# 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, AUGUST 18, 1827. NO. 32.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
*EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY*
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.


## BATTLE OF BALTIMORE.

*From "a Subaltern in America."*

[Continued from the Gazette of the 28th July.]

When I overtook the skirmishers, they were in full pursuit of the Americans, now flying with all precipitation before them. The wood was accordingly emptied in a trice; but on reaching its skirts, we found what we had, to say the truth, expected to find, that the riflemen now dislodged were nothing more than the outposts, or rather advanced corps, of a regular army.—At the opposite extremity of a few open fields, about six or seven thousand men were drawn up in line. Their left resting upon a lake, and their right extending to the mouth of a creek, their centre was protected by high pailings, and a row of lofty trees, whilst all before them was exposed and bare, to the distance of nearly half a mile. Of artillery, they appeared to have some six or eight pieces in the field. These were arranged, two upon the main road, which fell in towards the right of the position, three somewhat farther to the left, and the remainder singly, and at different intervals between the corps of infantry. About half musket-shot in front of them, was a farm house, surrounded by numerous barns, stables, and a stack-yard. Whether or not they had filled it with troops, we had no means of ascertaining; but it occurred to Charlton that it might be worth while to seize it, in case they should have neglected a measure to them of so much importance. With this view, we lost no time in rushing on. We sprung over the pailing, and having received two discharges of grape from the guns upon the road, reached the house in question, with the loss of only three men. The enemy had not occupied it; we took possession without delay, and rejoicing sincerely in the error of which they had been guilty, determined that no efforts should on our parts be wanting to hinder them from retaking it.

Established in this snug post, abundant leisure was granted for observing as well the dispositions made by the enemy to receive the attack, as the advance of our own troops to make it; and a most animating spectacle both the one and the other presented. On the side of the Americans, mounted officers could be seen riding backwards and forwards, apparently encouraging their men to do their duty. Some companies moving from its rear, wheeled up into the line; others quitting the line fell back towards the reserve. But the corps which attracted the chief share of our attention, consisted of the identical riflemen whom we had so lately driven before us out of the wood. They continued for some time to drop in, by sections of eight, six, and ten, and taking post in rear of the line, resumed, as they best could, something like order. Nor were other manifestations of a resolution to keep their ground wanting. Several tumbrils and ammunition wagons arriving, were speedily emptied of their contents; and casks of cartridges, ranged at intervals behind the men bore testimony to the zeal with which the store-keeper's department had been attended to. Such was the condition of affairs on the right. Away towards the left again a good deal of marching & countermarching went on; but whether it arose from mismanagement in the original disposition of force, I cannot tell. It struck me however, as being highly injudicious to render raw troops thus unsteady at the very moment when they were about to come under fire; and I confess that I did not augur very favourably of the determination which on that flank at least, the Americans would exhibit. Lastly, the heads of two columns appearing in the skirts of the more remote thicket, pointed out how the reserve was stationed, and almost told of what numbers it consisted.

How different was the prospect to which a glance towards our rear introduced us! We had taken possession of the farm-house perhaps ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before the leading divisions of our own troops began to emerge from the forest. As soon however, as they showed themselves, a flank movement to the right was made, and the 85th Regiment, in beautiful regularity, spread itself at extended order, over the whole of the enemy's front. The seamen, who came next, marched straight forward along the road, until they had arrived within cannon shot of the American line, where they halted. The 4th Regiment arriving after them, wheeled off, as the 85th had done, to the right: but instead of extending itself, filed along in column of half companies, by the rear of the light troops till it was lost to farther observation in a grove. A similar movement was made by the 44th, and a battalion of Marines, who, forming line in the open field, stood to support the skirmishers, whilst the 21st, taking up its ground on the road, came in on the rear of the column of which the seamen constituted the front. All these formations were executed with as much coolness and precision as if the whole had been nothing more than a review; and in the eyes of us who watched it, the spectacle was in the highest degree interesting.

In the meanwhile, neither the American artillery nor our own remained idle. The head of the column no sooner appeared, than the enemy's pieces which commanded the road, opened upon it, and though the range was somewhat long, did considerable execution. To check this Captain Carmichael, by whom the British artillery was commanded, instantly ordered two guns & a howitzer to the front, and pushing them forward within point-blank distance of the Americans, soon paid them back, with interest, in their own coin. I do not know that I ever saw shots more accurately thrown. At the first discharge, five American gunners were killed; at the next, one of the pieces was disabled; upon which, turning their attention to the infantry, our artillery-mowed them down by whole sections. On this occasion, the missile principally used was the Shrapnel. It may perhaps be necessary to inform the unmilitary reader, that the Shrapnel is a hollow globe of iron, the cavity in which is filled up, not with powder only, but with a quantity of musket balls. It is discharged from a cannon, exactly as a round shot is discharged; and being supplied with a fuse, more or less short, according to the distance to be traversed, it bursts just in front of its object, and throws the whole of its murderous contents forward. To-day it did fearful havoc. The Americans durst not stand before it, but shrunk away from each spot where a shell had fallen, as if there had been something deadly in the very soil.

But it was not upon the road alone that a smart cannonading was kept up. The three guns, of which I have already spoken as being stationed within the fields towards the Americans' left, opened upon the 85th regiment as soon as they had taken their ground. The soldiers, however, paid little heed to the salutation. Being commanded to lie down, they did so, and rested for twenty minutes very composedly, in defiance of the showers of balls that fell thick and fast about them.

At the expiration of that period, every necessary preparation appearing to be complete, Colonel Brooke on whom the chief command had devolved, was seen to ride along the rear of the line, followed by his staff. Halting about the centre of the field, the little group turned their glasses, for a few moments, in the direction of the enemy's position, and then, as if satisfied that all things were in order, they began to disperse. An aid-de-camp galloped off to the right, Mr. Evans flew towards the left, and the orderly bugler sounding the charge, the whole army sprung into its ranks —The spirit stirring notes were echoed back from all quarters, and the line moved forward.

I have said that our position all this while was among a number of houses and corn stalks, situated about midway between the hostile armies. Nothing can be conceived more animated, or more imposing, than the spectacle which now met our gaze. The light troops, in extended order, stretching from one thicket to another, covered the entire open space, and advanced, with the same coolness, and in the same admirable style, as if they had been marching upon a parade. In their rear, though far enough removed to be, in a great measure, secure against the fire of musketry, came a compact line, whose business it was, rather to give support wherever it should be needed, than to take any active part in the battle. On the road again, a dense column of blue jackets pressed forward, with alacrity and contempt of dangers, which so eminently distinguish the British sailor; whilst a battalion, likewise in column, marched after it, ready to follow up with advantage whatever successes the privileged undisciplined valour of these seamen might obtain.

On the side of the Americans, again, all was stillness and expectation. The corps which up to this moment, had been continually changing their ground now stood fast. The whole were in line, and, with shouldered arms, appeared to watch the progress of their enemies, like men who were determined not to be beaten. I thought, indeed, that I could perceive a little wavering at one particular point. It was a spot towards their extreme left, which, in the course of the cannonade, had received more than its due proportion of salutations; but whether I was correct or not, it is impossible for me to say, inasmuch as the vision became almost instantly obscured by columns of smoke. The Americans had in their line several pieces of cannon, from which no discharges had as yet taken place. What their object was in keeping them so long idle, I know not; perhaps they imagined, that their fire, when opened unexpectedly, would produce a double effect—and, on that account, reserved it for the attack. Be this as it may, our infantry had not advanced ten paces, when a volley of grape was poured upon them from every gun in the field; and the plunging of balls all along the grass, the crashing of rails, trees, and other objects struck, as well as not a few prostrations among the soldiers themselves, gave proof that the salutation was not less serious than noisy

As yet it may be said, that I and my immediate followers ranked nothing more than spectators of the dispositions and movements of our comrades. Occasionally indeed, a cannon shot passing through the window of the house, or lodging in one of the stacks, bore testimony that the enemy were not wholly unmindful of us; but we were already so far in advance, that to push on till the others overtook us, would have been the height of absurdity. Now, however, we began to feel, that a state of quiescence was not exactly that which became us. Having waited till a few of the most forward of the skirmishers began to seek shelter behind our farm yard, we likewise assumed the offensive, and dashing from our lurking place, pressed onwards.

Immediately in front of the farm house ran a high railing, similar to those of which I have before had occasion to speak, as intersecting almost every field or open spot, in this quarter of America. We were in the act of springing over it, when the enemy, directing against us a couple of six pounders, swept down five or six men out of the company. Among them there was one poor fellow, who received from that fire as horrible a wound as I recollect at any period to have seen. A round shot striking him in the shoulder tore away the whole of the limb, and left his very lungs exposed to the view of the by-stander.—The man was a bit of a favourite with his master. By birth a gypsy, he possessed not only to a high degree the qualities of conviviality and good humour, but he was acknowledged to be by far the most skillful maker of fires, and therefore one of the most useful individuals in the regiment.—No rain, however heavy, hindered him from striking a light, and from a light once struck he never failed to produce a blaze. The loss of such a personage could not but be deeply and universally lamented. It may not be amiss to add here, that in spite of the severity of his wound, the poor fellow lingered many days; he was even removed to the ship before he died. Might not the blowing out of a man's brains under such circumstances, be not only justifiable, but praise-worthy?

Up to this moment, not a single musket had been discharged on either side and the most perfect silence prevailed throughout the ranks of both armies. The British soldiers moved forward with their accustomed fearlessness, and the Americans, with much apparent coolness, stood to receive them. Now, however, when little more than an hundred paces divided the one line from the other, both parties made ready to bring matters more decidedly to a personal struggle. The Americans were the first to use their small arms. Having rent the air with a shout, they fired a volley, begun upon the right, and carried away regularly to the extreme left; and then loading again kept up an unintermitted discharge, which soon in a great degree concealed them from our observation. Nor were we backward in returning the salute. A hearty British cheer gave notice of our willingness to meet them; and firing and running, we gradually closed upon them, with the design of bringing the bayonet into play.

I hardly know what language to employ for the purpose of conveying to the mind of the reader who possesses no practical acquaintance with the subject, something like a clear idea of a battle, at that period in its progress at which we have now arrived. Volley upon volley having been given, we were now advanced within less than twenty yards of the American line; yet such was the denseness of the smoke, that it was only when a passing breeze swept away the cloud for a moment, that either force became visible to the other. It was not therefore, at men s persons that the fire of our soldiers was directed. The flashes of the enemy's muskets alone served as an object to aim at, as without doubt, the flashes of our muskets alone guided the enemy. At last, however, the wind suddenly sprung up. The obscurity in which both parties had been enveloped was cleared away; and there sure enough, stood our opponents, not as they had stood an hour ago, in close and compact array, but confused by the murderous fire to which they had been exposed.—Napoleon Bouneparte has affirmed, that he never witnessed any thing more terrific than the fire of a British line of infantry. The Ex-emperor was perfectly correct. In the armies of other nations, particularly in those of America, many marksmen, more expert as individuals, may be found; but we may search the world over before we shall discover troops, who, as a body, take aim with the same coolness, reserve their fire so well or, as a necessary consequence pour it in with such tremendous effect as our own soldiers. Of this the Americans had to day received the most appalling proofs; numbers lay dead at the feet of their comrades; numbers more had retired maimed or wounded; and those who still kept the field were broken and confused. One thing alone was required to complete the route Our gallant fellows, uttering a hearty cheer threw in their last volley, and then rushed forward with the bayonet; but a shock, which the flower of European armies had never been able to withstand the Americans ventured not to receive. They lost in a moment all order, and fled, as every man best could from the field.

There was but one road along which horses or carriages could move, and it became crowded to excess in a moment. Whilst the infantry, dashing into the forest thought to conceal themselves among its mazes, the cavalry of which a few squadrons had been drawn up upon their right, scampered off by the main road, and was immediately followed by guns, tumbrils, ammunition wagons and the whole *materiel* of the army. To arrest the progress of all, or some part of that force, became now our great object.—'Hurrah for the guns!' was a word of command first uttered by Col. Brooke; it was repeated, with loud laughter and tumultuous outcries, from one rank to another; and desperate and unintermitting were the efforts which we made to overtake and cut off such as were hindmost. But unhappily the absence of even the mounted troopers told sorely against us to-day The truth of it is, the American ordinance, drawn by fleet horses, readily escaped. And out of the whole party, only two guns, and one tumbril alone, fell into our hands. Of prisoners, however, we were fortunate enough to secure a few. The fourth regiment, which had made a detour, for the purpose of turning the enemy's left, though it arrived not in time to take much share in the action succeeded in cutting off about half of a battalion from the high road; and this body, driven back upon its pursuers saved itself from annihilation by laying down its arms.

Thus ended the affair of the 12th of September, after about an hour and a half of pretty severe fighting. On our part, the loss sustained could not exceed two hundred men in all; on the part of the Americans, at least double that number had fallen. The dead, indeed, lay in clusters far more frequent, and far more numerous, than any where I at least discovered on the field of Bladensburg; and as the proportion between the killed and wounded in an army is usually as five to one, it was easy to collect that the whole amount of persons rendered hors-de-combat, must have been very considerable. Yet there was not amongst us one man, who did not feel that the victory had been purchased at a terrible price,—it had cost the life of our general, and in so doing, had crippled all our resources.

The day being now considerably advanced & the troops somewhat fatigued by their exertions, our new leader determined to halt for that night on the field which he had won. With this view, the bugles were directed to sound the recall; whilst the Quarter Master General proceeded to fix upon a proper spot for the bivouac, and to station the outposts. Nor were the medical attendants of the army unmindful of their important charge. There chanced to be, in the line of the late operations, two houses of some size; these were of course occupied, and the smaller and more incommodious being selected as head quarters, the larger and better was devoted to the accommodation of the wounded. Thither, all who had not been already dressed upon the field and sent back to the boats were conveyed; nor was the smallest distinction made between the Americans and English. To say the truth however, they were indifferently provided for.—The owners, having removed every piece of furniture out of the house, the poor soldiers could only be huddled together on the floors of the different apartments; and as our medical officers were few in number, the delay, in paying attention to their wounds was in some cases very great. Yet few, either of the English or Americans, complained. A groan or a shriek would indeed occasionally strike upon the ear of the by-stander; and even a querulous exclamation, as the moving of another's leg or arm happened to bring it into contact with some unfortunate man's broken limb. But there were no murmurs; no whinings because one or other was not immediately looked to. On the contrary, the instances were not rare in which one wounded man would entreat the surgeon to pass him by for the present, that the wound of another more seriously hurt might be dressed in the first place. It is a great mistake to imagine that war renders men necessarily selfish. In such campaigns as that of the French in Russia, where suffering may be said to have reached its height, the better feelings of human nature become without doubt, entirely blunted; but in ordinary cases, the inquirer will find as much of real generosity and noble-mindedness among soldiers in the field, as among any class of human society.

The troops being checked, not without some difficulty in the midst of their ardour, the different regiments collected round their colours and formed into close column.—Fires were then, as usual, lighted; and there, but a short space removed from the bodies of the slain, we prepared to pass the night.

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*Another Mammoth.*—The skeleton of a mammoth has been found near Schooley's mountain in New Jersey, by the workmen who were excavating the Morris Canal. It was about three feet below the surface and in a remarkable state of preservation. One of the tusks weighs 150 pounds and the grinders look remarkably fresh, though they have probably been buried a thousand years. Thomas P. Stuart gives, in the Democratic Press, the following description—

The inferior maxillary or lower jaw bone measured between the outer extremities of the condiloid process, or at the back part of the jaw bone, three feet six inches, from the anterior to the posterior part of the bone, three feet eight inches. The foramen, which serves for passing of the artery, vein and nerve from which the teeth, &c receive their supply, is two inches in diameter, which would admit the blood vessels, (though not one tenth as large as some other) to have been larger than the largest blood vessel in a horse. The teeth are entire, the enamel on them sound and perfect, and of shining bright blue veined marble colour. The dimensions of them being taken on the grinding surface, measured 3½ feet wide, seven long, and weighed four pounds. The tusk measured two feet in circumference, seven in length, and from appearance, we would suppose it to have been of much greater length. One of the vertebræ or back bones (probably a dorsal) measured 7½ inches across the body, but between the extremities of the transverse processes 15 inches. The scapula or shoulder blade measured three feet in length, two in breadth; articulating surface 10 inches in diameter—thigh bone two feet ten inches in length, twenty inches in circumference; its round head received into the actabulum or socket of the hip joint, in circumference measured two feet six inches. Articulating surface of the fore knee joint measured in circumference three feet six inches Examined the 20th of July, 1827.

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## Easton Cattle Show and Fair,

*FOR THE EXHIBITION AND SALE*

Of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural implements, and Household Manufactures, to be held at Easton on the Eastern Shore, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 7th, 8th and 9th of November next.

To commence at 10 o'clock in the morning of each day.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, having Resolved that the said Show and Fair, for the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures, be held at the place and times above mentioned, have decided that the following Premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds, that is to say:

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| HORSES. | |
| For the best Stallion over 3 years old | $15 |
| the 2d best do. do. | 10 |
| the 3d best of any age | 5 |
| For the best Mare over 3 years old | 10 |
| the 2d best do. do. | 8 |
| 3d best of any age | 5 |
| ASSES AND MULES. | |
| For the best Jack over 3 years old | 10 |
| For the best Mule do. | 8 |
| the 2d best of any age | 5 |
| CATTLE. | |
| For the best Bull over 2 years old | 10 |
| 2d best do. do. | 8 |
| For the best Bull under 2 | 10 |
| 2d best do. do. | 5 |
| For the best Milch Cow over 3 years old | 10 |
| 2d best do. do. | 8 |

☞Certificates will be required of the quantity of milk given, and the mode of feeding for thirty days, together with the quantity of butter produced in any one week; the date of the week from the time of calving being specified.

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| For the best Heifer under 3 and over 1 year old | 10 |
| 2d best of any age | 5 |
| OXEN. | |
| For the best yoke of working Oxen | 10 |
| 2d best do. | 8 |
| the best stall fed Beef | 8 |
| the best grass fed do. | 6 |
| SWINE. | |
| For the best Boar | 8 |
| the 2d best do. | 6 |
| the best Sow | 8 |
| the 2d best do. | 6 |
| SHEEP | |
| For the best Ram over 1 year old | 8 |
| the 2d best do. | 5 |
| the best Ewe over 1 | 8 |
| the 2d best do. do. | 5 |
| For the two best wethers over 2 years old | 5 |
| the 2d best pair do do. | 3 |
| the two best wethers under 2 years old | 5 |
| the 2d best pair do. do. | 3 |
| AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. | |
| For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement which may be considered new, and deserving of the notice of the Society and worthy of patronage | 10 |
| HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES. | |
| For the best piece of Kersey not less than ten yards | 5 |
| The best piece of Kersey with cotton warp, suitable for labourers not less than ten yards | 5 |
| The best piece of Flannel not less than ten yards | 5 |
| The best piece of Cassinet not less than ten yards | 5 |
| The best piece of Carpeting not less than twenty yards | 5 |
| The best Hearth Rug | 4 |
| The second best do. | 3 |
| The best Counterpane | 4 |
| The second best do. | 3 |
| The best piece of linen Sheeting not less than 12 yards | 5 |
| The best piece of table Linen not less than ten yards | 4 |
| The best piece of Toweling not less than ten yards | 3 |
| For the best pair of knit woollen Stockings | 1 |
| The best pair of knit Cotton do. | 1 |
| The best pair of knit thread Stockings | 1 |

Each of a size for man or woman.

☞The dying of all domestic Fabrics to be done at home; and in deciding upon their qualities the Judges will award the premiums to such as shall be not only the best but also the handsomest, in their colours, figures and texture.

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| BUTTER. | |
| For the best sample of fresh Butter not less than 5 lbs. | 5 |
| The 2d best sample do. do. | 4 |
| The best sample of potted Butter not less than 10 lbs. nor less than three months old | 5 |
| The 2d best sample under the same particulars | 4 |

A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will be desirable.

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| FERMENTED LIQUORS. | |
| For the best sample of Cider of a preceding year, the premium to be awarded to the maker | 3 |


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