

From the London Courier of July 30. PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENT ON HORSEBACK.

An immense crowd collected yesterday in the Gardens and in the neighbourhood of the Eagle Tavern, City road, filling every house top and eminence which could command a view of the Gardens, to witness Mr. Green's ninety-third ascent in a balloon. Such exhibitions have been so common of late, that they have ceased to attract much attention; and we are afraid, though the gardens contained a great number of persons, that Mr. Green did not find the public curiosity very profitable to him. The novelty which attracted the people—though however of ten it may have been seen, a balloon ascending majestically into the untried regions of the air is a glorious sight—was the announcement that Mr. Green was to mount on a pony. Many regarded this as a hoax, or as intended only as a lure; and, as the announcement was coupled with a reservation in favour of the weather, it was generally concluded that when the time came Mr. Green would find the wind too violent to allow of this new Paganian flight. Fortunately for his reputation, and greatly to the satisfaction of the spectators, the weather, which had been occasionally showery and stormy, became fine towards evening, there was still a good breeze; and after waiting nearly two hours beyond the appointed time, five o'clock, the poor pony was brought out, and placed in his stall, under the balloon. Mr. G. mounted him, the ropes were loosened, and the balloon soared aloft taking a southerly direction, carrying with it the man and the animal. The pony evidently disliked the excursion, and plunged violently at the moment of the ascent, greatly to the terror of the spectators. What Mr. Green may have felt at commencing such a journey, with such a companion we know not. His exertions to preserve quiet and order seemed wholly to occupy him, and perhaps his fears were not equal to the spectators' apprehension, but we never saw a neck that we thought in greater jeopardy than Mr. Green's, except one that was placed in the hands of the executioner. After a short time the pony seemed to become somewhat reconciled to his situation, and to remain comparatively quiet. Long after the balloon had reached such a height, however, as to render the struggles of the animal imperceptible, we saw what we conjectured was the grapple fall down, as if Mr. Green had not got all his materials under his command.

The balloon is one with which Mr. Green has made several ascents before, and was made, we understand chiefly by his son. It is perfectly well formed, but plain, having no ornaments whatever; but the alternate slips of silks of which it is composed are painted brown and dark yellow. The material was woven expressly for Mr. Green; and the whole cost him, although the greater part of the work was done by members of his own family, upwards of 500l. It is capable, we are informed, of containing about 11,000 cubic feet. The expense of filling it with the carburetted hydrogen, at the Gas Works, which is far the most convenient and cheapest, is 20l; by the old method of filling such vehicles with hydrogen, generated by sulphuric acid and iron filings, it would cost nearly 100l. Mr. Green's balloon was filled over night, at the Independent Gas Works at Haggerston, about one mile and a half from the tavern, and conducted thither by several men, with ropes, very early yesterday morning. It was allowed to remain in the gardens, fastened to the ground by weights, and there gracefully swinging to and fro, formed a beautiful spectacle through the day.

For a long time the spectators, some of whom assembled at a very early hour, were lost in conjecturing what Mr. Green meant in announcing an ascent on horseback, till they were at length shown a very pretty Shetland pony, one of the mildest of the breed we ever saw. It has been very carefully trained by Mr. Green, to whom it belongs, and has already made one or two ascents with him to such a height as the ropes would allow. The keeper described it as very docile, being accustomed to walk up and down stairs, and to lie down on the hearthrug, at the command of its master. It drinks tea out of a cup, bows to the ladies, and offers his foot to gentlemen when it is commanded to salute them. In order to show the wondering and doubting crowd that no trick was intended, the beautiful little and well-trained animal, decorated with blue satin housings, bridle and ribbands, was led round the gardens, bowing to the company, and much exciting their admiration; still those who could not get near enough to see by what machinery the pony was to be sent aloft, doubted that Mr. Green meant to keep his word. All doubt was, however, at length dissipated when the car was removed, and its place supplied by a round platform, made, we understand, of strong and close wicker-work, covered with green cloth. Its diameter was just large enough to permit the pony to stand in it, and the feet of the animal were fastened to the platform by means of straps which buckled round the upper part of the hoofs. A ledge round it about five or six inches high, and six strong cords, at equal distances from one another, supported it to the usual strong ash hoop

From England.

The packet ship Florida, at New York brings advices from Liverpool to the 1st September, inclusive. Our extracts are made from the New-York Daily Advertiser, Gazette, Mercantile and Commercial.

The anticipations of short crops in England, which our previous advices were calculated to encourage, are not realized. A more favourable state of weather had succeeded the incessant rains in the beginning of August, and an average crop was confidently expected. The change had produced a consequent diminution in the prices of wheat, corn, &c.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 1st of September, says—"All accounts from all quarters of England, Ireland and Scotland, concur in stating that the crop will be an average one."

There were no official accounts at London from the armies of Russia later than the 20th of July; but reports were in circulation, both in England and in France, that the Russians had been defeated before Choumla with serious loss. It is said, that after several days' severe fighting, the Russians were compelled to fall back, with a loss of 40,000 men killed and wounded. The English government papers do not credit the stories; and it would seem that there had been time enough for the official account to have been received before the latest dates from London. On the 20th of July an attack was made on the Turks before Choumla, headed by the Emperor Nicholas in person. After a good deal of hard fighting, the Russian bulletins say, being repulsed on every side, the Turks withdrew under the walls of Choumla. After this the Emperor left the army for Odessa. On the same day, there was some fighting at Varna, the Turks having attacked the right wing of the Russian army besieging that place. In the Russian account it is stated, that the Turks were driven into the fortress in great disorder, and with much loss. But it is added, as they had taken in front of Lieut. Gen. Uszakow a favourable position, the latter would not expose his corps to any danger, and he retired behind the village of Drenet, to join the first brigade of the 10th division of infantry, under Adjutant-General Benkenidzeff, as that brigade is on its march to reinforce the corps besieging Varna."

The London Sun of August 30th says—"The French papers say, on the authority of a letter from Jassy, that a false estimate was formed of the amount of the force which the beligerent powers were able to carry into the field, and that the Sultan has really more troops than the letters from Constantinople assigned him."

Thus it is explained how the operations of the Russian army, which were calculated for a faint resistance, are now paralyzed. The Turkish infantry, which preceding accounts rated at 60,000 men at the utmost, is now said to exceed 200,000; the cavalry, estimated at 10,000 is now stated at 50,000. Their artillery, too, appears to be much more numerous than was supposed, and the partizans of the Turks affirm that there are above 500 pieces of cannon, perfectly well served, in the camp of Shumla alone. We cannot now be surprised if the Russian army, meeting at length with real obstacles, must wait for reinforcements before it undertakes any thing more serious. Besides, the national spirit of the Ottoman is roused, and it is affirmed that in the second fruitless attempt on Varna, it was principally the inhabitants who repelled the attack, and by a well directed fire from the batteries alone hindered a landing from the fleet. All the Russian troops in the interior are now in motion, and it is thought that those of Poland may very likely be summoned, as they wish to take part in the campaign."

We are assured through the English papers, that the Russians have determined not to wait for the surrender of Shumla, but to make that fortress and proceed. This is also stated to be their design in a letter from Constantinople, which adds, that they intend to march along the coast of the Black Sea upon Adrianople, towards which city Turkish troops are constantly proceeding. It is asserted that if the Turks hazard a battle, it will be on the plains of Adrianople. The levy en masse continues, but the government seem to think that a desultory warfare will be the best. Old men unfit for the field are to be put into the fortresses. It is supposed that the sacred banner will not be unfurled until the Sultan repairs to the army.

London, Aug. 31.

To the great surprise and disappointment of the public, another week has passed without bringing intelligence of the battle which was expected to be so sanguinary and decisive of the fate of Turkey. We can account for this delay only upon the supposition that the Russians find the Turks too formidable to be attacked, for had the Russians met with any success, they would have been active in circulating the news; and had they met with any severe check, the Austrians would have circulated it for them.

The foreign papers have reported both the capture of Shumla and the defeat of the Russians before that place; but all that we can depend upon is, that the grand army has possessed itself of the woods and heights which sur-

From England.

round the town in doing which they had several skirmishes with the Turkish cavalry and infantry, which ended in the defeat and flight of the Musselmans. The last bulletin is dated the 28th of July, from the camp round Shumla, and as the army broke up from before Baidjick on the 16th July, it had been 12 days in making so short a progress. There is a report that Varna has been captured, and we do not think it improbable. The Emperor had left head quarters, and proceeded to Odessa, in order to give activity to the forwarding of supplies to the army, and for the purpose of meeting the envoys of the great powers of Europe, sent to him in consequence of his success having opened to him the means of becoming absolute master of Turkey. What is the present position of the war? The Russians have possessed them selves, with the exception of Silistria, Schumla and Varna of the whole peninsula, or triangular territory, having the Black Sea and the Danube upon its two sides, and the Baltic at its base. This is more than Russia acquired in the last war, after five years of hard fighting. They can occupy this country with ease; for though the population is enthusiastic against them, their force is sufficient to put down upon its multi; and having the command of the sea, they can feed their army at the foot of the Balkan almost as cheaply as they could at Odessa. It appears that they intend to make Shumla, in which case it must soon surrender for want of provisions; for a town with six thousand inhabitants, and an army of twice that number, cannot resist a blockade. The supply of Shumla from the south, over the Balkan, would be difficult. Whilst Shumla will be surrounded and masked, the siege of Varna would depend upon the facility of supplying the army during the winter, or in case of its meeting with any reverses. So enthusiastic are the Turks, the bravest of the combatants were found to be the civil inhabitants of the place. The fate of Varna will depend upon the Russian fleet; and it appears to us that the marine is not in a state to give the support to the army that was expected. The expedition round the southern shores of the Euxine would seem to have preliminary in view the capture of the immense stores of copper and other valuable articles which the Turks have accumulated at that quarter. Our government has received despatches from Berlin, dated the 23d instant, but the contents have not transpired. [Englishman.]

Dr. Gall, the celebrated Phrenologist, died at Paris on the 22d of August.

Four thousand Russian prisoners reached Constantinople on the 28th, and were placed, like the others, in private houses.

GREECE.—The first part of the French expedition did not make much progress the first two or three days. Lord Cochrane is said to have an appointment connected in it from the French Government.

The following is from the London Courier, Aug. 30th. The first division of the expedition to the Morea had not made much way two days after its sailing. It was still in sight off Toulon. More troops embarked on the 19th, and the second division was to sail the next day. It is now said that Ibrahim Pacha will only withdraw the Egyptian troops from the Morea—that the Turks under his command will remain, and that he will deliver up to them the fortresses of which he is in possession.

The French troops will, therefore, meet with some resistance. Patras, Coron, Moulon and Navarin, are garrisoned by Turks. Six thousand Turks are said to occupy Euboea and the Acropolis.

A letter from Marseilles says that more ships have been freighted for the Morea, but at as high prices as before. It was presumed that the third division of the expedition would sail from Toulon on the first of September. English vessels were expected there.

It is stated positively, that the British government design to establish a new colony on the coast of New Holland, and that Capt. Montagu will proceed thither forthwith, in the Crocodile, to make examinations.

PORTUGAL.—Nothing of importance appears to have occurred lately in Portugal, and nothing has transpired to indicate with certainty the intentions of the British government with regard to Don Miguel. The Brazilian frigate Isabel, lately sailed from Palmouth, to sustain the influence of Don Pedro at Malieria. Her crew is compounded from most nations in the world; and she is said to have 60 Englishmen, most of whom were impressed at sea.

The Courier, explicitly asserts, that neither Mr. Canning nor Lord Goodrich had the slightest concern in the appointment of Don Miguel to the Regency.

In a letter from Paris it is stated, that Lord Cochrane is about to quit that city, and is to return to Greece. It appears that his Lordship is to have some appointment from the French government connected with the expedition to the Morea.

Camp before Shumla, July 29. Yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, 2 brigades of the third corps of the army before Shumla, under the command of Gen. Radzewski, marched to the right wing

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday, October 9, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

My friends, the General Jackson, and the people of this city, have been very much gratified by taking part in the political contest, and we are very much gratified to see the result of the election. The people of this city, and the people of the State, have shown their preference for the People's Ticket, and we are very much gratified to see the result of the election. The people of this city, and the people of the State, have shown their preference for the People's Ticket, and we are very much gratified to see the result of the election.

MARYLAND ELECTORS.

1st District—Joseph Stone.
2d District—John C. Herbert.
3d District—William Fitzhugh, William Tyler.
4th District—John S. Sellars, Benjamin C. Howard.
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6th District—Thomas M. Forman.
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TURKISH BULLETIN.

Constantinople, July 26. The hope 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 appears that the Russian commanders had not collected imposing forces upon any particular point, but lost much time in partial attacks, which having been 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 head quarters arrived here on the 12th. It announces an attack made by the Turks on the position of Houdsch-Oglu Bazard-chik, between Choumla and Varna, and their defeat, after having experienced a loss of 1,500 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 very sharp encounter took place between a Russian corps of about 15,000 men, with 20 pieces of cannon, and the Turks stationed at Moldavia, opposite Widdon, on the left bank of the Danube. The Russians after an obstinate action of five hours were repulsed, and lost on that occasion, 2000 men in killed and wounded, and a greater number of prisoners. They were even piqued to a considerable distance on the Wallachian territory, by a column which debouched from Kalfat.

On the 10th a Russian corps of 4000 cavalry, and from 4 to 5000 infantry was defeated by Alish Pacha at Taschiltope; and lost 600 horsemen, who were killed, and some prisoners, among whom was a staff officer.

From the 10th to the 15th, there were several conflicts less favourable to the Turks. Here there is a chasm in the communications made by the Porte, which leaps at once to some skirmishes in the environs of Varna, and at a short distance from Choumla.

On the 15th, 16th and 17th, the Russians made several attacks on the Turkish positions near Varna. They had succeeded in approaching that town, but the arrival of the Captain Pacha with considerable reinforcements, compelled them to fall back. On this occasion, they are said to have had a Colonel taken prisoner, on whose person important papers were found.

Yesterday, several couriers arrived from the Head Quarters of Hussein Pacha, at Choumla, and from the Captain Pacha at Varna. These despatches announced them victorious. The following is their substance.

"The Russians had approached within a league and a half of Varna, and had attacked the Captain Pacha on the 20th, with considerable forces; but after an obstinate conflict of twelve hours they were repulsed; after experiencing severe losses. Mehmet Pacha was even preparing to attack them next day in their positions, but they had quitted them during the night, and fallen back a whole league. During these events, the division of the Russian fleet had attempted to effect a landing at Varna, but had been also repulsed by the Turkish batteries, the fire of which had damaged several transports. An attack was made the same day by the Russians on the position of Choumla, had not a more favourable result. They were beaten off, after losing 2,000 killed and many prisoners. Such is the substance of the Turkish bulletins.

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Hartford County.

Adams	Williams, 1076
Jackson	Anderson, 1086
1233	Chaucey, 944
1233	Bradford, 943

Baltimore County.

Adams	Somerville, 1503
Jackson	Philpot, 1473
9652	Hillen, 1367
2641	Snowden, 1417
2463	
2344	

Kent County.

Jackson	Harris, 502
Adams	Scott, 490
515	Chase, 486
503	Frisby, 468
539	Risingold, 468
538	

Cecil County.

Adams	Henderson, 909
Jackson	Pennington, 954
1055	Thomas, 996
1042	Physic, 898
996	
1025	

Queen-Anne's County.

Adams	Powell, 899
Jackson	Hopkins, 918
Ticket	Mitchell, 937
1036	Williams, 872
1014	Richardson, 53
985	
1028	

Dorchester County.

Adams	Phelps, T. I.
Jackson	Hardecastle, M. L.
1055	Wright, Mr. Hardecastle is a Jacksonian, the other three Adams men. There were eleven candidates.

Somerset County.

Adams	Done, Teach.
Jackson	Gibbons and Donoho. (all administration men.) are reelected.

Talbot County.

Adams	Messrs. Millis, Hughtell, Deffen and Spenser, the administrative candidates.
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Washington County.

Adams	Miller, 1206
Jackson	Neill, 1139
1206	Gabby, 1096
1196	Bowles, 1095
1196	Tidball, 1088

Prince-George's County.

Adams	Benedict I. Semmes, Benjamin L. Gantt, Geo. W. Durall and Thomas T. Somerville. The three first are in favour of the administration, and the last in favour of Jackson.—Balt. Am.
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Fredrick County.

Adams	Four candidates are elected by a large majority of 323.
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CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Adams	Tiernan, 401
Jackson	Richardson, 392
4,383	
4,303	

CALVERT COUNTY.

Adams	Parran, 560
Jackson	Wales, 548
560	Bourne, 537
548	Smith, 520