

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNEAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1814.

COMMUNICATED.

MAJOR GENERAL HARPER.

The Federal Republican of the 12th instant contains some observations relative to the appointment of this gentleman, which ought not, we think, to remain entirely unnoticed. After having held a very high and well merited ennoblement on Mr. Harper, the editor proceeds, indirectly, indeed, but in a manner which cannot be mis-understood, to censure the executive of Maryland for their tardiness in making the selection. It is plainly alleged that they were hesitating whether he should be advanced to the high rank which his great talents and military knowledge so eminently deserve. To some this charge may appear too unimportant to be regarded; but we consider it an accusation of a serious nature, to say that a man was doubtful whether he should confer an important and responsible station on Mr. Harper or General Stricker. A few moments, therefore, may not be misapplied in stating, for the information of those who have candour enough to inquire before they condemn, the cause which occasioned the delay. It has appeared expedient to the legislature, in order that the council may be as far as possible acquainted with the interests of every section of the state, to select them from different quarters. It was supposed that this would enable them to judge for themselves respecting the measures which ought to be adopted, instead of relying on the information of others, which might frequently be partial, sometimes incorrect. Whether the legislature reasoned properly or not is not our province to determine. It is sufficient for our present purpose to remark, that the consequence of this plan necessarily must be, that a majority of the executive cannot reside at the seat of government. When business, therefore, is to be transacted, it is necessary to convene them, and time must of course be allowed for their arrival. On this occasion the usual course was adopted; but two of the members were prevented from attending by causes over which they had no controul; the appointment was therefore very properly postponed. This plain statement of facts accounts in a satisfactory manner for the delay, without resorting to the motives to which the Federal Republican undertakes to ascribe it. Something is said of the exertions of democrats and malcontent federalists. In one part of the paragraph referred to, it is indeed acknowledged that these efforts were unsuccessful. But in another it evidently appears that the writer induced by the Baltimore cavaliers to delay the appointment upwards of a fortnight. Whether any attempts were made to influence the decision of the council, we know not; but if there were, it is manifest that they were disregarded; the appointment was unanimously made on the first day that the executive assembled. These facts might have been learned by the author of the article referred to had he taken the trouble to make any inquiry respecting the transaction. And surely before making a charge, he was bound to ascertain its correctness by the respect which was due to the men whom he assailed, to his own character, and the great cause which he has so zealously and ably espoused. It appeared right to him, however, to pursue a different course, and he has done so. Justice therefore seemed to require an explanation of the conduct of the executive.

Many observations have been made respecting this appointment in the democratic papers of Baltimore; but we know too well the respect which is due both to Mr. Harper and the executive, to defend them against such assailants. The subject would have been passed over in silence had not some unwarrantable observations proceeded from a quarter whence better things might have been expected.

From the Baltimore American. This day's paper contains London articles down to the 16th of Sept. three days later than those which we last published. This news was brought to Boston by the privateer David Porter, which captured the British brig Hiram, one of the fleet of 55 sail that left Cork on the 30th of the same month, in which fleet were 8 transports, only 4 of them having troops on board—at that time, no great expedition had

sailed for America, and Lord Hill was not expected to sail till October. Among the most important articles to us, at present, are those which relate to the state of Europe, which continued to wear a troubled aspect—Lord Castlereagh was at Lausanne in Switzerland on the 3d, and Mr. Talleyrand had not left Paris on the 12th Sept.—As these famous negotiators will make a principal figure at the congress of Vienna, we may rationally conclude, that that important business will be longer in settling than was at first imagined.

The London Courier continues to speak of the French publications with evident displeasure, as having a strong tendency again "to embroil Europe in war and confusion." The Morning Chronicle the principal opposition paper, having said that the negotiations at Ghent were broken off, in consequence of the extravagant demands of the British Commissioners, the Courier peremptorily denies the assertion, and says, the negotiation is not entirely broken off.—This mouth piece of the British Minister petulantly adds "We cannot suffer the assertion," that the American Commissioners assume a high tone—"No; we must have no high tone from America—We must make such an impression upon their fears as shall curb the desire of aggression and conquest for many years to come!"—Thus we see how political Devils can talk of justice, and quote Scripture too, in order to blind and mislead their adherents.

The London papers are at great pains, by various accounts, to lessen the new disgrace to the British flag by the sinking of the Avon in the night battle with the Wasp.—The engagement, they say lasted two hours and 20 minutes, when the Castilian and another vessel came up to the assistance of the Avon.—They lessen the number of the guns of the one, and augment the number of the other vessel.—One account states the loss of the Avon at only 9 killed; another acknowledges 33 killed, besides wounded.—They flatter themselves with the hopes, that the Wasp sunk shortly after the battle, as she could not be seen next morning! A number of frigates had gone in pursuit of this troublesome Yankee, and they thought they would catch him, if above water.

From the Federal Gazette. At a general Court Martial held at the city of Washington, whereof Brig. Gen. Smith of the Militia D. C. was President, the Court on the 12th inst. decided, that Captain Samuel T. Dyson, of the U. S. corps of artillery, being commanding officer of the U. S. Fort Washington, did on or about the 27th day of August, 1814, when an enemy was approaching said Fort, misbehave himself before the enemy and shamefully abandon the Fort and Post which he then & there commanded, and which it was his duty to defend.

Also, that he did, at the same time and place, cast away and destroy his arms and ammunition, dismantle and destroy the fort; and, without any necessity therefor from the pressure of an enemy, did march off the garrison from the same, in violation of his duty, and contrary to his orders.

And the court sentenced the said Samuel T. Dyson to be dismissed the service of the United States. Which sentence has been approved by major general Scott commander of the 10th military district.

AN ACT

Authorising the president of the U. States to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein described. Be it enacted, &c. That in addition to the present naval establishment, the president of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be built or purchased, manned, equipped and officered any number of vessels, not exceeding 20, which in his opinion the public service may require, to carry not more than eight, nor more than ten guns each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the building, or purchase and equipping of these vessels, the sum of 600,000 dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Rep. E. GERRY, Vice President of the U. S. and president of the senate. Nov. 15, 1814—Approved. JAMES MADISON.

Adjutant General's Office, 10th Military District, Baltimore, 16th Nov. 1814. GENERAL ORDERS.

The whole of the 3d Maryland brigade, with the exception of Capt. Thompson's troop, Lt. Col. Harris's regiment artillery, and Capt. Still's marine artillery, will as soon as mustered to-day, consider themselves discharged the service of the U. States.

The major-general in taking leave of this fine body of citizen soldiers, who have done themselves and country so much honour, offers to them the thanks of the United States for their distinguished services.

To Lt. Col. McDonald, who has for a short time commanded the brigade, the major general tenders his thanks, personally, for his prompt and strict attention to duty; also to Lt. Col. Sterett, whose attentions to the guard for head-quarters furnished from his handsome regiment, have been highly pleasing.

The regiments and corps discharged will turn over to the military storekeeper, the arms, ammunition, accoutrements and knapsacks, which have been received from the U. S. The arms received from the state of Maryland will be retained by the troops.

(Signed) W. SCOTT. By command, FRANCIS S. BELTON, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 13th November, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

A General Court Martial for the trial of Maj. Gen. JAMES WILKINSON, will assemble at some suitable place in the village of Utica, state of New York, on the 3d January next.

The court will be composed as follows: viz. Major General Henry Dearborn, president.

- MEMBERS Major General Morgan Lewis, Maj. G. n. George 12rd, Brig. Gen. J. Bloomfield, Brig. Gen. John P. Boyd, Brig. Gen. D. Bissell, Brig. Gen. E. W. Ripley, Col. Joseph Simonds, 6th infantry, Col. J. Kingsbury, 1st do. Col. P. P. Schuyler, 13th do. Col. James Burn, L. D. Col. Robert P. rdy, 4th infantry, Col. D. Brearley, 15th do. SUPERNUMERARIES. Col. Denny M. Cobb, 45th infry, Col. George M. Feely, 25th do. Lt. Col. W. S. Talmadge, 46th do. E. A. Bancher, Army Judge Advocate.

By order of the Secretary of War, JOHN R. BELL, Ins. Gen.

By the President of the United States A PROCLAMATION.

The two houses of the national legislature having, by a joint resolution, expressed their desire, that in the present time of public calamity and war, a day may be recommended to be observed by the people of the U. States as a day of HUMILIATION, AND FASTING AND OF PRAYER to ALMIGHTY GOD for the safety and welfare of these states, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace—I have deemed it proper, by this proclamation, to recommend that Thursday the twelfth of January next be set apart as a day on which all may have an opportunity of voluntarily offering, at the same time in their respective religious assemblies, their humble adoration to the GREAT SOVEREIGN of the Universe, of confessing their sins and transgressions, and of strengthening their vows of repentance an amendment. They will be invited by the same solemn occasion to call to mind the distinguished favours conferred on the American people, in the general health which has been enjoyed, in the abundant fruits of the season; in the progress of the arts, instrumental to their comfort, their prosperity and their security; and in the victories which have so powerfully contributed to the defence and protection of our country; a devout thankfulness for all which ought to be mingled with their supplications to the BENEFICENT PARENT of the human race, that He would be graciously pleased to pardon all their offences against Him; to support and animate them in the discharge of their respective duties; to continue to them the precious advantages flowing from political institutions so auspicious to their safety against dangers from abroad, to their tranquility at home, and to their liberties, civil and religious; and that he would in a special man-

ner, preside over the nation, in its public councils and constituted authorities, giving wisdom to its measures and success to its arms, in maintaining its rights, and in overcoming all hostile designs and attempts against it; and finally, that by inspiring the enemy with dispositions favourable to a just and reasonable peace, its blessings may be speedily and happily restored.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 16th day of November, 1814, and of the independence of the United States the 38th.

JAS. MADISON. BY HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDER, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member for congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district.—We in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears, that Philip Stuart, esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, esq. was elected for the second district; Alexander C. Hanson, esq. was elected for the third district; George Baer, esq. was elected for the fourth district; William Pinkney and Nicholas R. Moore, esq. were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Robert Wright, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

LEV. WINDER. By the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick-Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, Hagar's-Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper-Cumberland.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk. of the Council.

Basil Bowling,

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has experienced at Piscataway, (his former residence) and now informs them that he has taken and opened that well known and long established INN, at Upper Marlboro' lately occupied by Mr. John S. Brooks, where he hopes to receive a continuance of their favors—assuring all who may please to honor him with their custom that every possible attention will be paid to make them comfortable.

Nov. 24. 1814. 4w.

Public Sale.

The subscribers will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 26th day of November, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, the following property, viz.

Two horses, one ox cart, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—The terms of sale are, all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid, and all above, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

John Joice, Thomas Joice.

Also on the same day, (if not sold previous) a pair of oxen, thirty or forty barrels of corn, fodder and fodder-house, hay and straw, for cash

Nov. 17. 1814. 2w.

For Sale, or to Let,

That large and convenient dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, belonging to the estate of Allen Quinn, esq. deceased, occupied at present by John Stephen, etq. There are six rooms on the first and eight on the second floor, a large kitchen, wash-house, smoke-house, stable, carriage house, garden and yard. The houses are all of brick except the stable, and well calculated for a large genteel family, or for a boarding house or tavern. Possession can be had in a few days.

John Randall, Adm'r. D. B. N. Annapolis, Nov. 13th, 1814.

his face. Smith was seen by the negroes to approach within a few steps of him, fire off the gun, go up to the body, and then go off. The lead entered Mr. H's side, a little below his heart, and when the negroes got to him he was dead. They immediately gave notice to the neighbors and they have apprehended Smith, who is now in custody.— He is supposed, when he went up to the body of Mr. Hansbrough, to have robbed his pockets of 3 or 4000 dollars, he being known to have a large sum by him, and on examination no money has been found.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

The brig Perseverance, captain Whitney, arrived at this port from Barbadoes, sailed on the 21st of Oct. Verbal accounts by this vessel state that London dates to the 13th of September had been received at Barbadoes. That the troops composing the expedition under lord Hill had been embarked, but had disembarked in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs on the continent of Europe.

The French expedition had arrived from Br-st at Martinique, but the troops were only permitted to encamp—the Governor waiting the orders of the British government to put them in possession of the Forts.

Capt. Whitney, of the cartel Perseverance, from Barbadoes informs, that he saw Barbadoes papers containing London dates to the 13th Sept. but their contents were not of importance. The general impression in England appeared to be that the negotiations at Ghent had proved abortive. Lord Hill's expedition had not sailed at that time; and there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the British government to suspend the embarkation until the result of the Vienna Congress. The affairs of the continent were very far from being permanently settled, and events of great importance were apprehended.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Paine, Jr. late Commander of U. S. Gun Boat, No. 160, to his father in this City, dated

NASSAU, Oct. 20.

"I have just strength enough to write a few lines to inform you that I am yet alive; and I hope in a fair way of recovery. I was attacked on the night of the 5th inst. by 8 boats and a sloop, manned with 140 men, under the first, third and fourth Lieutenants of the Lacedemonian—I was wounded by the second shot from the enemy—a musket ball broke my thigh near my hip—I lay all that night on the deck. The surgeon of the frigate told the officers that I was mortally wounded, and did not alter his opinion for five days.—The officers all treated me with the greatest kindness; if I had been a brother I could not have been better treated. I was landed here yesterday, and am now at a boarding house. Two weeks I have laid on my back, and I expect to lie on it six weeks more.

"The day after I was taken, came on a heavy gale of wind, which lasted six days. I survived it, to the astonishment of myself and every one.

October 23.

"I continue about the same. I was landed here on the 19th inst. The people are very kind to me—I have had many visitors, amongst them some of the most respectable of the place, particularly Mr. Armstrong, a brother to those I am acquainted with at Turtle river.

This is to give notice,

That the subscribers have obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Allein, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment. Elizabeth Allein, Ex'rx. Thomas Tongue, jun. Ex'r. Nov. 24.

Jonathan Hutton, COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

Thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received solicits a continuance of the same, and assures those who feel inclined to patronize him, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction.

He has just completed A NEAT, LIGHT RIDING CHAIR, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms. Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, 2d November 10, 1814. 5 w.