

POET'S CORNER

From the Connecticut Journal, [Communicated] The following verses were addressed to two young ladies in compliance with their request to the author for some poetry.

GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL

From the Troy Post, Jan. 31. The Court Martial organized for the trial of Maj. Gen. Wilkinson, which originally assembled at Utica, met pursuant to adjournment at the court house in this village on the 16th inst. Mr. Banker the army Judge Advocate attended and Mr. Van Beuren of Hudson appeared as Special Judge Advocate, in pursuance of an appointment by the War Department. Gen. Wilkinson objected to the Court recognizing such an officer as a Special Judge Advocate; he contended that such an appointment was illegal, and contrary to the usage of courts martial in this country, from the revolutionary war to this time, with the single exception of the case of Gen. Hull; that so far as respected himself he had not the slightest objection that Mr. Van Beuren or even the whole talents of the Bar of the State should be arrayed against him, but he felt it his duty, as General St. Clair had done on a similar occasion, to enter his solemn protest against an innovation which might so seriously affect the rights of his brethren of the army. The General supported his objection by most conclusive arguments showing the illegality of the appointment. Mr. Van Beuren observed that his situation was delicate, and that he was not prepared to answer the General's objections, but contended that the Court could not refuse to recognize an officer appointed by the War Department; he cited the rules and Articles of War, art. 69, as sanctioning his appointment. The court on deliberation decided, that they had power to consider the legality of the appointment, and resolved that the appointment was illegal, and that they could not recognize any Special Judge Advocate. Mr. Banker after this decision, requested the Court to accept his resignation, stating as a reason that he knew it would be contrary to the intentions of the administration that he should conduct the trial. On the 17th, the Judge Advocate read the Charges, which are: 1st, Neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct, with eight specifications; 2d, Drunkenness in duty, with two specifications; 3d, Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, with six specifications; 4th, Countenancing and encouraging disobedience of the War Department. The General objected to the charges read by the Judge Advocate because they were different from those with which he had been furnished by the War Department; and because no copy of the present set of charges had been served on him until yesterday, although the Rules and Articles of War entitle the prisoner to a copy of the charges on which he is tried a reasonable time before trial; as the General however did not object on the ground that he was not ready to make his defence to the charges now produced, but on the contrary declared himself perfectly ready to meet his accuser General Armstrong, on charges he chose to produce, the court decided that the General should proceed to the charges produced; whereupon he pleaded not guilty, and said he was ready for trial. The Court met on the 18th, and the Judge Advocate stated that he was not ready to proceed with the trial as his principal witnesses had not arrived; he therefore moved the Court to adjourn for ten days or a fortnight. General Wilkinson opposed the adjournment; he stated that he had been furnished with a list of the witnesses who were to be called to support the charges against him—that they were all military men or persons so attached to the army as to be under the control of the War Department—that no reason was shown for their nonattendance—that he had been informed and would prove that some of them had declared they should not attend: The General urged the injustice of further delays—stated that he had been eight months in arrest, and constantly soliciting a trial—that all the witnesses were under the control of government, consequently their nonattendance must be with the knowledge of the War Department: He urged the danger of the court being dissolved before the trial should be finished were they to adjourn, owing to the exposed situation of our frontiers, and the strong probability that the members of the court would be required to repair to their posts; He stated that all the witnesses in support of some of the charges were present, and urged that the Judge Advocate might proceed to examine them. To all this the judge advocate replied, that his witnesses were not here to support all the charges, and he did not choose to examine those who were here till the others came. General Wilkinson applied to the court this day to write to the War Department, requesting copies of the correspondence between the late Secretary of War (Gen. Armstrong) and Gen. Hampton, during the time he (Gen. W.) had the command in Military District No. 9. The object of this request, Gen. W. said, was to show that the late Secretary of War, had carried on a correspondence with Hampton while he commanded the right wing of the army, and had issued orders to said Hampton without consulting Gen. W. thus depriving him of the co-operation of Hampton, and which might account for the delays and misconduct with which he (General Wilkinson) was charged. The judge advocate opposed the General's application, alleging that the production of the correspondence would be trying General Armstrong: The court however granted the request of General Wilkinson. The court determined not to adjourn for the length of time requested by the judge advocate, but said they would meet every day and adjourn until the judge advocate was ready to proceed. The Court met on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 24th, the General every day urging that the trial might proceed, and such witnesses be examined as were in attendance—especially that the witnesses to the 4th charge, who he said were all present, might be examined, as that was perfectly distinct from the rest. The judge advocate admitted that all the witnesses in support of that charge were present, but declined examining them unless compelled by the court, which the court declined doing.

On Tuesday the 24th Gen. Wilkinson renewed an application which he had previously made, requesting the court to procure from the War Department copies of several orders issued by the late secretary of War to the officers, army contractors and other persons connected with the army in District No. 9, while he (Gen. W.) commanded in that district. The General offered to make an affidavit of the materiality of the documents to his defence. Mr. Banker, the judge advocate, read a speech in opposition to the General's motion; his principal grounds of opposition to the motion were, that the General had not specified every order which he wished to be produced, and therefore it could not appear to the court that they were necessary to his defence: He said General Wilkinson was not charged with the failure of the expedition against Montreal; that therefore if General W. could show that the orders of Gen. Armstrong to Hampton and others had produced that failure, they would not justify him against the delays with which he was charged. The general in reply, showed that he was charged in effect, if not in terms, with the failure of the objects of the expedition; he stated that Armstrong's orders had thwarted his plans, and produced insubordination in the officers and others connected with the army; that the orders to the contractors and others had prevented regularity in the supplies; and that the interference of the Secretary of War in issuing orders to his subordinate officers could be shown to have produced much confusion, and greatly to have embarrassed the operations to the army under his command: He instanced in the apothecary's department that much injury had been produced by the neglect of the wounded, and stated his belief that it was produced by an order from the War Department, which had not been communicated to him. He also particularized an improper and as he conceived an unlawful interference of the Secretary of War, in countermanding his (W's) requisitions to the army contractors for the supply of provisions, intending to involve government in immense expense, contrary to the letter and spirit of the contracts; thereby putting large sums into the pockets of the contractors. Indeed the General made it evident to all who heard him that the production of the orders asked for would enable the court fairly to determine whether the disasters of the campaign were to be ascribed to himself or to Gen. Armstrong, and consequently that no fair investigation could take place unless they were produced. The proceedings of the court therefore have excited but one sensation in the minds of the public, which is, that the men who have accused Wilkinson shrink from an investigation which must expose their imbecility and wickedness. What but the fear of exposing to public contempt the men to whose ignorance or treachery the country owes the destruction of its capital, should induce the judge advocate to resist the production of the only evidence which can satisfy the court or the people respecting the true causes of the failure of the campaign of 1812? It is said that a certain junta in Albany are attempting to create a belief that the court martial were packed by Munro to favour Wilkinson; but no man who has attended the court will believe for a moment that the court have any partiality to him. They are mostly thorough going administration men, and surely Gen. Wilkinson is not a favourite of administration, unless keeping a man nine months in disgrace, a spectacle for scorn to point his finger at, is showing him favour. Two or three members of the court indeed are federalists, and if they were men of less honour and integrity than they are known to be, they would not be presumed to be very favourable to Gen. Wilkinson. So foul a slander can have no other object than to afford a plausible pretext for not going into an investigation which might have a tendency to defeat the project of the Albany junta to place the Ex-Secretary of War in the Senate of the United States.

50 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man named DICK; he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges. Benjamin Harwood, of Ad. A. A. County, South of the Neck, near Annapolis. N.B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. December 1.

Land for Sale. By virtue of a decree of the state of Maryland's high court of chancery, on Friday the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, and on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the subscriber will expose to sale to the highest bidder, All the Real Estate of Nathan Hughes, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a tract or part of a tract of parcel of land lying in the said county, called and known by the name of "Cains," and containing 118 1/2 acres. The improvements on this land are a good comfortable dwelling house, and several out houses; and the land itself well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain. It is well watered and timbered and lies within three miles of Pig Point. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancery, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorized to convey the land to the purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or those claiming by, from, or under them. Leonard Gary, Trustee. N. B. The creditors of the said Nathan Hughes, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers therefor, to the register of the chancery court, within six months from the day of sale. By order of the court, 2 X Gary, Trustee. Feb. 9, 1815. 3w.

Chancery Sale. By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 2d day of March next, at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, a number of valuable Negroes, mortgaged by the said Charles Gantt to John Duvall. The terms of sale, cash, to be paid on the day of sale. 2 X Louis Gassaway, Trustee. Feb. 9, 1815. ts.

NOTICE. This is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. 2 X Stephen Beard, Jr. Ex'rs. John Beard, Jr. Feb. 9, 1815. 3w.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. 2 X Abel Tucker, Admr. Feb. 9, 1815. 5w.

A Wood Cutter wanted. The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given. Jan. 12, 1815. 5 T. H. Bowie. t f.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I shall apply to the next April court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. 6 Jeremiah Brashear. Jan. 5, 1815. 3m.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from the orphan's 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. 24.

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.

BIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN HERO. Immortal may their memory be! Who fought and bled for Liberty! Letter from Colonel Howard, to the more, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War, who fell in the battle of the Cowpens. Still—It gives me pleasure from the papers, that you are publishing the life of another hero of revolution, I mean Gen. Francis Marion of South Carolina. I entirely agree with general Green, Lee, and other eminent judges, that he was an uncommon merit, and one who rendered great services to this country in the revolutionary war. One trait in his character, especially deserves his credit; he was not ambitious of command, and when the good of his country required it, he would act in any station. In the battles of Scott's Lake, Muddy Creek, Fort and Friday's Ferry, he acted as colonel Lee, and although he was not entitled to the command, yet, from patriotic motives, he permitted Lee, a great measure, to direct the operations. Wishing that you may so succeed in delineating the character of Gen. Marion, as to rouse our youth to imitation of his valor and his character, I remain, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN E. HOWARD. The Rev. M. L. WEEMS. Belvidere, Nov. 24. How well he deserved such notice will appear by considering the generally gloomy situation of our country when Marion commenced his military career. When one of our finest armies was captured at Camden, and another under Gen. Gates cut to pieces at Camden, when a division under General Sumpter was completely surprised, and that our Beaufort entirely massacred; when such a run of horrible blunders and disasters, the last spark of liberty seemed to be extinguished in the Southern States, and multitudes of frightened citizens thought of nothing but getting British protections—then it was that that dark and hopeless state of our cause, that Marion came forth, instead of floating with the cowardly down the stream of despair, he rose upon the wings of genius and valor against the cloud of war, and like the eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejoice in the darkening storm. 'Tis known to many of this countrymen in congress that at this awful crisis he had but thirty men; with only two rounds of powder and ball; and thirty swords! yet, with this slender stake he played the game of war with such astonishing skill, that in five weeks he gave the enemy as many signal overthrow—his tons were captured—his Tories dispersed—his whigs, reanimate crowds flocked to his standards, and battles were fought on a larger scale, and with a success which ultimately accomplished his great wish, the liberty and glory of his country. In short, it is hoped that the reader will find in the life of Marion, a fair semblance of that moral and military heroism which, while it charms the hearts, has an admirable tendency to multiply in our land, virtuous and soldiers of sentiment, and excellent partisan officers! This interesting work, in one volume of near 300 pages, neatly printed and bound, and to be delivered to subscribers for one dollar. M. L. Weems, author of the "Life of Washington" is now receiving subscriptions for this "Life of Marion." There is no reading so proper for American youth, as the biography of American worthies.—Geo. Washington. Jan. 25.

Walter Cross, BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business on the opposite Mr. Basil Shephard's and nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes, Church-street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in stock of good materials and employs the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their custom. Feb. 2, 1815. 2 X

Public Sale. To be sold, at public sale, on Thursday the 18th day of Feb. 1815, if fair, not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation, near South Church, some VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES, a parcel of Sheep, Household Furniture, a Wheat Fan, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms be made known on the day of sale. 5 X SAMUEL MACCUBBIN. Will be sold, on the same day, some good Beds and Bedding. Anne Arundel county, 8. M. Jan. 19, 1815. 5

For Sale, A STOUT, BALTIC, YOUNG NEGRO MAN, Eighteen years of age, inquires at this office. January 6, 1815. X

MARY From the National Intelligencer of Saturday. JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the 17th day of February 1815; and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty which is in the words following, to wit: Treaty of peace and amity Between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring upon principles of perfect reciprocity peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honorable James, Lord Gambier, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulbourn, Esquire, member of the Imperial parliament, and under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of civil laws;—and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles: Art. I. There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places at sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, possessions, wharves, ever taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said wars, or places, and which shall remain therein upon the change of the ratifications of this treaty, or slaves or other private property and all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be as far as may be practicable forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Gulf of Pennsylvania as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands or territories claimed by both parties, shall in any manner whatever, be construed to the right of either. Art. II. Immediately after the ratification of this treaty, by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armaments, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens, of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities; And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects, which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America from the latitude of 23 degrees North as far eastward in the Atlantic Ocean as the 36th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side. That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean, north of the equinoctial or equator, and the same time