

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1815.

No. 181

City Tavern & Hotel

The subscriber having taken the known establishment in this city, occupied by Mr. Isaac Parker, and finally by Mr. George Mann, announces to the public, and more especially to those who may be disposed to patronize and encourage him, that his fixed determination to render equal to any establishment in the city its conveniences perhaps are unequalled, and the opportunities offered by its proximity to the bay, of furnishing table with wild fowl and oysters, enable him to supply those who favour him with their custom with dishes in their proper season. He assures those who have been in the habit of patronizing this establishment, that they may calculate hereafter on meeting with accommodations at least equal to any which have been afforded by his predecessors; and so far as his own personal attendance, together with that of those in his employ, can contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, he pledges himself no exertion shall be wanting. He has a supply of liquors, and for the amusement of the stranger and the transient, he has provided a Coffee Room, furnished with news papers from the principal seaport in the United States. Private rooms are always ready, for private or public stays can be had on the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the week, month or year, and horses taken at liberty.

WILLIAM CATOX

A Bar-Keeper & Cook

Are wanted immediately at the City Tavern.

Annapolis March 23.

Three Farms For Sale

THE above Farms are situated in Anne Arundel county, and were the property of David Stewart, Esq. who died that county, deceased.

One Farm, called "Part of Oxbow," lying between Rawling's Tavern and the town of Queen Anne, containing about 450 acres of land, a large proportion of which is heavily timbered, and the balance consisting of improved meadows and arable land, highly cultivated with clover and wheat. This estate is inclosed with good fences, and the farm and tobacco houses in excellent condition.

Also, two other Farms on Anne Arundel Manor, adjoining to the land of Daniel Murray, Esq. and the Messrs. Halls—one containing about 300 acres and the other 200 acres of highly improved land, and having every necessary improvement of farm and tobacco houses. These two Farms will be either separately or together, as suits the purchasers.

The whole property has been cultivated for many years past, in the most approved and improving modes of agriculture, and is as productive as any lands in the county in tobacco and other crops.

If not sold at private sale before the 8th of May, the above property will then be exposed to public sale at the tavern lately kept by Edm. Miles, called Rawling's Tavern, in the neighbourhood of the Farms. Persons wishing to view the lands will apply to Wm. Stewart, near South East, George C. Stewart of Dodes, or to the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, manager of the land of Anne Arundel Manor. Persons wishing to know the terms, will apply to said William Stewart, Frisby Taylor, Esq. near Hagerstown, Dr. James Stewart, Baltimore, or G. H. Street.

April 20.

FUEL WANTED

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of June for supplying the next stated session of Congress, with 160 cords of good fire-wood; eighty cords of which shall be hickory, or hickory and ash, to be delivered, sawed (in two pieces) and measured at the expense of the contractor, in vans or wood sheds provided by the government, at the present Capitol of the U. S. in the city of Washington. One third to be on or before the 1st of September, one other third, on or before the 1st of October, and the residue on or before the 20th of November. Proposals must be accompanied with the name or names of the security or securities offered to secure a faithful execution of the contract. The proposer, terms and securities are accepted, he is advised of such acceptance by the Secretary, upon executing the proper vouchers, one third of the money will be advanced.

Thos. Douglass

April 6.

Robert Welch, of Baltimore

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citizens.

Cash Given

For CLEAN LINEN & COTTON RAGS, by Daniel Heart, at 65 South Street.

April 27.

VOL. LXXIII.

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JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, April 22, 1815.

A General Court-Martial (of which Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn was president) convened at Utica, in the State of New-York, on the 1st day of Jan. 1815, and continued, at Troy, by adjournments, to the 21st day of March, 1815. Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson was tried on the following charges and specifications, viz.

CHARGE I.
Neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct.

Specification 1. In unnecessarily delaying and retarding the movement of the troops under his command at Fort George from that post to Henderson's Bay, or Sackett's Harbour, during the months of September and October, 1813, to the detriment of the service; by neglecting to make, or cause to be made, proper preparations for their embarkation, and particularly by neglecting the said troops or a part thereof, after they had embarked or were about to embark from Fort George, to return to the same under fictitious alarm of the safety of that post.

Specification 2. In not accompanying, as his duty required him to do, the movement of the said troops from Fort George to Henderson's Bay, or Sackett's Harbour during the months of September and October, 1813, and in omitting to direct their progress agreeably to order and the plan of the campaign.

Specification 3. In losing much time very unnecessarily, and to the detriment of the service, during the month of October 1813, at Sackett's Harbour, and in the movement of the troops under his command from that post to Grenadier Island, and particularly in causing the said troops or a part thereof, after they had embarked, or were about to embark for Grenadier Island with their stores, arms, provisions, &c. to wit: on the 4th day of October 1813, to embark at the said Harbour, their stores, artillery, provisions, &c. on pretence of making new arrangements, thereby losing the most fit time for the said movement, as to time and weather, causing the actual movement to be made under circumstances bringing with it great delay, embarrassment and public loss, and also greatly hindering to prevent a successful prosecution of the expedition for which the said troops were destined.

Specification 4. In declaring of the said troops, between the 16th of October and the 12th of November, and during the expedition of the said troops down the St. Lawrence, under his command, in substance, that the officers of the army commanding in boats, having on board provisions and public stores, were to care for charge thereof, and it made no part of their duty to preserve or keep safe the same, refusing to make it the duty of the officers to attend to their safe keeping, although advised of the neglect which existed in that respect, thereby causing and countenancing negligence, and incultivating the minds of the officers under his command a disregard to the preservation of the public property, the great damage of the service.

Specification 5. In calling two regiments of war during the month of Nov. 1813, the one at or in the vicinity of French creek, and the other in the vicinity of the village of Hamilton, and submitting thereon a report of which had been so grossly disregarded by him) as to cause the said regiments to be sent on for the great injury of the service.

Specification 6. In unnecessarily delaying the movement of the troops under his command from Grenadier Island, and particularly in embarking and again disembarking the

corps of artillery attached to his command at Grenadier Island aforesaid, without reasonable cause; in useless and injurious delays of the army under his command in its descent of the St. Lawrence, and particularly at the places of his encampment on French creek, in Upper Canada, in the vicinity of Morrisville, in the state of New-York, and below and in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, under the pretence, at the latter place, of detaching col. (now maj. gen.) McComb, with the corps elite to seize on the village of Matilda in Upper Canada, without previously ascertaining whether the said post was occupied by, or whether the enemy were in force there, and in actually sending colonel (now major-gen.) Macomb with the corps elite to carry the said post of Matilda, when the same had in fact been evacuated, or was not then occupied by the enemy, thereby greatly and unnecessarily impeding the progress of his army, when it was in his power to have ascertained the true state and condition of the said post, therefore he made the said detachment; also in similar other delays at various places between Prescott and the vicinity of Cornwall; thus allowing the enemy to discover the object of his movement, enabling them to come up with his rear, to make more effectual preparation to resist and repel his attack on Montreal, the professed object of his movements, and to check, harass, and impede his progress, to the great injury of the service.

Specification 7. In detaching brigadier (now major general) Brown with a large corps of the army in front, on or about the 10th of Nov. 1813, after it was known the enemy was in his rear, and disposed to assault it; and in not first taking competent measures to defeat and destroy the corps of the enemy thus hanging on and disturbing his rear; or afterwards to form a junction with troops thus detached, as soon as the object of the detachment was effected, but on the contrary, exposing the service to imminent hazard and to great actual injury, by unnecessarily engaging the enemy with a portion of his army only, inferior to that of the hostile corps, which hung on and threatened his rear, at the time of the detachment of Gen. Brown as aforesaid.

Specification 8. In failing to adopt such measures as were proper and practicable, or on about the 30th of March 1814, to reduce the British post at La Cole Mill, in the province of Lower Canada, and to capture the garrison thereof, especially in remaining inactive 4 hours and upwards before the said post, with an effective and well disciplined force under his command, any superior in number to the enemy & fully adequate to the reduction of the said place; in omitting to demand the surrender thereof, and to carry the same by storm; and finally withdrawing his troops in a hasty and disgraceful manner under cover of the night from before the said post; defended by a small body of the enemy, thereby deeply wounding the feelings of his subordinate officers, destroying the spirit of the soldiers, and exposing the army to mortification and disgrace.

CHARGE II.
Drunkenness on duty.

Specification 1. In being intoxicated by wine or spirituous liquors, or both, on or about the 6th of November, 1813, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, and while the flotilla and army under his command, were preparing to pass, and were engaged in passing the enemy's fortress at Prescott, and to such a degree, as to disqualify him from a correct, regular, and faithful discharge of his duty as commanding general, whereby a pernicious example was given to the officers and troops under his command, the discipline of the said troops in danger of being relaxed, their confidence in the discretion of their commander diminished, and the said army exposed to the hazard of disorder and defeat.

Specification 2. In being intoxicated by wine or spirituous liquors, or both, on or about the 7th of November, 1814, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, during the expedition under his command, to a degree disqualifying him from the faithful discharge of the duties attached to his station, and highly degrading to his character as a gentleman and a commanding officer of an army, in the presence of several subordinate officers and other persons; thereby wounding the just pride of the officers under his command, exposing them to great mortification, impairing the confidence in their commanding general, and also thereby exposing the prosecution of the said expedition to great hazard, shame, and disappointment.

CHARGE III.
Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1. In declaring on or about the 1st of November, 1813, at or near Grenadier Island, that his orders were positive to make Montreal the object of his attack, and that they left nothing to his own choice, thereby willfully and falsely misrepresenting the orders under which he acted.

Specification 2. In speaking very disrespectfully and improperly of the army and of the service in which he was employed, on or about the 7th of November, 1813, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, by damning the army, the expedition, and himself.

Specification 3. In writing a letter, on or about the 10th of June 1813, and after his designation to a command in the ninth military district, to major general Morgan Lewis, then serving in that district, tending to induce that officer to avoid danger in battle, under the pretext that he, the said major general Lewis, and he himself, major general Wilkinson, were master spirits, and not to be exposed to such danger, into which the younger officers should be pushed, or words to that effect; thereby striking at the very foundation of military character and service, and calculated to bring shame and disgrace upon the American Arms.

Specification 4. In being intoxicated by wine or spirituous liquors, or both, on or about the 6th of November, 1813, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, and while the flotilla and army under his command were preparing to pass and were engaged in passing the enemy's fortress at Prescott; and to such a degree as to disqualify him from a correct, regular and faithful discharge of his duty as commanding general, whereby a pernicious example was given to the officers and troops under his command, the discipline of said troops in danger of being relaxed, their confidence in the discretion of their commander diminished, and the said army exposed to the hazard of disorder and defeat.

Specification 5. In being intoxicated on the 7th of November 1813, at the house of Daniel Thorpe, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, & while commanding an army of the United States, engaged in an important expedition, and while in this condition, singing in the presence of officers & others, an obscene & ludicrous song in relation to the said expedition, thereby degrading his own character as an officer and gentleman, mortifying the military pride of his subordinate officers, and bringing shame and disgrace upon the character of the American army.

Specification 6. In inducing brigadier general Swartwout to send or convey to him, an original order given by him, Jas. Wilkinson, to said Swartwout, for the purpose of having it copied, pretending to have no copy thereof, & after obtaining the said original order, declining to return it, on the pretence that he had not seen the same, or been in possession thereof, or that it had not been communicated to him since the time of its issue, thus falsely and unjustly withholding an order, essential to the safety and justification of a high and responsible officer.

CHARGE IV.
Countenancing and encouraging disobedience of orders.

Specification 1. In issuing a general order at Waterford, in the state of New-York, on the 18th of January, 1814, and communicating the same to col. Simon Larned, then

in the military service of the United States, of the tenor and effect following:

"Waterford, Jan. 18, 1814.
GENERAL ORDER.
A military officer is bound to obey promptly, and without hesitation, every order he may receive, which does not affect his honor; but this precious inheritance must never be voluntarily forfeited, nor should any earthly power wrest it from him; it follows that when an officer is made prisoner, and released on his parole of honor not to bear arms against the enemy, that no professional duties can be imposed upon him while he continues in that condition and under such circumstances any military man will justify him for disobedience.

Capt. J. D. Coon, of the 16th infantry, and capt. Elam Lynd, of the 29th infantry, will join their respective regiments without delay, & report to the commandants thereof.

JAS. WILKINSON."

Intending to contravene and defeat an order given by the department of war, and communicated to the said col. S. Larned, commanding at Greenbush, in the state of N. York, thereby countenancing and intending to encourage subordinate officers to disobey orders from the war department, and particularly that in relation to the duties to be imposed on prisoners of war, to the great detriment of the service, and the entire prostration of all military discipline and obedience.

M. V. BEUREN,
Special Judge Advocate.
E. A. BANCKER,
Judge Advocate.

Troy, March 21, 1815.

The Court convened pursuant to adjournment.

The consideration of the case being resumed, the court, after maturely and deliberately weighing the facts adduced in evidence, Decided,

That no censure attaches to the accused, from all or any of the specifications embraced under charge the first.

The court doth thereupon pronounce Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct.

That the first and second, are unsupported by evidence, and the court accordingly finds major gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of the second charge of drunkenness on duty.

All and each of the specifications embraced under charges 3d and 4th, being next deliberated on in succession, the court decided that no blame attaches to the accused from all or any of them, and accordingly pronounce Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman or of countenancing and encouraging disobedience of orders.

It is therefore adjudged and determined, that Maj. General James Wilkinson, of the United States' army be and he hereby is honorably acquitted of all and every of the charges and specifications against him exhibited.

The Court adjourned sine die.

H. DEARBORN, Maj. Gen. President.
EVERET A. BANCKER, }
Judge Advocate. }
April 18, 1815.

The sentence of the Court is approved, JAMES MADISON.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson is released from arrest, and his sword is restored.

The general court martial of which Maj. Gen. Dearborn is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.
D. PARKER,
Adj. & Insp. Gen.

From the Political Register.

While the American reader dwells with delight on the truth and beauty of the subjoined eulogium, while he glows with virtuous pride to find that, in a foreign land, the powers of eloquence have been exhausted, in conferring the just meed of praise on the father of his country,

how must his indignation be excited at the recollection of that detestable letter, which sold the infamous Calcedar. "I have directed my agent, Mr. George Jefferson, to pay you fifty dollars, for the pleasure I have received in reading the proof-sheets."—Yes, reader, proof-sheets, in which (as appeared by the subsequent declaration of the wretch who wrote them) crimes the most odious were imputed to the virtuous Washington! What an Iliad of woes would have been spared our country had that base transaction been divulged but a short time sooner than it was!—As the measures which would have been adopted by Gen. Washington, had the disclosure of this conspiracy been made in his lifetime, must have sunk its authors and abettors in everlasting infamy; preventing the countless calamities which have since been heaped on our country by an oligarchy, of which the writer of the execrable letter, above quoted, is chief.

From Carrick's (Dublin) Morn. Post.

M. R. PHILLIPS.

During the late vacation, this distinguished young Irishman received many demonstrations of public gratitude, from communities where he had been personally unknown. The public dinner given to him in the city of Cork, and the address of the Catholics of Limerick, inviting him to a similar distinction in that city, have been already communicated to the public. At Killarney, he was received with acclamations and bonfires, and the unusual, but interesting spectacle of hunting the red deer was celebrated to do him honour. At a dinner given in the neighbourhood of Killarney, at which Mr. Phillips and Mr. Payne, the American actor, were present, a toast was given in combined reference to the two strangers, and the two countries to which they belonged. Mr. Phillips, after the toast was drunk, replied to the company in the following manner:

"It is not with the vain hope of returning by words the kindnesses which have been literally showered upon me during the short period of our acquaintance, that I now interrupt, for a moment, the flow of your festivity. Indeed it is not necessary—an Irishman needs no requital for his hospitality—its generous impulse is the instinct of its nature, and the very consciousness of the act carries the recompense along with it. But, sir, there are sensations excited by an allusion in your toast, under the influence of which, silence would be impossible.—To be associated with Mr. Payne, must be to any one who regards private virtues and personal accomplishments, a source of peculiar pride, and that feeling is not a little enhanced in me by a recollection of the country to which we are indebted for his qualifications. Indeed, the mention of America has never failed to fill me with the most lively emotions. In my earliest infancy, that tender season, when impressions the most permanent and the most powerful are likely to be excited, the story of her then recent struggle raised a throb in every heart that loved liberty, and wrung a reluctant tribute even from discomfited oppression. I saw her spurning alike the luxuries that would enervate, and the legions that would intimidate—dashing from her lips the poisoned cup of European servitude, and through all the vicissitudes of her protracted conflict, displaying a magnanimity that defied misfortune, and a moderation that ornamented victory. It was the first vision of my childhood—it will descend with me to the grave. As a man, then, I venerate the mention of America; but as an Irishman, I concede her claims on my affection. Never, oh never, while she has her memory left her, can Ireland forget the home of her emigrant, and the asylum of her exile. No matter whether their sorrows spring from the errors of enthusiasm, or the realities of suffering—from fancy or inflection—from fiction or from fact—that must be re-

*Mr. Phillips, it is said, is a native of Sligo, and is but 29 years of age.