

POETS CORNER

DEFENCE OF FORT M'HENRY

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances—A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough—He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the Bay to the mouth of the Patuxent, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the Fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the Bomb Shells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country.

Tune—ANACRON IN HEWEN.

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly haled at twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the Rocket's red glare, the Bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our Flag was still there;  
O! say does that star-spangled Banner yet wave,  
O'er the Land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected new shines in the stream,  
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave,  
O'er the Land of the Free and the home of the brave.

From the Delaware Gazette.

COMMODORE THOMAS MACDONOUGH.

The hero of Champlain, was born at the Trap, in New Castle County and State of Delaware, in December, 1783. His father, Dr. Thomas Macdonough was born at the same place, and was practising physic there, at the beginning of the revolutionary war. At the particular request of his friend, Col. Haslett, who was killed at Princeton, he took the command of a battalion of the Delaware regiment. After his tour of duty was performed, he returned to his native state, where he took command of a regiment of militia, and where he was afterwards appointed an associate judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in which office he continued until his death in 1794. The Doctor's father, James Macdonough, was a respectable inhabitant of the county, and died at a very advanced age in 1792. Dr. Thomas Macdonough left four sons, James, Thomas, Samuel and John—James the elder, entered as a midshipman on board the Constellation with Truxton; and after distinguishing himself under that gallant commander, returned to his native state, disabled by the loss of a leg, sustained in the capture of the Insurgent. At his return Thomas was peaceably employed in a store, in Middletown, in his native state; but catching from James the Soldier's flame, he entered as his brother had, as a midshipman in the naval service of his country. He was then about 17 years of age; and in a profession thus voluntarily embraced, he was not likely to remain long undistinguished. A speck of war only was seen in our political horizon, and against the Tripolitans the opportunities for enterprise were very rare.

These, however, when they did occur, were embraced by our naval heroes with an eagerness, and executed with an intrepidity and skill which not only astonished the world

but even themselves. Sympathy which gave a single force to their united action, and a generous emulation, which stimulated their courage almost to desperation, gave to Great Britain an ominous presage of their future greatness, to their country the fondest and proudest hopes, and made their Barbarian enemy exclaim, "they are more than mortals." Among such as these Macdonough was eminently distinguished, and by his conduct in the destruction of the Philadelphia, and the subsequent capture of a Tripolitan gun-boat, by the side of Decatur, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Without the patronage of friends, our young hero advanced by his courage and conduct from the humble birth of a Midshipman to a command which covered the heart of the nation; a command by the experience of former wars proved to be of vital importance—where every thing was to be created by his genius and protected by his vigilance.

In a very gloomy moment he answered the hopes of his countrymen and in a radiance of glory dispelled the menacing storm. But it was not he! It was the Lord of Hosts who stooped to show to an unoffending nation in a moment of despondence, that he will listen to the prayers and nerve the arm of a Christian Hero. In a letter to a relative in Delaware, written in June last, after expressing his warm regard for the place of his nativity and friends of his youth, and promising to visit them, if God should spare his life till the close of the present season, he declares the happiness he derives from the merits and atonement of Christ, and earnestly recommends to them a religious life as the only one which good sense would point out to those convinced there is another world. To his brother's widow, left in slender circumstances, he tenders liberal pecuniary aid, and delicately releases her from all obligation on that score, by declaring that it is his religion which makes him the widow's friend.

A victory, obtained under the command of such a hero, ought to inspire us with the hope that God will stay his avenging hand, if the people will look up to and acknowledge him to be their God. Let the example of Macdonough, teach those to whom the nation has confided its sword, that religion does not unnerve the arm of the brave, nor lessen the authority of its votary. Before he went into action, he prostrated himself with his crew, before the Most High, and confiding in the Almighty, they fearlessly met the enemy.—When he saw the hostile fleet approaching, he observed to those around him, "they are superior to us in force, but by the blessing of God we can beat them."—And so indeed he did. The world has often been called upon to witness the prodigious effect of religion in exalting the human energies.—Without recurring to the memorable aras of Joshua, David, and Macabeus, when a religious dependence on the Lord of Hosts, excited to almost supernatural valor, or to the histories of the Romans, Greeks, and other Pagan nations, whom favorable omens, by inspiring with even a superstitious sense of the protection of Heaven, were sure almost to lead to victory, or combats under the banners of the Cross for the tomb of our Saviour, in which were strikingly displayed the triumph of religious enthusiasm over the greatest privations and dangers—we see in our day, the striking effects of religion upon an army, which we call Barbarians, but to which enlightened Europe now owes its deliverance. This army, although composed principally of raw levies, yet inspired by a religious confidence, has triumphed over the best appointed and disciplined army, led by the most distinguished Captain of the age. The Russian General Suwaroff, knew the power of religion in the day of battle, and always availed himself of it, with an irresistible effect, and in the solemn address of the renowned Kutusoff, and the procession of the holy cross, at the battle of Borodino, who does not see the soul of that valor, displayed by the Russians, in that most sanguinary of all conflicts.

Let, then, every officer inculcate, by precept and practice, a regular attention to the duties of religion, and God will reward it by a gift of more than mortal strength and valour. Various forms of religious duties have been ordered, in all armies, from a conviction of their utility—but they can never be effectual unless they are felt, as more than forms, by officers and soldiers.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants a person who can be well recommended for his industry and good conduct, to take the management of a Farm, and a number of hands. For such an one liberal wages will be given.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk. A. A. County Court.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Philip Clayton, 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 being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; 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 first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of Annapolis, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk. A. A. County Court.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Larkin Hammond, 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 that the said Larkin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond 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 Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, 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, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk. A. A. County Court.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of James Hammond, 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 that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond, 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 James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette 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, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clerk. A. A. County Court.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaster. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fire wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is not unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, which will be found accommodating, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

Henry Woodward. August 1, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road, secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenements houses, a black smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.

JNO. JAS. BROOKE. St. Leonard's, 2 May 18th, 1814.

To Rent or Sell.

Two small tenements, one within 9 miles of Annapolis, with a comfortable dwelling house, and other out-houses, a good barn, with a variety of fruit of all kinds, two fields of corn ground, with convenient lots about the buildings, with an addition of meadow ground; The land is well adapted to the growth of clover. The other lying in the Fork of Patuxent, within 15 miles of Annapolis, on a public road, where it will be found to be a good stand for either a tavern or a country store. It has on it a good dwelling-house, and a tobacco-house; the land is kind and adapted to the growth of clover. Whoever wishes to rent or purchase will apply to the subscriber, head of South-river.

Thos. Bicknell. September 8.

Fifty Dollars Reward

Will be given to any person that will give information who shot my Cow in the street, on Tuesday night last, so that the villain be prosecuted to conviction.

C. Jackson. October 6.

Will be Sold.

At the residence of the subscriber, on Herring Creek, on Thursday the 20th inst. his Personal Property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day.

John Simmons. 24 NOTICE

The creditors of John Simmons are requested to meet him at Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, on Tuesday the 18th instant, for the purpose of making some arrangements as to his personal property, otherwise it will be sold as stated above.

October 6.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

September 19, 1814. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of four per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months, ending the first and payable on or after Monday the third of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

Ry order, Jm. Pinkney, Cashr. sept. 29.

Anne-Arundel County, Aug. 29, 1814.

I certify, that James Davis brought before me a bay HORSE about 14 hands high, and 7 years old, has no perceivable mark or brand, except that the near fore hoof is white, and the hair is also white half way up the foot lock, as a trespasser within his mother's enclosures.

Wm. Stuart. Ann Davis.

Notice to Overseers.

The subscriber is in want of an Overseer, for the ensuing year—One that can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, industry, and management, may find an advantageous situation by application to the subscriber, on the north side of severn.

Frederick Mackubin. 4 September 22.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 20th day of October, at the Glebe, on the north side of Severn, late the residence of Philip H. Watts, all the Personal Property of Philip H. Watts, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—cash for all sums under ten dollars, over ten dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the payment of the same. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

George Watts, Admr. September 29.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip H. Watts, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

George Watts, Admr. September 29.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Owens, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August 1814.

Hannah Owens, Admr.

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.

Blank Bonds, Declarations

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

[Concluded from our last.]

From the Trenton Federalist.

ADDRESS

Of the Convention of the Friends of Peace, to the Free Electors of New Jersey.

Such extraordinary acts of government too, have proceeded from the very men who affected to condemn them as anti-republican and despotic. These novelties consist in secret legislation, hiding from the people the opinions and conduct of their agents—Closed doors and concealment, have become habitual and continue from day to-day. The American people at this moment are kept in ignorance on points of vital importance to their interests and honour.

In presidential recommendation adopted by the legislature, in calling for the most mature reflection and inquiry, without either an investigation, even of facts, refuse thereby putting the greatest national rights on the issue of executive veracity or his infallible judgment—remarkable perhaps for no other Most of the monstrous and pernicious plans which have sunk the country to its present condition, can be traced to the representatives of the people, not for discussion but adoption.

In pressing free debate, where the representatives of the people opposed to the measures of administration, under an arbitrary rule the majority, have been deprived their essential rights, and the right of the people to the opinions and services of their representatives obliterated.

In repressing the right and freedom of petition against grievance. The people's remonstrances and requests being ordered to lie on a table, or contemptuously thrown aside to a distant day.

In the invention of permanent systems of embargo, non-importation, and non-intercourse, by land water, even along our own coast. Perseveringly followed up for no term of two presidencies—Systems first introduced by the tyrant of France, and to him useful in promoting his grand scheme of universal conquest, but to America no and destructive to the last degree. Systems calculated to bear down and impoverish the commercial states to depress our own products, raise the price of foreign—to extinguish national revenue; ships sailors rights, to encourage smuggling and immoral evasion breach of the laws—Systems of legislation, in short, fatal to industry and the productive arts of life, beyond all question more injurious to these states than war itself; as much as the suffering fell upon ourselves—other nations look on unhurt by these infuriated of self-destruction, rejoicing to this fine and prosperous country which aimed death at them, fall the victim of its own wrath and by.

With respect to the public resources and wealth they have been annihilated.

The men in power who profess economy, have far exceeded notably the preceding administration's expenditure, but any which ever fore squandered the substance patient and confiding people.

Before this war, they had received not less than two hundred millions of dollars into the treasury—this (except about 30 millions paid on the old debt) was spent or squandered without strengthening the nation, or adding a single important item to the stock of American resources.

Not even a frigate was added to the federal navy, but officers' salaries were continually multiplied. Fifteen millions paid for use territory and to fill the coffers of Buonaparte.

Vast sums expended in fruitless or injurious embassies, and on domestic favourites.