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

ROETS, sistors, deal in fiction; Why then come to me for rhyme? Net I'll give my benediction, - And my heart shall beat the time.

Nay, I'll even turn adviser, Since I hate all idle varse, and though inine ne'er make you wi-

It shall never make you worse. Could I give a major'd souty. To the weighty a set of truth. That were a delightful duy, Then I'd chaunt a song to youth. O could I, in moving measure, Paint the joys that ne'er shall cease,

Wisdom's ways, the ways of pleasure, All her paths, the paths of peace— Then to such dear friends surrounding Eve and morning would I sing; Long my cheerful lyre resounding

To those lovely themes should wing But, 'tis late, while I obey you, Swift the night's last hours has fled! Then adien, may nought disaray you, I must also seek my bed.

Soft the solemn words returning. Swift the night's last hour is fled." Seize my mind like soan is of mourning From the mansions of the dead.

Then, ere yet my couch sin pressing, Let'my song one truth impart; Power of mercy! add thy blessing, Write it on each tender heart.

Time, like vonder storm, a vapor, Rapid and returnless flies; Life, like this consuming taper, Briefly blazes, quickly dies.

Trust not, do not trust to morrow, Mind the great concern to-day; Sloth, while he pretends to borrow, Steals the hours of grace away.

Trust not marning's crimson flushes.
Trust not heath's expanding rose;
Soon the night will hide its blushes. Soon the bloom of youth must close

Thousand days and months and ages Fly like visions of the night; Yet on Heaven's eternal pages Each its true report must write.

Let us never then abuse them, Wisely seize them on their way, So they'll waft us, while we use them, To the realms of engless day.

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. Bancker 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 sich anofficer as a Special Judge Advocate; he contended that such an appointment was illegal, and contra-Ty 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 occar on to enter his solemn protest, against an innovation which might so seriously affect the rights of his brethern 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 the the appointment was illegal, and that they could not recognize any Special Judge Advocate. Mr. Bancker 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

Mr. Van Beuren is the gentle-man who was employed by covernment as Special Judge Advocate on the trial of General Hull and for his services on the trial received a fee of its 2000.

4th. Countenancing and encourage ing disobedience of the War Depart ment. 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 suit 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 perfeelly ready to meet his accuser General Armstrong, on charges he chose to produce, the court decided toat the General should plead to the charges produced; whereupon he plead 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 Wilkinsonopposed 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 mentor persons so attached to the army as to be under the control of the war departmentthat no reason was shown for their nonattendance-that he had been informed and would prove that some of their 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 arged the danger of the court being dissolved before the trial should be finished were hey to adjourn, owing to the exposelisituation 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 de-priving 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, alledging 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.

duty, with two specifications. 31;

Conduct unbecoming an officer and

a gentleman, with six specifications.

On Tuesday the 24th Gen. Wilkinson renewed an application which he had previously made, requesting the court to produce 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 affil davit of the materiality of the docu-

specificationt. 24, Drunkenness an g ments to his defence, Mr. Banker, the judge advocato, Kad a speech in upposition 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 shew 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 towarted his plans, and produced insubordination in the officers and ot ers 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 lesuing orders to his subordinate officers could be shown to have produced much confusion, and greatly to have embarrassed the operations to the army u der 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 contracks; 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 treacheay 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 the people respessing the true cau ses of the failure of the campaign of 1815? It is said that a certain junto 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, ind 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 investiga-tion which might have a tendency to defeat the project of the Albany juuto to place the Ex-Secretary of War in the Senate of the United

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 broadblue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waist coat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or se cures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.
A. County, South River
Neck, near Anuapolis.
N.B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgemery Court House, and may have a pass. B, H. December t.

Land for Sale By virtue of a decree of the state o Maryland's high court of chancery on Priday the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, and on the premises, if fair, it 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 or parcel of land lying in the said county, called and known by the name of "Cains," and containing 118; acres. The improve-ments on this land are a good comfort. able 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 timberedand lies within

three miles of Pig Point.
The terms of sale are, that the pur chaser 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 chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorised to convey the land to the purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs 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 chains with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the chancery court, within six months from

the day of sale.

By order of the court.

L. Gary, Trustee.

Feb. 9, 1816.

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,

& 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.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee. 9, 1815.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundei 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. Stephen Beard, Ex'rs. February 9, 1815.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arun del 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

Abel Tucker, Admr.
February 9, 1815.

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

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.

January 5, 1815. 3m.

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 a gainst said deceased are hereby request ed 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 post-

age on letters, &c. Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D.B. N. Feb. 24.

> A LIST OF THE American NAVY,

wirm was 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 of or sale at this Office. AMERICAN HERO.

Letter from colonel floward of more, one of the heroes in the

from the papers, that you are also publish the life of another lend revolution, 1 mean

Gen. Francis Marion of South Carolina. L'entirely agree generals Green, Lee, and other of ient judges, that he was an officer uncommon merit, and one who rep ed great services to this country de the revolutionary war. One trait is character, especially deserves immediately the was not ambitious of a mand, and when the good of his com required it, he would act in any state In the battles of Scot's Lake, Mar Fort and Friday's Ferry, he acted colonel Lee; and although he was titled to the command, yet, from per otic motives, he permitted Les a great measure, to direct the cre

Wishing that you may so succeid delineating the character of Ger Marion, as to rouse our youth to imitation of his valor and his time 1 remain, sir, your obedient scring JOHN E. HOWARD The Rev. M. L. WEEMS.

Belvidere, Nov. 3 How well he deserved such pa will appear by considering the

larly gloomy situation of our court when Marion commenced his mile

When one of our finest armies mi Gen. Lincoln was captured at Chriton, and another under Gen. Gater cut to pieces at Camden, whenache division under General . Sumpter w completely surprized, and that me Beaufort entirely massacred ; what such a run of horrible blunden disasters, the last spark of liberty sen ed to be extinguished in the South States, and multitudes of frightened tizens thought of nothing but getti British protections—then it was a cause, that Marion came forth h stead of floating with the coward he down the stream of despair, he res upon the wings of genius and was against the cloud of war, and like the eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejuice the darkening storm. 'Tis known many of his countrymennow in communication this awful crisis he had but the ty men! with only two rounds of me der and ball! and thirty swords! A yet, with this slender stake he play the game of war with such astonish skill, that in five weeks he gave that nemy as many signal overthrows'-Bo tons were captured-tories disperselwhigs, reanimate i crowds flocked to standard, and battles were foughten larger scale, and with a success whi ultimately accomplished his great wil

the liberty and glory of his country.
In short, it is hoped that the real will find in the Life of Marion, a rits semblage of that moral and militaheroism which, while it charms hearts, has an admirable tendens multiply in our land, virtuous you soldiers of sentiment, and excel partizan officers!

This interesting work, in one volu of near 300 pages, neatly printed a bound, and to be delivered to subst Lers for one dollar.

M. L. Weems, author of the "Li of Washington" is now receiving a scriptions for the "Life of Maria There is no reading so proper

American youth, as the binymp of American worthies."—Geo. Wan

Walter Cross, BOOT& SHOEMAKER,

Informs his friends and the public, it has commenced business one de shove Mr. Paril 61 above Mr. Basil Shephard's and put ly opposite Mr. Jeremials Hughs, Church-street, where he intends can ing on the above business in the me fashionable style. He has laid in stock of good materials and employ the best workmen, which will employ him, he trusts, to give satisfaction the

Peb. 2, 1815. Public Sale.

To be sold, at public sale, on Thus day the 16th day of Peb. 1815, if fair, not the next fair day, at the sub-ber's plantation, near South in

Church, some VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROE VALUABLE YOUNG NEGRODA

R parcel of Sheep, Household Furnital

Wheat Fan, with sundry other as
cles too tedious to mention. The as
will commence at 11 o'clock, and is
Merms by made known on the day
sale.

SASUEL MACCUBBN

Will be sold; on the same day, and
good Beds and Bedding.

Anne-Arundel county.

Anne-Arundel county,

For Sale, A STOUT, HALTHY, YOUNG · NEGRO MAN, Eighteen years of age. Juquir at

From the National Latelling Saturday , JAMES MADISON, President of the United States

rica. To all and singular to who presents shall come, greet Whereas a treaty of peace at between the United States of rica and his Britannie Majes igned at Ghent on the 24th December, 18:4, by plenip ies respectively appointed purpose, and the said treat een, by and with the arly onfirmed, on the 17th day pary 1815; and ratified copi of having been exchanged a to the tenor of the said treat s in the words following, to Treaty of peace and

Between his Britannic Maj the United States of Ame His Brita inic Majesty and ted States of America, des countries, and of restoring principles of perfect rec neace, friendship, and go standing between them, the red squadron of his fleet. Henry Goulbourn, E member of the Imperial p and under Secretary of S William Adams, Esquire, civil laws - and the presid United States, by and wit vice and consent of the Sen of, has appointed John Qu ams James A. Bayard, He Jonathan Russell and Alb tin, cit zons of the Unit who, after a rec procal co tion of their respective fu have agreed upon the follo-

Art. I. There shall be

universal peace between

tunnic Majesty and th

States, and between thei

tive countries, territorio towns, and people, of eve without exception of p persons. All hostilities. shall have been ratified by both pa nafter mentione! All territory, by the other, during the war, o party, shall be as far as may be forthwith restored and delivered anthorities and persons to whom tively belong. Such of the islan of Passamaquoddy as are claimed ties, shall remain in the possessity in whose occupation they me time of the exchange of the rathis treaty, until the decision ratile to the said islands shall have an conformity with the furth as ty, shall be as far as may b m conformity with the fourth a treaty. No disposition made be as to such possession of the territorie, claimed by both par any manner whatever, be const the right of either.

Art. II. Immediately a tification of the triple of the const the right of the const the const

tification of this treaty parties, as hereinafter i squadrons, officers, subject tizens, of the two powers from all hostilities; And all causes of complaint w arise on account of the pr may be taken at sea afte ratifications of this treat ciprocally agreed, that and effects, which may b ter the space of twelve the said ratifications, upo of the coast of North from the latitude of 23 to the latitude of 50 degr as far castward in the A an as the 36th degree of tude from the meridian wich, shall be restored or That the time shall be in all other parts of the

ocean, north of the equip or equator, and the sam