F LETTERS
Post-Office at Easton
30, 1827.
ng for letters on this list
that they are advertised.

Miss H. M. F. Johnson
Catharine Johnson
K
Royston Kirby
Col. Joseph Kemp
L
Joseph Lednum
Nicols Layton 2
Solomon Lowe
Isaac Lee
Daniel C. C. Lynch
Margaret R. Long
M
Joseph D. Mitchel
Joseph Morse
Sam'l H. McGenney
N.
Margaret Nicholson
Lydia Neighbours
Henry Newell
P.
Thos. Pedrick
James Parrott
S. C. Parsons
Rev. John Price
R.
Richard H. Ricaud
William Richardson
Charlotte Reardon
Benj. Richardson
S.
John Stevens
Doson Summers
Kitty Summers
Basel Stocker
Thos. P. Smith
Jas. W. Salisbury 2
Alice Sawier
T.
Anthony Toomy
Elizabeth Thomas
M. Toomy
Ashbel Taylor
—— Tumbleson
Henry Tomlinson
Greenbury Turbit
Wm. Turbutt
Joseph Turner
Dr. L. Thornton
U.
Thomas L. Usher
V
Samuel Vickers
W
Ann Warfield
E. T. Wender
Jas. C. Wheeler
James D. Webb
Wm. Willis
Jas. Weston
Y.
John Young

A. GRAHAM, P. M.
3w

rs Reward.

subscriber on Wednesday
, my negro man WILL,
lliam Matny. He is about
or 9 inches high, between
t colour, has beads in one
in the other is filled up—
pper lip, near his nose;
t away, a fur hat, about
d red striped cotton over
and red silk cravat, and a
pantaloons. The balance
ecollected, which he car-
person apprehending said
m so that I get him again,
ve reward, if taken in this
out of this county, the
ill be given.
STEWART KEENE.
July 7 3w

Meeting.

will commence on Friday
gust next, and close on
following, in Wm. Hughs
ptank *River*, in sight of
which all are invited,
s.
w

OTICE.

wife CATHARINE has
d board without any just
n, this is to forwarn all
g her on my account, as
pay no debts of her con-
late.
his
WM. H. ⋈ SMITH.
mark.

Public.

e in the Gazette of Satur-
signed Wm. H. Smith,
t Catharine his wife had
rd without any just cause
mistake not he left me,
to seek refuge wherever
wise forewarning all per-
e on his account, as he is
o debts of my contracting
tioned date—therefore I
to notify the public that I
o pay all debts of my own
date as above, and this is
and *forewarn* all persons
mith on my account, as I
y no debts of his contract-
t he has none, or his bed
ne, it is my own, and not
-and the mite of provisions
use he snatched away &
ho will soon be pointed
Community.
CATHARINE SMITH.
w

WARD.

e subscriber in the town of
day of May (inst.) a new
ining sundry papers and
mount of 495 or 500 dollars.
he following descriptions,
dollars, two of fifty dol-
, ten and five dollars.—
ct the thief and recover
entitled to the above re-
for the money and 20 for
e money.
H RICHARDSON,
of Caroline county, Md.

e $100 notes was of the
Baltimore, signed Phil
n the back with the lette
ome writing in black ne
me) across the back.
J. R.

ATES' BLANKS
AT THIS OFFICE

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. X. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1827. NO. 30.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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BATTLE OF BALTIMORE.—We have already published the British "Subaltern's" account of the battle of Bladensburg, and the burning of the Public Buildings at Washington. The last number of Blackwood's Magazine, received at Robinson's Library contains the account of the "demonstration" on Baltimore, a portion of which, embracing the incident of the death of General Ross, we insert to-day. A friend has kindly promised to furnish us with notes, pointing out some of the material mis-statements of the "Subaltern."

The British fleet, to the number of about seventy sail, having arrived at the mouth of the Patapsco river, the Subaltern thus describes the landing at north Point &c

The moon had set, and there was no light in the sky, except that which a multitude of brilliant stars afforded, when a general stir throughout the fleet gave notice that the moment of disembarkation was at hand. The soldiers, rousing from their sleep, began to assemble upon the decks in the order in which it had been previously agreed that they should step into the boats; the seamen, applying sedulously to their tasks hoisted our barges, launches, gigs, &c with all despatch: whilst the few stores deemed essential to the operations of the campaign were so arranged, as to be transported at once from the shipping to the beach. All, however, was done in profound silence. No conversation passed from rank to rank, and even the cries of the sailors were repressed; lest being overheard by the parties which, we could not doubt, were watching us from the shore, an alarm might be communicated, and the people of Baltimore apprised of their danger.

Whilst these things were doing in the other vessels, a light gun brig, which had weighed anchor for the purpose about an hour before, ran in with the tide; and took her station, broadside on, within cables length of the beach. There she lay ready, in case of need, to sweep the shore with her fire. Every gun was loaded to the muzzle with grape and cannon shot. But the event proved that no opposition to the landing was contemplated. The leading boat touched the strand in safety; the soldiers contained in it sprang up the slope, and spreading themselves at extended order along the ridge, lay down. Others quickly followed, and in half an hour after the first movement had been made, a thousand men were in line, to cover the arrival of their comrades. All this took place before the first blush of dawn had shown itself in the eastern horizon. Nor was the remainder of the army tardy in reaching its destination. Exerting themselves to the utmost, our gallant tars, without any intermission of labor for several hours, pulled backwards and forwards, and by seven o'clock infantry, artillery, baggage, and horses, appeared to be on shore.

It so happened, that the transport in which I was embarked lay very near the land, by which means our division made good its debarkation among the first; and I shall not readily forget the nature of the scene which was thus brought before me. When we gained the shore, only a single small boat, containing about twenty soldiers, had reached it. We leaped from the bow, one after another, and collecting close to the water's edge, proceeded, at a quick pace, to ascend a sloping sandbank, at the summit of which we found our companions. The officer in command of that small party alone stood upright; the men were flat upon their bellies; but at our suggestion they rose, & advancing about forty yards farther inland, we all lay down again. Let the reader recollect, that we knew nothing of the preparations which had been made for our reception: for aught we could tell, a whole army might be in position within a stone's throw of our ground; and he will not be surprised to learn, that we held our very breath, in anxious expectation of what the next instant might bring forth. Yet was the excitation very far from being disagreeable. True, we might be called upon to sustain the first shock of a force a great deal too numerous to be long opposed with success; but we were aware, that succour would not be slow of arriving; and we could not for a moment doubt as to the final issue. Then there was much in our very position and attitude in the highest degree imposing. You could tell that troops were in line beside you, only by an occasional rustle in the long grass among which they couched; for all kept close to the earth, and not a man spoke, even in a whisper, to his nearest neighbour.

As day dawned, however, it became abundantly manifest that so much caution had been quite unnecessary; not a living creature was in sight, nor could the smallest trace that even a picquet had kept guard here, be observed. Before us lay a few open green fields, measuring, perhaps, some three hundred yards across, and then their condition furnished proof enough that neither infantry nor cavalry had traversed them. The grass waved in the breeze, undefiled by horses tread or human tramp; no track of foragers intersected it, and even upon the road, which ran a little to our right, the dust lay wholly undisturbed. In these fields the army accordingly mustered.—The different regiments drew up according to their brigades; the officers took their stations, and the word was given to advance. The following is the order in which the column moved.

Major Browne, the officer who led the advance in the inroad upon Washington, having been severely wounded and left behind at Bladensburg, General Ross saw fit to dissolve the little corps altogether.—Whether this arose from a feeling that there was not, in the army, another man capable of guiding it aright, I know not.—All that I do know is, that in Browne he reposed the most unbounded confidence—that Browne fully deserved that confidence—and that if he changed his plan from the apprehension that there was no fit successor to him, his judgement was not very erroneous When I say that this advance was dissolved, I mean not to affirm, that the army began its march with a front entirely uncovered. Three companies were as formerly, pushed forward; but instead of forming a separate division, placed permanantly under the command of a distinct leader, they fell, for the moment under the guidance of the officer who chanced to be senior in rank among those attached to them. It was to that unfortunate arrangement, without doubt, that the country owed the early death of our gallant leader. After the first day's march towards Washington General Ross gave himself little or no concern about the advanced guard; he saw that the individual to whom he had intrusted it, understood his business perfectly; and to him the business was entirely left. It was not so now. Ignorant of the talents of those on whose sagacity the welfare of the whole column so much depended, the Gen. could not keep behind; he would, in his own person, see that things were going on as he wished them to go on; and he fell in the very first skirmish.

In rear of three companies, leaving, however, a sufficient interval between, came the light brigade, now under the command of Major Jones. Next to that corps moved a brigade of seamen, armed with muskets, and amounting to nearly a thousand men; then followed the artillery, of which eight pieces—six guns and two howitzers—were in the field; as a sufficient number of horses to drag them had been procured, they bid fair to prove of marked utility in the enterprize. Immediately upon the artillery came the second brigade; and immediately upon the second brigade came the third.—Of the exact number of combatants thus brought together, I can hardly venture to offer an opinion. We had lost at Bladensburg about five hundred men in all; but of these many were already so far convalescent as to take the field again; and our reinforcements from the fleet were considerable. Balancing the one against the other, therefore, I should be disposed to say that somewhere about five thousand, or five thousand five hundred men, moved from the water's edge this morning.

It fell to the lot of my friend and myself, on this present occasion, to form part of the flank patrol. Having cleared the open fields, we soon found ourselves in a country resembling in many respects, that which we had traversed in our late operations; that is to say, thick woods hemmed us in on every side, and the spots of cultivated soil were few and of small compass. There was, however, one striking difference to be observed. Little lakes, or rather large ponds abounded here; they were equally plentiful on both sides of the way; and being in general deep enough to hinder us from fording, they, for the most part, occasioned us no little trouble, and some fatigue, before we succeeded in passing them. Small streams, likewise, landing in the heads of creeks, more than once interrupted our progress. In a word, the country presented a thousand defensible posts, even to a people so little accustomed as we were to examine a country with the eye of soldiers; and it surprised us not a little to find, that no attempt was made to defend it.

We had continued our journey about an hour, when arriving suddenly at a space of open ground, three troopers, dressed in dark green uniforms were discovered.—They occupied a summit of a gentle eminence, and appeared to be anxiously watching the movement of the column along the high road. Instantly the word was passed to be attentive; and instantly we began to steal round the height, keeping just within cover of the wood, for the purpose of surprising them. But scarlet is an inconvenient colour, in places where concealment happens to be desirable—the Americans soon discovered us; and clapping spurs to their horses, galloped off. Concluding, of course, that they must be well acquainted with the different roads which intersected the forest we very naturally gave them up as lost, and continued our journey, with the conviction in our minds that more work would be cut out for us, ere many hours should pass by.

Soon after this the bugles of the army sounded a halt, and we, as well as the main body, prepared to obey it; but just as we had fixed upon a convenient spot for the purpose, a soldier came running up with intelligence that the three horsemen were still in the thicket, about musket shot from our right. Taking with me a dozen men, I instantly plunged into the wood; and here, sure enough, they sat upon the edge of one of the lakes, their horses being fastened by the bridles to a tree hard by. My party preserved a profound silence, and we closed gradually round them; but the crashing of the boughs there was no stifling, & when we reached the spot they were gone They had leaped into a canoe on the first alarm, and were now paddling, as fast as they could, to the opposite shore. There was no time to be lost. I called out to them to surrender, and by way of enforcing the summons, commanded the whole of my people to level their pieces. The spectacle was too alarming for raw recruits, so they held up a white handkerchief in token of submission, and pulled back again. Immediately on landing, they were, as may be supposed, disarmed, and then, with their three beautiful chargers, conducted to head quarters.

On coming in with the prisoners, we found the army halted near a farm house, around which were several cleared fields, well adapted, in case of need, for a rapid military formation. The General himself, attended by Admiral Cockburn, was sitting in the midst of his staff by the way side, & a few orderlies were leading their horses backwards and forwards. Of the soldiers, a few had strayed from their ranks; but blue jackets might be seen in every direction, pursuing pigs, fowls, and other live stock, at full speed, and with much apparent satisfaction. Nor was it possible to refrain from laughing at the singular behaviour of these men. All the threats, orders, and entreaties, of their officers were set at defiance; they knew nothing about discipline on shore, and they were not now going to learn it. At last the very endeavour to bring them back was abandoned, and they continued to amuse themselves, as well as us, till the column again began to move. Nor did any one appear to enjoy the joke more than General Ross. He was laughing heartily, as were the Admiral and the rest of the group, when we appeared; and he with difficulty suppressed his mirth, even though the presence of the prisoners drew his attention to other graver matters.

Having put a few questions to the young men, as to the duty on which they had been themselves employed, General Ross proceeded to catechise them respecting the number and position of the force appointed for the defence of Baltimore. Their answers were neither distinct nor very satisfactory. They spoke of a levy *en masse*; hinted that every male capable of bearing arms was enrolled—and calculated the strength of the whole, including three thousand regulars, at twenty thousand men. The cavalry, they said consisted principally of volunteer troops, to one of which they had themselves belonged; and most of it, as well as a large portion of the infantry, had met us in the field of Bladensburg. In artillery, again, they affirmed, that the strength of the Americans was prodigious: upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon were in battery; and these being manned by seamen from the fleet, would, they observed to us, do their duty. The General heard all this with a countenance which never once varied in its expression; and then ordering them to the rear, in spite of many urgent entreaties that he would dismiss them on their parole, he commanded the bugle to sound, and the troops again stood to their arms.

Whilst the column was making ready to prosecute its more orderly advance, we stoutly plunged once more into the thickets, and pressed on. For about half an hour we proceeded without the occurrence of any circumstance calculated to excite in us a more than usual degree of alacrity. There were the same obstacles of brake and briar to overcome, and from time to time, the same impediments of ponds and creeks to be surmounted; but still no enemy, nor any trace of an enemy could be described. At length however, the face of affairs underwent a change. A few figures suddenly showed themselves, stealing from tree to tree, and bush to bush; they became more and more numerous as we went on; and, finally, we beheld about four or five hundred riflemen scattered through the wood, and prepared to dispute with us our farther progress. Nor were many moments wasted in idly gazing at each other Having warned the column, by the sound of our bugles, that an enemy was in sight, we rushed forward, and the forest echoed again to the report of ours and the American's muskets.

Our skirmish to day was for a while tolerably hot, and extremely animated. The Americans outnumbered us beyond calculation, whilst, as individuals they were at least our equals in the skill with which they used their weapon; yet, from the very commencement, it was on our part a continual advance, on theirs a continual retreat. We drove them from thicket to thicket and tree to tree, not, indeed, with any heavy loss, for they were no less expert in finding shelter than in taking aim; but occasionally bringing down an individual as he was running from one cover to another. Our own loss again, was very trifling. Two men killed, and about a dozen wounded, made up the sum of our casualties; and it may with truth be asserted, that every thing was going on as the General himself could have wished. But unhappily he was not satisfied of this The firing struck him as being more heavy and more continued than it ought to be; he was apprehensive that we had fallen into some serious ambuscade, & unwilling to trifle with the safety even of a few companies, he rode forward for the purpose of satisfying himself that they were safe. How bitterly had the whole expedition cause to lament that step! He had scarcely entered the wood, when an American rifleman singled him out; he fired and the ball true to its mark, pierced his side. When the General received his death wound, I chanced to be standing at no great distance from him: I saw that he was struck, for the reins dropped instantly from his hand, and he leaned forward upon the pommel of the sadle; and though I would not suffer myself to imagine that there was any danger, I hastened towards him, but I arrived too late. His horse making a movement forward, he lost his seat and, but for the intervention of his aid-de camp's arm, must have fallen to the ground. As it was, we could only lay him at length upon the grass, for his limbs could no longer perform their office—it was but too manifest that his race was run.

No language can convey any adequate idea of the sensation which this melancholy event produced in the bosoms of all who were aware of it. It may with truth be asserted, that a general, young in command, has rarely obtained the confidence of his troops in the degree in which General Ross had obtained it, or held out more flattering assurances, that he would continue to possess and to deserve it to the last. As a colonel of a regiment, a general of brigade in Lord Wellington's army, his name had long stood high; and the brilliant success which attended his operations against Washington, satisfied his own soldiers, at least, that his fame was not unmerited. It has been said, that in conducting the inroad last alluded to, he exhibited more of hesitation and diffidence in himself than belongs to a really great mind. Perhaps he might hesitate a little; perhaps he did lose an hour or two in considering, whether, with a mere handful of men, it would be advisable to march upon the capital of a great nation, more especially as he could not but feel that little or no permanent advantage to the cause would accrue even from success. But this praise, at least, has never been denied him; that when once his mind came to be made up, no man ever pursued his object more steadily, or with greater vigour.—In the present course of operations, this was conspicuously the case. He was in the act of pushing on, cautiously indeed, but with all the celerity of the school in which he had been trained, when through the absence of a few able supporters, he was led to throw his valuable life away. Peace to his ashes. A braver and a better man the British army never produced; nor has it lost an officer of brighter promise or higher character.

His aid-de-camp, (Captain M'Dougal,) having seen the general laid by the road side, left him to the care of Admiral Cockburn, and galloped back for assistance. For myself, my duty called me elsewhere. The firing still went on in front; it was kept up by my own men, and I could not desert them; so I too quitted the mournful group, and once more plunged into action.

[*To be continued*].

From the Augusta Chronicle.

BARNEY BLINN.

"My voice is still for War."—Cato.

A traveller journeying through our State, canot help noticing the tippling shops scattered along the road and the motley train that swarm around the doors, particularly on a muster, election or tax collecting day. The whole stock of many of these magazines consists of a few earthen jugs, a cask of whiskey or peach brandy, and a keg of tobacco; sometimes one may observe a few faded pieces of calico, and a pair or two of shoes, but strong liquor is the principal and most profitable commodity, and is dealt out generally by the half pint.

At one of the stores of the latter description, I chanced lately to halt, having travelled for several hours through a broiling sun. Over the door was nailed an old sign, embellished with the words, (more like Egyptian Hieroglyphics) "Entertainments for men and beasts" and on the side of the house was written with chalk, "Whiskey"—"Brandy"—"Tobacco"—"Post-Office." Around the door swarmed a band of that class of people called hard-workers and hard-drinkers, indulging freely in the inebriating draught, and holding forth, most harmoniously, on the merits of their horses, dogs and rifles. At intervals might be heard above the clamor of the double jointed mob, the dulcet exclamations of—'muscle to the back-bone'—snapping turtle'—'stand in my own shoes'—'peart as a 'Coon'—'out gouge, out-run, out jump the best feller on the ground, &c &c—and now and then an oath, accompanied by a loud whoop that would make the very welkin ring.

My first impulse on beholding this heterogeneous assemblage of men who were every one better than the best man on the ground,' was to turn my horse's head another way and be off in a tangent; but it was too late; they espied me, and my umbrella was the subject of their sport. One bellowed out, and wished to know if I would have that 'ere thing which I toted over my head *shingled?* Another gigantic fellow strode forward like a Collossus, and seizing my bridle, swore that I should alight and drink with him, or he would take me and my horse at one mouthful! And I verily believe he would have done it, for he had a mouth like the whale that swallowed Jonah and would have thought no more of me than the huge "She cow" did of Tommy Thumb. I began to anticipate very rough treatment, when the man's little grey eyes, with eagle quickness, glanced over me from head to foot. At length, after he had taken my full breadth and altitude, the natural ferocity of his looks gradually yielded to a good-natured smile, and I began to flatter myself that he pitied me, when bursting into a semi-laugh and semi-roar, he exclaimed, "mayhap, Mister, yoe don't recollect me? I've seen you afore at Squire Dood's, when you were going up country —You know the muster ground there, where I speechified for Troup, and got souced in mackerel brine? May I never win a track of land, if you shan'nt take half a pint with me! Come—out stirrups,—Georgians never was afeared. though, may be, John Quincy speaks big, and sends out his *regents*, to give us the small-pox and rob our corncribs"

The backwood's man had scarcely begun his speech, before I recognized Barney Blinn, and shaking him by the hand (I think I feel his vice-like grasp yet) dismounted, confident of safety under the wing of his protection. I was received by Tom, Dick and Harry, with many leers and jeers; and for the soul of me, could not keep from laughing (in my sleeve) at the rough courtesy with which they all greeted a 'cronev' of Mr. Barney Blinn' : each offered me a half pint, after drinking three fourths of it himself, and solicited my suffrage in favor of Barney! Thus the mystery of all this respect for my protection was unravelled—he was a candidate for the Legislature, and his pepper-and-salt home spun coat, high crowned hat, and clean linen shirt, clearly proved it.

After a trial of skill in markmanship, in which Barney showed off conspicuously with his gaunt yet Herculean figure, hawk eye, and polished rifle, the men collected under a thick foliaged walnut, 'with their hearts soft with whiskey and their heads soft with blows,' and began a slang about politics. The spring of Barney's genius was touched—he opened his mammoth jaws and the silence of death reigned around, except the occasional hiccup of a few "jolly topers" who wallowed in the sand 'as drunk as a cooter.' Barney began with a few rolls of his little grey eyes, after pouring down a good draught, hitching up the waistband of his inexpressibles, and mounting a stump that was just at his elbow. 'Afore I begin the preambulation, of what I am going for to say, I will just mention by way of introjection that I hate the present ministration as I do a pole-cat.' (Here a deep groan was heard among the auditors, and Barney made a pause—'an awful pause'—lowering his shaggy eyebrows and glaring around with a most ominous expression of countenance; but nobody knew from whence it came, so Barney proceeded)—'I have done my damndest to castigate all them which supports it; for the very root of it is rotten, so sap, tree, and fruit must be rotten too. I ha'nt read newspapers for nothing. General Government and the ministration are going in *cahoot* to undermine and overrule the undertakings of the free people of Georgia. Aint our principles free liberty gratis for nothing? (Hear, hear.) A'nt Georgians sprung from a genewine stock of old continentalers, who was all pluck to the marrow: (*great cheering.*) May I walk rough shod through the Creek Nation afore I yield an inch of the plantations purchased by the rightful Georgian treaty—(*Whoop fellers.*) Besides, I and mother has both got two draw in the Land Lottery together and I ha'nt no notion o' seeing our own sacred invisible vestered rights sacrificed afore our own faces. Troup is the man of my cut—mought be a better, mayhap; but damme, if he ha'nt more real blood in his little finger than would swim a horse—(*War whoop*)—I am up afore you, my, boys as a candidate for Legislater—you knows me to be no fool in national affairs, and therefore must help me out. I will oppose the elevation of any Adams to the Congressional chair of State, for reasons best known to myself, which I will tell you now about.

There is too much depredations and extravigat on with the people's money—*Fifty-six thousand dollars* has been reprobated for a quantity of *billious balls*, which is a sartin cure for fevers, being invented by Gin'ral Lee. An act has been passed by the ministration, called the nonintercurs'd act, that was brought about by one *Colonel Trade*—which is one of your very rankest *coalitioners*—& by it we have lost the States of North & South Canada and the Territory of the West Indies. What are we to do now for sugar and coffee? And besides, they have passed a law to deestrain the liberties of the Press, and also to upset the lection of Gin'ral Jackson and excriminate

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