

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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No. 131

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JONAS GREEN, Church-street, ANNAPOOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

Sarah Anne Waters, just received at her shop three...

Shoes & Slippers, which she respectfully offers to her...

NOTICE.

Some time in the month of Dec. last, ten Barrels of Flour were shipped...

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county...

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county...

Clover Seed.

The subscribers have received, and offer for sale, a quantity of...

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court the subscriber will expose...

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county...

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel...

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel...

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 20th of October, 1814, a negro man...

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel...

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants. For sale at this Office.

TAVERN.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house...

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale...

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county.

Orphans Court Jan. 10, 1815. On application by petition of John Nicholson, executor of the last will and statement of John Nicholson sen. late of Anne Arundel county deceased...

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county.

Orphans Court Jan. 10, 1815. On application by petition of John Nicholson, executor of the last will and statement of John Nicholson sen. late of Anne Arundel county deceased...

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on Friday the 31st instant, all the personal estate of Samuel Knighton...

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GRAND BALL.

On board the United States Ship Superior, at Sackett's Harbour, Watertown, March 3.

A most splendid ball was given on board the United States Ship Superior, on the first inst. by the ward-room officers of that ship. That fine vessel was fitted up for the occasion in a style of uncommon elegance and taste.

In fact, the whole preparations and arrangements were such as to do the highest credit to the taste and talents of the young gentlemen who compose the wardroom of that ship. There was richness, a neatness and an elegance about the supper, which was truly astonishing.

The music was of the most exquisite kind. A band of near thirty, with almost every species of sweet-toned instruments, sent forth such music as cheered every heart, and brightened every countenance.

It was truly delightful and heart-cheering to behold such a scene of joy and gladness, of harmony and felicity, of gaiety and elegance, or taste, intelligence and fashion, at a place where for almost three years past, nothing has been heard but the din of arms, the roar of cannon, the noise of war, and the cry of battle.

The company separated at an early hour, and nothing occurred to lessen the general joy and satisfaction.

FORT ST. PHILIP.

Copy of a letter from Major Overton, commanding Fort St. Philip during the late bombardment of it, to Maj. Gen. Jackson.

On the 1st of the present month I received the information that the enemy intended passing this Fort to cooperate with their land forces, in

the subjugation of Louisiana, and the destruction of New-Orleans. To effect this with more facility, they were first with their heavy bomb-vessels to bombard this place into compliance.

Early in the day of their 8th inst. I was advised of the approach, and on the 9th at a quarter past 10 A. M. drove in sight two bomb-vessels, one sloop, one brig and one schooner; they anchored two and a quarter miles below at half past eleven, and at half past twelve they advanced the purpose of sounding within one and a half miles of the Fort; at this moment I ordered my water battery, under the command of Lieut. Cunningham, of the Navy, to open on them, its well directed shot caused a precipitate retreat.

The officers and soldiers through this whole affair, although nine days and nights under arms in the different batteries, the consequent fatigue and loss of sleep, have manifested the greatest firmness and the most zealous warmth to be at the enemy.

To distinguish individuals would be a delicate task, as merit was conspicuous everywhere. Lieut. Cunningham of the Navy who commanded my water battery, with his brave crew, evinced the most determined bravery and uncommon activity throughout; and in fact, sir, the only thing to be regretted is that the enemy was too timid to give us an opportunity of destroying him.

I herewith enclose you a list of the killed and wounded. I am, sir, very respectfully, Wm. H. OVERTON. Maj. 3d R. R. Comdg.

ALGIERS. Algiers is the second in order as you proceed up the Mediterranean, of those countries called the states of Barbary, its capital being near 500 miles from Gibraltar.

On the 1st of the present month I received the information that the enemy intended passing this Fort to cooperate with their land forces, in

any rank in the army, and a council of little authority or influence called the Divan. The provinces are governed by Beys or Viceroys, as despotic as their masters. The military force has seldom exceeded 6000 men. The naval force is more respectable. It has usually consisted of 5 or 6 frigates, with smaller vessels. The present force is said to be 5 frigates from 38 to 50 guns each, 6 corvettes and brigs, mounting each 20 guns or more, and 6 or 8 gun boats, manned by between 3 and 4000 men.

The Barbary States commenced their piratical practices early in the 16th century. Haruc and Hayradin, sons of a potter in the island of Lesbos, having runaway from their father and become pirates, under the name of friends of the sea, assembled so many followers, and were so successful in their depredations, that their names became terrible from the straits of the Dardanelles to those of Gibraltar. They were called Barbarossa, from the red colour of their beards. They first carried their prizes into the Barbary ports, by which those towns were greatly enriched.

The government of Algiers devolved on Hascen-Aga, who continued with great activity the piratical depredations on the christian states. Charles took the resolution of subduing also this freebooter. He assembled a force of 20,000 foot and 2000 horse, mostly veteran troops; beside 3000 volunteers including the flower of the Spanish and Italian nobility, and a thousand soldiers under one of the most gallant knights of Malta. This force he commanded in person. The voyage to the African coast was tempestuous, and as he approached the shore, the roll of the sea would not permit the troops to land. At last he succeeded in gaining the shore, and marched towards the town of Algiers. To oppose this mighty army Hascen had only 800 Turks and 5000 Moors; yet returned an insolent answer to the summons of surrender.

On the second day after the landing of the army, the clouds began to gather, and the heavens to assume a threatening aspect. At night the rain began to fall in torrents, accompanied with violent wind. The soldiers had landed without tents or provisions, and had nothing to cover them or to appease their hunger. Their camp was overflowed with water, at every step they took they sunk to their ankles in mud—they could not lie down, and they could hardly stand against the impetuosity of the tempest, which assailed them with wind, rain, and hail. As the morning dawned, they were attacked by the Turks and Moors, who sallied, dry and vigorous from their comfortable quarters, and they were hardly capable of resistance sunk as they were in the mire, exhausted with hunger, cold and fatigue, and blinded by the storm, their powder wet, and their metal extinct. It was no sooner broad day, the hurricane having abated none of its violence, than the sea opened to their sight, agitated with all the rage of which that element is capable; all the ships on which the subsistence of the army depended were driven from their anchors—some beaten to pieces on the rocks, some dashed