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MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLEMN FESTIVAL,
In commemoration of the goodness of
God, in the delivering Christian
World from military despotism.

BOSTON, June 18.

Yesterday the services and exhibitions in honor of the late revolutions in Europe, so propitious to the cause of human liberty, took place in conformity with arrangements which have been published in this paper. The persons who attended the religious services, to the number of nearly 2000, all of whom were admitted by tickets, assembled at the Chapel Church at the hour appointed. In the assembly were his Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Members of the Council, many Members of the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, many of the Rev. Clergy, most gentlemen of distinction in the towns and vicinity, and a very great concourse of ladies. The services commenced at 11 o'clock. We are never disposed to make the services of the sacred desk the subject of criticism, for which reason we only observe, that the duties of the day were performed in a manner perfectly to respond to the feelings of the enlightened audience who were present on the solemn occasion. The sermon will soon be before the public, & they will be able to judge how much of the admiration which it universally excited, is to be attributed to the high wrought feelings of the day.

After the religious exercises were concluded, before the assembly dispersed, the Hon. Mr. GORE rose, and after a short speech, in which he described, in very elegant and forcible language, the tyranny which has so long oppressed Europe, and the importance to the world of its dissolution, he introduced, in the name of the Committee of Arrangements, the resolutions which follow, to each of which the assembly gave their unanimous assent.

In the evening, by leave of the legislature the whole State House was splendidly illuminated, by two thousand six hundred lamps. At nearly every square of glass was a lamp. The appearance of the whole was exceedingly magnificent.

From the neck 40 or 50 carbonic comets were discharged, in such a direction as to be visible from almost every part of the town. They were seen to the greatest advantage from the Common; and to the host of Spectators assembled there, and in the neighborhood, they were visible in their whole course. They were very large and brilliant, and projected to a great height, so that the spectacle was exceedingly grand. There were besides projected from a scaffold, erected on a distant part of the common above 500 rockets.

Several bee-hives were prepared, but in consequence of the danger apprehended, only one was discharged.

Besides these exhibitions, which were made under the direction of the committee of arrangements, many private houses were illuminated by individuals. The house of the late Gov. Bowdoin, now occupied by Mrs. Delano, was handsomely illuminated throughout, by the gentlemen who reside there as boarders, and exhibited over the portico a transparency with appropriate devices, and the words in *bono of the alibi*. The mansion house of Mrs. Scott, (late Governor Hancock's) was likewise illuminated in a handsome style.

The evening was exceedingly fine. The concourse of spectators who were assembled on and near the common, was so great, and their satisfaction apparently so universal, that we should conclude that nearly all the citizens of the town were disposed to join in this imperfect expression of the gratitude and joy, which dictated this exhibition.

The following is the Order of Performance.

I. FULL ORGAN VOLUNTARY,
Mr. STOCKWELL.

II. SOLEMN INVOCATION,
Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON.

III. MUSIC FROM HANDEL,
Chorus, "The Lord shall reign forever and ever."

RECITATIVE.

IV. LESSONS, from the Holy Scriptures.

Rev. Mr. CARY.

V. MUSIC FROM HANDEL,
Chorus, "Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. The kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and ever, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. And he shall reign forever and ever. Hallelujah! Hallelujah!"

VI. PRAYER—Rev. Dr. Osgood.

VII. ODE,
Written for the occasion at the request of the Committee of Arrangements by

L. M. SARGENT, ESQ.

TUNE—"Ye Mariners of England."

rubente

Dextera sacras jaculatus arces

Terruit urbem;

Terruit gentes.—HOR

WHERE turn the tyrant's myrmidons?

Their deadly, dark array?

Where seek the laurels, dyed in blood,

To crown his brows to day?

What tide of widow's tears shall flow,

For those, who fight no more;

Lying slain, on the plain,

Where the smoky volumes pour,

Where slaughter rides the battle-blast,

And bids her thunder roar?

France at the throne eternal

Of great Jehovah bow!

For Heaven's avenging thunderbolt,

Has laid the tyrant low!

The bloody, baleful star shall guide

The monster's way no more.

Where the slain, o'er the plain,

Lie weltring in their gore,

And thro' a thousand, thousand streams,

Life's ebbing torrents pour.

What though, on glory's record,

The wretch his name enrol,

The bitter tears of orphan France

Shall wash it from the scroll.

Her widows, in the despot's ears,

An endless dirge shall pour;

And throw, round his brow,

Where laurels late he wore,

A wreath, of deadly nightshade wrought

Steep'd in their husbands' gore.

O'er the tomb of hapless Bourbon,

Be mournful honors paid:

Go, loyal maids of France, and weep,

Where Antoniette is laid:

Where the tyrant's hemlock wither'd,

The *flour de lis* shall blow,

And the brave, round the grave,

Bid their manly sorrows flow.

While the spirit of true loyalty

Shall in their bosoms glow.

The hand of Heaven, whose vengeance

Is 'gainst the despot hurl'd,

To France her rightful king restores,

And freedom to the world.

Hosannas to the KING of kings,

Let Freedom's voice bestow;

Again raise the strain,

Till the patriot's heart shall glow,

And Heaven on high approve the song

Of grateful man below.

VIII. SERMON,

Rev. Mr. CHANNING.

IX. PSALM,

By the choir, band, organ and whole congregation.

ETERNAL God! Almighty cause,

Of earth, and seas, and worlds unknown;

All things are subject to Thy laws,

All things depend on Thee alone.

When mad ambition flies to arms,

And rage, and noise, and tumult reign;

And war resounds its dire alarms,

And slaughter dies the hostile plain;

Thy sovereign eye looks calmly down,

And marks its course, and bounds its power;

The Tyrant falls—Thy hand we own—

And noise and war are heard no more.

Worship to Thee alone belongs.

Worship to Thee alone we give:

Thine be our hearts, and Thine our songs,

And to Thy glory may we live.

X. CONCLUDING PRAYER AND BENEDICTION,

Rev. Dr. LATHROP.

After which the Chairman of the Committee read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

[These resolutions were prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, at the request of a number of the Subscribers to this Festival.]

A large number of citizens of the State of Massachusetts having convened at Boston for the purpose of expressing, in a solemn manner, their thanks to Almighty God, for his late gracious and wonderful interposition, in delivering Europe

from that most fearful despotism, under which a great portion of the nations were actually suffering, and which the rest had just reason to apprehend; and for the further purpose of manifesting their sympathy and participation in the general joy of one hundred millions of the Christian world, and their delight at the prospect of a speedy and durable tranquility to suffering & distracted nations, the following Resolutions having been duly matured were introduced.

Resolved, That the citizens of Massachusetts heretofore assembled, contemplate with unfeigned joy the emancipation of the French people from the usurped power of a ferocious military adventurer; and they rejoice in the prospect that thirty-five millions of their fellow men have a reasonable expectation of being blest with temperate liberty, adapted to their state of society and habits and, a constitution and administration of government, apparently conformed to their wishes. They congratulate the venerable head of the House of Bourbon on his restoration from exile, to the throne of his ancestors, to which he is called by the entreaties of his people, and from which he has been excluded by a series of crimes, at which humanity shudders. They remember the language of their revolutionary ages and patriots, glowing with affection and respect toward the late unhappy and injured possessor of the throne of the Bourbons; nor can they forget that the good understanding between this country and France was never interrupted so long as that family were in power, but that injuries and insults, such as no nation ever before submitted to, have been heaped upon it by all their successors, from the transient despot of a day to the more permanent tyrant, clothed with imperial authority. It is not more from a conviction that the interest of the United States will be promoted by the late auspicious events, than from their regard to the happiness of other nations, that they congratulate the sovereign and people of France on the voluntary renewal of their ancient ties.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts recollect the generous sympathy of the Dutch towards the American people during the darkest period of their revolutionary struggle; and rejoice most fervently in the glorious emancipation of the United Netherlands. They bless God, that whilst this people appeared to human eyes, forever blotted out of the list of nations, he was at that moment preparing its restoration to independence, and, it may be hoped to glory and power. They rejoice with the patriotic Hollanders at the return of the illustrious House of Orange to their first Magistracy, and do not wonder at their enthusiastic joy upon the occasion, when they remember that this ancient family have been always the gallant and zealous defenders of the rights and liberties of the Dutch people.

Resolved, That the liberation of Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and especially of Prussia, with whom this country is connected by treaty, are also causes of the most exalted pleasure to this assembly.

Resolved, That they have always witnessed with deep emotion, and watched with constant anxiety, the struggle of the Spanish and Portuguese nations for their independence; and it therefore gives sincere delight to find this independence fully confirmed, and nothing but the unhappy situation in which this country is placed in relation to one of the allies, prevents their expressing a just sense of the virtues and talents of that Chief to whom under God, whole nations are so greatly indebted.

Resolved, That this assembly view with mingled emotions of admiration and gratitude, the unexampled magnanimity of the great head of the Confederacy for the deliverance of Christendom. The name of Alexander the Deliverer, will be always dear to every lover of national freedom, while the moderation, disinterestedness, foresight, and determination of all the Confederates, to sacrifice every thing to the future repose of Europe, will cause their

names to be venerated, and the epoch to be forever memorable. It is with the greater joy they perceive this liberality and true wisdom in the allied councils, as it affords, a well grounded hope of a restoration of peace to this country, on terms compatible with its interest and its honor.

It is because the recent events in Europe have a direct tendency to render liberty secure, to check anarchical propensities, to restrain ambition foster morals and religion; and to protect property and the arts, and finally, that this assembly hail them as blessings, that they bow in humble gratitude before the Almighty, from whose goodness they all proceed, and it is from a desire it may be known that, with many thousands of their countrymen, they partake in the joy of all civilized nations, that these feelings and sentiments are now proclaimed.

Voted, That the Committee of Arrangements be empowered to make these resolutions public, in such way and manner as they may deem advisable.

From the New-York Evening Post.
Case of Henry B. Fleischman.

This case is singled from the others before the court-martial, out of respect to the friends and relatives of this young gentleman in this city, at the request of some of whom we republish the defence made by him before the court. The charge was, that after the capture of the Chesapeake he changed his name to that of "William Brown," in order to effect his parole as a prisoner of war, and under which assumed name he did effect and accept his parole. To the charge Mr. Fleischman replied that he admitted the fact, but begged leave to be heard in mitigation, and permission being granted, he made the following address.

May it please this honourable court, I beg leave in defence against the charges of imposition and unofficer-like conduct exhibited against me, to state, that in pleading not guilty to the charges, I did not mean to deny the fact of my assuming a fictitious name, when admitted to my parole at Halifax. But I trust the court will perceive in the peculiar circumstances of my case some extenuation of my offence against the truth and honourable faith of an officer; if not even a justification of my whole conduct. Although I have not the honour of holding a warrant, I was not insensible to the obligations imposed on all who are to act as officers of the U. S. to observe punctiliously the truth. And I trust the court will not find that I deviated in this instance, from base or dishonourable motives.

The court will recollect that I had been captured in the brig Gossamer, and was paroled at Halifax on the 7th day of August, 1813, as an acting lieutenant on board said vessel. The court will also remember that the complement of warrant officers of the frigate Chesapeake, was not supplied till a few hours previous to her sailing; that while she lay in President roads under sailing orders, and a confident expectation of engaging an enemy in the bay prevailed, this deficiency of officers still existed. I was at that time in Boston on parole, and was ambitious of the honour of serving against the enemy on board one of the U. S. ships of war. Urged by this incentive, and the desire of serving under the commander of the Chesapeake, I anxiously enquired of the marshal at Boston for my exchange. After repeated enquiries, I received what I then considered sufficient assurances, that I was in fact exchanged; although the regular certificate had not been received. I, of course, entered myself on board the Chesapeake, not doubting this certificate was on its way to the marshal, and hoping it might be transmitted before the Chesapeake should sail. I of course stated to my brother officers my belief that my exchange was effected.

Such was my situation on the morning of the first of June, when the Shannon appeared off the harbour, and the commander of the Chesapeake instantly ordered the ship to be unmoored. In this emergency would it not have been dis-

graceful to my character to have applied for liberty to go ashore, merely because I had not received my certificate, at the very moment the frigate was certainly to engage an enemy? My reputation would surely have been irretrievably lost. Nay; considering the mutinous state of the crew—the little acquaintance that many of the officers had with each other—the prevailing distrust of the fortune of the ship, though bravely commanded, such an instance of sudden defection in one acting as an officer, might have operated possibly a serious discouragement to many. I do not pretend that all these ideas distinctly recurred to my mind at the moment—a general sentiment of ambition on the one hand, of shame and disgust at the idea of abandoning the ship in such an exigency on the other, precluded all other considerations, and I acted as I would have done if the occasion had allowed the recollection of these ideas, and even the most mature reflection—I resolved to sail in the ship.

Had the accustomed successes attended our arms on that day, I should not have been subjected to the humiliation of denying my own and assuming another's name. I trust, however, that this court will believe that I did not without deep regret at length resort to an artifice, which seemed to be the only means of avoiding the risk of an ignominious punishment.

On my arrival at Halifax without actual knowledge of my exchange, I of course remained uncertain if the exchange had been effected. If, in this state of uncertainty I had, fearless of all consequences announced my proper name, and it had subsequently appeared that no exchange had been made, I should indeed have had the satisfaction of knowing that I had not falsified my character; but my honour and reputation, and the honour of a naval officer of the country would have been deeply injured, without the means of explanation; and I myself consigned to a disgraceful imprisonment. On the contrary if my exchange had indeed been effected, as I confidently believed, the assumption of a false name would not have violated the rights of the enemy; and, if detected, could have been easily and satisfactorily explained. Agitated by doubts which arose upon considerations like these, I felt myself too much interested in the question to decide for myself, and after frequent consultation with my brother officers, upon their unbiassed advice, I adopted the course I pursued. Without laying claim to merit, which I do not possess, I respectfully pray the court to believe, and I trust my conduct in the engagement will support the expression, that it was not through personal fear, or a disregard to the honorary requirements of truth, that I decided to hazard my character as an officer by a falsehood. But, that, in adopting this painful course, I was constrained more by the abhorrence of an ignominious punishment, than from any other consideration.

In verification of these statements I beg leave to refer the court to the letter of the Marshall Prince herewith presented, and to evidence of the officers of the ship with whom I advised. And I trust while the court will exonerate me from the imputation of base or dishonourable motives, they will not by their sentence cast a reproach on my character, more disreputable, than the error, which my ambition and ardent desire to serve in the cause of my country, has betrayed me to commit.

HENRY P. FLEISHMAN.

The elegant Frigate GUERRIER was launched, from the ship-yard of Messieurs Joseph and Francis Grice, in Kensington on Monday afternoon about four o'clock. A very numerous and brilliant assemblage, covering the houses, hills, wharves, shipping, and numerous small craft, witnessed the pleasing sight. The Jersey shore was also lined with spectators. It is supposed the number of persons present exceeded 30,000. The launch was beautiful, and the ship makes a very handsome appearance on the water. [Penn. Gazette.]

Arundel County Court, April Term, 1814. Application to the judges of Anne Arundel county, by petition, in John Simmons, of said county, for the benefit of the act of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session, eight years, and of the several thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his debts, as far as he can ascertain them, by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said petition being satisfied by competency, that the said John Simmons, had complied with the provisions of his said application with the said act, and the said court, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the Anne Arundel county, and is discharged therefrom; it ordered and adjudged by the court, that the said John Simmons, be discharged, and by causing this order to be inserted in the Gazette of Maryland twice a week, for three successive weeks, before the third Monday next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and the said John Simmons, then and there, to take the oath by the said act prescribed, and deliver up his property, to the said trustee.

Wm. S. Green, Ck. Sm.

Arundel County, so.

April Term, 1814.

Application to Richard H. Harbottle, one of the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of said county, by petition in Samuel Plummer, of said county, for the benefit of the act of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session, eight years, and of the several thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, 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, and prayed to be discharged, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the court, that the said Samuel Plummer, be discharged from custody, and causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, 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 cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not be benefited by the said acts and amendments thereof, as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Ck. Sm.

12, 1814.

Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

Application to Jeremiah Townley Esquire, chief judge of the third district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne Arundel county, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, for the benefit of the act of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a list 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 is discharged therefrom, if before ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson, be discharged from custody, and that by a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or the Republican weekly, for three successive weeks, 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 act.

Wm. S. Green, Ck. Sm.

G. Shaw,

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