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little more. Indeed, why I say
it is constantly in the mind of
the first. But, of the Neck, do
like these false statements very
much. The conduct pursued by the
society at Waterford is likely to
be their cause. I can assure him
that Broad Neck, it has not, he
likely to prove injurious to our
would also inform this trifling
necator that I most conscientiously
lieve that neither he, or his friends,
author of the extract in the M. G.
the assertion contained in the ex-
tract. That "three of the voters of
Neck have changed from Jackson
Adams, since the meeting at Wa-
terford." This trifling dealer in
tin tongue had, I think, better be
an English dictionary under his
finger, and try, when next he writes
he possibly can, to get a word, or
of words, of more import than
signed to his last piece, however
and furnish him a name, which we
more applicable than this scintillat-
ing row of his. Be. &c.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.
MR. GREEN,
Sir, We have seen a communication
published in the M. G. Republican, which
we suppose to be intended as an an-
swer to some remarks made by us in the
zette of Thursday last, relative to
the extract of a letter, which appeared
in the M. G. Republican of Saturday
thirteenth inst. This communication
is an very trifling, that we could
merely by way of consigning it to
contempt which it so deservedly
It appears to have been written by
gentleman of Annapolis, in violation
of an assertion made by his friend in
the extract, which for the second
moderation of those who may not
seen the extract we will here insert
It is as follows: "Three of my
bours will vote for Adams now,
have been all along for the Tenen-
an," which is dated Broad Neck, 8
10th 1828. This we believe to be
mere electioneering trick, and do
nounce it to be as BASE, as it is
FOUNDED. We shall notice any
which may hereafter be said, and
some responsible name be affixed to
Philip Pettibone,
Stephen Boone,
John W. Williams,
Richard Gardiner,
John A. Merrick.

September 24.
For the Maryland Gazette.
To the Friends of the Temperance
Cause in Anne Arundel County.
You have been told that Anne Ar-
del county will give her vote in fa-
vor of the Administration. You have
nursed the boasting on this subject.
You have seen the misrepresentation
respecting the meetings in the coun-
ty. You have seen every art resorted to
to affect the purposes of the Ebony
party. Their ingenuity could suggest
have seen false militia documents,
fin hand bills, and monumental inscrip-
tions, circulated with zeal and in-
dustry. But rest assured the country
is safe. There is nothing to fear. The
fallen crest of your opponents indicat-
despair. Their desponding looks,
hopelessness of their cause. The
friends of Jackson—the people the
selves, have been roused from their
thargy; they are up and a doing. U-
on is all. A long pull, a strong
and a pull altogether, and the day
yours. Be active and vigilant. You
molto Jackson, and Reform.

THE CAUSE.
For the Maryland Gazette.
A NUBIAN BEAUTY.
Bruce, while travelling through So-
mar, the Southern Kingdom of Sab-
was taken for a Physician by the
tives, and called by the Max to pre-
scribe for "several of the noble Lad-
ies in his harem." After describing
the apartment into which he was admit-
ted, he gives the following description of
the principal NUBIAN BEAUTY: "Upon
large bench, or sofa, covered with
Sarat cloth, sat three females, cloth-
ed from the neck to the feet with
cotton shirts. One of these, who
found was the favourite, was about
feet high, and corpulent beyond
proportion. She seemed to me as
the elephant and rhinoceros, the last
living creature I had met with.
Her features were perfectly like
of a negro; a ring of gold passed
her under lip, and weighed it down
like a flap, it covered her chin, and
left her teeth bare, which were
small and fine. The inside of her
had made black with antimony.
Her ears reached down to her shoulders,
and had the appearance of wings.
In each of them a large ring
gold, somewhat smaller than a man's
little finger, and about five inches
diameter. She had a gold necklace
like what we used to call eagle,
several rows one below another,
which were hung rows of sequins
and gold larger than any I had ever
upon the feet of felons; with which
could not conceive it possible for
to walk, but I afterwards found
they were hollow. The others were
dressed much in the same manner."

FROM THE MAN IN THE MOON.
To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.
You know, Sir, that I have the
power of rendering myself invisible
at pleasure, and that I can instantly
translate myself to any other planet
by a mere mental wish. The posses-
sion of this power affords me much
happiness, and I often use it for the
purpose of visiting the earth, and a-
suming myself with the sayings and
doings of you good people of the ne-
bular world. Hearing by one of
my Mercuries that half, at least, of
the citizens of Annapolis had turned
moon-gazers, I determined to spend
a short time in your city. I accord-
ingly made a trip to it, and, unseen,
while away a part of the past week
in the midst of your fellow-citi-
zens. While there, I was much enter-
tained by lounging about the As-
sembly Room, where a Sojourner
had invited every body to come and
take a peep through his TELESCOPE.
The MAN IN THE MOON. It often
happened, while many were strain-
ing their eyes through the telescope,
that I was standing
at their elbows, enjoying their re-
marks about me, and well pleased
that an old coddler, like myself, was
so much an object of curiosity to the
jazzlers upon earth. On my first
visit to the room, my notice was at-
tracted by a grave dame, whose head
was so full of the moon, that she
thought that the glass must be defect-
ive, as she could not see more than
half after. The Exhibitor, to get
her for a moment, hastened to exam-
ine the glass, when somebody re-
minded him that the moon was yet
in her first quarter, and of course
appeared only in part. A general
hush ensued, and even the staid
dame, whose mistake had provoked it,
peered heartily in it. A beautiful
girl of sixteen, whose open, smiling
countenance bespoke a guileless heart,
next drew my attention, by inquir-
ing of an old gentleman standing
near her, whether the Man in the
Moon had a Wife. "A Wife!" re-
plied he, with affected astonishment,
"Oh no! he has but the fifth part
of one. Don't you know, my dear,
at every Lady in the moon is en-
titled to five husbands." "Bless
me!" exclaimed she, with apparent
explicitly, "how I should like to
live there." "What a paradise the
moon must be," said another. "I
wish it was so upon earth," said a
third, "that the whole host of Ba-
chelor might be brought under the
alien yoke of Hymen, and made to
taste the sweets of female com-
panionship. Bachelors! thought I,
what sort of things are they? It
was the first time I had ever heard
of them, and I felt curious not only
to be told what they were, but if
possible to see one of them. It was
not long before I was gratified.—
"Here comes one of the Detestables,"
said one of the speakers,
"thirty-five winters have passed a-
way, and he still lives for himself
only." I immediately turned to-
wards the door, and observed a man
of middle stature, who had just en-
tered, approaching the company. I
caught a view of his face—Peevish-
ness, discontent and churlishness,
were imprinted upon his counte-
nance. That one view was enough
for me. I felt grateful that there
were none such among my people,
dropped this into your communica-
tion box, and hurried back to the
moon—where I may be seen the first
day night, by every one who will
take the trouble to walk to the As-
sembly Room to look at me.

work. The ballast was placed in the
car. Mr. Robertson unfurling his flag,
stepped into the car, and desired his
assistants to bear the balloon to the
northern corner of the Garden, and
there let it go, so as to escape the mast
in question. They did so. The bal-
loon rose with the utmost majesty,
amid the cheers of the spectators inside
and outside. Just as it was clearing
the topmast of the flagstaff, a flaw of
wind struck it, and turned it directly
on the point of danger. It struck the
mast, and he was half thrown out of the
car. The female part of the spectators
shrieked. He clung to the flag and to
the car for some time. Great sym-
pathy was excited at his alarming situ-
ation. The crowds below cried out
to him to seize hold of the rope of the
flagstaff. He made several unsuccess-
ful attempts. The interest was in-
creased. A man ascended the rope, he
could not reach Mr. R.
At this moment he was apparently
hanging by his heels and struggling
with all his physical powers to catch
the rope of the flagstaff. The balloon
was duttering above his head in the
breeze, at an elevation of 70 feet.
Many of the females shrieked anew—
others burst into tears. If he had lost
his hold at this moment, he would have
been dashed to atoms by the fall. The
astounding intrepidity of Mr. R. never
forsook him for a moment. His phys-
ical powers would have given way be-
fore that could fall him. Sometimes
he was holding on the car, sometimes
grasping at the flag, which he mistook
for the rope, and sometimes struggling
at anything about him. At last, by
one powerful effort, he caught the rope
in his hand. A shout of delight rose
from the crowd. The next instant he
fell out of the car, and hung by one
hand in the air. Several of the females
again screamed. In another instant
he caught the rope with his other hand,
and descended forty feet with the ve-
locity of an arrow. He fell at the foot
of the flagstaff on the parapet of the
garden. The crowd gathered around
him. He was somewhat exhausted,
but he started on his legs and made his
way to the house, assisted by two of
the by-standers. The gratification
which was felt by the whole of the
spectators was great. On his way to
the house, many of his acquaintances
met him, and congratulated him on his
escape. What increases the vexation
of the accident is, that Mr. R. object-
ed to the flagstaff in the morning, and
requested to have it taken down.
The intrepid aeronaut is uninjured,
but his balloon is torn to pieces. There
were probably 2000 spectators in the
Garden, the greater part of them stran-
gers. On the Battery there could not
be fewer than 15,000. The afternoon
was delightful—a fine pleasant breeze,
and a clear sky.

Late from Europe.
The packet ship Canada, at New-
York from Liverpool, brings London
papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to
the 16th August, both inclusive, and
the packet ship Charlemagne from
Havre, brings Paris papers to the 16th
of the same month. For the interesting
intelligence which follows, we are chief-
ly indebted to the New York Commer-
cial Advertiser.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR
It will be seen by the news from the
Theatre of the Russian and Turkish
war, that the invading army on the Dan-
ube moves steadily on, and that a powerful
descent has been successfully made up-
on Asiatic Turkey, by the army of the
Caucasus, under Gen. Paskevitch.
The Bulletin of the 21st, prepares us
for a decisive blow at Choumla. The
Courier says "the main armies were so
near, the advanced guard of each being
within sight almost of Choumla, that a
battle can hardly be avoided, unless
which does not appear probable, the
Russians prosecute their march in a
more easterly direction without attack-
ing Choumla, or the Turks retire from
their strong position without risking a
battle."
Upon this posture of affairs the Morn-
ing Herald of August 15th, makes the
following commentary:—
Gen. Paskevitch, with the Russian
army in Asia, appears to be rivaling,
and even surpassing his master in the
West, in rapidity of his marches, and
still more in the rapidity with which he
reduces the fortresses on his route.
Kars, a strong fortified town of Arme-
nia, was taken on the 15th of July.
This place, which is about 140 miles
from the Persian frontier, was defend-
ed by a strong citadel, besides the ram-
parts mounted with 150 guns, and gar-
risoned by 11,000 men, yet it was taken
by the Russian General, with the loss
of only one officer and 33 soldiers
killed. We believe there is no other
place of any note until he reaches Er-
zerum, the capital of the province about
120 miles distant, strongly fortified,
which is not more than taken with the
same ease. The Turks on this occasion
appear to have been actuated by a
presentiment that the place was decreed
by Fate to fall, and that consequently
resistance would be of no avail. If
this spirit should once take hold of the
army, the Grand Seignor may as well
agree at once to the terms of the Em-
peror. Even as it is, we can see no hopes
remaining for him. His troops have
generally made a tolerable resistance
in garrisoned towns, but in the open
field they have hardly ever withstood

the first shock of the Russians. In a
pitched battle they would not have the
smallest chance, though they were twice
the number of the enemy, but they are
not half so numerous, and consequently,
it is to be supposed that the Grand
Seignor trusts chiefly to the stand to be
made on the Balkan mountains. This,
however, will not avail him much—
There will probably be great slaughter
on both sides, but that to Russia is
a matter of little consequence. She has
a sufficient number of troops in the
rear, ready to fill up the ranks of the
killed and wounded; and provided the
army compass the barrier, and show a
good front on the other side, to strength-
en the demands of the Emperor, it is
probable he would not be much incom-
moded by the loss of the greater part of
it. Since the peace of 1813, it has been
more dangerous to the Sovereign than
to his enemies; and we believe that,
for the internal peace of the country, as
well as his own security, he would be
glad to have its power diminished. The
Turks certainly have not been in such a
dangerous situation since their settle-
ment in Europe—They are already
placed between two fires. The Asiatic
army will probably be as soon at the
Bosphorus as that commanded by the
Emperor in Europe; and by that time
the Grand Seignor will have on the side
of the Morea a third enemy—a division
of French, amounting to 20,000 men,
ready to co-operate with the Russians.

St. Petersburg, July 30.
NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF
THE CAUCASUS.
"Gunny, on the 26th."
Frontiers June 26.
"The village of Gunny was appoint-
ed as the rendezvous for beginning the
military operations against Asiatic Tur-
key. This village is in Schuragel, on
the river Arpatchial. Here the troops
were all assembled, all the magazines
collected, and heavy artillery put in
order. This place which was entirely
destroyed during the Persian campaign,
has been surrounded with a wall and
barricades, and secured against any hos-
tile attack, under the direction of
General Prince Wadbolaki, and a hospital
established, with a quarantine. On the
26th Divine service was performed on
an eminence, near the river Arpatchial,
in the view of the snow covered sum-
mits of the Allah Ges, (God's Eye),
and of the holy mountain of Ararat.
The troops, which had so lately endur-
ed the fatigues of the Persian cam-
paign, were in the first order. Two
months repose has, as yet, been rene-
gated them. The troops immediately
afterwards crossed the Arpatchial,
which was the first step to hostile op-
eration."
Before Kars, July 2.—The army under
General Paskevitch having passed the
frontiers on the 26th of June, ad-
vanced directly towards Kars, the ca-
pital of the Pachlik of the same name
through the villages Dignia Palderavau
and Meschkow. This whole tract,
which is inhabited by Armenians, now
presented a portion of entire desolation,
as the Turkish Government has re-
moved all the inhabitants to the most
remote parts. The enemy was first
seen near Meschkow on the 29th. His
cavalry in great numbers had come
from the fortress a distance of 16
wersts, and attacked our advanced
posts, but was repulsed as reinforcements
came up. The boldness of this
cavalry, in venturing so far from the
fortress, as well as the accounts that
we received from our scouts, showed
that the garrison of Kars was numerous,
and consisted of very good troops. The
cavalry amounts to about 500, and the
infantry, which appears to include all
the inhabitants capable of bearing arms,
probably amounts also to 5000 men.
The General resolved by a side move-
ment, to turn the fortress and by tak-
ing a position on the great road from
Erzerum to cut off the communication
between Erzerum and Kars, and thus
deprive the fortress of the reinforce-
ments which the Seraskier was bring-
ing to Kars at the head of 20,000 men.
This operation was executed in perfect
order in sight of the fortress without
any interruption from the enemy.
On the 1st of July the General, with
the greatest part of the troops, march-
ed towards Kars, intending to make a
reconnaissance. The troops had scarce-
ly shown themselves in order of battle
on the farthest eminences which slope
towards the fortress, when a numerous
body of cavalry sallied out and attacked
with impetuosity the foremost regiments
of Cossacks. The General seeing the
possibility of coming to a general ac-
tion, desired to draw the enemy as well
as possible from the fortress, and order-
ed the Cossacks gradually to retreat
from the front towards the left flank.
The enemy, in assurance of victory,
followed the Cossacks, and the General
immediately ordered Major General
Baron Ostenscherk, with a division of
Cossacks, Hulusans, and Tartars, and
two cannon, to cut off the enemy from
the fortress. This manoeuvre executed
under the fire of the fortress, astonish-
ed the enemy who suffered great loss.
The field was covered with the dead,
and 20 of the bravest partizans, among
whom were some officers, were made
prisoners. The latter said that the en-
emy had 100 killed, and 200 wounded.
We had 12 killed & 42 wounded.
Odessa, July 20.—An Ad-de Camp
of General Paskevitch, brought the day
before yesterday, the following news:—
The Imperial colours are flying on
the walls of the important fortress of

Kars, which was taken by storm on the
15th July, at 3 o'clock in the morning.
Upon an eminence which commands
the town on the south west side, was
an entrenched camp, which it was ab-
solutely necessary to get possession of
in order to carry on the siege. Our
troops attacked the Turks with im-
petuosity with the bayonet, and dislodg-
ed them from that formidable position,
notwithstanding their superiority in
numbers, and the vigorous resistance
they made. In the pursuit they passed
three ramparts by which we made
ourselves masters of the suburbs, and
some part of the garrison had time to
escape into the citadel. Terrified by
our success, the enemy to the number
of 5000 men, laid down their arms; be-
sides 1250 who were made prisoners
during the attack. Among the prison-
ers are one Mehemet Jamin, Pacha of
Two Tails; the Commander of the Cav-
alry, Vail Aga, and many other offi-
cers. The attack continued three
hours; the ground occupied by the
Camp, as well as the suburbs, were cov-
ered with the Turkish slain. The loss
of the enemy in killed and wounded is
2000, 3000 cavalry who were in the
fortress escaped into the mountains. The
garrison amounted to 11,000 men. We
had one officer and 33 privates killed;
one Captain, 15 officers, and 216 pri-
vates wounded. We found in the fort-
ress 151 pieces of cannon, 33 stand-
ards, and a considerable quantity of
ammunition, arms, magazines of corn,
&c. Kars is one of the principal for-
tresses of Asia. Three ranges of thick
walls flanked by towers, which are con-
structed in the form of bastions, sur-
round the town and part of the suburbs.
The whole is protected by a citadel,
situated on the summit of a mountain
named Karalag. One hundred and
fifty one pieces of cannon command the
plain in every direction. A rocky
soil, which rendered the works of the
besiegers difficult, added to the obsta-
cles which he had to conquer.
Thirteenth Bulletin of the Russian
Army.
"On the 15th July the Emperor's
head quarters were at Uschani, and
the vanguard had proceeded towards
Jeni-Bazar. Near Varna, General
Count Suchtelin had a sharp engage-
ment with the garrison, which made a
sally and repulsed it with considerable
loss. On the 17th of July, after a very
fatiguing march through bad roads, broken
up by the unfavourable weather, the
Imperial head quarters arrived at Jasi-
tepe.
"General Benkenidoff was sent with
a detachment towards Pravadi, in or-
der to drive the enemy from that place,
and to make himself master of the com-
munications between Choumla and Var-
na.
"The Emperor has issued an Order
of the Day, strictly enjoining the troops
to behave with humanity to the enemy,
because the men were extremely indig-
nant at the Turks, having, according to
their custom, cut off the heads of the
Russians who were slain.—On the 18th
July, the head quarters moved to Turk
Armutbar, in a fertile country; and
on the 19th, they moved to the eminences
of Jene Bazar, opposite the enemy's
out-posts, whose tents were on the
heights of Choumla. On the 20th,
the army marched towards Choumla;
the enemy, consisting of eight or ten
thousand men, cavalry and artillery,
vigorously defended the eminences, but
were driven back into the entrench-
ments before Choumla, and the army
immediately bivouacked on the emi-
nences opposite that place. Our losses
were considerable, but the death of Col.
Read, the Emperor's Aid-de-Camp, is
much regretted. On the 21st, part of
our army occupied, without resistance,
the heights near to Choumla.



Latest from Europe.
New-York, Sept. 21. P. M.
By the packet ship Columbia, Capt.
Delano, we have received London pa-
pers to the 24th August.
The prominent intelligence relates to
the war in the East. If the accounts
which we give below, are to be credit-
ed, the Russians have carried the for-
tress of Shumla. This it will be per-
ceived is not considered fully establish-
ed; but is, nevertheless believed to have
been the case.
There seem to have been serious dis-
ensions in the councils of the Porte.
The information received from Con-
stantinople seems to indicate this, from
its contradictory character.
A report has been received at Con-
stantinople of a victory obtained by
Rusian Pacha (the Seraskier) over the
Turks. This was not believed by
the inhabitants of Pera.
The Seraskier was caused Effend
Pacha to be beheaded, who did not suf-
ficiently defend himself on the Danube.
WAR IN THE EAST.
The Odessa accounts of the 24th Ju-
ly, tell us, that three hundred thousand
men have been assembled on an extent
of 80 leagues, and may march from the
interior at the first signal in all direc-
tions.
A letter from Moscow announces that
the fortress of Bahdad has been taken
by storm, by the troops of Gen. Paske-
vitch.
The accounts from Berlin of the 4th inst.
say, that the reports in circulation, and which

Barbadoes.
There will be a Barbadoes given by
the friends of the Temperance Cause,
on Thursday the 23d of October next,
near Col. Jacob Waters's Mill, on the
head of South River, in the second
election district in Anne Arundel coun-
ty. The Voters of the county, with-
out political distinction, are hereby in-
vited, and all the Candidates both for
Electors and the Legislature, are also
invited to attend.
Sept. 25.
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber has obtained
from the orphan court of Anne Arun-
del county, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Thomas H.
Hall, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased. All persons having claims
against said estate, are requested to
produce them, legally authenticated,
and those indebted are requested to
make payment.
John N. Watkins, Admr.
Sept 25
NO BLANKS,
In the Three first Schemes of this
Lottery.
MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY,
NO. 6, FOR 1828
To be drawn by sub-schemes, under
an improved mode secured by letters
patent, and by which the adventurer
cannot draw a blank until the whole
of the sub-schemes are completed, in
the mean time he has the chance of
every Prize in the entire Lottery
without any risk whatever till the com-
pletion of the last sub-scheme.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000
4 prizes of 2,000 is 8,000
4 prizes of 1,000 is 4,000
5 prizes of 500 is 2,500
20 prizes of 100 is 2,000
37 prizes of 50 is 1,850
100 prizes of 20 is 2,000
202 prizes of 10 is 2,020
105 prizes of 5 is 525
4000 prizes of 5 is 20,000
6000 prizes of 4 is 24,000
10479 prizes amounting to \$80,000
The Schemes are as follow, the
first of which will be drawn on
WEDNESDAY the 23d of October.
FIRST SUB SCHEME.
1 prize of \$2000 is \$2000
1 prize of 1000 is 1000
1 prize of 500 is 500
5 prizes of 100 is 500
9 prizes of 50 is 450
20 prizes of 20 is 400
34 prizes of 10 is 340
35 prizes of 5 is 175
2000 prizes of 4 is 8000
2106 prizes \$13,400
SECOND SUB SCHEME.
1 prize of \$2000 is \$2000
1 prize of 1000 is 1000
1 prize of 500 is 500
5 prizes of 100 is 500
9 prizes of 50 is 450
20 prizes of 20 is 400
34 prizes of 10 is 340
35 prizes of 5 is 175
2000 prizes of 4 is 8000
2106 prizes \$13,400
THIRD SUB SCHEME.
1 prize of \$2000 is \$2000
1 prize of 1000 is 1000
1 prize of 500 is 500
5 prizes of 100 is 500
9 prizes of 50 is 450
20 prizes of 20 is 400
34 prizes of 10 is 340
35 prizes of 5 is 175
2000 prizes of 4 is 8000
2106 prizes \$13,400
FOURTH SUB SCHEME.
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000
1 prize of 1,000 is 1,000
2 prizes of 500 is 1,000
5 prizes of 100 is 500
10 prizes of 50 is 500
40 prizes of 20 is 800
100 prizes of 10 is 1,000
4000 prizes of 5 is 20,000
4161 prizes \$39,800
The whole of the Prizes are
payable in CASH, which can be had
the moment they are drawn.
Whole Tickets.....\$5 00
Halves.....2 50
Quarters.....1 25
Eighths.....62 1/2
To be had in the greatest variety of
numbers at
SWANN'S OFFICE,
Annapolis.
Sept 25
Notice.
The Commissioners of the Tax for
Anne Arundel county, will meet at the
Court House in the city of Annapolis,
on Wednesday the 23d day of October
next, for the purpose of hearing ap-
peals and making transfers, &c.
By order,
R. J. Cowman, Clk.
Sept 25.