

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1814.

No. 181

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, all his property, situate on the plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, jun. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety-five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and an half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.

Annapolis, February 25, 1811.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,
Adm. D. B. N.

Feb. 24.

DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low price of five dollars each mare, and 25 cents to the groom. Should the above sum of five dollars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half hands high, and well made; he is as well bred as any horse in America, as will appear from the following pedigree:

DENTATUS is out of the thorough bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward Edelen, esq. and Sally was got by Hyder Ally, he was got by the old imported Arabian out of Belle Air, her dam by Othello, her grand dam an imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud by Spot, her great grand dam by old Traveller, her great great grand dam by Cartouch, her great great great grand dam by Sedbury, her great great great grand dam by Children cut of a Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the imported horse Othello, her grand dam by Juniper, who was imported into Virginia, her great grand dam out of Col. Tasker's famous imported Mare Sella, and by the Godolphin Arabian, and his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Edelen's celebrated running mare Floretts, by old Punch.

Season to commence the 10th of April, and end the 15th July.

Joseph N. Stockett.

April 1811.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

WITH
STEEL'S LIST OF THE
BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,
and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger. WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The anniversary of Washington's inauguration is among those days which we are proud to celebrate as national. All men among us now boast of Washington as the great warrior and statesman. It is now, universally granted, that his character and mind present a singular combination of power and virtue—a solitary greatness, which the most enthusiastic had not even conceived of; and which it may be well feared, will remain for ages unapproached. His friends have always felt this—and it is now acknowledged by those who were his enemies. With their motives for this acknowledgement we have no concern, save to pray that they may be honest.

We have one question, however, for the former enemies of Washington. Why do they vent such abundant spleen against those two thousand good citizens of Boston, who have formed a society bearing his name—whose only bond of union is the love of his memory and of their country—and who assemble in the sanctuary, one day in the year, to commune together upon his virtues; and to thank heaven for his life and example? This society it is well known, has no secrets, and attempts not to controul the government, or to overawe the citizen. It seeks to extend the influence of the character and principles of Washington, by imitating his example, and acting up to his instructions. It venerates our constitutions of government, and prays that they may be supported. The season in which it especially celebrates its patron, is the anniversary of that day when he became the chief magistrate of the country which he had saved. The place of this celebration is the ancient town in which the principles and feelings of our independence first sprang—the town which Washington himself honoured and loved.

Now why is it, that they, who once opposed Washington, but now profess to love him with a zeal at once chastened and fervent, are so intemperate in their calumnies against an institution, whose origin is so natural, whose purpose is so undisguised so useful and so consistently pursued? Do they fear that the association which bears witness to the virtues of Washington, will be more honoured than societies which celebrate the triumphs of his enemies? If they do fear this, it behoves them to be silent—for their silence might be mistaken for contempt, while their calumny only betrays anxiety, and is sure to confer honour. Do they fear the contagion of good example, and that the great body of our fellow-citizens, both old and young, will be induced to join the new association, in praising and imitating the father of his country? This fear would only prove that the former enemies of Washington are false in their professions of love for him, and that they are as much opposed to his policy now, as they were in his lifetime. Do they think that all political societies are dangerous, and fear that this society will be turned against the government and endanger the country? Let men, whether alone or united, be judged by their actions. This privilege was granted to the democrats when they established the fraternities of '93, and their feelings and purposes were, accordingly well understood and justly estimated. The uniform friends of Washington ask no other charity for themselves, they need no other protection. It is no argument against all political societies, that the Jacobin club of Paris helped to subvert the ancient government of France; or that the democratic societies of this country, formed on the same model, and cherished by the smiles of Genet, endeavoured to destroy the independence of our executive. These societies did indeed spread poison

over the land. Their purpose was to weaken the influence, and check the wise policy of Washington. They aimed at no object which a thoughtful and honest mind would not have shrunk from—no object, which if attained, would not have endangered our happiness and freedom. Washington did indeed frown on institutions like these, and warned us of their dangerous power. But it comes with an ill grace from those, whom he was condemned to say, that he would, if alive, discountenance the united, any more than the individual efforts of honest men, openly to maintain the principles of a wise and honest policy.

We can see no objection to political associations in our country for useful purposes, plainly avowed, and consistently pursued, except this—that the democrats may hereafter, by base misrepresentation, hold them up as precedents—as authorities for reviving the jacobin club of '93. But as they have not yet offered this objection, we shall reserve our remarks upon it, till it shall come from them.

We have only to add, that, in the present state of parties among us, we must expect to see honest men persecuted, and useful institutions misrepresented and slandered. But Washington "lived down the calumnies of malice, and the judgments of ignorance;" and we doubt not that those, who walk in his steps, will be able to do the same.

PUBLIC PROCESSION.

On Saturday last, the public procession of the Washington Benevolent Society took place, in pursuance of the arrangements which have been before published in this paper. The procession was exceedingly splendid, and embraced a great portion of the respectable population of the town.

The number of the youths who marched in the centre of the procession, was 404. They were all nearly of a size, were neatly dressed in short blue coats and white pantaloons, and all wore similar wreaths of flowers about their necks, and ornaments of flowers about their hats. Each wore, suspended at his breast by the wreath, a copy of Washington's Legacy, neatly bound in red morocco, which he receives as a present. The youths were accompanied by a separate band of music. They marched with great precision, and their whole conduct and appearance excited great admiration.

The military escort, consisting of the Boston Light Infantry, Winslow Blues, New-England Guards, and Suffolk Rangers, commanded by Col. Sargeant, performed their duties in the manner which might have been expected from the officers and privates of these corps. These companies being composed of young gentlemen, whose character, education and skill would fit them to command, if there were occasion for their services, always acquit themselves whenever they parade in public, so as to attract general notice, and meet the universal approbation.

The following gentleman officiated as aids and marshals: L. M. SARGENT and H. CONMAN, Esquires, as aids to the president of the society.

DAVID S. GREENOUGH, jr. Esq. chief marshal, and Messrs. GROLYMAN and LEWIS TAPPAN, as his aids.

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| Bearers of Standards and Banners. | Banners. |
| 1. Ezra A. Bourne | Benj. C. Dunn |
| 2. Aaron Willard jr. | Chas. C. Foster |
| 3. Joseph Allen | Wm. Lawrence |
| 4. Sahl Newell | Chas. Barrell |
| 5. Wm. Tucker | Phs. W. Waldo |
| 6. Lewis Leland | Luther Parker |
| 7. John A. Bacon | Geo. Wright |
| 8. John Wood | Wm. Taggard |
| 9. Joseph Bridge | John Baker |
| 10. Jos. Willett | Samuel Edes |
| | Moses Williams |
| | Abijah Fiske |
| | Geo. Jackson |
| | Chas. Winslow |
| | Ghas. Tracy |
| | Winslow Lewis |
| | James Clark |
| | Wm. C. Bond |
| | Thos. Hughes |
| | Samuel Hart |

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| 11. Gershom Spear jr. | John Lovjoy |
| 12. Luther Tappan | John L. Phillips |
| 13. Henry Russell | Benj. Carter |
| 14. Chas. Curtis | Phineas Whitney |
| | Ferd. C. White |
| | Wm. Harris |
| | Henry N. Rogers |

Assistant marshals in rear of procession.
Asahel Plimpton, Elijah P. Clark, and George Bass.

During the moving of the procession a little rain fell, but not so much as to occasion any material injury or inconvenience. The members of the society completely filled the lower floor of the church, and the galleries were filled by ladies. The exercises and the manner of their performance, were such as to afford great gratification to this crowded audience. A copy of the oration has been requested for the press, by vote of the standing committee of the society, and was published on Monday last. The ode and hymn follow:

ODE.
BY JOHN PERPOINT, ESQ.
Tune—Roderick Du.

[Sung by Mr. Doren.]
Hark! 'tis the children of Washington,
pouring
The full tide of song to the conqueror's praise,
Whose brows our young eagle, triumphantly soaring
From the dun smoke of battle, encircle with bays.
And while the choral song
Floats on the air along,
Blending the tones of the mellowing strain,
Bright o'er the melting soul
New scenes of glory roll,
Glory that spreads its broad blaze o'er the main.

Hail to the brave, who in language of
of thunder,
Borne on the foam-crested billows to
war,
Claim of their foe no inglorious plunder
The trident of Neptune and victory's
car.
And while Columbia's stars
Wave o'er her gallant tars
Bounding in triumph along the blue
deep;
See, o'er the bloody wave,
Many a Briton's grave,
The proud queen of ocean disconsolate weep.

Hail to the orient star, that adorning
And gilding the skies with its ravishing
light,
Blazes unquenched on the forehead of
morning,
And dispels the cold gloom of oppression and night.
'Tis by that ruddy glow
Slaves and their tyrant know
Freedom and hope to the world have
returned;
So shone the pilot star,
Hail'd from the east afar,
That over the manger of Bethlehem
burn'd.

Peace to the dust that in silence reposes
Beneath the dark boughs of the cypress and yew;
Let spring deck the spot with her earliest roses,
And Heaven wash their leaves in its holiest dew.
Calm as the hero's soul,
Let the Potomac roll,
Wafting the willow that over him weeps,
And from his glassy wave,
Softly reflect the grave
Where all that was mortal of Washington sleeps.

Hail, holy shade! we would proudly
inherit
The flame that once deign'd in thy bosom to glow,
While yet but one spark of thy patriot spirit
Thy godlike benevolence lingers below.
Ne'er let thy favorite tree
Sacred to liberty
By anarchy's sulph'ry sirocco be riven
But in immortal bloom—
Rise o'er its planter's tomb
Rich with perfume as the breezes of Heaven.

ODE.
TO THE SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON.
Tune—Ye Mariners of England.
[Sung by Mr. Stephens.]
Descend, thou hallow'd spirit,
And guard our native land;
Where every fiend of faction roams,
And discord waves her brand—
Oh! where has fled the patriot fire,
That leav'd from thee to glow?
On our shore, seen no more,
CHORUS.
While the storms of faction blow,
While weakness o'er our councils sways,
And the storms of faction blow,

Yet still one supplication,
We humbly dare to frame—
Oh! bless this filial band, that bears
Thy consecrated name!
For here thy sacred memory lives,
Here grateful bosoms glow,
And thy name lights a flame.

CHORUS.
Though the storms of faction blow,
Though the darkest clouds our country
shade,
And the storms of faction blow,
Should any braye our rampires
With cannon-studded fleets;
Or iron-crested arms invade
Our native sweet retreat—
Then Washington, our rallying word,
Shall urge us on the foe;
In the fight, we'll unite,
CHORUS.
No invading war we wage,
But hail! except reason thy blest return
To hush base faction's rage.

HYMN.
Tune—Old Hundred.
[Sung by a full Choir.]

On Europe's realms, of mournful fame,
Through deepest gloom, lo! freedom
breaks;
And millions rise to adore HIS name,
Who justly chides, but ne'er forsakes.
Th' oppressor's cruel arm is stay'd,
The floods of ruin backward roll;
He, whom whole nations late obey'd,
Humbled, deposes God's high control.
Almighty power! we own thy grace,
Oft interpos'd to save our race;
From thee have sprung, our blissful
days;
By thee we live, to hope and praise.

Through HIM, thy mercies we have
seen,
Whose public worth, and holy life,
Have still our shield and safety been,
From lawless rule, and civil strife.
From him our virtues may we learn,
May his example trace our path;
And may we yet thy blessings earn,
And yet escape thine awful wrath.

From the (Phil.) True American.
HULL'S TRIAL.
The "specifications" of the charges
against the late Gen. Hull, had
so much of the wordiness of the law,
or rather of the lawyer, in their
composition, that we could not find
room for them. But as the Editors
of the Washington City Gazette,
who did not publish them for the
same reason, have taken the trouble
to make a concise sketch of them,
by "disrobing them of their legal
garb," we copy their sketch, that
our readers may see the particular
facts with which he was charged,
without being obliged to wade thro'
a waste of words.

CHARGES.
Treason against the United States
between the 9th of April and the 17th
of Aug 1812.
1st Specification charges General
Hull with traitorously hiring an
unarmed vessel under the pretext of
transporting certain sick soldiers,
and the principal part of the hospital
stores to Detroit; and with putting
on board of the same vessel a
trunk containing an official corres-
pondence between him and the
Secretary at War, relative to the
organization of the northern army; &
also certain official muster rolls of
total returns—that the said vessel
might be, as it was, captured by the
enemy, and thus traitorously furnish-
ing the enemy with information.

2nd Specification charges him with
traitorously conspiring and combin-
ing with certain enemies of the United
States, to quit and abandon his
military post near Sandwich, to pre-
vent the attack and reduction of Mal-
den; and with having traitorously
abandoned his military post.

3rd Specification charges him with
having traitorously combined and
conspired with certain enemies of
the U. States, shamefully and traitor-
ously to abandon and surrender
fort Detroit, and with having then
and there traitorously surrendered the
said fort to the enemies of the U.
States.

CHARGE 2.
Gowardice at & in the neighbour-
hood of Detroit, between the 1st
day of July, and the 17th day of
Aug. 1812.
1st Specification charges General
Hull with misbehaving before the
enemy at Sandwich by shamefully
manifesting an undue fear and ap-
prehension of danger, by a course

of conduct and conversation evinc-
ing personal alarm, agitation of mind
and privation of judgment, by aban-
doning his design of attacking Mal-
den—by quitting his position at
Sandwich, and by retreating abrupt-
ly out of the British province to De-
troit without cause for so doing.

2d Specification charges him
with having, during the continuance
of the cannonade on the part of
the enemy at Detroit, shamefully
misbehaved himself, by manifesting
great fear and apprehension of per-
sonal danger, by various timid and
cowardly actions and expressions, in
the presence of the officers of the
army.

3d Specification charges him with
shamefully and cowardly avoiding
all personal danger: First, from not
making an attempt to prevent the en-
emy's crossing the river Detroit.—
And 2ndly; not encountering the en-
emy in battle on the march of the
enemy towards the said fort of De-
troit—with hastily sending flags of
truce with overtures for capitulation—
with withdrawing his person
from the American troops to a place
of comparative security—with an ir-
resolute fluctuation of orders—with
forbidding the American artillery to
fire on the enemy—with calling the
troops from the field—with a precipi-
tate declaration that he surrendered
the fort and army, before terms
of capitulation were signed, or even
suggested.

4th Specification charges him with
having shamefully and disgracefully,
capitulated without one honourable
stipulation, with having shamefully
abandoned and surrendered, and given
up the fort of Detroit with all the
troops, public stores, &c. to the
enemy, without any adequate cause
whatever, by which the territorial
sovereignty, rights and property of
the United States were shamefully
ceded, and a brave and patriotic army
wantonly sacrificed, by the personal
fears of the commander.

CHARGE 3.
Neglect of duty, and unofficerlike
conduct, while commanding a separate
army, between the 9th of April
and the 17th of August, in the year
1812.
1st Specification charges him with
neglect of duty and unofficerlike
conduct in omitting and neglecting to
inspect, train, exercise, &c. the army
under his command; and with
neglecting to prepare an order of
battle, & to make it known to the army
on their march from Dayton in Ohio
to Detroit, by which the discipline
of the troops was in danger of being
relaxed—their confidence in the skill
of their commander diminished, and
the army exposed to the hazard
of disorder and defeat in the event
of an attack.

2d Specification charges him with
neglect of duty and unofficerlike
conduct, by hiring an unarmed ves-
sel, and putting on board sick sol-
diers, hospital stores, public papers,
&c. and sending her from Miami to
Detroit, having reason to believe
that she would be captured by the
enemy, as was done.

3d Specification charges him with
neglecting and omitting, during the
time of his possession and command
of Fort Detroit, to repair & streng-
then the works of the Fort and every
thing necessary, to put it in a
proper state of resistance, by which
it became an easy prey to the en-
emy.

4th Specification charges him with
not seasonably repairing, fitting and
transporting the guns and gun car-
riages necessary to the operations of
the war—with a useless and injuri-
ous waste of time at Sandwich, with-
out making an attempt to reduce
Malden—with wasting time in con-
sulting the British inhabitants and
Indians—with postponing and aban-
doning an investment and an attack
upon Malden—and with finally e-
vacuating Upper Canada without
providing for the safety of the in-
habitants who had accepted his invita-
tion to join the American Standard,
without having accomplished the de-
sign of invasion.

5th Specification charges him with
suffering the enemy to cut off com-
munication between Detroit and
the army of the United States and
the military post on the river Raisin—
with thrice sending an inade-
quate force, knowing it to be inade-