

And be it further provided, That in case the president of the U. States shall hereafter call on the executives of the several States, to hold in readiness their respective quotas of militia for service, he shall consider the corps of State troops raised in any State, as part of the quota of such State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the corps as aforesaid accepted under this act, shall be armed and equipped at the expense of the U. States, and shall be entitled to the same pay, clothing, rations, forage & emoluments of every kind, and (bounty excepted) to the same benefits and allowances as the regular troops of the U. States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the president of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the U. States, any volunteers who may offer their services, to be organized in conformity to the laws respecting the organization of the militia, and establishment of the U. States; Provided, That the whole number of such volunteers, who may be in service at any one time, exclusive of officers, shall not exceed 40,000 men.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the said volunteers shall be commissioned by the president of the U. States, and while in actual service the said volunteers shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind, and (bounty excepted) to the same benefits & allowances as the regular troops of the U. States, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers may at their option be armed and equipped by the U. States, or at their own expense; and in case they arm & equip themselves to the satisfaction of the president of the U. States, they shall each be entitled to receive 6 1/2 cents per day, while in actual service, for the use and risk of such arms and equipments; Provided, That the compensation thus allowed shall not in any case exceed 24 dollars: And provided also, That no rifle shall be received into the service of the U. States, whose calibre shall be formed to carry a ball of a smaller size than at the rate of 70 balls to a pound weight.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers, in employed in service for a term not less than 12 months, may at their option be clothed at their own expense or by the U. States, and in case they furnish their own clothing, they shall be entitled to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of the clothing allowed to the regular troops of the U. States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That whenever any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, having served in any of the corps of State troops or volunteers, raised by virtue of this act, during two years, or who having engaged to serve two years shall have been discharged in consequence of the termination of the present war, 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 be allowed, in addition to the emoluments allowed in this act, one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the widow and children, and if there be no widow and child, then the parents of such non-commissioned officers, musicians & privates as may have engaged for a term of service not less than two years, and who may be killed in action or die in the service, shall likewise be allowed the said quantity of one hundred & sixty acres of land, which shall be surveyed and granted in the manner provided by the act, entitled "An act to provide for the designating, surveying and granting the military bounty lands."

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the appointment of the officers of the said volunteers, if received into the service of the United States for the term of twelve months, or for a longer term, shall be submitted to the senate for their advice and consent, at their next session after commissions for the same shall have been issued.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if the whole number of forty thousand men authorized by the first section of this act shall not be furnished by the States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to supply the deficiency, by accepting the services of volunteers to the number of such deficiency: Provided, That the whole number of State troops and volunteers together accepted under the provisions of this act shall not exceed eighty thousand men.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That

the expenses incurred under this act shall be defrayed out of the appropriations which are or which may be authorized for defraying the expense of calling out the militia for the defence of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
January 27, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT giving further time to locate certain claims to lands confirmed by an act of congress, entitled "An act confirming certain claims to land in the District of Vincennes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the several persons, whose claims were confirmed by the act of congress, entitled "An act confirming certain claims to land in the District of Vincennes," approved the 13th day of February, 1813, and which have not been located, are hereby authorized to enter their locations with the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, on any part of the tract set apart for that purpose in said District, by virtue of an act, entitled "An act respecting claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," and in conformity to the provisions of that act; and shall be entitled to receive their certificates and patents in the manner provided by the first mentioned act: Provided, That such locations shall be made prior to the first day of July next.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
December 26, 1814.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to extend the time of Oliver Evans patent for his improvement on steam engines.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the rights and privileges of Oliver Evans, under a patent issued from the department of State on the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and four, for his improvements on steam engines, be and hereby are extended to the said Oliver Evans his heirs, administrators, for assigns, for and during the term of seven years, to commence from, and immediately after the expiration of the term of fourteen years, granted by said patent as aforesaid; Subject to all the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," excepting so far as regards the extension of the term of his said patent herein authorized: Provided That it shall not be lawful for the said Oliver Evans, his heirs administrators, or assigns, to charge or receive from any person or persons a greater sum for the privilege of constructing or using his said improvements on steam engines, during the term for which his said patent is hereby extended, than he has hitherto charged and received for a like privilege under his said patent as now in force.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
February 7, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

NEW GOODS.

OWEN REILEY,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of N. England Cotton Cloths, with a variety of other articles, among which are,

Shambrays, Flats & Stripes, Shirtings, Kidd Shoes, Saddle ditto, Misses and Child dress ditto, Turtle shell combs, Coffee Leaf Sugar, 6 7 and 800 Factory Spun Cotton, Prime Georgia Cotton in bales, fashionable Beaver Hats, prime chewing Tobacco, Fish Hooks and Lines, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased since the news of peace, will enable him to sell them as low as any that may come to this market—(on all goods remaining on hand of his old stock he has reduced the price) persons wishing anything in his line, may rest assured he will sell for the smallest profits, for cash.

AN ABSTRACT of the money received, and expences incurred by the Vincennes Theatrical Association.

	D. C. M.
For the First Play.—Amt. to Decker and Westfall, for plank & work,	42 62 5
Daniel Moore, for papering and painting,	41 12 5
John Ewing, for materials,	45 12 5
Peter Jones & Thomas L. Withers, for necessities,	20 50
C. Smith & G. W. Johnston, for materials,	14 45 5
E. Stout, for printing and paper,	11 17
William C. Vandeventer, for materials,	62 5
Door Keeper and Mufick,	5
Isaac Decker, for hawling,	3 50

	D. C. M.	Dollars
Received for Tickets sold the first play,	101	184 12 5
for Tickets sold the second play,	73	
a contribution from ten members,	10 12 5	

For the 2d Play.—Amt. of materials purchased	22 95 5
Carpenters work and mending scenery,	7 50
Printing, Mufick, Barber, Door keeper & necessities,	14
Dollars	44 45 5

For the 3d Play.—For necessities, Materials, Printing and Mufic,	19 12 5
Door keeper, Barber and attendance,	4 50
Dollars	23 62 5

For the 4th Play.—For Materials, Mufic, Barber and attendance,	16
Printing, Door keeper and necessities,	9 50
Mending scenery,	1
A messenger to Princeton, on a former occasion (omitted)	2
Five months rent of the Theatre,	20
Mr. F. Graeter and Lafelle for scantling,	7
Dollars	55 50

Grand total of expences.—Dollars 307 70 5

Received for Tickets sold third play,	68	121	Dollars.
for Tickets sold the fourth play,	53		

Grand total of Receipts.—Dollars 305 12 5

Balance remaining unpaid to be hereafter settled

2 58

THE association submit the above statement of their accounts to the publick, with their most sincere thanks to the patrons who have upheld them.

The scenery and materials purchased for the use of the association, are in the keeping of Mr. G. W. Johnston, and Mr. Stout, for the use and service of any future association of young men who will engage to prosecute our original design—and thus the greatest expenditures of a future association are clearly provided. Arrangements have also been made to procure a collection of Comedies and Farces, from which future selections may be made, and thus remove an inconvenience which the present association have felt and had to contend against.

That the association laboring with so many impediments, have done so much, they rejoice—they did, it is true, expect to effect more—but for their failure they are not to blame; their views were made public before they commenced, and if any of their proceedings caused dissatisfaction, it must have been because the dissatisfied were ignorant of them—they are now open to the scrutiny of all, and 'tis hoped all will in due time, acknowledge the next association deserving of more support.

The association are sensible public liberality has been extended towards them—but one instance to the contrary has presented itself, and that occurred lately. The association have not been able to discover the author with the precision which might justify publicity—though the friendship of some, and the ingenuity of others, have indicated a lady, who might, it is believed with a little trouble be better informed. The association do not believe the judgment of many could be dimmed by prejudice, or seduced by falsehood, and they will not contemplate a charge of obscenity, but with a glance of incredulity. A large proportion of our females have discernment to perceive what is right, and resolution to pursue the path—but the conduct of either man or woman is their best eulogy, and if in the opinion of those who have witnessed our plays, such a charge, or any other that can affect the character of the concerned be just, let merited contempt and infamy rest on us, or on those who are guilty of making the charge. Our last play was, happily for us, attended by a numerous circle of ladies whose minds are liberally ornamented with treasures which disdain such auxiliaries as that report—to them, were it necessary, we might appeal.—'Tis thought unnecessary to say more, lest might not have fatished.

The association now bid good bye to acting—and to the ladies they will declare, they envy not, nor will they ever imitate, the disposition that could know their virtues and not respect it, or view their loveliness and not admire it.

For the Western Sun.

MR. STOUT—I have said but little during the existence of your 'Theatrical Association,' but what I have heard, and what I have observed, will henceforward do away my silence, and my first budget I now commence for you.

I can certainly give nothing so amusing as some of the delectable criticisms already published. One of them is I do believe the prettiest thing that has been for the last six centuries, given to the world. I particularly allude to a female applicant for a character—I forget her name, but I dare say your readers remember it. She did not think it prejudicial to the delicacy of a youthful female, even to act a part, and from her file of writing, I doubt not she could do well! But I feared she was naturally forward, and I learned from my wife, although she sometimes forgets it that the excellencies and attainments of the female are required for the embellishment and comfort of—her own person, parents, lover, or circumstances, as the case may be; and I really was glad the good sense of the managers rejected the application. She was (my wife said) too young to act upon her own opinions, and this wife of mine frequently thinks me so too.—I thought little of the objection at first, but after a day or two I recollected that our success in life, nor even that of a female, does but seldom depend on an elegant and polished education: For whatever influences maturity is indisputably the most important—and however a theatrical exhibition may improve the mind, and excite a desire to excel and please, yet it often tends to awaken in the mind of such as are vulgar, and inimical to those who have parts, the worst and most detestable passions to which the human breast is accessible. But alas! poor actors! little do most of them know of the storm they sometimes bring upon their luckless heads. A susceptible dame, armed with renewal and influence, may sometimes take alarm, with fury in her tongue, and fire in her eyes, sounds a threatened attack upon modesty!—This fulmination of ignorance has sometimes its effect,—it prevents