Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 28, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbid my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election. JAMES MONROE.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c. JAMES MADISON.

"General Jackson is a clear headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man now living. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Gen. Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favour; and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

When Secretary of State, and the defender of General Jackson.

"Towards that distinguished Captain, (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I NEVER CAN HAVE any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness. HENRY CLAY.

MARYLAND ELECTORS,

1st District—JOSEPH STONE.
2d District—JOHN C. HERBERT.
3d District—WILLIAM FITZHUGH *Jr.*
WILLIAM TYLER.
4th District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.
BENJAMIN C HOWARD.
5th District—ELIAS BROWN.
6th District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.
7th District—JOHN T. REES.
8th District—JAMES SANGSTON.
9th District—THOMAS K. CARROLL.

Jackson Ticket for Anne-Arundel
John S. Sellman, of 1st District,
Abner Linthicum, of 4 do.
Charles S. Mathews, of 5 do.
Charles D. Warfield, of 6 do.

THE SURRENDER OF IBRAIL

In our paper of to-day we give the late European intelligence, received at Philadelphia by the ship Alexander. It will be found on perusal of it, that Ibrail, or as it is called by some, Brailow, surrendered to the Russians on the 18th of June, after a siege in which both parties must have suffered severely. The Russian entrenchments were opened upon this place on the 22d May. The Russians themselves admit their loss to have been considerable; and we are inclined to think from the number of officers they report killed and wounded on their side, that it was much greater than the bulletin states.

Ibrail is in Wallachia, and is situate on the Danube, a short distance above the point at which the river Sereth empties into it. Its population has been estimated at 30,000. The possession of it will be of twofold advantage to the Russians in their invasion. It will enable their army to open a line of communication between itself and Russia, while it advances to Turkey, and will furnish them a safe depot for supplies.

Since the above was in type, London dates than those brought to Philadelphia, have reached us via New York. On looking over them we observe it was rumoured in Paris the Russian loss at Brahilow was 15,000 men.—More likely this number 1300, as given in the bulletin.

☞See Postscript.

The following notice of the Kentucky elections, is extracted from the Louisville Public Advertiser of Aug. 13—

THE ELECTIONS.

But few additional returns have reached us since Saturday. We are satisfied, however, that Metcalfe and Underwood have been elected; by what majority it is impossible to say. We have reason to believe by the time that it will be between 6 and 1200.

Of the ten Senators elected, seven are known to be for Jackson. In Scott—Wall, in Green, &c. Gen. Allen, Barren, &c. Mr. Wingate; in Nicholas, &c. Mr. Clinton; in Barren, &c. Mr. Maupin; in Montgomery, &c. Mr. Mason; and in Hardin—Mr. Ray. Garrard, &c. have elected Faulkner, an Adams man. From the two districts we have not heard. It is certain, however, that the Jackson party have a majority of two in the Senate.

In the House our majority will be between 22 and 28, if no more. Among the changes effected are the following: one in Jefferson, one in Oldham, one in Boone, one in Campbell, one in Henderson, two in Hardin, one in Harrison, one in Washington, one in Davies, &c. This fact is important, as it will secure the election of a Jackson Senator to Congress, while it demonstrates that the Jackson party did not give Major Barry anything like an unbridled vote.

With a decided majority in the Legislature opposed to him, and to give direction to the measures of the state government, Metcalfe can, of course, do no harm. In addition to this, the Jackson majority in the Senate will be able to regulate the appointments of the executive, and to prevent the patronage of the government from being bestowed upon incompetent political favorites.

Upon a full view of the subject, there is now no cause to despond.

Kentucky, previous to the election, that a large portion of the old court Jackson men could not be induced to vote for Maj. Barry. The Commentator replying to the calls made on the Jackson men, in the Argus, said:

"Some such there are, and the number in the state is considerable, and Mr. Kendall very well knows, that there are many decided Jackson men who will not vote for Barry, however his honest exhortations. But they assert, they will not do it; they have been opposed to him in all things heretofore, and they will not sacrifice every thing of principle and feeling, to this incidental question."

"The Jackson party in Kentucky, it gives us pleasure to say, contains a host of citizens who never can be induced to give their suffrages to elevate such a politician to the highest office in the state."

This declaration has proved but too true. Thousands of old court Jackson men refused to vote for Maj. Barry, or voted for General Metcalfe. Had it not been for the influence of the feelings engendered by the old and new court controversy, which were revived by the exertions of the Adams party, Gen. Metcalfe could not have been elected.

By the exertions of our adversaries the election of Governor was made to turn, in a great degree, on local politics. They contended that the election of Barry would lead to the revival of the relief system, and to renewed efforts to reorganize the Court of Appeals. By these means, and by the propagation of the most unfounded statements, charging that Maj. Barry, was hostile to the claims of occupants, they succeeded, to a greater extent than they could have anticipated, in dividing the friends of Jackson.

But success, under such circumstances, in forcing a decided majority of Jackson men into the Legislature, proves that we are not sufficiently competent to contend with our adversaries in November next, but to triumph over them. Our defeat in the gubernatorial election, is mainly attributable to a division in our own ranks; to a false impression made upon the minds of the old court Jackson men, that the election of Major Barry would be followed by the revival of relief measures, and by renewed efforts to annihilate the judiciary department of the government.

On the election of electors, the politics of the state cannot be brought to bear. The question in November will be simple, and the friends of Jackson untrammelled. The people will repair to the polls, and vote for Jackson or Adams; and the result will prove that the decided majority of republicans elected to the Legislature, is a fair indication of public sentiment—that Jackson's majority at the polls, in November, will be as decisive and overwhelming as his majority is now in the Legislature.

From this view of the subject, and we sincerely believe it to be entirely fair, it is apparent that the republican party have no cause to despond. On the contrary, our defeat in the gubernatorial election, attributable, as it is, to a division in our own ranks, occasioned by the misrepresentations of our adversaries, and the consequent erroneous views of some of our political brethren, will enable us to avoid defeat in the final struggle in November. Profiting by experience, we shall then be able to present an undivided front to the supporters of the coalition—the aristocracy, and the enemies of the right of suffrage—and victory may be safely anticipated.

For all effective or useful purposes, we are now the victors. Having a controlling power in each branch of the legislature; and the requisite number of members to elect a Jackson man to the Senate; controlling the legislature of the state, directing the dispensation of the patronage of the new Governor, and possessing sufficient evidence of the fact, that a majority of the people of the state and of the union are with us, we should indeed, be unworthy of the confidence of each other, and of the cause we have espoused; if we did not persevere, with increased vigour, in our support of Andrew Jackson and republican principles.

The failure of the party to elect Maj. Barry, will only teach us how to avoid such errors in future. It will demonstrate the necessity of union among ourselves, and satisfy those who acted in the recent struggle with our adversaries, that the members of a party having common objects in view, and supporting the same principles, in such a struggle as the present, can only be safe and successful, while they remain vigilant, active and united. The lesson we have received will be of infinite service to us, if we determine to profit by it, and to persevere, as becomes should do, in support of our rights and our principles.

ILLINOIS SAFE.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the Cincinnati National Republican of August 15th, which is our latest date from Illinois—

Illinois. Gen. Duncan, a warm supporter of the people's candidate for President, is elected Representative in Congress from Illinois. Gen. D, it will be recollected, was brought forward by the people of that state to supersede the late Mr. Cook, who voted for Mr. Adams in Congress, contrary to the will of his constituents, and subsequently received a large sum of the people's money from Messrs Adams and Clay, and for which the Secretary refused to account to the Committee on retrenchment, appointed by Congress to inquire into the expenditure of the public treasure.

MISSOURI SAFE.

The following is from the National Republican of Cincinnati:

"Missouri—Mr. Pettis, the Jackson candidate, is elected Representative in Congress from Missouri, over Mr. Bates, the present member. Mr. Bates was elected by the Jacksonians to supersede John Scott, who gave the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams in defiance of the will of his constituents, as shown by the ballot boxes. Scott was subsequently appointed by the administration to examine certain land offices, at eight dollars per day, and eight dollars for every twenty miles travel—but is effectually disgraced in the eyes of the people. Mr. Bates was in his adhesion to the Coalition, and for this he has been sentenced to stay at home after the next session.

Who after this, can doubt that Missouri will vote for Gen. Jackson! Twice has she manifested her dislike of being transferred to the Coalition. Mr. Scott betrayed her, and she turned him out. Mr. Bates, though a very popular and able man, and of unexceptionable character and manners, joined the enemy, and she has turned him out. So will she dispose of each and every one of her servants that shall fail in fidelity. All hail, Missouri!

From the Ohio People's Press.

INDIANA.

Contrary to all expectations, entertained, as other states, it appears that James B. Ray is re-elected Governor by a considerable majority. There were two other candidates, Harbin H. Moore, an Adams man, and Israel T. Canby, a Jacksonian. In the commencement of the canvass, the Chairman of the Jackson Corresponding Committee for the State, addressed a letter to Gov. Ray, by order of the committee, inquiring if he would consent that his name should be placed upon the Jackson ticket, as their candidate for Governor. Ray replied that he had been for Jackson at the former Presidential election, and that he was still for Jackson—but that after the election he had determined to judge the Administration by its acts. He had maintained something like a neutral stand between the parties ever since, as he wished to allay the bitterness of party spirit. He concluded by saying, that he was satisfied with Jackson's answer to the letter addressed to him by order of the Indiana Senate, respecting his sentiments on the Tariff and Internal Improvements, which answer had "raised that great man in his estimation"—yet that, if the Jacksonians wished him elected by a "large majority," they might consider him as their candidate, but not make his favourable opinions of Jackson known, until after the election. Many of the Jacksonians became displeased with this letter, which found its way into the public prints, and they determined, a few days before the election, to take up Mr. Canby, who was known to be a uniform Jacksonian.

The great body of the Jackson men, however, considering it too late to run Canby, adhered to Ray, as he stood pledged to the party. Although Ray was elected by the Jacksonians, I do not consider his success a matter of any triumph. It only proves, what was well known before, that there is an overwhelming majority for Jackson in Indiana.

We have no certain accounts from the election in this state for members of Congress and the State Legislature. It is probable that no test was made, except in a few cases.

LOUISIANA.

As usual, the Adam's men began to crow before they were out of the woods. The representation in Congress remains as heretofore, one for Jackson and two for the coalition, while, by the recent election, the Jackson party have gained an increase often members in one branch of the Legislature, and two in the other, and will have a clear majority in joint ballot. Jackson will undoubtedly receive the five electoral votes of Louisiana. This information we derive from the Louisiana Advertiser of the 22d July. It is laughable to think how our opponents will rejoice, should Mr. Livingston be sent to the Senate of the U. S. instead of the H R.—Nat. Repub.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL

Kept by a gentleman residing near South River Bridge.

July 1828.		
1	Cloudy; heavy frost; rain.	w—n w
2	Clear; cool.	n w
3	Cloudy; almost cold enough for frost, fresh breeze.	n w
4	Clear; cloudy; light rain; fire comfortable.	n w
5	Clear; cool; fresh breeze.	n—n w
6	Clear; cool morn'g fresh breeze.	n w
7	Clear; warm; light breeze;	s w—w
8	Flying clouds; gust in evening, little rain,	w—n w
9	Clear; smart blow,	n w
10	Clear, warm.	n—s e
11	Clear; pleasant.	w—n w
12	Clear; warm; fresh breeze.	s—s e
13	Rain in morning; gust in evening; fine rain,	s—s w
14	Clear; pleasant.	w—n w
15	Clear part of the day; evening thunder lightning and rain.	s e—w—n w
16	Flying clouds; moderate.	n w
17	Clear; warm; fresh breeze,	n w
18	Clear; warm.	w—n
19	Clear; warm.	w n w
20	Cloudy; heavy thunder gust, with rain,	w—n w
21	Clear part of the day; warm,	s w—
22	Cloudy; few drops of rain,	n w
23	Clear, and warm,	n w
24	Clear; warm.	w
25	Clear; warm; pleasant breeze,	n w
26	Clear; gust in evening, with thunder and rain.	s w
27	Clear; p. m. cloudy; rain at night,	w—s w—s e
28	Cloudy; pleasant.	n
29	Cloudy; cool; pleasant	n
30	Clear; pleasant; fresh breeze,	e
31	Cloudy part of the day; gust at night with rain,	w—s w

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

By the ship Alexander, Capt. Baldwin, arrived at Philadelphia, bringing London papers of the 7th and Liverpool of the 8th of July inclusive.

London, July 7.

We had, by the previous intelligence, been prepared for the fall of Ibrail, but it was not till after an assault of the most sanguinary kind. By the official bulletin, of which the following is the substance, it will be seen that the Turks defended themselves with the most daring courage. At first the Russians were compelled to retreat—but resuming their position with great bravery and rapidity, and a mine exploding on the 16th, which had not exploded the day before, an armistice for ten days was demanded; but refused, and only 24 hours granted. At the expiration of that time the fortress surrendered.

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

The Messager des Chambres, dated Sunday July 6, contains an official bulletin of the Russian army dated from the Ramparts of Tragau, 30th of June, brought in 14 days from the Russian Head Quarters, by an extraordinary express. The bulletin contains at great length the details of the siege of Brahilow, which surrendered after an assault, which cost the Russians a great many men.

The breaches having been deemed practicable, it was resolved to attempt to take the place by storm on the 15th. All the mines were to be sprung at once, and immediately after the explosion, the troops were to mount the breaches. One of the mines, however, blew up too soon; its explosion buried the officer who was to fire the second mine, which did not blow up. The third did blow up; but amidst the clouds of dust and smoke which arose on all sides, it was impossible to distinguish the state of the breaches.

The columns rushed forward to the assault; all the officers and generals were at their head, with the volunteers who had offered to be the first to scale the enemy's rampart. These on the right, to the number of 120, succeeded in scaling the walls; but as they could not be supported, they were all killed, except a subaltern officer, who threw himself into the Danube. On the left the same obstacles appeared; and after a most desperate action it was necessary to sound a retreat, which was effected with great order, but considerable loss, for the fire of the Turks which was equally heavy and well directed, redoubled, when they saw our troops retreat; and desirous of profiting by their success to destroy our works, they made six sallies against the regiment of Cazan, which repulsed them all, and killed many of the enemy. At half past 11 our troops occupied the same position as before the attack, and the enemy had not been able to carry or damage any of our works. On the 16th, the mines which could not explode the day before, was blown up by order of the Grand Duke Michael; and, on the 17th Turkish envoy came to ask an armistice for ten days, promising that the place should be surrendered if not relieved by that time. The Grand Duke granted them only a truce for 24 hours, which they accepted. The 15th saw our Generals and troops rival each other in bravery; but our loss was severe. Major-Gen. Woolf and Major Gen. Timroth were killed, and 640 men. Among the wounded are one General, three Colonels, 16 superior officers, and 73 other officers, & 1,340 subalterns and privates, many of whom however, will be able to return to the ranks in a few days. The Turks defended themselves with a courage worthy of the highest praise. Their loss in killed was, however, sensible, in the sallies which they made.

Colonel Bibikoff, Aid-de camp to the Grand Duke Michael, has this moment brought to the Emperor the keys of Brahilow, which surrendered at the expiration of the truce. At the same time news arrived of the surrender of the fortress of Matchim.

We find in some German papers, to the 1st, which arrived this morning, a long article, given as an extract from a letter dated June 6, written by an English officer on board one of the ships off Navarin. It gives a very unfavourable picture of the Greeks, and generally of the Philhellenists who had joined them. The harbours of Navarin and Modon, he states to be strickly blockaded to the great annoyance of Ibrahim Pacha, who, however, was in no want of supplies, as his own men had just reaped the harvest, and plundered the inhabitants of the Morea.

London, July 7.

Last night there were arrivals of Lisbon, Paris, Brussels, and German papers. The Lisbon Gazettes, which are from the 24th to the 28th ult. inclusive, confirm the report which had appeared some days since in the Paris papers, of the Cortes having declared Don Miguel King of Portugal.—One of his first acts in this capacity was to recal Chaves and other Portuguese who had taken up arms to put down the Constitutional system. The Gazettes also contain the substance of an official despatch from the officer commanding the advanced guard of the Royalists, in which he claims a victory over the Constitutional troops, and as he dates his despatch from Coimbra, his claim can scarcely be disputed. The only news in the Paris papers, which arrived last night by express, refers to the evacuation of Cadiz by the French troops, which was to take place as soon as the shipping should arrive which was to convey them back to France.

The German papers contain accounts from Greece, stating that Ibrahim Pacha, after several ineffectual attempts to persuade the Allied Admirals to relax in their system of blockade, had sent a large division of his troops into the interior of the Morea, in order to supply his wants at the expense of the wretched inhabitants.—There is no news in any of these papers from the theatre of a later date than what had previously reached us. An article under the head of Jassy speculates on the speedy surrender of the Brailaw, without stating, however, any grounds for this speculation. In the mean time it admits the heavy loss already sustained by the Russians in the course of the siege; and if they remain as long before the other Turkish fortresses, they will not add much to their reputation in this particular branch of the military art.

London, July 7.

City, 2 o'clock.—The Belfast steam vessel, having on board the Marquis Palmella, General Saldanha, &c. &c. arrived at Oporto on the 26th ult. and were received with the greatest rejoicings. General Saldanha and Villa Flor proceeded the following day to the army, and Gen. Stubbs remained at Oporto to take the command of the place.

POSTSCRIPT.

Latest from Europe

The packet ships Wm. Thompson, Capt. Maxwell, and Wm. Byrnes, Capt. Hackstaff, arrived at New York, on Saturday evening from Liverpool, the former having sailed on the 17th, and the latter on the 9th ult: and have furnished regular advices to these dates.

It is singular that both of these packets arrived on the same day of the month last year.

The most interesting of the articles of intelligence, are the improvement of the cotton market—the surrender of Oporto to Don Miguel—and the movements of the Russian army.

SURRENDER OF OPORTO.

The hopes of the public are finally disappointed with regard to the result of the anticipated struggle in Portugal, and Miguel I. its absolute king, now reigning with as little opposition or controul at Oporto as at Lisbon. In the former city he can even command a double round of illuminations, a double explosion of Te Deums and sky-rockets, of piety and gunpowder, for adding military success to his kingly elevation. By two vessels which arrived yesterday off Dover, (the Jane Brown and the True Love,) we have received letters from Oporto of the 5th instant inclusive, and nothing could be more disastrous to the Junta than the intelligence which they communicate.—The army of Don Miguel I. was then in possession of the city. The troops of Don Pedro had been completely disbanded, and their leaders had taken refuge on board the steam-boat in the Douro. Such order as the Miguelists mean to give and to maintain had been perfectly established, and no trace existed of any resistance to the usurper's power. The English families who had embarked with their books and treasures on board the ships of war or merchantmen in the river, seeing that no plunder or disturbance followed the entry of the absolutists, had either disembarked or were about to do so, in order to return to their homes and resume their business. The work of confiscation and plunder was reserved for the natives who had hoisted, without being able to support, the standard of fidelity and freedom.

The force of Don Miguel in Oporto is stated to amount to 10,000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon, probably a great exaggeration. A body of guerrillas, which endeavoured to reap its harvest of pillage and confusion, had been resisted and expelled by the force appointed to watch over the tranquility of the place. The constitutional troops have disbanded without striking a blow. Those of them who can make their peace with the Miguelists, will again enter the ranks, while such officers of higher rank, or more deeply compromised, will endeavour to make their escape out of the country by sea or land. It would appear that the official bulletin of the Lisbon Gazette, descriptive of the state of matters at Grijo, on the 1st inst. was perfectly correct. The constitutional army, which was there to make a stand, broke up and retreated without striking a blow. In the Gazette of the 2d we find a despatch from Villa Flor, from which we ought to have anticipated a different result. It speaks of his having visited the advanced post along with Saldanha, and having found every thing satisfactory. On the same day they began their retreat, and on the 2d, when the inhabitants of Oporto went to the heights to witness the battle, they saw only a flight. They appear not to have stopped till they reached the city, which they entered on the 2d, cutting down a part of the bridge of boats over the Douro, connecting Oporto with the southern suburbs, in which the merchants have their wine stores. On the 3d the Miguelites advanced, and on the 4th were employed in passing the river, and taking up their quarters in the city. No resistance was made, and no blood was shed but that of two persons who uselessly vociferated in the streets, 'The Constitution or death,' and met with the latter.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The garrison of Brailow has received permission to retire to Silistria, but as the Russians are beyond Mutchin and before Silistria, we do not know which way the garrison of Brailow can retreat. It is said that great quantities of ammunition, and above 180 cannons were found in the place.

From the Camp, Karassou, June 24.

The Imperial camp was removed this morning, with the Corps d'Armee of General Roudzewitch, to Karassou, where the Emperor will remain till those movements of concentration are completed, which were announced in our last bulletin.

We have just taken possession of the fortification of Brailoff. In conformity with the terms of the capitulation of that fortress the troops to whom its defence was confided, have abandoned all the artillery which they possessed, as well as the stores which belonged to the Turkish Government, and are themselves to be sent back towards Silistria. Already 1,200 men are on their march towards that city, escorted by the regiment de Perme. We do not exactly know the number of guns and standards, nor the quantity of provisions of all sorts, which have fallen into our hands, through the conquest of Brailoff, the courier who brings those details not having as yet arrived at the head-quarters of the Emperor.

At Matchin, 87 pieces of cannon, which defended the ramparts, a considerable quantity of powder, bullets, and arms, large magazines of wheat and barley, and four standards, as well as all the ships of the Turkish flotilla which had escaped from the battle of the 20th, are in our power. We have learned on this occasion, that Achmed Bey, who commanded the flotilla, has been killed in the same battle, while attempting to reach Brailoff in a small boat.

This morning Lt. General Roddiger sent to the Emperor the keys of Kustendgi, which he had vigorously cannonaded on the 20th. It was the regiment of Marshal the Duke of Wellington, which was the first to enter the fortress, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The garrison surrendered on condition of being sent to Pravodi. We have found at Kustendgi 36 pieces of cannon; and a convoy of 36 sail of merchantmen have just entered, which came from Odessa, laden with provisions. The possession of this fortress is of great importance to the future provisioning of the army.

The Seraskier, Husseim Pacha, who was at Schuma, at the head, as they say, of an army of 30,000 men, had sent to the troops which formed the garrison of Kustendgi, and of which one detachment had been put to flight at the passage of the Danube, an order to defend the place to the last extremity. Thanks to the vigilance of our parties of Cossacks, the courier by whom this order was sent fell into our hands.

Two hours after the news had been received of the fall of Kustendgi, the Emperor received that of the taking of Hirsova. That fortress surrendered to Lieut. General Prince Madatoff. It contained 1,000 regular troops; but the inhabitants who ought to have supported them, had no wish to defend themselves, and they have been declared in capitulating that they would not enter Silistria, whither they were to be transported with the rest of the garrison, because they considered it useless to fight.

At Hirsova we captured 14 standards, 50,000 bullets, 3,500 pounds of powder, and a considerable supply of barley and corn.

The last French papers mention a report that the seige of Brailow has cost the Russians between 15 and 16,000 men. The capitulation having allowed the Turks to retire by the Danube, the whole garrison is said to have followed the garrison which still consisted of 13,50[illegible] men, so that when the Russians entered the place they did not find in it a single inhabitant. The cannon on the ramparts were spiked, and the magazines destroyed.

Advices from Odessa to the 14th ult. states that the army preparing to march on Constantinople amounts exactly to 180,000 troops; 20,00 were to be left behind to be employed against the fortresses on the Danube, and prevent their garrisons from making sorties or incursions into the Principalities, and especially into Servia, in which province the Russians were anxious to prevent the Turks from gaining any footing. Fifty-four transports, laden with stores of all kinds of supplies for the army, were to sail from Odessa on the evening of the 14th for Varna and Sizipoli, two ports situated about half way on the coast between the mouth of the Danube and Constantinople.

Communication.

A meeting of the Voters in the Vicinity will take place on Tuesday next the 2d September, in the Swamp Woods, in front of the residence of Major Wm. Norman, at which their fellow-citizens generally, and those individuals especially, who are soliciting their suffrages at the several approaching elections, are respectfully invited.

Aug 28

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

In Anne Arundel County.

Under a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer for sale on

Saturday the 20th September next,

Between the hours of 11 and 12 at James Williamson's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, all that

Valuable Farm

and improvements, situate near West river, in Anne Arundel county, consisting of 515¼ acres, more or less, and now in the occupation of Dr. Murray. The lands are good, and well wooded; and the improvements consist of a neat DWELLING HOUSE, and various good out houses. The title is unquestionable

Terms of Sale,

As prescribed by the decree, are—One fourth cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months for the balance in equal instalments; with interest from the day of sale. The purchase money to be secured by approved bonds, or negotiable approved notes, at the election of the trustee. The bonds, or notes, to bear interest from the day of sale—a deed to be executed by the trustee on the payment of the whole purchase money.

David Hoffman, Trustee.

Baltimore, Aug 28. 2 R

The Gazette, Baltimore, will publish the above, once a week, till day of sale.

Abner Linthicum, sen.

Respectfully notifies his fellow citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he is still a Candidate for their suffrages at the election in October next, *all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.*

July 31. R. 1aw4w.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale at the house of Mr. Richard Wells in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 6th day of September next, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Tables, &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock. P. M

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

August 14. ts

A By-Law

To License and Regulate Carriages of Pleasure.

1 Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of September next, it shall not be lawful for any person residing within the said city or precincts, to use therein any coach, chariot, hack, gig, chaise, sulkey or other carriage of pleasure, without first having obtained a license therefor from the treasurer of the corporation, in the manner hereafter prescribed.

2 And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That each and every person applying for any such license before he shall be entitled to the same, shall pay over to the treasurer for the use of the corporation, for every such license, according to the following rates: For every coach, chariot or hack, five dollars; for every gig, chaise, sulkey or other carriage of pleasure, three dollars, which said licenses shall be and continue in force for the period of one year from the date thereof.

3. And be it established and ordained, That if any person residing within the said city or precincts, shall use therein any carriage of pleasure, without having previously obtained a license therefor, in the manner above directed, he or she for every such offence shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars, to be recovered as other penalties now are one half to the use of the corporation, and the other half to the informer.

D. Claude, Mayor.

August 28.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, land and tenements, of Richard G. Watkins, at suit of Nicholas Owens, of Isaac, and at suit of Thomas J Hall, use of M'Donald & Ridgely, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, to all those tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of land, called "Gassaway's Lot, Bear Ridge, and Nathan's Purchase,' containing 298 acres of land, more or less, and sundry negroes, and on Saturday the 20th day of September next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the claims, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at two o'clock.

R. Welch, of Ben
Shff. A. A. C.

Aug 28.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Joseph Nicholson, at suit of John Beard and Richard Estep, for the use of Fridge and Morris, I have seized and taken into execution, the tract of land whereon the said Nicholson now resides, called "Anderson's Distant Walks," and one negro Man named Tom, and on Monday the 22d September next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the debt due aforesaid. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

R. Welch, of Ben late
Shff. A. A. county.

Aug 28.

Barbacue.

There will be a Barbacue at Mr. Charles Waters', (third election district of Anne Arundel county,) on Saturday the 6th September. The candidates for the Legislature, the Electors for President, and the Voters generally, are requested to attend.

August 28.

In Chancery,

August 26, 1828.

Ordered, That the additional sale made and reported by Philemon Chew, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Philemon L. Chew, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 25th day of October next; provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks before the twenty fifth day of September next, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis. The report states the amount of the additional sales to be $1 230.

True Copy—Test
Ramsay Waters,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Aug 28.

Committed

To the gaol of Anne Arundel county, on the 7th August instant, a Negro Man, who calls himself EMORY JOHNSON, and says he was set free by Nicholas Dorsey, on Eastern Neck Island, Chester River; said negro is of black complexion, about 5 feet 8or 9 inches high; his cloathing is a striped roundabout jacket and blue trowsers. His owner is requested to come, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with agreeable to law.

Richard Iglehart, Shff. A. A. C.

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