

ELECTOR, For President & Vice President of the United States For 7th District—Kent & Queen's County

COL. THOMAS EMORY.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Russian... One London Standard (a Ministerial paper) says that, this account has received general credit, and that it is confidently asserted that the English Government has received advices of the event. The Turks had 10,000 cavalry in the field. Chumla then is not taken, and Varna is still in the hands of the Turk. It seems that the Sultan has neither been playing the fool nor the braggart for the last three months; for instead of 60,000 infantry he has 300,000, and instead of 10,000 cavalry he has 300,000. The Turkish accounts state that in the camp of Chumla alone, there are 500 pieces of cannon, well served. The foundry of Kephuna has not been idle.

TURKISH BULLETIN.

Constantinople July 26.—The hopes which the Porte had conceived that its position on the northern side of the Balkan would form a bulwark against the Russian armies, has been nearly justified by a series of successful engagements fought since the beginning of July. It appeared that the Russian commanders had not collected imposing forces upon any particular point, but lost much time in partial attacks, which having been frequently repelled by the Turks, inspired the latter with great additional courage, and confirmed the Porte in the system of operations which it had adopted.

The first Bulletin from the Turkish headquarters arrived here on the 12th. It announced an attack made by the Turks on the position of Hadshi Oglu-Bazardschik, between Choumla and Yama, and their defeat, after having experienced a loss of 15,000 men. The day after says the Bulletin, the attack was renewed, and repulsed as before, chiefly through the courageous defence of the regular troops. The Russians lost, in this second action many men and six pieces of cannon.

The same day a sharp encounter took place between a Russian corps of about 25,000 men, with 20 pieces of cannon, and the Turks stationed at Daidaviz, opposite Widdin, on the left bank of the Danube. The Russian, after an obstinate action of five hours, were repulsed; and lost on that occasion 2,000 men in killed and wounded, and a great number of prisoners. They were even pursued to a considerable distance on the Wallachian territory by a column which debouched from Kafilat.

On the 10th, a Russian corps of 4,000 cavalry, and from 4 to 5,000 infantry, was defeated by the Alish Pacha at Tschiltope, and lost 500 horsemen who were killed, and some prisoners, among whom was a staff officer.

The Liverpool Mercury states that Lord Heytesbury has been sent to the Emperor Nicholas chiefly on account of a communication made to the Duke of Wellington, that when Constantine relinquished the Crown of Russia, an agreement was entered into, that Nicholas should invade Turkey, and, sooner or later, make his brother Sovereign of all European Turkey.

WAR.—Without knowing what credit should be placed in the assertion, we give the following article from the London Sun, of the 2d of August.

"There will be a General War in Europe before Christmas, England avoids the struggle for the present, but will eventually be dragged in, with an expense greater in proportion to the delay which she evinces in asserting her true station and assuming an attitude becoming her moral power and true glory."

From the London Courier of July 22.

Horrible Spectacle.—Melancholy and distressing Spectacle.—The brig Catharine and Hannah, of and from Sunderland, Captain Lumsden, arrived in our harbor on Thursday night, and we have been put in possession of the following distressing particulars, which tend to recall, in their narration, the horrible tragedy which had so recently taken place. The Captain states, that on the 4th May, in lat. 46. 11. N. 55. O. W. at one P. M. he picked up a boat belonging to the Superb, of and from Bristol for Quebec, which ran foul of an iceberg, on the 21st of April, which stove her forward. The unfortunate occurrence obliged all hands to take to the pumps, at which they continued without intermission for two days and a night, when a schooner hove in sight, and the Captain proceeded in the jolly-boat, to treat with them to take the crew.—While the Captain was so engaged the vessel being quite in a sinking state, the crew left the pumps to get the boats out to leave her. They succeeded in getting a boat, the one subsequently picked up and seven men got into her on which they unhooked the tackle, slipped the ship, but could not regain her, and it coming on thick, they could not find the schooner, and the unfortunate men were left to the mercy of an all-wise God—without provisions, water, masts, sails, or any thing that would enable them to struggle for existence, save and except two oars! In this state, they were buffeted about for eleven days, not knowing in what direction they were moving and with feelings it is totally impossible to describe—when they were fallen in with the Catharine and Hannah, and the scene that presented itself was sufficient to appal the stoutest heart—as it had already struck the crew with horror. Of the seven men only two were alive.—Two of them died about twenty four hours after leaving the ship, from their previous sufferings and on their bodies the others subsisted some time. Three others were also dead in the boat whose blood afforded drink; and their bodies subsistence to the wretched men, who lived to narrate the heart-rending tale—in a word, they were endeavouring to prolong a wretched existence by eating and drinking each other's blood! and further to add to their misery they were dreadfully frostbitten before death terminated their sufferings. Captain Lumsden instantly took the living men on board, but one of them only survived about twenty four hours. The other survivor is so much frostbitten, that it is thought his legs must be amputated, and from all he has suffered his recovery is considered doubtful. It seems that his

being able to sustain himself longer than his companions in misery was owing to tobacco. He states that the mate, second mate, and eight of the crew were left on board the Superb, and when they departed from her the carpenter was engaged in cutting away the side—it being washed the long boat over the side—it is to be leeward against them. It is to be hoped that Capner, is living to give a more detailed account—and that we shall hear of the safety of those on board the

of the Atlantic and Pacific.—It appears by letters from Amsterdam, that the project of cutting a canal, to unite the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific Ocean, is about to be revived under the auspices of the Netherlands Government which has entered into communication with the Government of Guatemala, or Central America for that purpose. General Van Veer, who was deputed on that mission, has just returned to Europe, and it is stated that several persons are, on the Netherlands from Guatemala, who are authorized to carry into effect the arrangements connected with the undertaking. Some exclusive advantages, as an inducement to engage in the project, have been offered to the Dutch Government; and it is said that the King himself has entered into it with so much earnestness, that he has composed a long memoir to point out its probability of success and the benefits with which it will be attended. A vessel has been ordered to be in readiness to carry out to Guatemala the engineers and persons appointed to survey the ground through which the proposed canal is to pass.

A GOOD JOKE.

One of the best political anecdotes we have heard for a long time, has just been related to us of our old friend Benny Bridgeville.—Every body knows Ben as a thorough-going Jackson man. His friends, (Jackson friends) impertuned him for some time previous to the last 4th of July to raise a Hickory on that day. He at last consented, and being out of firewood, he hit upon the following expedient for supply.—The first Jackson man he met, he addressed with, "I want a hickory to raise on the 4th." "Why, (says his friend) I will bring you one." "You won't disappoint me?" "Certainly not!" The next one he met—the third and fourth, all promised to bring one; and on the morning of the 4th, the major found himself in possession of several cords of hickory, a good long pole to raise for the hero, and a pleasant laugh at his friends. *Bevudere Apollo.*

A LAWSUIT.

A farmer who had a lawsuit depending at court, came to visit his judge, and presented him with a quart of milk. The next day his adversary came also to the judge, with a pig. "Where is my milk?" cried the farmer, bewailing the loss of his suit. "Friend," replied the judge, "the pig of your adversary drank it all up."

A daring assault has been committed upon a young lady, at South Reading, Mass. She was but 18 years of age, and was on the way to a neighbor's house, on Sunday evening last. Several of the lady's teeth were knocked out and she was considerably injured, though the ruffian did not accomplish his purpose before her cries brought succor. The villain was arrested, and is in irons.

Distressing.—On Thursday last a little son of Mr. Matthew Keezer, Jr. of Ridgefield, Conn. about three years old, fell into a vessel of boiling milk, which its mother had just removed from the fire, and was scalded in a most distressing manner, and after several hours of extreme suffering expired.

A Postscript to a Chambersburg paper by yesterday's mail, says:—"The wretched Swearingen, we are informed, has been taken in Virginia and lodged in jail."

A Singular Legacy.—Among the numerous expedients which have been resorted to for the purpose of aiding the cause of morality, may be mentioned one of an extraordinary character of a worthy carpenter in the town of Bethnal Green, England, lately bequeathed a legacy of twenty pounds per annum, to two barbers of that town, for shaving his townsmen on Saturday evening, that they may be able to give a seasonable attendance upon the religious services of the sabbath.

Bronchotomy.—This operation was successfully performed a few days since by Dr. Reuel Barrows, of Fryburg, Me. on a boy four years of age, who had swallowed the core of an apple. The windpipe was opened longitudinally an inch and a half, and a probe, with a sponge fastened to the end of it, was introduced into the opening and passed up through the larynx into the mouth, carrying before it the irritating substance.

A certain rich physician, was lately complaining in a coffee house, that he had three fine daughters, to whom he should give ten thousand dollars each, and yet that he could find no body to marry them. "With your leave, Doctor," said an Irishman, who was present stepping up and making a very respectful bow, "I'll take two of them!"

The best time for sowing Rye.—A writer in the American Farmer, says, "The great secret of regard to ensuring a good crop of rye is early sowing. From three pecks to a bushel per acre is amply sufficient for seed. Early sown rye is much heavier than that which is sown later; and further, it affords excellent pastures both in fall and spring, nor does pasturing injure the crop; in many cases it is a real benefit particularly when eaten down by sheep."

Warning.—A young man employed in the factory at Springfield, Ms. has been fined ten dollars and costs, amounting in all to twenty two dollars and a half, for taking three sweet apples from a farmer's orchard in that town. He was sent to Jail for want of funds to pay the fine.

We learn from the Circleville, Ohio, Olive Branch, that an unusual degree of sickness and mortality prevails in that part of the country.

The following original love-letter was sent by Edward Wilson, a country school-master in the Orkney Islands, to Miss Sibilli Truil. "I am eaten with an extra-

gant love; and the mouth of my affection waters with the love of thee. Dearest Sibilli, I am thy slave and the slave's slave, by, I am thy slave and the slave's slave, pillow. O that I were but an amorphous into an ass's colt, that I might carry thy lovely body up and down the world."

No Admittance.—A poor tailor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, went to the gate of Paradise. Peter asked him if ever he had been married. "No," said the tailor, "but I have been married." "Oh!" says Peter, "that is all the same." The tailor had scarce got in, before a fat turtle eating alderman came puffing and blowing, "Halloo, you fellow," said he, "open the door."—"Not so fast," said Peter; have you been in purgatory? No, said the alderman, "but what is that for the purpose?" you let in that poor half starved tailor, and he had been no more in purgatory than I. "But he has been married," said Peter. "Married, exclaimed the alderman, "why I have been married twice." "Then pray go back again," said Peter, "Paradise is not the place for fools."

The following article from the Alexandria Gazette, on a subject now occupying much attention, as there is a prospect of rise in value of wheat and flour in Europe, gives information material to an accurate calculation. The English quarter of wheat weighs 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton—this is equal to eight English bushels of 70 pounds each, or 9 1/2 American bushels of 60 pounds each. This computation should always be attended to in bringing the English quarter of wheat into American bushels.

The English sack of flour weighs 280 pounds—7 sacks equal to 10 American barrels, 1960 pounds.

The Young Napoleon.—It would appear from the following account in a German paper, that the young Napoleon promises to prove 'a chip of the old block.' The young Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, went thro' his last examination in every branch of his studies to the perfect satisfaction of his Imperial Majesties, and of his mother who were present on the occasion. His grandfather told him, after the examination had been concluded, that within a year he should enter the army; upon which the young Prince is said to have exclaimed—Thank God! then my fate is fixed! There is a rumor current that Austria means to procure for him the throne of Portugal, by negotiating a marriage between him & the young queen Maria da Gloria, all title to whose hand her hopeful uncle Miguel has forfeited. We do not know what truth is in this rumor.

THE TARIFF.

The English Editors are re-publishing all the inflammatory articles on this subject, which appeared in the Georgia Southern, the Charleston Mercury, and other papers of the same stamp, so that the manufacturers console themselves with the hope of a good market at the South, as soon as a division of the Union of the States takes place which they consider as not far distant.

Wholesome Advice, from Johnson's Letters.—Begin life with the least show and least expense possible; you may at pleasure increase both, but you cannot easily diminish them. Do not think your estate your own, while any man can call upon you for money you cannot pay; therefore begin with timorous parsimony. Let it be your first care not to be in any man's debt.—Resolve not to be poor: whatever you have spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness, it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable, and others extremely difficult.

For the Times.

MR. EDITOR.—From the roar of cannon in your town and from the exaltation of the Jackson men, one would be induced to believe that a great victory had been achieved by them. But will not a discerning community duly appreciate this attempt to drown their sorrows and to dissipate their gloom. It will be recollected that those men before the election boldly claimed a majority in every district in the county, except Kent Island. They told us that their majorities would be from 50 to 70 at Dixon's, seventy at Church Hill; from fifty to seventy at Centreville and thirty at Queens Town, making according to their highest count two hundred and forty, and according to their lowest estimate, two hundred votes majority. They however allowed us a majority on Kent Island of from sixty to seventy. Now what has been the result? Why we have beaten in three districts out of five. We have elected one delegate who is the third man, and came within two votes of electing two, and within eleven votes of electing three. It is very true that the administration men have also been disappointed in their calculations, but they by no means acknowledge themselves beaten. The poll of their foremost man, Mr. Grason, who obtained from his federal friends a little more support than the other part of the ticket, is not a fair test of the Jackson strength. Their next strongest man beats Mr. Turpin, three votes, whilst Mr. Roberts and Mr. Earickson both beat their fourth candidate, and Mr. Nicholson is only two votes behind him. Now from this statement which the candid Jackson men will acknowledge; they have no cause of great congratulation. Kent County in which they claim a large majority for the Hero has given the administration a majority considerably greater than theirs in this county, therefore our friends may be assured that notwithstanding their vain boasts, that the cause of order, peace, and happiness will prevail in this district; and that our tried and valuable fellow Citizen, Col. Emory will triumph over his competitor. Let every friend of the administra-

tion remember that upon his individual exertions may depend the existence of his country's glory, his own freedom, and the good of generations yet unborn.

We would say to the discreet and conscientious men of the Jackson party, pause and consider before you advocate the pretensions of a man, whose hands are stained with blood, whose conscience is seared by crime, and whose life exhibits no one trait that the good man can look on with pleasure. Ye freeborn Americans how can you vote for the man who in cold blood butchered the poor militiamen, whilst their officers who advised them to go home escaped the punishment of Death. Remember, also that same Hero recommended that the militia should be drafted to serve during the war; that he advocated a property qualification in his own state, that he murdered a former citizen of Maryland in cold blood in a duel, and that he forcibly took from another man his wife. His own friends admit that he is not as well qualified for the Presidency as Mr. Adams in point of intelligence and experience—but say that he will have a good cabinet. And have we come to this, that our President like the *non compos mentis* resigning monarch shall have his guardians? How like a kingly government which provides than even a fool if he be born of the royal family must reign in preference to one more competent, even if he do it by a guardian; or by proxy. We have enjoyed peace and harmony under Mr. Adams nearly four years, why then change him for a military man, who delights in war, in blood and in carnage; & who by his ignorance or his rashness may plunge us in all the distress and horrors of war foreign or domestic? His friends in the south are already rearing the standard of rebellion against the tariff, which is intended to protect our domestic manufactures; to give employment for thousands of poor families, widows, and children. Every body knows that in every large manufacturing hundreds of widows & children who must otherwise starve or subsist on the charities of the too unfeeling rich of our Country, gain a scanty support. Who will vote for Andrew Jackson, when such fatal consequences may ensue? Adams we have tried & found him competent, Jackson is untried as a statesman and may ruin our Country. Again I say pause and consider; throw away prejudice and vote for your country's good.

A FRIEND TO PEACE

For the Times.

MR. EDITOR. The frenzy of our present politicians calls aloud for the interference of some more able writers than I; but as none seem bold enough to check the deluded zeal of the party factions that now exist, it may be a sufficient apology for me.

These factions have brought round, to my own knowledge, a most deplorable degeneracy in the morals of men. We find some, who before were thought to have good understandings, now apparently without any. Those, who were loving and affectionate neighbours are now become dangerous enemies; many, who used to shudder at the idea of falsehood are the most expert at that abominable practice—lying. As one instance, see our newspapers on the presidential question. We also find many, who made professions of religion now without the shadow of it. They are even ready to spill the blood of their opponents because they differ from them in politics (*luctabile dictu*).

These deluded mortals rather deserve our pity than our censure, they are imperceptibly led on step by step, at length they fall into the most extravagant excesses. Anger, Hatred, and the whirlwinds of passion hurry them on. One would think his satanic majesty was at the helm of affairs. O that the voice of wisdom could be heard from the Atlantick to the Pacifick and convince the people that on both sides they are made the dupes of faction and intrigue, and the scorn of foreign nations. All their weaknesses are exposed in the courts of Europe and it will at some future day turn to the disgrace and ruin of American liberty.

How happy would we be, if we but knew our happiness and how to preserve it, difference of opinion must exist. But since it exists, why are not proper means taken to support it?

The first step should be to offer the hand of friendship and fellowship to their opponents as friends and neighbours, to discuss the subject of debate in a friendly and candid manner, without uttering a word calculated to hurt the feelings; by these and such means sound policy and good judgment would overrule the sordid views of parties.

Every kingdom or house divided against itself cannot stand. Union is the heart, through which all the streams that invigorate our body politick must flow. Union alone can heal all our diseases, under the banner we can rest secure and smile at the frowns of tyrants. Under its influence, these very tyrants must bow to us with deference, while we dictate to them the rules of justice and moderation. Parties, such as now exist, have left a blot on the character of the United States, which will be recorded for ever. The Hartford convention, Gen. Troup's vapourings, and now, their dissensions in the south, together with the presidential contentions, have rendered and still continue to render us fools in the eyes of the world. MYSELF.

The Kentucky papers inform us that a number of persons have been presented by the grand jury, for voting illegally at the late election.

Baltimore Price Current [WHOLESALE PRICES]

CANDLES m'd 13	11	GRAIN	Wheat
Dipped	30	White	a 150
Sperm	30	Red	a 120
CHOCOLATE		CORN	38
No 1			
No 2			
No 3			
FEATHERS	29	FLOUR	
FISH		Superfine bl. o	...
Herrings bl	2 37	City Mills	5 50
Shad	6	Susquehanna	5 13
Mackerel		Oats	20
No 1	6	Rye	41
No 2	5 25	Cloverseed	4 50
No 3	4 25	Barley	100
Flaxseed			95
Beef per bbl.	8a 9	SPIRITS	
Hams	7a 9	Brandy 4th pl	48
Middlings	6	Rum 3d proof	42
Cheese	7a 8	Gin 1st p	42
Sugars Loaf lb	19	Apple Brandy	33
Brown 9 to 10		Gin Holland	105
Salt per bu	43	—American	30
fine	53	Rum Jamaica	100
Shot (all sizes)		—New E	38
per 100 lb	9 00	P'ch B'dy	75a 100
Tallow American	9		
Powder, for 25 lb	5		

KISSING.

And if it were not lawful,
The lawyers would not use it;
And if it were not pious,
The clergy would not choose it;
And if it were not a dainty thing,
The ladies would not crave it;
And if it were not a plentiful thing,
The poor girls could not have it.

MUD AND DUST.

I've often wondered how it is
That Washington's so muddy,
And why it is so dusty too,
Has often been my study.
At length a reason I have guess'd,
Nor longer shall be doubting;
You're blind from Legislative dust;
The mud is made from spouting.

LEGAL WHISKERS.

As o'er their wine and walnuts sat,
Talking of this and then of that,
Two wights well learned in the law,
That is, well skilled to find a flaw;
Said one companion to another,
"How is it, most respected brother,
That you of late have shaved away,
Those whiskers, which for many a day,
Had ornamented much your cheek?
Sure 'twas an idle freak!"
To whom the other answer gave,
"Through others be by whiskers grace'd,
A LAWYER can't be too barefaced!"

SPARRING.

The following advertisements are copied from the Centinel. The husband deals one straight forward blow. The wife seems to shower her blows thick and three-fold; there is an innuendo, however, in her epistle, that she does not care to be separated long from him, as she offers but one cent to have him kept from her. Notice.—Whereas my wife Jane, has forsaken my bed and board, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. BENJ. HOBART: Dorchester, August, 11 1828.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I have left my husband I do declare, And have no reasons for to care— By bread to gain, one child to maintain, If I had the other then I'd count it gain. He is not tall nor very slim, If you see him once you'll know 'tis him. Benjamin Hobart is his name, Rum and Cider is his fame. If you'll keep this man from me Rewarded you shall be— One Cent down without the cost, For I am safe if he is lost. August 16th. JANE HOBART.

Centreville Times,

(E.S.) PUBLIC ADVERTISER

MEN AND MEASURES.

CENTREVILLE (E.S.) MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 11.

Civil appointments by the Executive, October, 1828.

Thomas Aschom sheriff of Queen Ann's county, vice Robinson deceased, and O. Bryan removed from the state.

William Harper Jr. and William H. Cain, additional coroners of Queen Ann's county.

Christian Newcomer, jr. (the second upon the return of the last election) commissioned sheriff of Washington county, vice Swearingen absconded.

STATE ELECTIONS, FOR 1828

The Elections for Assemblymen took place throughout the state on Monday last. The contest in this County, between the contending parties, was animated one. Each party being alternately elated and depressed at the prospect of defeat. Never, perhaps, in any election were men more active and industrious. The result, has been to us as politicians, equally disastrous and unexpected; even though the defeat was produced by extraneous causes which can never again exist. We call it defeat, though we sincerely believe, if the voters had been left to their own uncontrolled feelings, on the day of election, the administration Delegates would have been all returned. They would all have been elected; as we sincerely believe a majority of the people would have voted with us. We are not, however, by the untoward issue of Monday's poll, at all damped; we shall meet our opponents like men; and believe the next month's election will prove us winners. We have only to