplored. Their long cruize must have made them most excellent seamen; and that they were brave, it is enough to know that they were American sailors. No clime could enervate their courage; no danger could appal their firmness. They atruggled to the last; they could do no more; and when we contrast the steady patriotism, the exalted va-lor of our gallant marines, in the waters of Chili, with the sycophancy of that royal reptile Government Morris at New-York, we glory in our tars, and loathe the wretch, who, sinking to the grave, exerts nearly his last voice to degrade and impair the inationable rights of markind,

and particularly those of us own countrymen. The Hero of the Pacific; the undaunted Porter ! stall survives. Providence has permitted him to return to us with honor, at a moment when we are threatened by the myrmidous of Britain with a formidable descent on our shores, and when we shal want the guiding aid of such an experienced communder. In every respect, capt. Porter must now be an accomplished offi-

capt. Porter must now be an accomplished officer. In enterprise, in manoeuvre, in stratagom, he must be perfect.

He lost his ship by untoward secidents, beyond
his control; and there canno be a doubt, that every
thing that could be done, under the circumstances, which is within mortal compass, werdone,
by the captain and his glorious crew. We shall be
glad to learn, from authority, that the prize money of the Essex has been swed to the among stated. It will bester to Captain Porter, his officers
and men, or their relatives, very bandsom: dividends.

What a most surprising, is that the Essex was

what is most surprising, is that the Essex was not captured long ago. A small fregate of 52 guns, and they carronades, r ling the Paedic for more than twelve mouths, in defiance of the enormous naval power of England, is a phenomenon in the annals of maritime warfare, worthy of all admiratration and of all praise! We may judge what terror our little frigate must have inspired when we find a superior British frigate, with a tender nearly as powerful as the Essex, keeping a netwithstanding the previously shattered state of our masty at respectful analizing distance. We have no doubt but, even after the assex struck, the British captain approached her with as much fear and caution as old Jack F Justil did the corpse of Hotspur, after the latter was slain.

* * By Last Evening's Mail.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 11. Extract of a letter received at the War Office, dated 28th June, 1814.

"I regret exceedingly to be obliged to state that the Government has lost the services of that valuable officer, Lt. Col Forsyth: He was killed white advancing on a party of the enemy about 200 strong. The enemy was driven back by the riflemen and one company of the 12th Infantry. Our loss was Lt. Col. Forsyth killed, and one soldier wounded. The enemy's loss is stated at

Gen. Boyd left this city yesterday. We understand he has been assigned to the 3rd Military District, and will be stationed at

Col Preston has so far recovered of his wounds received at Williamsburg, as to be able to travel. He left this city yesterday for his seat in Virginia.

REQUISITION OF MILITIA. Circular to the respective Governors of the following States.

War Department, July 4, 1814.
SIR-The late pacification in Europe ofrs to the enemy a large disposable force. both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty, that uch will be its application, and still less that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the President has deemed it acrisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the At. lantic, and (as the principal means of doing this will be found in the Militia) to invite the Executives of certain states to organize and hold in readiness for immediate service. a corps of ninety three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of 28th February, 1795, and 18th of April, 1814.

The inclosed detail will show your excellency what, under this requisition, will be the quota of

As far as volunteer uniform companie can be found, they will be preferred.

The expediency of regarding (as well in

the designations of the militia as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance of exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or pla,

ces of rendezvous, will be acceptable, I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your excellency's most obedient & very humble servant, JOHN ARMSTRONG,

His Excellency the Governor of

DETAIL FOR MILITIA SERVICE, UN DER THE REQUISITION OF JULY 1814.

Nev Ha hire -Three regiments and attalion, viz. 350 artillery, 3,150 infantry; total 3,500. General Staff-one major gen. two brig, generals, one deputy quarter mas-

er general, one assistant adjutant gen. Massachusetts.- Ten regiments, viz. one housand artillery. 9,000 infantry; total ten housand. General Staff-two maj. gen's, 4 rig. gen's, one dep. qr. mas. gen, 3 assistant ep. quartes master generals and two assisant adjutant generals.

Rhode Island .- One battalion, viz. 50 rtillery, 450 infantry.-500

Connecticut .- Fhree regiments, viz. 300 artiflery, 2,700 infantry; total 3,000, General Staff -one major general one brigadier general, one deputy quarter master general, one assistant adjutant general. New York—Thirteen regiments and one

battallion, viz. 1,350 artillery, 12,150 infant. try; total 13,500. Gen. staff; 3 major gen. brigadier generals, one deputy quarter master general, 6 assistant deputy quarter master generals, and 3 assistant adj. gena New Jersey,-Five regiments, viz. 500 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5,000. Ger staff-1 major general, two brig generals

.4

one deputy quarter master general, one as deputy quarter master general and one as adjutant general.

Pennsylvania -- 14 regiments, viz 1,400 artillery, 12,600 infantry; total 14,000 Ge neral staff, 3 maj gens. 7 br. gens. 1 dep qr. mas. gen. 6 ast. dep, qr. mas. gens. and

3 assit adj. gens.
Delaware.—1 regiment, viz. 100 artillery,
900 infantry; total 1,000

Maryland.—6 regiments, viz. 600 artillery, 5,490 infantry; total 6,000: General staff—1 maj gen. 3 brig gens 1 dep qr. mas. gen 1 as. dep qr mas. gen and 1 as. adj. general.

VIRGINIA—12 regiments, viz. 1,200 artille

ry, 10,800 infan ry; total 12,000 Gener I staff
—3 m.j. gens. 6 brig gens 1 dep. qr. mas. gen
5 assist. dep. qr. mas. gens. and 3 assist. adj. renerals. North-Carolina -7 regiments, viz. 700 artillery, 6,300 infantry; total 7000. General stall

1 major gen 3 brig gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen.
1 ass, dep. qr mas. gen. and 1 asst. adj. gen.
South Carolina.—5 regiments, viz. 500 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5,000 General staff—1 maj. gen. 2 brig. gens 1 dep. qr. mas. general, 1 ass. dep. qr. mas. general and 1 ass.

general, I ass. dep. qr, mas. general and I ass. adjutant general.

Georgia.—3 regiments and one battalion, viz
350 artiflery, 3,150 infantry, total 3,500. General staff—1 maj. gen. 2 brig gens. 1 dep qr. mas. gen. I ass. dep. q. m. gen. and I ass. adj.

Kentucky .- 5 regiments and one battalion viz. 5,500 infantry : total 5,500. General staff
—1 maj. gen. 2 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. Temessee. 2 regiments and I battalion, viz

2,500 mfantry; total 2,500. General staff-1 adj. g n. Louisiana -1 regiment, viz. 1000 infantry

Mississippi Territory.—one battalion, viz 500 infantry; total 500. General staff, Louisiana and Mississippi, 1 brig gen. and 1 dep. qr. mas gen.

Letters from Buffalo dated the 3d inst. and received by the War Department on Saturday state, that Major General Brown had crossed the streight and landed in Canada with the di vision under his command, on the night of the 2d and morning of the 3d inst. without opposition. H was marching (as was believed) to the assault of Fort Erie, or to take a position and seek a battle with the enemy between that Fort and Fort George.

Nat Int.

BOSTON, July 7

Extract of a letter from Bath, dated July 4

There have been two more attacks at Boothbay, and the British were heaten off with the loss of 25 ki od and wounded on heir a de, and one man k .e

NEW YORK, July 9. We have received the following statement from an authority which will not be questioned.

After the capture of the Essex, captain Porter entered into an arrangement with com. Hillyar, to transport the survivors of his crew to the U States in the Essex Juni or, on parole ; on condition that she should receive a passport to secure her from recapture and detention On the 5th of Ju-iv, fell in with H. B. M. ship Saturn, Capt Nagh, who examined the papers of the Es sex Junior, treated Capt. Porter with grea civility, furnished him with late news pa pers, and sent him on board some oranges and, at the same time, made him an offer o services. The boarding officer endorsed the passport, and permitted the ship to proceed. She stood on the same tack with the Saturn ; and about 2 hours afterwards was again brought too, the papers examined, and the ship's hold overhauled by the boat's crew and an officer. Captain Porter expressed his astonishment at such proceedings, and was informed that captain Nash had his mo-

It was stated that Com. Hillyar had no authority to make such arrangement; that the passport must go on board of the Sa urn again, and the Essex Jun. be detained. Captain Porter then insisted that the small. est Jetentien would be a violation of the con. tract on the part of the British, and that he should cousider himself as the prisoner of captain Nash, and no longer on his parole: at the same time offering his sword, which was refused, assuring the officer he would deliver it up with the same feelings he had presented it to Cm. Hillyar. The officer went on board, returned and informed captain Porter, that the Essex Jun, must remain all night under the lee of the Sature. Then, said captain Porter, I am your prisoner I do not feel myself bound by any contract with Com, Hillyar, and shall act according-

At 7 o'clock next morning, the wind being light from the southward, the ships being a bout 30 or 40 miles from the land, off the east ern part of Long Island, and about mosket shot from each other, there appearing no disposition on the part of the enemy to liberate the Essex, Jun. captain Porter determined to attempt A boat was lowered, manned and armed; he desired Capain Downs to inform capt. Nash that he was now satisfied that most British naval officers were not only destitute of honour, but regardless of the honour of each that be was armed and prepared to defend himself agains their boats if sent in pur-suit of him; and that they must hereafter meet

He now pulled off from the ship, keeping the Essex Junior, in a direct line between him and the Saturn, and got near gun shot from them before he was discovered; at this instant a fresh breeze sprung up, and the Saturn made all sail in pursuit of him, but fortunately a thick fog set in and concealed him, when he changed his course, and eluded them ; during the fog he heard a firing, and on its clearing up discovered the Saturn in chase of the Essex, Junior, who soon brought her too .- After rowing and sailing about 80 miles, captain Porter succeeded, with great difficulty and hazard, in reaching the town of Babylon, (Long Island) where, being strongly suspected to be an English offi cer, he was closely interrogated, and his story appearing so extraordinary, none gave credit to it; but on showing his commission all doubts were removed, and he met from all the inhabitants the most friendly and hospital recepti-

.. Several Communications and Advertise ments, with a variety of interesting articles, are unavoidably deferred until our next, when they shall be particularly attended to.

Oration on "Beneficence."

Mr. OGILVIE respectfully announces his intention to delizer, in the Capitoi, on Monday evening, at half after 7 o'clock, an Oration on BENE-FICENCE—for the benefit of the Richmond Feusle Humane Association. The Oration will be followed by a series of apprepriate Recitations.

Tickets of Admission may be bad at Mr. Cotson's Rockstone.

tom's Bookstore.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS various applications have been made to the Executive, relative to the mode of enforcing the sentence of Course Martial, imposing fines on the mititis falling to perform their tours of duty—in consequence whereof the subject was referred to the Attorney General, by an advice of Council, or his opinion thereupon; as it is important to the militia of the Commonwealth to have full information on the subject, the Executive have thought it proper to have the Attorney General's opinion published at large, as expressed in the following letter which he addressed to the Governor e

RICHMOND, June 29, 1814.

The Executive having requested me to consider the letter of Col. John Fairfax of the 76th Regiment, on the subject of the mode of enforcing the sentence of the Court Martial, of which he was President, imposing fines on the Militia failing to perform their tours of duty, under calls from the United States, I have examined the various laws on the subject, and shall state my views of them, which will I beshan state my views of them, which will be lieve extend to every class of cases which can occur. The original Act on this subject, is the law of Congress entitled "An act to provide "for calling forth the Militis, to execute the "laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and "repel invasions; and to repeal the act now its force for those purposes." This act was approved by the President, on the 28th of Pebruary. 1795. The first section of this law authorizes the President, in cases of invasion, or of immi-ent danger thereof, to call out the Milhia. The 5th section provides, "That every officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the Militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President. of the United States in any of the cases before recited, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjurged by a Court Martial; and such officer shall more yer liable to be cashiered by sentence of a Court Martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission of the Milita, for a term not x-ceeding twelve months, at the discretion of he said Court; and such non commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month, for every five dollars of such fine. The 6th section directs that the Marshal of the district shall collect the fines, by distress and sale of the delinquent's goods; and if there be no goods ar chattels to be found, whereof to levy he said fines, the Marshal is directed to commis the delinquent to goal, during the term for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment. or until the fine sha t be paid, in the same manprisonment, at the suit of the United States, may be committed.

The act of April 13, 1814, entitled " An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States," authorizes the President to call out one hundred thousand Militia to serve for term not exceeding six months. The fourth section of this law subjects the officers and pois vates to the penalties, inflicted by the act of 1795. The 5th section of the act of 1795, applies, the , with equal force, to the Militia called out under the law of 1812, as to those ordered out under the act of 1795 itself.

At the last session of Congress, as act passed, entitled, "An act in addition to the act estitled. An act to provide for cailing forth the Mintia, to expect the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repet invasions; and o repeal the act now in force for those purposes." The first section of this law applies of section of this law applies to the organization of Courts, for trial of offinces committed by the Militia after they are actually embodied, and whilst they act of the residue of the tion with regular troops. The residue of the act is principally employed in facilitating the mode of taking evidence, & proceeding before Courts Martial generally, where Militia are to be tried. But nothing is this act appears to me to affect the 5th, 6th, or 7th sections of the act of 1795.

of 1795.

The next law which it may be important to advert to, is the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth passed the 14th February 1814, entitled "An act to amend the Muitia laws of this Commonwealth." This law was evident-This law was evidently designed to come in sid of the provisions of the laws of Congress, and to compel a compli-ance with the calls of the General Government for Militia. The first section of this act is almost word for word, with the 5th section of the act of Congress of 1795, so often quoted. It ed superadd to the penalties of the law of Congress, a provision that the definquent shall moreover, be enrolled in the division or class destined to perform the next tour of duty The other provisions of the act of Assembly are not important to be adverted to now, except those which prescribe a mode of organizing & ppointing Courts Martial for the trial of persons not turning out, to perform Militia duty, when called on by the authorities of the United States. In relation to these, it is only necessary at present to remark, that Courts Martial of the kind spoken of, must since the passage of the act, be organized in the manner specified in it.
The fines to be assessed for not obeying the calls of the General Government, are still to be considered as assessed under the act of Congress of 1795, and the President of the Court Margal before whom the same shall be use ssed, must certify the fines to the Marshals of the District, and also transmit a similar certificate to the comptroller of the United States, conformably to the 2d section of the act of Congress supples to the act of 1795, passed the 2d February 1643. The Court Martial should at the time of assessing the fine, also specify in their sentence, the times of imprisonment each delinquent is to undergo, provided no goods and chattels shall be found to levy the fine on, and it will be the duty of the Marshal, to proceed as specified in the 7th section of the act of 1795, in case the fines cannot be made, for want of effects, to imprison the delinquent, as specified in that section. The State officers have no hings to do with the collection of the fines pears to me unimportant, whether the fines be imposed in consequence of not obeying calls made under the acts of Congress of 1795, of 1812, or of last session; or whether imposed by the sentences of Courts, before or since the last session of Assembly, they are all to be referred back to the act of Congress of 1795, and to be considered as emanating from is authority, & to be collected as therein is specified, that is, by the Marshal by distress and sale, where etfects can be found, & where not, to be enforced by imprisonment. It may be expedient, that the Executive should direct, that the President of the various Courts Martial, transmit to the Marshal of this District, and to the Comptrol-ler of the Treasury of the United States, copies of the proceedings of these Courts imposing fines; and it will be the duty of the Marshal to proceed, and enforce the laws of the United

I am Sir, with great respect, your obedient PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS,

The Governor of Virginia.

THE Equalizers of Property in the Cary of Richmond, will attend on Saturday the 16th inst, from the hour of 10 A. M. te 2 P. M. at the City Hall, over the Market, for the purpose of adjusting any valuations deemed incorrect. July 12, 1814.

miles.