bul, should on great and urgent occasions be dispensed with. History shounds with cases confirming this assertion, and in none more than in the annals of our eventful resolution. Summary process is used in all armies—for example, a soldier is shot down who runs away in time of action. The articles of wer do not, authorise this summary mode of punishment. It might perhaps triffers are the description of the first perhaps to the fallow of armies. Necessity, and immemorial usage, resulting from necessity, sometimes justify the act. The order by Lee for the decapitation formed no part of the punishment of the soldier, he was already dead, he felt not the stroke of the ace, it only made the example more appaling by this additional circumstance, by a public exhibition of the head in the view.

ne awful sight of a traitor exposed to the iew of the army. Having disposed of this is true I believe that Gordon has said, (I have not the book before me, although I have endcavoured to obtain it, and this article has been delayed for that purpose,) that on the presentation of the head of the description of the head of the description of the things of the series at head quarters. Washington was disgusted; the the officer of the storming of Stony the improper to say improper to say

Indication, who, a short in the state of the case of the deserters. In that the honour of a share in the above affair, was a witness before the court, and may be presumed to have had a knowledge of the casting of the casting of the metrial occurrences on that occasion. The allegations, I think, five in number, other cast the officers of his own family, were unacquainted with the order. Was it then believed, or is it now believed, that the diagrees of the army was a matter of so much indifference to the Commander in Chief, that a substitem officer of any grade (for he too was a subaltern in reference to Washington,) would so far set his high authority at defiance, as to execute a soldier directly within his view, and send his head to camp, without an ordeg to that effect? It is recorded by the futerrians of the Revolution, that for want of a well timed application of discipline and energy we should have beheld the army mouldering away by the darkest tresson and disaffection, and should no decisive effort have been made to arrest the disgraceful practice? I shall now proceed to show that "Gordon's authentic History" is at best doubted by others as well as myself. That historian state that stown, Lafayctic, with the approbadisgusted at the raitor, who, a short is in his hands, was

COL. RRED S 18.47KR.

The Edition of the Commercial Chronic density of the Secondary of the

Vionenel to storm the redoubts at York Town, that orders connected with these objects passed through the fusual channel, no sir, all was secret and silent as the dead hours of night; orders on important and secret enterprises gonot into the orderly book, they would not be trusted on paper. An other whose right hand would communicate to his left what his orders were upon occas on of such enterprise would never have been trusted by Washington a second time. He liked not babblers; detestable as stratagem and surprise is justly held in priwith more secreey and caution? Lee, a disciple of Washington, knew the value of disciple of Washington, knew the value of secrecy. Washington intended to surprise the miscreants by a sudden and unexpected blow. He intended that the thunder and lightning of his just indignation should fall on their guilty heads at one and the same time. It done so and all was well. Is it nocessary to say more on this subject? Is it not already more plain? Shall I say no more of war and the usages of armies in the presence of Haniba?

It has been said in the Maryland Repub-It has been said in the Maryland Republican, as on the authority of my friend Col. Beall (and no man more respects that gentleman than myself) that Colonel Henry Lee was tried by a court martial for his conduct relative to the Stony Point deserters. This is a mistake, he was indeed tried by a court martial in regard to the enterprise against Powles Hook. It had not the most remote reference to the case of the deserters. I had the honour of a share in the above affair, was a witness before the court, and may

GENERAL MORGAN was the creator of his own fortune. Born of poor, though honest parents, he enjoyed none of the advantages which result from wealth and early-education. But his was a spirit that would not tamely yield to difficulties.

He was born in New Jersey, where,

from his poverty and low condition, he education and breeding, therefore, he owed nothing. But, for this deficiency, his native sagacity and sound judgment, and his intercourse with the best society, made much amends in after

Enterprising in his disposition ever now, he removed to Virginia in 1755, with a hope and expectation of improving his fortune. He continued, at bour; but exchanged it afterwards for the employment of a wago er. His military novitiate he served in

the campain under the unfortunate Braddock. The rank he bore is not precisely known. It must, however, have been humble; for, in consequence of inputed contunely towards a Bri bert, and received the inhuman punishment of five hundred lashes: or, ac-cording to his own statement, of four ways asserted, that the drummer, charged with the execution of the sentence, miscounted, and jocularly ad ded, "that George the Third was still indebted to him one lash." To the honour of Morgan, he never practical during the revolutionary war. To wards the British officers, whom the fortune of battle placed within his power, his conduct was humane, mild and gentlemanly. After his return from this campaign.

rels and boxing matches, that the village of Berrystown, in the county of Frederick; and remained there un-Frederick, which constituted the chief theatre of his pugilistic exploits, re ceived from this circumstance the

name of Battletown.
In these combats, although frequent ly overmatched in personal strength, he manifested the same unyielding spirit which characterized him afterwards, in his military career. When worsted by his antagonist, he would worsted by his antagonist, hea would pause for a time to recruit his strength, and then return to the countries and then return to the countries are gainst the army of Gen. Burgoyne. and then return to the contest again and again, until he rarely failed to

prove victorious. Equally marked was his invincibility of spirit in maturer age, when raisa higher and more honourable field of action. Defeat in battle he rarely experienced; but when he did, his re-treat was sullen, stern, and dange-

The commencement of the Ameri can revolution found Mr. Morgan married, and cultivating a farm, which, by industry and economy, be had been enabled to purchase, in the county of Frederick.

Placed at the head of a rifle company, raised in his neighbourhood, in 1775, he marched immediately to head quarters in Cambridge, near Boston.

By order of the commander in chief, he soon afterwards joined in the expedition against Quebec; and was made prisoner in the attempt on that for-

ress, where Arnold was wounded and

gan was treated with great kindness, and not a little distinction. He was reand not a little distinction. He was re-peatedly visited in confinement, by a British officer of rank, who at length made an attempt on his patriotism and

Col. Tariton, with a strong detachvirtue, by offering him the commission and emoluments of Colonel in the

scorn, and requested the courtly and corrupt negotiator, "never again to offer which plainly implied that he thought him a villain." The officer withdrew, and did not again recur to the subject.

On being exchanged, Morgan imme-A and received, by the recommendation of General Washington, the command of a regiment.

troops were considered the most dan-gerous in the American service. To confront them in the field, was almost him with redoubled rapidity, lest, by troops were considered the most dan-On the occasion of the capture of

Burgoyne, the exertions and services of Colonel Morgan and his riflemen, were beyond all praise. Much of the glory of the achievement belonged to them. Yet, so gross was the injustice mention them in his official dispatches. His reason for this was secret and dis-honourable. Shortly after the surren der of Burgoyne, General Gates took occasion to hold with Morgan a private conversation. In the course of this army was exceedingly dissatisfied with the conduct of General Washington that the reputation of the commander inschief was rapidly declining; and that ed to resign, unless a change were pro-duced in that department.

Col. Morgan fathoming, in an in-

stant, the views of his commanding of-ficer, sternly, and with honest indignaion, replied, "Sir, do not again men tion to me this hateful subject; under no other man, but General Washing er serve.'

From that moment ceased the intimacy that had previously subsisted be

tween him and Gen. Gates.

A few days afterwards the General gave a dinner to the principal officers of the British, and some of those of the American army. Morgan was not in vited. In the course of the evening, that officer found it necessary to call on being introduced into the dining room, he spoke to the General, received his orders, and immediately withdrew, his name unannounced. Perceiving, from British officers inquired his name. Be manding the rifle corps, they rose from the table, followed him into the yard, and introduced themselves to with many complimentary and flatter ing expressions, declaring that, on the day of action they had severely felt

In 1780, having obtained leave of absence from the army, on account of the shattered condition of his health,

Being waited on by the latter, and requested to accompany him, he reminded him, in expressions marked by in return for the important services. This officer justantly took measures to which he did not hesitate to assert, he defend his flank, by directing his right

Having received no acknowledgment, nor even civility, for aiding to decorate him with laurels in the north, he frank ly declared, that there were no consi ferations except of a public nature, ed by fortune, and his own merit, to that could induce him to co-operate, in his campaigns to the south. 'Motives of public good might influence him; be-cause his country had a claim on him, in any quarter where he could promote her interest; but personal attachment must not be expected to exist, where he had experienced nothing but neglect

and injustice.'
The two officers parted, mutually dissatisfied; the one on account of past treatment; the other, of the recent in terview.

In the course of a few weeks after wards, Congress having promoted Col. Morgan to the rank of Brigadier General, by brevet, with a view to avail themselves of his services in the south, he proceeded, without delay, to join the army of General Gates. But he was prevented from serving any length of time, under that officer, by his defeat, near Camden, before his arrival;

carried from the ground. Morgan threw himself into the lead; and rushing forward, passed the first and second barriers. For a moment, victory appeared certain. But the fall of Montgomery, closing the prospect, the issailants were repulsed, and the enterprise abandoned.

During his captivity, Captain Morgan was treated with great kindness, and not a little distinction. He was read to the waste, and Augusta, British posts, which he

ment, amounting in horse and foot to British army, on condition that he would desert the American and join the royal standard.

Morgan rejected the proposal with scorn, and requested the courtly and control of the proposition of the British colorates. nel, this direction was perfectly conge-nial. Greatly superior mumbers, he advanced on Morgan with a menacing aspect, and compelled him, at first, fall back rapidly. But the retreat of the American commander was not long continued. Irritated by pursuit, reposing great confidence in the spirit and firmness of his regular troops, he halted at the Cowpens, and determin-In the year 1777 he was placed at the Cowpens, and determined to gratify his adversary in his eager-the head of a select rifle corps, with which, in various instances, he acted on the enemy with terrible effect. His ed to gratify his adversary in his eager-ness for combat. This was on the

But Morgan now had other thoughts than those of flight. Already for several days been at war with him-self, in relation to his conduct. Glo. rying in action, his spirit recoiled from the humiliation of retreat, and his re seniment was roused by the insolence of pursuit This mental conflict bedisaster and death, his courage triumphed perhaps over his prudence, and he resolved upon putting every thing to the hazard of the sword.

ning to the hazard of the sword.

By military men who have studied
he subject, his disposition for battle
s said to have been masterly. Two s said to have been masterly. light parties of militia were advanced in front, with orders to feel the enemy as they approached; and, preserving a gent in his military command, predesultory well-aimed fire as they fell back to the front line, to range with it to that dread and awe which same and renew the conflict. The main bo dy of the militia composed this line, with Gen. Pickens at its head. At a line, a second was stationed, composed companies of Virginia militia, commanded by Col. Howard. Washing ton's cavalry, reinforced with a compa ny of mounted militia, armed with sa bres, was held in reserve.

Posting himself then, in the line of the regulars, he waited in silence the advance of the enemy.

Tarleton coming in sight, hastily

formed his disposition for battle, and commenced the assault. Of this con flict, the following picture is from the

The American light parties quickly vielded, fell back, and arrayed with Pickens. The enemy shouting, rushed forward upon the front line, which re tained its station, and poured in a close fire; but continuing to advance with the bayonet on our militia, they retired, and gained, with haste, the second line. Here, with part of the corps. Pickens took post on Howard's right, and the rest fled to their horses, probably with orders to remove them to a further distance. Tarlton pushed forward, and was received by his adver sary with unshaken firmness. The contest became obstinate; and each party animated by the example of its leader, nobly contended for victory. to oblige the enemy to order up the re-serve. The advance of M'Arthur reanimated the British line, which again

company to change its front; but, mis taking this order, the company fell back; upon which the line began to re-tire, and Gen, Morgan directed it to vetreat to the cavalry. This manœu-vre being performed with precision, our flank became relieved, and the new position was assumed with prompti-tude. Considering this retrograde movement the precursor of flight, the British line rushed on with impetuosity and disorder; but, as it drew near Howard faced about, and gave it close and murderous fire. Stunned by this unexpected shock, the most ac vanced of the enemy recoiled in confu-sion. Howard seized the happy mo-ment, and followed his advantage with the bayonet. This decisive step gave us the day. The reserve having been brought near the line, shared in the destruction of our fire, and presented no rallying point to the fugitives. A part of the enemy's cavalry having gained our rear, fell on that portion of the militia who had retired to their horses. Washington struck at them with his dragoons, and drove them be Montgomery fell.

During the assault, his daring valour and persevering gallantry attracted the notice & admiration of the enemy.

The assailing column, to which he belonged, was led by Major Arnold.

When that officer was wounded and was prevented from serving any length of time, under that officer, by his defeat, near Camden, before his arrival; fort, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed in command by Gen. Greene.

Soon after taking command of the belonged, was led by Major Arnold.

When that officer was wounded and was prevented from serving any length of time, under that officer, by his defeat, near Camden, before his arrival; fort, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed home his success, and the pursuit became vigorous and general.

Soon after taking command of the belonged, was led by Major Arnold.

When that officer was wounded and was prevented from serving any length of time, under that officer, by his defeat, near Camden, before his arrival; fort, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed the near Camden, before his arrival; fort, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed the near Camden, before his arrival; fort, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed the near Camden, before his arrival; fort, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed the near Camden, before his arrival; fort, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed the near Camden, before his arrival; fort, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed the new pressed the new

sale.

One hundred, including ten
were killed; twenty-three effect
five hundred privates were take
artillery, 800 muskets, two stathirty-five baggage waggars, ast
hundred dragoon horses, fell impossession."

In this battle, so glorious to a
merican arms, Tariton has every
vantage, in point of groand, can
and numbers, aided by two pies
artillery.

Soon after this brilliant explain
quent attacks of the rheumatism
of lighters.

quent attacks of the rheumatisme General Morgan to retire from the mry, and he returned to his sent in the configuration of the configu my, and he returned to his seat at derick, Virginia, where he continue retirement until the insurrection western part of Pennaylvania, is when he was detached by the Rative of Virginia, at the head of hallitia quota of that state, to sapper This done, he returned into the hof his family, where he remaind til death closed his earthly care 1799.

Gen. Morgan a singular contrade which is worthy of notice.

which is worthy of notice.

Although, in battle, no mas was er more prodigal of the exposured person to danger, or manifested a deliberate disregard of death was strong was his love of life, that times, that he has been frequency heard to declare, the would grapass half of his time as a galley a rather than quit this world for said.

The following outline of his peand character, is from the pean military friend, who knew him is mately.

Bigadier General Morgan was and active, six feet in height, the

and active, six feet in height, strand too much encumbered with not too much encumbered with and was exactly firted for the ton pomp of war. His mind was decinating and solid, but not compisive and decorous, neither is plain and decorous, neither is ing nor repulsive. His control grave, sententious, and consider unadorned and uncaptivating. Here, deeply, spake little, and could with keep persenters. ed the rigid disciplinarian.
A considerable time before his de

when the pressure of infirmity benthe heavy, he became seriously cerned about his future welfare. study of the scriptures, and is tional exercises. He died in a in full communion with the Privan Church.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the phans court of Anne-Arundel courthe subscriber will offer, at passale, on Friday the 12th day of 0s ber next, at the residence of the scriber, near Sweetser's Ferry,

The Personal Estat

of Mrs. Ann Ritty Hammond, dec ed, consisting of a Negro Womas two Children, Household and Kita Furniture, &c Terms of Su-credit of six months for all mas twenty dollars and upwards, the haser giving bond with security interest from the date-under to dollars, Cash. Sale to comment 10 o'clock John R. Thomas, Adar.

September 20.

Valuable Land

By virtue of a decree of the Con Chancery, the subscriber will en to public sale, on Friday the 12th fair day thereafter, at Kitt's terms on the Annapolis and Baltimore

The Real Estate of the late Doctor Matthias Hause deceased, lying on the head of Sen deceased, lying on the head of brand in the Piny Woods, being past Hammond's Enclosure, Hammond's Enclosure, Hammond's Enclosure, Hammond Plains, and Finland, containing in 2,400 acres of land. These lands heavily timbered, and the building are in good order. This states well known that it is deemed in the state of so well known that it is deems cessary to give a further descriping the same, as it is presumed them clined to purchase will view the previous to the sale. These in have been lately surveyed and had into lots, and will be sold entired. lots to suit purchasers. Terms of me One third of the purchase money is paid in six months, one other third twelve months, and the remaining in eighteen months from the day sale, with interest on each install sale, with interest on each insur-from the day of sale, to be secured bond, with approved security. Dis-ment of the purchase money and fication of the sale, the subseried authorised to execute deeds. Sale commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway Trustes September 20:

The creditors of Doctor Matth Hammond, deceased are hereby fied to exhibit their claims, with vouchers thereof, to the chances of within four months from the

Faryland Fazette

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1827.

"Homespun" will be attended

There was a tremundous gale There was a tremshous gate and is the West-Indies on the 17th Asgust. Accounts from St. Thanks and St. Crobx, represent it to be been very destructive, having strated the cane crops, and blown ma boases, &c.

There were thirry-five deaths in himore during the week ending on order morning last.—Males 21, fe-les 14. Seven of the whole numwere persons of colour-all free.

rived here on Tuesday morning from expected that she will sail with the arm mail to-morrow or next day.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green,—I saw in your paper of 6th inst. a piece signed A. Phila-phian, taken from Poulson's Ameri-Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, of 20th of August last, addressed to honourable James Barbour, Secrevs. "A canal cut from either Anna-lis, South or West rivers, to Washron, will not in any event exceed rry miles." Now as to the distance entioned, there may be some truth it, but I doubt it, nor do I think it tiguous neticable to cut a canal from any of above mentioned places to the City Washington within the distance of congrega etveight or forty miles, unless at d States will never do, and that remember water Maryland is not able to the barge of the nearest mould it, be of much use to the barge of the nearest mentioned, for the Wincher for the formula a nature enormous expense, such as the U-ed States will never do, and that be of the places mentioned, for the gradd be of so tedious a nature mixwould be worse than that of the in He goes further and says: "I on the m know that distinguished engineers :est. He of opinion that this plan is perfect. M. Maho practicable, and if so, it requires no the two nument to prove its importance." the Jack m willing to believe that A Phila Legislatu speeches phian misunderstood them; it must speeches casion, from the control of the case of th writer of this, but that a canal be cut, and made within the dis- more tol

te of twenty-four miles or less, behe Eastern Branch, a creek of the beautiver, and at a very small excontemplated canal would comnce below the Indian Landing, and a almost a direct course, (crossing two Patuxent branches by aque-Herbert, esq. in Prince-George's ple's Carrier, a distance of little more than the miles, if that, with scarcely an were rev stacle in the way, when speaking of ons.—A herein contemplated; then from service of eground between there and the Eas-m Branch, very easy to cut, the dis-ver on the nce about the same as the first, and tained a cost would be much less. The will tell

the Potensec.
ANNE-ARUNDEL.

FROM VALPARAISO. - The ship illum and Henry, arrived at Glou-ster on Thursday in 80 days from alpraisa. It is stated, that during clatter part of May, and first part of of refree at a trick to the state of their griss of the state of the state of their griss o fis and 1500 houses at Santiago. It with har a stimated that the damage would must to two millions of dollars.—
If the rose so rapidly that the mail must received from Santiago for 10 pescent 14 a distance of 90 miles.

There are thirty daily coaches run we portion the condon daily to all parts to knigge and basis from there to Liverpool. There are besides packet boats and hanchester to Runcour, and has boats from there to Liverpool. The fire by water is 3s. 3d. The M coaches run in four hours, the stance being 36 miles. About 300 scheeleave London daily to all parts the kingdom. the kingdom.

From a Paris paper of Aug. 17.

Interday, (Assumption day.) the sale Court walked in procession acrains to a vow of Louis XIII. The state of the mother of God, was carried by the deacons, profiled by a cord merous clergy, and followed by the rabishop, the King and their, Roylighnesses, their, Aids de Camp, he great officers of the crown, destations from the Courts and Pablic stations from the Courts and Pablic stations from the Courts and Pablic stations, and a numerous staff of life, visit and the courts and pablic stations of the court of the and at this tellpions coremony.

And drew together a prodigious commerce be gauzes

Septembe Baltimor "At b eats sat

notice of

The R Gen. 8 the Unite

Gen. the wardistinguis late war. command of our H

Alexar teran of friend of Roger Col. C W. Nel of Congr Many

als and v persed celebrati imagine sons pre pervious The b

would he mendatio were dis veterans which er of the dexterou fessional "The fell in de

pply of water would be from the of some

betheast branch of the Eastern Branch large a the una hottest p

betweer ed in th