

RALEIGH REGISTER,

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1812.

No. 646.

VOL. XIII.

(By Authority.)

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

To raise an Additional Military Force.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be immediately raised, ten regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, and one regiment of light dragoons, to be enlisted for the term of five years unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a regiment of infantry shall consist of eighteen captains, eighteen first lieutenants, eighteen second lieutenants, eighteen ensigns, seventy-two sergeants, seventy-two corporals, thirty-six musicians, and eighteen hundred privates, which shall form two battalions, each of nine companies. A regiment of artillery shall consist of twenty captains, twenty first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, forty cadets, eighty sergeants, eighty corporals, one hundred and sixty artificers, forty musicians, and fourteen hundred and forty privates, which shall form two battalions, each of ten companies. The regiment of cavalry shall consist of twelve captains, twelve first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, twelve cornets, twenty-four cadets, forty-eight sergeants, forty-eight corporals, twelve saddlers, twelve farriers, twelve trumpeters, and nine hundred and sixty privates, which shall form two battalions, each of six companies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to each regiment raised under this act, whether of infantry, artillery or light dragoons, there shall be appointed one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, two adjutants, one quarter-master, one paymaster, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, two sergeant majors, two quarter master sergeants, and two senior musicians.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed two major-generals, each of whom shall be allowed two aids, to be taken from the commissioned officers of the line, and five brigadier-generals, each of whom shall be allowed a brigade major and an aid, to be taken from the captains and subalterns of the line: And there shall also be appointed one adjutant-general and one inspector-general; each with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general: The said adjutant-general shall be allowed one or more assistants, not exceeding three, to be taken from the line of the army, with the same pay and emoluments as by this act are allowed to a lieutenant-colonel: the said inspector-general shall be allowed two assistant inspectors, to be taken from the line of the army, each of whom shall receive while acting in said capacity, the same pay and emoluments as by this act are allowed to a lieutenant-colonel: there shall also be appointed such number of hospital surgeons and mates as the service may require, with one steward to each hospital.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when an officer is detached to serve as brigade major or aid, or as assistant to the adjutant-general or inspector-general, on the appointment of a general officer, or as adjutant or quarter-master on the appointment of a colonel, he shall not thereby lose his rank.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the major-generals respectively shall be entitled to two hundred dollars monthly pay, with twenty dollars allowance for forage, monthly, and fifteen rations per day. Their aids de camp shall each be entitled to twenty four dollars monthly, in addition to their pay in the line, and ten dollars monthly for forage, and four rations. The brigadier-generals respectively shall be entitled to one hundred and four dollars monthly pay, twelve rations per day, and fifteen dollars per month for forage, when not found by the public.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all other officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, authorised by this act, shall receive the like pay, forage, rations, clothing and other emoluments, as the officers of the same grade and corps, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates of the present military establishment.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each ration shall consist of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four

pounds of soap and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the artillery and infantry, shall receive annually the following articles of uniform clothing, to wit: one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woolen and two pair of linen overalls, one coarse linen frock and trousers for fatigue clothing, four pair of shoes, four shirts, two pair of socks, two pair of short stockings, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of half gaiters: And the secretary of war is hereby authorised to cause to be furnished to the pay-masters of the respective districts such surplus of clothing as he may deem expedient, which clothing shall under his direction be furnished to the soldiers when necessary at the contract prices, and accounted for by them out of their arrears of monthly pay.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the said corps, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war which have been established by the U. States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter, by law, established.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be entitled to receive for every effective able bodied man, who shall be duly enlisted by him for the term of five years and mustered, of at least five feet six inches high, (and between the ages of eighteen and forty five years,) the sum of two dollars: *Provided nevertheless*, That this regulation so far as respects the age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: *And provided also*, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent in writing of his parent, guardian, or master first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to this act, for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received out of the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid to each effective able bodied man, recruited as aforesaid, to serve for the term of five years, a bounty of sixteen dollars; but the payment of eight dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered, and have joined some military corps of the United States for service. And whenever any non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall be discharged from the service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion, or regiment a certificate, that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall moreover be allowed and paid in addition to the said bounty three months' pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to the heirs and representatives of those non-commissioned officers or soldiers who may be killed in action, or die in the service of the United States, shall likewise be paid and allowed the said additional bounty of three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expense in such manner & upon such terms and conditions as may be provided by law.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said corps shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pension and under such regulations as are or may be directed by law: *Provided always*, That the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being disabled or wounded; and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall not exceed five dollars per month: *And provided also*, That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person

so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any commissioned officer in the military establishment of the United States, shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, and leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to and receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years: But in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: *Provided always*, That such half pay shall cease on the decease of such child or children.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall desert the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liable to serve for and during such a period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall and may be tried by a court martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away, any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each division a judge advocate who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry, or if taken from the line of the army, shall be entitled to thirty dollars per month in addition to his pay, and the same allowance for forage as is allowed by law for a major of infantry.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expense in travelling and sitting on general courts martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per day to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private, during the term of his service, shall be arrested on mesne process, or taken or charged in execution for any debt or debts contracted before enlistment, which were severally under twenty dollars at the time of contracting the same, nor for any debt whatever, contracted after enlistment.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for any offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the subsistence of the officers of the army, when not received in kind, shall be estimated at twenty cents per ration.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each brigade one chaplain, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That no general, field or staff officer, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein.

HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the U. States and President of the Senate.

January 11, 1812—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

WAR TAXES.

From the National Intelligencer.

An important letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the committee of Ways and Means, was yesterday laid before the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bacon, chairman of that committee. It is in reply to a letter from the committee, requiring at his hands information on several points, and his opinion of the best means of producing a revenue adequate to the payment of interest on the present public debt, and such new loans as may be authorised in the event of a war.

The committee contemplate an annual loan during a war, of \$10,000,000. On this basis the Secretary estimates the revenue necessary to be provided for the year 1813; in addition to the loan, at \$9,600,000. In the event of a war, the receipts from the customs, cannot, the letter states, be relied on with certainty at the present rate of duties, to produce more than \$3,500,000 per ann: It is stated that these duties in time of war may be doubled and will produce

A duty on imported salt of 30 cts. per bushel is recommended, estimated to produce	400,000
The proceeds of the sales of public lands is calculated as usual at	600,000

Making, 6,000,000

And, deducted from the \$9,600,000, abovementioned, leaves a deficiency to be provided of 3,600,000 dollars.

To supply this deficiency, the Secretary submits the propriety of imposing direct and indirect taxes, calculated to produce a gross revenue of five millions, the net product of which is estimated at 4,200,000. Of these five millions, three are proposed to be raised by a direct tax, and two by an indirect tax, the latter to be levied on domestic distilled spirits and licences to distillers, refined sugar, licences to retailers, sales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of persons, and stamps, estimated to produce two millions, making, with the proposed direct tax, five millions; from which, deducting 750,000 dollars, the estimated expense of collection and assessment, there will accrue to the Treasury, a net amount of 4,250,000 dollars. But as experience has proved that taxes are never as productive in the first year they are imposed, as when they are in full operation, the product of these taxes is estimated for 1813, at only 3,600,000, which completes the sum estimated as necessary for the service of that year.

The Report goes much into detail, and the above sketch embraces but one point in it, which we apprehend, to the generality of our readers, will prove most interesting, and have therefore anticipated our publication of the report, by giving the above brief abstract.

INDIAN NEWS.

Vincennes, (I. T.) Dec. 31.

By an express which arrived on the 26th inst. from Fort Harrison, the following information was received:

Fort Harrison, Dec. 25.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to enclose a *Talk*, delivered me this day by Stone Eater, an Eel river chief, and the orator of the Kickapoos (the same who spoke in council at Vincennes previous to the march of the expedition,) in behalf of the hostile tribes. They were on their way, and are still desirous to go to Vincennes; but in consequence of your expressing a wish that they should not come at present, I thought it my duty to prevent them. They are now encamped near this post, waiting your ex-

cellency's determination. There are among them, 2 Winebagoes, 1 Kickapoo and one Piankeshaw, who were in the late action, and I trust would be no pleasant sight to our unfortunate and mutilated soldiers.

They say the Prophet has made his escape, and is now among the Hurons.

With the highest respect, &c.

J. SNELLING, Capt.
His Excellency Gov. Harrison.

SPEECH

Of the Orator of the Kickapoos.

(Address to Gov. Harrison)

Last summer I was very glad to see you at Vincennes—what you then told us was the truth—the white flag you then gave me I yet hold—I hope you will take pity on me.

Father—The Kickapoos and Winebagoes' intention was not to strike the white people, but the Prophet told them many lies, and made them do it. Now, Father, what you tell me to do I will do—I will not strike the white people any more—You may depend, Father, that not one white man will be injured by the Kickapoos, Winebagoes, Piankeshaws or Pattawattimies.

Father—The time that the Prophet came to the Wabash, he said that he had communication with the Great Spirit—I came there to see him, for I tho't he must be a good Indian to speak to the Great Spirit. The time I started from the big village, my heart was not to strike the white people, but to hear what the Great Spirit said to the Indians.

Father—I am very sorry you lost some of your young men—You did not make the war yourself—the Indians did it, but the bad man told them they must.

(To Capt. S.)—Brother, All the Indians, the Kickapoos, Winebagoes, Piankeshaws and Pattawattimies have lost some young men; but we put that aside—we hope you will also. Our chiefs told me to go to the Governor, but you have stopped us here, and I may say to you what I have to tell the Governor.

(To Gov. Harrison.) Father—I love my women and children as well as I do myself; I wish you to love them and take pity on them. I now hold the white wampum you gave to me at Vincennes in my hand.

Father—I throw the tomahawk on the ground—I shall no more make war with the white people. I bury the war club and tomahawk, in pity to my women and children.

Father—What the Miamies tell me, I shall do—because I know the Miamies are good friends to the United States—I know they are right—they tell me the truth—What they think I also think.

Father—I wish you to try to use your red children as before—to pity the women and take the chiefs by the hand—You will not find any bad thing in the breasts of your red children—I speak the truth.

(To Captain Snelling.)—Brother—I wish you to try the best you can to have peace as quick as possible.—Brother, hold fast what I tell you—it is the truth—all my people who are killed, are as dirt; I think no more of them—the dead people look from the ground towards their father, and wish they could once more speak to him. I now present you with a string of wampum in behalf of the Winebagoes, Kickapoos and Piankeshaws—I also present you with one for the Pattawattimies.

Brother—Hear what I tell you, for it is the truth. My brother who was killed, speaks to me from the ground, and tells me to go to my father—my brother was not angry when he fought—but that bad man told him to strike my Father.

CAPT. SNELLING'S REPLY.

Brothers—I have listened to what you have said, and rejoice that you discover an inclination to walk in the right path. The wampum you have given me I now hold in my hand, and shall immediately send it to your Great Father the Governor. He has been very angry with you; you have killed many of his warriors without a cause. It is in his power to drive you beyond the great waters—but our Father loves peace better than war, and will take pity on those of his red children who return to their duty—I have no authority to speak for him, but shall soon hear and tell you what he says. In the mean time you may follow your usual employment unmolested, for the white warriors scorn to strike the defenceless, or injure the peaceful hunter.