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Johnson, at Luw.

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pril anno t hundred

This commodious vessel will commence the season and pursue routes in the following manner:

Leave Easton on the WEDNE DAY and SATURDAY of ever week at the hour of 7 o'clock in morning, and proceed to Annapok Leave Annapolis at 2 o'clock a proceed to Baltimore, where she are rive at 6 o'clock in the evening. rtive at 6 o'clock in the evening

Leave Baltimore on the TUESDAY Leave Baltimore on the TUESDAY and PRIDAY of every week at a clock in the morning, and proceed a Annapolis; and leave Annapolis at his after 11 o'clock and proceed to La ton, arriving there at 6 o'clock in the evening. But in proceeding on the routes and on the day above meid oned she shall always on due note or signals touch at Banning's Mill Oxford, and Castle Haven, both going and returning, and take up or his passengers. passengers.

passengers.

On the SUNDAY of every were she shall leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning and proceed to As napolis; and, remaining there till 1 o'clock, return to Baltimore at till solve, the same evaning. Clock the same evening
On the MONDAY of every wek except as lying been vay, I have

she shall leave Baltimore at half par 5 o'clock in the morning and proceed to Chestertown, where she will smire to Chestertown, where she will smire at 12 o'clock touching at Queentava or at such place on Corsica Creet a may be hereafter appointed: from the Maryland Republican, Annains she will leave Chestertown at o'clock and touching at the said into mediate place will arrive at Baltimos at halt past 7 o'clock the same ever the said into the control of the said into the control of the same ever the said into the

At each and every of the mid places, passengers, and, where practice ble, horses, carriages and other aricles, alive or inanimate, which can be conveniently accommodated on board will be received.

as follows:
For every passenger from Eastes, v.
the Landings on Third Haven, t
from Castle Haven to Baltimorae
the reverse 834

For ditto from Easton, the said Landings, or from Castle Haven to Annapolis, or the reverse

or ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 10 For ditto from Baltimore to C. estertown or the interme

diate place, or the reverse 15 or every horse or other beast for every horse or other beast of equal size, from place to place respectively, the same lare as for a passenger. For every four wheel carriage respectfully atronage.

from any of the said places on the Eastern Shore to any of the said places on the Western Shore, or the re-

For every two wheel carriage from place to place as menti-

oned in the last rule For every four wheel carriage

from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse For every two wheel carriage from Annapolis to Balti-

more, or the reverse, For every passenger, horse or gig. from Easton to Castle-Huven, or the reverse

And for every four wheel carriage from or to Easton and Castle Haven,

For every passenger of colour from Ceston or other place on the Eastern Shore to Bal-

timore, or the reverse For Ditto from the Eastern Shore to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Baltimore, or

the reverse Articles of merchandize or other things which may conveni-ently be received and lades on board are subject to the same charges as for freight

for the like articles on board the packets. For every sheep or hog. or anh

mal of the like size, carried from any one of the said places to the other, If more than six of each kind,

the charge will be reduced in the discretion of the commander.

In the passages between Baltime and Annapolis, and between Bab more and Chester town, if any pass ger going in the boat shall also retail hore than four hed in a year, be so sensibly the same day, the fare shall be clar ed but as for going or raturning and not for both.

Under no inducement shill me steam be employed than is secess. for her ordinary voyages. All baggage to be at the risk of the

to the above The fare for any meal not to constitute of the Council of the Counci

PERDENCE CARGO

VOL. LXXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Jonas Green, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

ics_Three Dollars per annum.

Western Shore. Treasury, Annapolis. 1st May, 1827. the Act of 1828, Ch. 211; OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That until the let June next, the abstriber will receive. Proposale lead to the State, on the 1st July llowing, TWENTY THOUSAND DOLES, to be redeemable in three years, the pleasure of the Legislature and e interest whereof, at the rate to agreed upon, to bepaid semi-annual.

That on or after the 1st June, he ill contract for such loan at the west rate of interest which shall be reposed, not, however, exceeding 5 great.

George Mackubin, Treasurer W S Md
The Maryland Republican, Anna-obs. Gazette and American Balti

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
Total whom it may concern to the state of the s es, pas-engers, and, where practically increased and other arialles, alive or inanimate, which can be conveniently accommodated cabear, will be received.

The rates of passage money to so follows:

Or every passenger from Eastes, the Landings on Third Haven, the form the land to the landings on Third Haven, the landings on Third Haven, the landings on the landings of the information and go not seen the landings of the landings of the sales.

nblished for the information and go enument of the people of the state. iven under my hand, and the Great Seal of the said state this tenth day of pril, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred & twenty sever, and of the Independent of the United States the fifty-first.

Ty the Governor;

THE CULTURETH.
Clk. of the Council.

he following is a copy of the Exe

John Quincy Adams, raident of the United States of A-merca.

To all whom it may concern RICHARD HENRY DOUGLESS, have be produced to m his commission. a Consul of his M jesty the King of troop, for the pet of Baltimore. in-he state of Mary land. I do hereby cognize him as such; and declare im free to exerci o and enjoy such actions, powers and privileges as are lowed to the Censuls of the most roured nations is the United States.

Notice: American Tract Society,

Anno Arundel county,

Notice.

G. Shaw & Dennis Claude, junior having this day formed a performing their business will be conducted under the firm of Shaw & Claude, at the Store heretofore occupied by G.

March 26, 1827.

SHAW & CLAUDE, Have received

A General Assortment Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmon-

gery, Stationary, Drugs

and edic ines, Liverpool & Glass Ware;
Which they offer for sales from reasonable terms.

sonable terms. April 25, 1827. R. C. 3w

Sheriff's Sales. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the court of appeals, and resides called "The Two Brothers," containing two hundred and twenty containing two hundred and twenty acres of land more or less, also three head Horses, two yoke Oxen, twen ty-three head Sheep, and six head Cattle, one negro Man by the name of Isaac, one ditto named George, and three women Grace. Charity and Santon Charity an

three women Grace, Charity and Sarah, and on Friday the 1st day of June next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to much thereof as may be necessary to
discharge the claims, to the highest
bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt
due as aforesaid. S le to commence
at elevation of the commence
at elevation of the commence
A. A county. May 10

By virtue of sundry writs of ferifacias issued out of the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Nicholson and Nicholas Nicholson at suit of Fridge & Morris, and for sundry officers fees I have seized and taken in execution, all that tract of land whereon the said James Nicholson and Nicholas Nicholson now reade, called "Indian Range and Hickery Hills," also one Nicholson now restee, called "Indian Range and Hickery Hills," also one negro Man by sie name of Charles, and one boy dob, and on Thursday the 28th day of May instrat the court

as powers and privileges and to the Censuls of the most red nations it the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be have not affixed.

Given under by hand, at the City Washington, the twenty-first day March, A II, 1827, and of the Increase of the United States the goods and cliattels. Is not and tene ments, of Benjamin R. Dichulson, at auit of Evans and Inchest. I have saized and taken in secution, one ne gro Woman, named Hannah, one ne gro Woman, named H

By virtue of a writ of here is as issued out of the Court of Appeals and to me directed, against the goods and crattels lands and tenesients; of Pred Wells, at spit of ho. Wells, and Absalons Bealmean I have seiz od and taken in execution, two negro Boys, Lewis and Jb, and on Thursday the 24th day of May inst. at the court house, in the city of Annapolis, It shall proceed to sell the said necreasing the highest bidder, for each It dial proceed to sell the said ne-process of highest bilder, for each, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Bale of commence at eleven o'clock. R. Welch, of Ben Shff. May 3 A A county.

Notice-

The Commissioners of the Tax for

For Sale, That Beautiful and Highly *Improved Farm,

Os Lik Ridge, the late residence of the Rev. A. H. Darhiell, and known as a choice tract of the Farm of the is a choice tract of the Farm of the late Judge, Ridgely. This property lies about two and a half miles above Ellicett's Mills, and between the Frederick, and Columbia turnpike reads. Its soil is generally a rich, loam; its surface, beautifully varied with a south east exposure. It contains 23s, acres of land, of which about one fourth is the time required wood, there is also of land, of which about one fourth is in thriving young wood; there is also a considerable portion of fine meadow, and it is calculated, with good "illoge to produce every variety of crop in the greatest perfection and it hundance. The farm is divided that eight lots, by good and substantial tences, and there are on it

TYVO OROHARDS

Of Prime Fruit in full bearing Ihimprovements are a large and comfortable Dwelling House recently erected, built of stone and rough cast, tin-said of the best materia. issued out of the court of appeals, and to me directed, against the goods and to me directed, against the goods and that tells. I and and tenements, of John Beard, at suit of Richard Estep, use of MrDonald and Ridgely, and for sundry officers fees, I have setzed and to me and to me and the suit of land, whereon the said Jno. Beard now servants, &c. &c.

This farm in suit, situation, neighbourhood, and many other advantages, is not surpassed by any properly now for sale in the state. Persons however wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. The property is at pre-sent under rent for one year from the first December last, but there is little doubt an arrangement could be made with the tenant to give pos-ession ! accommodate a purchaser For terms apply to Nicholas G. Aidzely, or Robert Nail in Baltimore

In Chancery, Ordered, That the sale made aux reported by Louis Gastaway, trustee of the sale of the mortgaged property of A illiam Taylor, sen late of the city of Annapolis, decreased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the 4th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the Annapolis news papers, before the first day of June next. The proper states the amount of sales to be \$500.

True copy,

Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facirs issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Benjamin Owens, surviving partner of John Welch, at suit of Benjamin MtCeney, have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law, or in equity, of the said flenjamin Owens, in and tet all that tract of land called, "flunny for in equity, of the said flenjamin Owens, in and tet all that tract of land called, "flunny for interest of land, more or less; also sixteen valuable Slaves, comisting of Men, Women and Boys, ten fiead of Cattle, ten head Horses, Sheep and Hogs, one Ox Cart, one Gig, and Harness, one Waggon, and a quantity of Indian Corn, and on Tuesday the 5th day, of June next, at the premise, I shall proceed to sell the said property for the highest hidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt dise as aforesaid. Sale to comments at 11 o'clock.

A. A. county.

A. A. county.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri faciss issued out of Anne Arundes county court, and by Jno. Claytor, a justice of the peace, for Anno Arundel county, and to me cirected, a gainst the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard Elliott, at the face of the sundry Hall. and tenements of Richard Elliott, at suit of Isaac Jones, Margaret Hall, use of Evans and Iglehart, William (i Sanders, Joshua Medtart and William Owens, Benjamin M'Ceney, George H Groves, Nicholas I Wat kins and Basil Ridgely, I have seized and taken in execution, all that tract of lead where a the said Elliott now and taken in execution, all that tract of land whereon the said Elliott now resides called "Browsley Hall," containing two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less. Also one Negro man named Dennis, one Roy named John, ten head of Cattle, four head Horses, plantation Utensils, twenty barrels of Indian Corn, and one Gig, and a crep Tobacco now in bulk and hanging in the house, and on Monday and a crop Tobacco now in bulk and hanging in the house, and on Monday the 4th day of June next, at the preciounty, will meet at in the rty of Anna day the 15th, day of cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforcash, to satisfy the debt due as aforcash, to satisfy the debt due as aforcash, to satisfy the debt due as aforcash to satisfy the debt due as aforc

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, May 24, 1827.

but a few growing upon the banks we lay for nearly an hour, unable to of the creek. Yet it was such a move from our ground or offer any, spot, as, above all others, favoured opposition to those who kept us spot, as, above an others, avoired opposition to those who, as a constraint of the us, or report our arrival to the American General. By remaining quietly among the reeds, we might effectually conceal ourselves from notice; because, from the appearance of all around, it was easy to perceive that the place which we occupied was seldom, if ever before, marked with a human footstep. Conceal-ment, however, was the thing of all others which we required; for be it remembered, that there were now only sixteen hundred men on the main land. The rest were still at Pine Island, where they must remain till the boats which had transported us should return for their con? revance, consequently many hours could be either reinforced or sup-ported. If therefore, we had sought or a point where a descent might be made in secrecy and safety, we could not have found one better calculated for that purpose than the present; because it afforded every neans of concealment to one part of our force, until the others should be

able to come up. Here General Kean should have halted till the other brigades could have joined him; but deceived, as it is said, by descrters, he incautiously advanced into the open country. By the culpable negligence of an officer a prisoner was suffered to escape, and by the imprudence of the general, the troops were permitted to light fires; the consequence was a

surprise.
"In this manner the day passed without any further alarm; and darkness having set in, the fires were made to blaze with increased splendour, our evening meal was eaten, and we prepared to sleep. Butabout half-past seven o'clock, the attention of several individuals was drawn to a large vessel, which seemed to be stealing up the river till she came opposite to our camp; when her anchor was dropped, and her sails leisurely furled. At first we were doubtful whether she might not be one of our own cruisers, which had passed the post unobserved, and had arrived to render her assistance in our future operations. To satisfy this doubt, he was repeatedly hailed, but returned no answer; when an alarm spreading throughout the bivouac, all thought of sleep was laid aside. Several musket shots were now fired at her with the design of exacting a reply, of which no notice was ta-ken; till at length, having fostened all her sails, and swung her broad-side towards us, we could distinctly hear some one cry out in a com manding voice, Give them this for the honour of America. The words were instantly followed by the flashes of her guns, and a deadly shower of grape swept down numbers in the camp.

Against this dreadful fire we had nothing whatever to oppose. The artillery which we had landed was too light to bring into competition with an adversary so powerful; and as she had anchored within a short distance of the opposite bank, no musketry could reach her with any precision or effect. A few rockets were discharged, which made a beautiful appearance in the air; but the rocket is an uncertain weapon, and these deviated too far from their object to produce even terror among those against whom they were directed. Under these circumstances, as nothing could be done offensively, our sole object was to shelter the men as much as possible from this iron hail. With this view, they were commanded to leave the fires. and to hasten under the dyke. Thi-ther all, accordingly repaired, with-out much beard to order or regula-etty, and laying ourselves along wherever we could find room, we

As yet, however, it was uncertain from what cause this dropping fire arose. It might proceed from the sentinels, who, alarmed by the can-nonade from the river, mistook eve-ry tree for an American; and till this should be more fully ascertained, it would be improper to expose the troops, by moving any of them from the shelter which the bank afforded. But these doubts were not permitted to-continue long-in existence. The drooping fire having paused for a few moments, was succeeded by a fearful yell; and the heavens were must clause before this small corps. illuminated on all sides by a semi-could be either reinforced or sup-circular blaze of musketry. It was now clear that we were surrounded. and that by a very superior force: and, therefore, no alternative re-maining, but, either to surrender at discretion, or to beat back the assail-

The whole detail of this action is given in our author's best manner. I'he loss sustained in it amounted to about 500 men, most of whom might have been saved, if General Kean had not moved from his position in the wood until his force would have enabled him to advance at once against the town. On the 25th, Sir Edward Packenham and General Gibbs joined the army; it would have been fortunate if they had arrived sooner. On the morning of the 26th our batteries opened on the schooner; but here a capital error ties from which there appeared to be was committed, which was the more no escape, except by victory. In remarkable, as several naval officers were serving ashore, who should have corrected the error. A large ship had dropped down the river & anchored in front of the position, about a mile above the schooner; had the batteries been, in the first in-stance, erected against her, her consort would have been obliged, either to pass our batteries in order to get up to the town, which against the stream of the Mississippi would have been no easy task, or she must have dropped down the river, in which case no future annovance could have been anticipated from her. The scheoner was blown up—the ship escaped; and though it does not appear that any actual mischief was done by her, yet her subsequent po-sition, flanning the enemy's lines, added materially to their apparent strength, intimidating our troops, and giving courage to the adversa-

On the 27th the whole army advauced towards the town; but after a slight skirmish again retired.

in strengthening his lines; while from the increased number of tents, which almost every hour might be discerned, it was evident that strong reinforcements were continually he sees his adversary, and campot pouring into his camp. Nor did he reach him; for in all their complaints, leave us totally unmolested. By no man ever hinted at a retroat, giving to his guns a great degree of while all were eager to bring test-ters to the issue of a battle, at any sareach our bivouae; and thus were we constantly under a cannonade which, though it did little execution, proved nevertheless extremely annoying. Besides this, he now began to erect batteries on the opposite bank of the river; from which a flanking fire could be thrown across the entire

THE ATTACK OF NEW OR LEANS.

By a Subaltern of the British Army of those who lay wounded beade them.

We must refer the reader to out author for the topography of the field of operations. The place where we landed was as wild as it is possible to imagine. Wherever we looked nothing was to be seen except one huge marsh, covered with flashes of those guns which played upon industry could be discovered; and even of trees, there were hot a few growing upon the banks of the creek. Yet it was such a listened in painful silence to the difficulty. If we attempted to not indifficulty. If we attempted to indifficulty. In the American lines, we attempted to indifficulty. In the American lines, we attempted to indifficulty. In the American lines, we attempted to defined to define the American lines, we attempted to define the Ameri gular fortification; by creeting areaching batteries, against them, and sliencing, if it were possible, at least some of their guns. To this plan, therefore, did our leader resort; and, in consequence, the whole of these three days were employed in land, ing heavy cannon, bringing up ammunition, and making such preparations as might have sufficed for a siege.

Batteries of their own sugar hogsheads, were therefore erected against the enemy, (the subaltern values this costly material at many thousand pounds;) but they had their revenge, our engineers had yet to learn that sugar and sand possessed very different powers of resistance. The shot presed through our works and killed many of the artillery. On the enemy's side, however, little impression was made, and from a cause as singular; for it is said that the cotton bars, the capture of which had provoked the attack, contributed to the defence of New-Orleans. Certain it. is, that the idea of regular approaches and breaching batteries was im-mediately abandoned.

"All our plans had as yet proved abortive; even this, upon which so much reliance had been placed, was found to be of no avail; and it must be confessed, that something like murmuring began to be heard through the camp. And, in truth if ever an army might be permitted to mur-mur, it was this. In landing, they had borne great hardships, not only without repining, but with cheerfulness; their hopes had been excited by false reports, as to the practicability of the attempt in which they were embarked; and now they found themselves entangled amidst difficulno escape, except by victory. In their attempts upon the enemy's line, however, they had been twice foiled; in artillery they perceived themselves so greatly overmatched, that their own could hardly assist them; their provisions being derived wholly from the fleet, were both scanty and coarse; and their rest was continually broken. For not only did the cannon and mortars from the main of the enemy's position play unremittingly upon them both day and night; but they were likewise exposed to a deadly fire from the opposite bank of the river, where less than eighteen pieces of artillery were now mounted, and swept the entire line of our encampments Besides all this to undertake the duty of a piquet, was as dangerous as to go into action. Parties of American sharp-shooters harrassed and disturb-ed those appointed to that service, from the time they took possession of their post till they were relieved; possible, because they served but as We remained inactive during the ners. I repeat, therefore, that a lit-28th, 29th, and 30th; but not so the enemy. Day and night we could observe numerous parties employed in strengthening his lines; while men anxious to escape from a sadisagreeable situation by any means. On the contrary, they resembled intifer the growling of a chained dog, when

crifice of lives. Nor was our gallant loader less anxious to fight than his followers. To fight upon something like equal terms, however, was his wish; and for this purpose a new scheme was invented, worthy, for its boldness. front of his position. In short, he adopted every precaution which prudence could suggest, and for the reception of which, the nature of his position. It was determined to divide the army, to send part across the river, who had studied his profession. It was determined to divide the army, to send part across the river, who had turn post was so admirably alterial.

"Under these recurrents in the one them on themselves; while the remainder should at the same time make a general assault. Hough the table to succeed, that something must this plan could be put into assertion, it would be necessary to cut a of the school in which Sir Edward

the 28th day of May instrat the cour-house in the city of Annapolis I shall proceed to soil the said property, or so much there of as may be necessary to discharge the claims, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the debt due is aforesaid Sale to commence at 20 clock.

The Baltimore Branch of the

laring recently, repleniahed their de-cetory with

the New York publigations, are or prepared promptly to excente all deritors. Auxiliaries of individuals, decade to the Auxiliaries of individuals, decade to the agent.

Sam! Young.

No.27, North Charles-attect.
N.B. Annilistics to this Brench for the action of the agent that the action of the ac