

POETS' CORNER.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE.
Tis night—the combat's rage is o'er.
The watch fires blaze from hill to hill.

How changed the scene, where morn beheld,
A gallant host in bright array;
While martial notes exulting swelled.

Now the pale beams, by moonlight shed,
A field of blood disclose,
Where on the chill and lowly bed,

Thousands are here who sprang to arms,
When the shrill clarion peal'd the strain.

By danger's call, or glory's charms,
Near to be rous'd again.
E'en now, while shades and stillness reign,

Whence came that deep tremendous sound,
Whence broke that flash intensely bright?

Bursting the midnight calm profound,
A cannon peal disturbs the night;
Tis past and deeper is the gloom,

Midnight and death o'er all the soil,
A fearful deep repose have spread;
Worn with long hours of martial toil,

Rest, slumberers, rest!—the morn shall wake;
And ye to arms again shall rise!

From the American Friend, printed at Marietta, (O.)
Died on the Alabama river, in the 24th year of his age, on the evening of the 15th of February last,

Lieut. Wilcox was appointed a Cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, at the age of 17 years.

In the winter of 1811-12 he was appointed at the age of 21 years a 1st Lieutenant in the 3d regiment of the U. States Infantry.

Public sentiment will always do justice, to the fame of men whose elevated rank in the army or in public life, have made them long the objects of general observation.

Among those who are best acquainted with Lieut. Wilcox—who have experienced the urbanity of his manners—the benevolence of his heart and the strength of his friendship;

The brief narrative of the events, which immediately preceded and followed his death, were communicated by an officer in the 3d Regt. to the friends of the deceased, and by them permitted to be published.

The savages, during the month of January from the neighborhood of the Tombigbee and Alabama, had been very active in their warfare, and in small parties made frequent hostile incursions down those rivers.

Lt. Wilcox was in consequence detailed, with 20 men, to defend the post of Fort White, and to oppose the progress of the Indians. This he did with distinguished gallantry; having gone out in pursuit of them two days after taking possession of his command; He fell in with about 20 of them, whom he overpowered and put to flight.

Lieut. Wilcox was likewise directed with his command to form a junction with col. Russel, which on the second of February, at a place called the cross roads, he effected.

The force under col. Russel at this place consisted of so much of the 3d regiment as could be with safety devoted to the object in view, and of a detachment of militia; amounting in the whole to 500 men: On the 4th of same month, the march was recommenced.

After a continued march of 4 days a strong sensation of alarm was felt at not reaching the Cahaba; the march was nevertheless continued until mid-day of the 16th, when 15 or 20 deserted cabins were discovered on a high bluff near a river which was supposed to be the Cahaba; for in truth the most painful ignorance and uncertainty was felt as to the country and the situation in which the troops then were.

They had then fasted 24 hours and had marched 120, instead of 60 miles: and not having any advice from captain Dinkins, they could make no certain calculation upon any supplies short of Fort Claiborne.

In this dilemma a council of war was convened, at which it was determined to return with all possible expedition to Fort Claiborne, depending for their scanty subsistence in the mean time, upon horseflesh. But an important difficulty intervened; some means must be adopted to communicate with capt. Dinkins or his danger would be imminent and perhaps the destruction of his command inevitable.

Col. Russel was fully aware of the patriotism and determined resolution of Lt. Wilcox; he proposed to him to take a small canoe and 3 picked men and descend the Alabama—taking orders to capt. Dinkins to return to Fort Claiborne.

At this time, all were distressingly ignorant of the course and rapidity of the current of the river and of their distance from the mouth of the Cahaba, but judged the distance of the little army from the mouth of the Cahaba to be not more than 15 miles. In pursuance of the proposal, and agreeable to the ardent desire of his commander, Lt. Wilcox sat off at 11 P. M. of the night of the 10th in a small canoe with Corporal Simson, one man from his own regiment, and one militia man.

After rowing about ten miles the canoe struck a log and upset: On this occasion one of their muskets was lost and all their ammunition, except a few cartridges, which 1 of the men had in his pocket, got wet. Not deterred by this accident, the Lieutenant righted his canoe and proceeded down the river; every moment expecting to get into the Alabama, and in the constant hope of meeting Capt. Dinkins.

After rowing all that night and the day following without intermission, the little party found themselves at 4 o'clock P. M. in full view of an Indian town on the right bank of the Cahaba; in an instant the whole town seemed in motion; and Indians to the number of 150 according to their computation, appeared in sight in full pursuit.

The exertions of the party were increased, and such was their velocity that two only of the Indians were enabled to head them; these fired but without effect; half an hour after passing the town they reached the Alabama; having run as many as 120 miles instead of the distance supposed of 15 miles.

They continued rowing about 9 miles, when it being then dark, they met 3 canoes; these they hailed, but without answer. Without ceasing they continued to row the whole of that night and the next day, until 12 o'clock, when they halted for one half hour on the east bank of the Alabama. Here the Lieut. made an equal partition of the last remains of a small scanty allowance he had reserved for himself, and set off again, continuing their course uninterrupted, until 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th, when they met two Indian canoes, having on board 10 savages; this was fearful odds indeed!

As soon as the Indians discovered them, they gave their war whoop and put to shore on different sides. The Lieutenant and his men landed also 12 or 15 rods above them, on the west bank, intending to wait and pass them under cover of the night; but this they were not permitted to do, for at dusk the savages had advanced and commenced a most furious attack. The little band defended themselves with extraordinary bravery until they had killed two of their opponents, and beat off the Indians, but they effected their escape in the Lieutenant's canoe! The lieut. then promptly determined to resort to the cane brake until the moon should rise, then to construct a raft of cane, and pass the river. They traversed this dismal swamp until 12 o'clock, when they found themselves on the river bank 2 miles above their battle ground; here they constructed a raft but it was insecure; they lost another musket, and the remainder of their ammunition got entirely wet.

In this situation, surrounded by enemies; deserted by one of their party; astonished at not meeting capt. Dinkins, and with neither food nor ammunition, on the morning of the 13th they thought of steering an easterly course until they should intersect the Georgia road, hoping in that way to escape; but the safety of Capt. Dinkins might depend upon their meeting him, & the party a gain determined to construct a wooden raft and float down the Alabama. They constructed their raft and retired to the cane brake, intending to secure themselves there until dark; but about 3 o'clock P. M. one of the men went to the river bank and discovered a canoe rowed by ten savages coming down the river towards them. The danger of discovery was imminent; and the party determined in this critical situation to attempt to reach the Georgia road. They accordingly set out and travelled all that night, but did not reach the Highlands which border the river bottoms, until the morning of the 14th. At this time they were exhausted by fasting & fatigue. They were without compass, and the day was cloudy. They were compelled to abandon their object, and set out on their return to the raft. They found their raft again, and about three o'clock in the afternoon of the fifteenth, as they were preparing to re-embark on the raft—a canoe with 8 savages, hove in sight coming up the river directly towards them—These savages immediately landed and surrounded the Lieut. and his remaining two men. At their first fire, corporal Simpson was wounded in the knee:—Poor were their means of defence, for their ammunition being wet neither musket nor rifle would fire, but the conflict was still protracted by every means which desperate courage could suggest, until their gallant leader was shot through the body: And he even then, though mortally wounded, pursued one of the savages into his canoe, knocked him down with his rifle, & with wonderful exertion threw him into the river. At this juncture the only survivor of this heroic little band, lost sight of his brave Lieut. and crept unperceived into a thick cane brake—expecting every moment to share with his Lieut. and corporal that fate, from which there seemed no practicable means—no human power sufficient to protect him.

Oh! fortune how capricious are thy favors! How inscrutable, Almighty God, are all thy ways? Few minutes more, and this excellent young officer and his brave comrades would both have been saved!

While the tragic scene was yet unfinished Capt. Dinkins with his detachment came in sight—so sudden was the retreat of the Indians, and their alarm so excessive, that all their spoils, their Tomahawks, and Scapling Knives yet reeking in blood were left behind.

What a spectacle for a man of feeling!—Before him lay extended his gallant friend and brother officer weltering in his blood; his brave and faithful corporal beside him—their skulls split with tomahawks, with the horrid barbarity characteristic of savage warfare!—Life still lingering with them: But in ten minutes the hand of friendship closed their eyes forever. His body was taken to Fort Claiborne and there buried with the honors of War.—His sufferings—his bravery—his exalted worth and elevated character, gave peculiar point to the solemnities of his interment.

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Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814. On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. 26. Jun.

Anne-Arundel County, April Term, 1814. On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. April 12, 1814. 3m.

B. CURRAN, Begs leave to inform the citizens and the public generally, that he has received a variety of articles in the

Dry Good Way, suitable for the present & approaching season, all of which he will sell low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Annapolis, April 28, 1814. A.F.

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, Admr. D. B. N. Feb. 21.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, short letters on the personal estate of Eleanor Browning, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment to

Emily Cator, Adm'r. Will annexed. 3w. May 26, 1814.

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.

ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE PACKETS.

The subscribers have commenced running their packets regularly between this City and Baltimore, and will be happy in accommodating ladies and gentlemen who may be travelling to or from either of the above places. Of their exertions to insure safe and quick passages, it is deemed needless to speak, as the establishment is of long standing and well known—They will therefore content themselves with observing, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to render every thing agreeable to those who may favour them with their company. The cost of passage and fare must be paid before leaving the packet. They will not be answerable for packages and letters committed to the care of the hands.

The Grocery Line,

They present unfeigned thanks to their punctual customers, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The long indulgence given to many persons indebted to them, and the total disregard shewn to the repeated requests made for such persons to call & adjust their respective accounts, constrain them, though reluctantly, to state, that unless such delinquents speedily liquidate claims, legal measures will be resorted to.

They as usual have on hand a very general and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which having been recently laid in at the lowest market prices, they will be able to dispose of on accommodating terms.

George & John Barber. Annapolis, May 5, 1814.

Anne-Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. May 26, 1814. 3m.

G. Shaw, HAS FOR SALE,

Linen Cambric of various qualities and prices, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Ladies Silk Stockings, do. Gauze do. Gentlemen's do. do. White Dimity, Diaper, Black Crapes, Drab Clothes. June 2. 5w.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office. April 7.

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