Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 9, 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, as President, forbids my taking any part in the approaching presidential election. JAMES MONROE.

"The recollection of the public services which I stood to General Jackson, whilst 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.

"General 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 high rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated patriotism. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

When Secretary of State, and the defender of Gen. 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.

CONGRESSIONAL AND STATE CANDIDATES.

In the 3d Electoral District.

On looking over the returns of the election on which took place on Monday, I was induced to ascertain, as nearly as those returns would enable me the strength of parties in the Electoral District formed by the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel county. To effect this, I took the majority of the *highest* Jacksonian on the polls in Annapolis and Baltimore, over the highest Adams man in each of those places. And then, the *majority* of the *highest* Adams man on the Anne-Arundel polls over the highest Jacksonian on the same.

In the city of Baltimore, the highest Jacksonian out polled the lowest Adams man,	4[illegible]
In Annapolis, the Jackson majority was	[illegible]
The Baltimore and Annapolis majorities added together make	4[illegible]
Take from these 471 votes the *highest* Adams man's majority in Anne-Arundel, viz	1[illegible]
And there will remain a clear majority in the *entire* district, in favour of the *Jackson* party, of	3[illegible]

This majority will no doubt be increased at the electoral election in November, by the vote of Baltimore, several hundred. The election of the two Jackson candidates in this district may therefore be considered certain.

The 5th Electoral District.

In Baltimore *county*, which is itself a district, and which elects one Elector of President, the Jackson Assembly ticket has succeeded by so large a majority, that if any one ever seriously entertained a doubt of its giving for Old Hickory in November, that doubt must now be scattered.

The State elections take place in Pennsylvania on Tuesday next. The election of Jackson Inspectors in throughout the fifteen wards into which Philadelphia is divided, is a good earnest of what the result will be in that city.

STATE ELECTIONS
FOR DELEGATES to the ASSEMBLY.

ANNAPOLIS.

Jackson Ticket.	
Richard J. Crabb,	15[illegible]
Thomas Anderson,	14[illegible]
Adams Ticket.	
John N. Watkins,	15[illegible]
George Wells, jr.	14[illegible]

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Adams.							
Hood,	337	68	99	173	265	182	1,126
Stewart,	345	74	106	199	259	253	1,236
Kent,	361	77	107	191	234	216	1,186
Stockett,	340	69	96	184	246	205	1,140
Jackson.							
Warfield,	119	127	181	382	274	198	1,071
Sellman,	134	83	126	303	290	243	1,079
Tuttle,	124	83	125	312	281	145	1,070
Mathews,	139	78	121	296	290	138	1,049

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Jackson.		Adams.	
M'Mahon,	4,385	Tiernan,	401
Stewart,	4,303	Richardson,	392

CALVERT COUNTY.

Adams.		Jackson.	
Beckett,	560	Parran	5[illegible]
Turner,	548	Wales,	[illegible]
Billingsley,	537	Bourne,	[illegible]
Smith,	520		

Montgomery county
Has elected four Administration men.

Harford County.

Jackson.		Adams.	
Hope,	1233	Williams,	1076
Johns,	1223	Anderson,	1066
Sutton,	1160	Chauncey,	944
Smithson,	1132	Bradford,	943

Baltimore County.

Jackson.		Adams.	
Turner,	2652	Somerville	1505
Price,	2641	Philpot,	1473
Brewer,	2463	Hillen,	1367
Dey,	2644	Snowden,	1417

Kent County.

Adams.		Jackson.	
Hynson,	515	Harris	502
Brown,	503	Scott,	490
Roberne,	539	Frisby,	486
Campbell,	538	Ringgold,	466

Three Adams men are elected.—There is a tie between the lowest Adams man and the highest Jackson candidate.

Cecil County.

Jackson.		Adams.	
Evans,	1055	Henderson,	909
Giles,	1042	Pennington,	954
Mercer,	996	Thomas,	996
Townsend	1025	Physic,	898

Three Jacksonians are elected. A tie between the fourth and the highest Adams man.

Worcester County.

Jackson Ticket.			
Boyer,	1086	Powell,	899
Leach,	1014	Hopkins,	918
Hitch,	988	Mitchell,	937
Smith,	1026	Williams,	872
		Richardson	53

Queen-Anne's County.

We learn from this county, that three Jackson men and one Adams man have been elected.

Dorchester County.

The following gentlemen have been elected—F. P. Phelps, T. I. H. Eccleston, Mat. Hardeastle, M. L. Wright Mr. Hardcastle is a Jacksonian, the other three Adams men. There were eleven candidates running.

Somerset County.—

We are informed by a gentleman just from Somerset, that Done, Teackle, Gibbons and Donoho, (all administration men,) areelected.
Cambridge Chronicle.

Talbot County,

We learn, has elected Messrs. Millis, Hughlett, Dennis and Spencer, the administration candidates.

Washington County.

From this county, returns have been received from four out of seven districts, which present the following result:

Jackson.		Adams.	
Miller,	1206	Neill,	1139
Shaffer,	1196	Gabby,	1096
Roe,	1223	Bowles,	1095
Beatty,	1180	Tidball,	1088

Prince-George's County.

In this county the following gentlemen are elected:—Benedict I. Semmes, Benjamin L. Gantt, Geo. W. Duvall and Thomas T. Somervile. The three first are in favour of the administration, and the last in favour of Jackson.—Balt. Am.

Frederick County.

In this county the four administration candidates are elected by an average majority of 323. Ib.

RECAPITULATION
As far as accounts are received.

Counties.	*Adams*	*Jackson.*
Baltimore City,	0	2
Annapolis,	1	1
Baltimore County,	0	4
Anne-Arundel,	4	0
Frederick,	4	0
Harford,	0	4
Prince-Georges,	3	1
Kent,	3	
Cecil,		3
Queen-Anne's	1	3
Talbot	4	0
Somerset,	4	0
Worcester,	0	4
Dorchester,	3	1
Caroline,	4	0
Montgomery,	4	0

GLORIOUS SUCCESS
Of the Jacksonians in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Am. Sentinel.

We lay before our readers the cheering intelligence, that in the city of Philadelphia, the friends of Jackson have carried TEN out of the FIFTEEN wards, and in ONE of the FIVE remaining wards, each party has elected an Inspector. It will be perceived by looking at the aggregate vote in all the wards, that the Jackson men have elected their Inspectors by a majority of 659.

The second Congressional District composed of 12 wards of the 15 now represented by Mr. Sergeant has given the Jackson Inspectors a majority of [illegible] votes. Thus it is very evident that Mr. Sergeant will be superseded by Mr. Hemphill.

No doubts can now be entertained from the returns received from the several wards of the city, that the Jackson men will carry the councils by a considerable majority at the general election.

In the first Congressional District, now represented by Mr. Southerland, the majority in favour of the Jackson Inspectors is 1086.

In the Northern Liberties, part of the 3d Congressional District, now represented by Mr. Miller, where Binns published in his Press of the 15th of September, the following:

"We wish the Partisans of General Jackson—in the head quarters of Jacksonism, the Northern Liberties—to understand that the friends of the administration *mean* to carry *four* out of the *seven* wards in that district. This hint is given that they shall not hereafter say that they were taken by surprise."

We have carried ALL the wards.—The Jackson majority is 900. Thus much for the calculations of the apostate editor of the Press.

In the 4th and 5th wards, Northern Liberties, we have not the accurate returns, but the Jackson majority is large. In the 6th and 7th wards, the tickets were composed of friends of Jackson. All the wards are therefore for Jackson; and Daniel H. Miller's majority will be immense.

In Penn Township and Kensington, part of Mr. Miller's District, the Jackson majority is between 5 and 600.

From the Ohio Republican.
PROSPECT IN KENTUCKY.

The last southern mail brought a letter from a well informed politician and distinguished member of Congress from Kentucky to a gentleman of this city, which was handed to us for perusal, and from which we make the subjoined extract by permission. We have no doubt it will be considered highly interesting by our readers and the public generally. The name of the writer will give it weight to all who are conversant with public affairs:

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Thomas P. Moore to John S. Lytle, esq. of Cincinnati, dated

Harrodsburgh, Ky. Sept. 20, 1828.

The success of the administration party in the election of Gen. Metcalfe is to them something like what is called "lightning before death" to the dying patient. It has cheered up a faint hope among them; which the most sanguine have barely faith enough to believe may possibly be realized. That you may draw your own conclusions as to the disposition which Kentucky will make of her vote on the presidency, I will give you my views of the late complicated canvass, and some of the circumstances which produced the inconsistent results of the election.

You are apprised that the Jackson party succeeded in electing nine out of 11 senators, thus obtaining a majority in that body, in which they were in a minority last year; that they obtained a majority of at least 13 in the House of Representatives, and prevailed in the election of the Lieut. Governor by a majority of 1087. The defeat of Major Barry by 609 votes only, (to which it is reduced by the correction of some mistakes found out since the polls were compared) to one in a position to look into the causes of it, does not in the least weaken the other evidences of the polls in favour of the Jackson party. That he was not beaten much further in the race, is to be ascribed to his individual power, for almost every thing else was against him. The Jackson strength could not be concentrated on him, because the violent contests of Relief and Anti-relief, and New and Old Court (which were indeed different names for the same parties) have embittered the minds of men against each other to a degree inconceivable by strangers. The questions involved pecuniary as well as political interests, and not unfrequently converted party fury into settled personal hate, since Jackson's course in his own state had manifested that he was opposed to the relief measures in Kentucky, and his most powerful friends originally were among the Anti-relief and Old Court party. Barry, as Chief Justice of the New Court, found it impossible from the apprehensions and prejudices entertained of him by this portion of Gen. Jackson's supporters, to array them in his favour. They had a jealousy that his influence as Governor, and his commanding talents, would enable him to renew the question and turn the tide against them.

It was conceded on all sides that it was the duty of Judges Owsley and Mills, in accordance with a pledge given by them in the contest between the Old and New Court parties, to resign their offices at the end of Gov. Desha's term, and the Old Court Jackson men did not believe Major Barry would reappoint them. Judge Mills has many friends, but Judge Owsley has not only friends, but a numerous and powerful connexion; one of whom, his son in-law, a talented young lawyer, resides in and represents the county of Garrard, which gave Gen. Metcalfe such an overwhelming majority. In this (Mercer) and Washington counties alone, Gen. Metcalfe (as will not be denied here) received more than 400 Jackson votes. In the Lucto precinct in this county, Gen. Metcalfe received 41 votes, 38 of which are avowed Jacksonians. Two highly respectable gentlemen, residents of this village, one a merchant the other a physician, voted for Gen. Metcalfe, but attended the Jackson meeting here on the 10th, and cordially unite in the support of General Jackson.

The administration party managed the contest with great adroitness between Barry and Metcalfe. The latter declared in all his speeches that the Presidential question should have nothing to do with the election of Governor; that he was only accountable to the people of his district for the vote which he had given to Mr. Adams, and they had returned a verdict in his favour; and all his friends exerted their utmost skill to renew the question of old and new court, and to turn the eyes of the people from the main point to the other collateral circumstances. They excited great hostility to Maj. Barry in many sections of the state where the people were sensitive about the occupant laws, by shewing a vote of his given some 20 years ago against some unimportant amendment proposed to them. They alarmed the money dealers, by exciting new terrors about relief systems, of which Major Barry was said to be the projector.

Most of the leading men of the bar were against him, in consequence of their alliance with Mr. Clay, and they laid hold of the fact that the people of Kentucky had never elected any other than a farmer to the office of Governor. To excite prejudices against one of their own profession, they told the people everywhere that the lawyers held all the other offices, and that according to their ancient usages they ought to reserve to themselves the place of chief Magistrate to overlook the rest. Gen. Metcalfe himself boasted wherever he appeared, of having earned his living by the sweat of his brow, as a mechanic and a farmer, and the stone hammer as an emblem of his trade was placed on his tickets, while Major Barry was represented as living in splendour, his property made over, &c. &c. It was by these artifices, and a thousand such, that the aristocracy was enabled to secure success in a solitary instance.

The Adams party had a great advantage of the friends of Major Barry in another particular—that of flooding the country with falsehoods and libels against him, which it was impossible to counteract. They commanded near two thirds of the presses in the state, the aristocracy supplied the means liberally to keep them busy, and the post offices being generally in the hands of the party, they found no difficulty in distributing nearly all their publications amongst the people, free of postage.—The friends of Major Barry had no other mode of counteracting these operations than the inadequate one of hiring messengers. But it is remarkable that in all the warfare thus managed against Barry personally, by the administration party, they took especial care, never to urge against him in their publications as an objection, that he was in favour of Gen. Jackson. They knew that an attack of this sort would rouse the friends of the General opposed to Major Barry on other grounds, and induce them to support him. Although Major Barry has been the victim of this contest, yet it will be found in November that he has rendered great service to the cause of Jackson. He has rallied and confirmed the new court party in his support, the party devoted to Major Barry, who from their republican principles were disposed to embrace the cause of the people in the person of Gen. Jackson from the moment they perceived that Mr. Clay had formed an alliance with the New England federalists. But I always apprehended that as they had once voted for Mr. Clay, they would feel reluctant to take an active part against him, and that many would fail to come to the polls. The late ardent contest has served to animate them; they are excited by the defeat of their favourite; and are determined, by a victory in November, to atone for the disgrace they have suffered. The old court Jacksonmen, as they are called, are mortified at the success of the administration artifices. They see that those who before the election inculcated the idea, that the Presidential election had nothing to do with the contest for Governor, have now changed their tone, and claim the victory over Barry as a victory over Jackson.

Since the election, I have mingled much with the people, and have taken pains to ascertain from various quarters the state of public sentiment, and I assure you I never witnessed a finer spirit pervade a party, than now exists among the Jacksonians. Their success at all points where they are united, has assured them of their strength, and I hazard nothing in saying that the vote in favour of Gen. Jackson in November will exceed the majority which might properly be calculated on from the Jackson majorities returned to both branches of the legislature. The majority will be increased in November by the multitude of voters who refused to attend the polls in August, because they would not vote for Major Barry, and were unwilling to prejudice the cause of Jackson and reform by voting against him.

Your friend,
T. P. MOORE.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

From the Paris Journal du Commerce.

The eyes of all Europe are turned towards Shumla, where the great quarrel between Russia and the Ottoman Porte is to be decided. The army of the Emperor Nicholas is in sight of this important position, which the Turks justly regard as the bulwark of their empire; a few days hence, and the fate of a campaign upon which depends the peace of the world, will be decided.—If the Russians succeed in carrying the Ottoman Thermopylæ, it is probable that no serious obstacle will be opposed to their march to Constantinople; but in the contrary case, it is to be presumed, that their efforts during the rest of the year will be limited to a few sieges on the Danube, and that the advanced state of the season will not allow them to execute any decisive operations.

The present state of the military operations enables us correctly to appreciate the progress of the invasion, and to hazard some historical comparisons to which circumstances give a high interest. The campaign was hardly opened when the result was already looked upon as infallible. The most distinguished Generals placed themselves at the head of popular opinion and traced a plan of operations for the Russian army, which in a few months was to terminate with a Te Deum in the cidevant Mosque of St. Sophia. If these brilliant prophecies are not realized, our military men may console themselves by saying that the Emperor Nicholas rather preferred to follow the beaten paths than to adopt their ideas. The system of the Russian invasion is exactly the same as in the last war, and the campaign of 1810 will in many respects bear a parallel with that of 1828. The Imperial army of operation, at the first period, amounted to about 100,000 men, and it is probable that their force is not more considerable at the present day. Whatever may be the military resources of Russia, the difficulty of subsistence, and the necessity to provide for the complicated chances which the policy of some of the great powers may bring about, especially at a moment when so much anxiety is awakened, will necessarily prevent her from sending a larger army beyond the Danube.

The Emperor Nicholas follows in every point the plan traced by Bagration and executed by Kamenski. This plan consisted of proceeding en masse from Hirzowa upon Shumla, by Bazardjik, detaching various corps upon the right to besiege Silistria and Rutschuck, and to attack Varna on the left, thus clearing the country between the route followed by the main army and the sea.—The campaign began as it did this year, about the middle of May; on the 10th of June Silistria had capitulated; Bazardjik defended with intrepidity by Pekliwan Aga, was carried by assault; and the Russian army arrived before Shumla, in the position which in 1828 it was only enabled to occupy on the 20th of July, according to the official bulletin. Such a delay suffices to prove that the army of invasion has met more obstacles upon its march than during the preceding war

When Kamenski appeared before Shumla, Rutschuck was invested, and Silistria and Rasgrad occupied by his troops. The Emperor Nicholas does not possess any of these advantages.—The position of Shumla has not lost any of its strength, and indeed it appears that Hussein Pacha was unremittingly occupied in defending the approaches to it by the aid of new redoubts. This city, built at the foot of one of the northern forts of the Balkan, occupies the interior of a crescent, enclosed by mountains reaching from the south to the west and north. These mountains which are very steep and lofty, are covered with thorns and briars, which render them difficult of access. The eastern side alone is open, and presents a vast plain, which extends towards Jeni-Bazar. When the assailant has attained a view of the position, three alternatives are left to him—to attack the front of the entrenchments which protect the east; to assail the heights of the town; or to endeavour to invest it, and take it by famine. Kamenski was fearful of attempting the attack in front, but he ordered his troops to scale the mountain, and after a bloody action, six battalions succeeded in attaining the heights which form the northern point of the crescent. No advantage, however, could be taken of this position, as it was impossible to get artillery over the steep acclivities; and thus he was obliged to return to the investment; but an army three times as numerous as his own would hardly have sufficed for this operation. During 7 weeks the Russians remained at the foot of the Balkan, almost in a state of mutiny, and destitute of every thing, while the Turkish army received convoys which kept them in abundance. The excessive heat had dried up the grass, and disturbed the waters; bands of insurgent peasants attacked the rear of the army, and as they were protected by the difficulties of a country covered with wood and defiles, they were enabled to intercept the communications and to pillage the convoys. Added to this, was the necessity for furnishing numerous escorts, which so weakened the Russians that they raised the siege on the third of August.

The Turkish army at that time did not amount to 40,000 men, but the forces now under Hussein Pacha are estimated at 120,000. The bulletins already begin to speak of the difficulty of the roads, the excessive heat and the want of water, so that in the face of these facts it may naturally be asked, will the Emperor Nicholas be enabled to overcome much greater obstacles than Kamenski?

SOUNDNESS OF THE LUNGS.

Dr. Lyons, Edinburgh, proposes an ingenious and practical test for trying the soundness of the lungs. The patient is directed to draw in a full breath and then begin to count as far as he can, slowly and audibly, without again drawing in his breath. The number of seconds he can continue is then to be carefully noted In confirmed consumption, the time does not exceed eight, and is often less than six seconds In pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. But when the lungs are sound, the time will range as high as from twenty to thirty five seconds.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of Monday afternoon.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship France, Captain Funk, arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th ultimo. She brings Paris papers to the 3d, and Havre to the 4th September. The ship Europa, Captain Trepks, also arrived yesterday, in 34 days from Hamburgh, bringing papers from that city to the 30th of August inclusive. By these arrivals, our advices from the seat of war are five days later, and from the Turkish capital ten, than our preceding dates.

There seems to have been no foundation whatever, for the rumours of reverses said to have overtaken the Russian arms before Choumla. From Choumla the dates are to the 8th of August; but the Paris papers only contain abstracts of the Bulletins from that point, after the departure of the Emperor

On the 1st August the Emperor published a proclamation from the camp before Choumla, by which every manœuvre was ordered to be adopted for the complete investment of Choumla, and to hasten the carrying of that place as rapidly as possible. Hussien Pacha is shut up in Choumla, and these measures were adopted to further the attack on that place. The march of Lieut. Gen. Rudiger upon Eski Stamboul has occasioned much uneasiness to the Turks, as they saw they were on the point of having the communication between the capital and the interior of the empire cut off. The Turks collected the greater part of the cavalry and infantry and attacked the detachment commanded by Rudiger and attempted to drive them back. The Turks were opposed by a part of the 17th division, and after some hard fighting the Turks were defeated and driven back upon Choumla. General Rudiger has taken post near Eski Stamboul, and so the great road towards Constantinople is open to the Russians.

The last official bulletin of the Russian army, received in Paris up to the 1st September, is published in the Gazette de France, of that day, from which we translate it.

Odessa, August 9th.—On the 2d the Emperor set out on his march from Choumla, with the regiment of mounted Chasseurs which bears his name, twelve pieces of Cossack artillery, two squadrons of the guard, and two battalions of the 19th chasseurs on foot, His Majesty took the route of Yenizabar, and encamped on the same day before Cosloudje. On the 3d the troops forming his escort had a day of rest.—On the 4th His Majesty continued his march toward Varna, and slept in a redoubt, built not far from the village of Derbent, Kieni. On his arrival, he received the news of an important advantage gained by the Aid-de-camp General Prince Mentchikoff, recently intrusted with the siege of Varna, over the garrison of that place. Several Turkish detachments had succeeded in penetrating there, following the route of Bourgas, which the Aid-de-Camp General the Count of Suchtelen had not been able to intercept, this route being separated from the positions occupied by him, by the Great Lake of Devena, the waters of which almost touch the south west part of the fortification of Varna. A body of regular troops had also been seen to arrive there by land from Constantinople, under the orders, as was said of the Captain Pacha.

By the aid of these reinforcements the garrison had become too numerous to render it possible for Lieut. Gen. Ouchakoff, who relieved Count Suchtelen, to continue the blockade of the fortress. He contented himself with watching it at a certain distance, after a conflict in which the Turks were repulsed with loss. We however were in our turn reinforced before Varna; but when Prince Meichihoff took the command, the enemy occupied, at the distance of four versts in front of the town, (with the double object of defending its approaches and preventing the disembarkation of the troops which had besieged Anapa,) a chain of wooded heights stretching to the sea, which they had fortified with artillery, cavalry and tirailleurs.

In spite of the advantages which this position afforded to the Turks, Prince Menchihoff resolved to march upon them. On the 3d, by a skilful manœuvre, he turned their left; and while his artillery, some squadrons of the du Bong lancers and a battallion of infantry attacked them in front, another battalion encountered them in flank. Such was the effect of this movement, that the Turks hurled their cannon from the mountain heights on which they were placed, and took to flight, abandoning their tents, a standard, the body of their slain commander, and an ancient Greek convent, the possession of which was indispensable in landing our troops who were on board of the fleet. This important post, & all the heights which the enemy had intended to dispute with us, were in the power of Prince Menchihoff when the Emperor arrived, and bivouacked on the morning of the 24th [O. S.] After observing the position of the fortifications and roadstead of Varna, and giving orders to open the works for the seige, leaving with P. Menchihoff the detachment which had accompanied him on his march, and seeing the regulars disembarked in the evening, the Emperor reached the sea-shore through a long and difficult defile, which descended from those heights to the Convent already mentioned. His Majesty embarked in a fire-boat, which carried him on board the Paris, the vessel on which the broad pennant of Ad. Greigh was hoisted, where he dined. The fleet, consisting of twenty sail, of which eight were ships of the line, five frigates, and three bomb vessels, had already blockaded the port of Varna. Equally satisfied with the state of the fleet and armament, the promptness with which all the Admiral's signals were attended to, and with all the movements which were executed in his presence, the Emperor left the Paris towards night-fall, to be transported to the frigate Flora, which was to take him to Odessa. Yesterday at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Paris hoisted her sails, with a [illegible] in honour of the Imperial flag, and vessels in honour of the Imperial flag, and yesterday, August 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M. cast anchor before the country house occupied by the Emperor.

The Emperor's arrival at Odessa was announced to our readers more than a week ago; but we have thought it best to translate the preceding bulletin entire, in order to give a connected account of the Russian operations, particularly with respect to the observances at Varna, in respect to which, without the bulletin, our information about the unsuccessful sallies of the garrison, would have been vague and imperfect.

Lord Heitesbury, the English Ambassador, arrived at Odessa on the 11th of Aug. It is said he is charged with important communications from his court. On the 13th his lordship had a private audience with his Majesty, and had the honour to be introduced to the Empress and the Grand Duke Michael.

The letters from Odessa to the 15th of Aug. state in substance that a Turkish Envoy was sent by Hussein Pacha, Commander in Chief of the forces at Choumla, to the head quarters of the Emperor, to propose the conclusion of an armistice for [illegible] weeks, in order that the Pacha might send a messenger to Constantinople to announce to the Sultan the state of affairs at Choumla, the arrival of innumerable forces of the Russian army—the scarcity of provisions in the Turkish camp—the powerful diversion which the Russian fleet at Varna could not fail to effect, and in a word, all the hazard which seemed to render it the duty of the Sublime Porte to prevent, before it would be too late, the consequences of a struggle in which Musselman valour would undoubtedly make heroic efforts, but which would issue in the ruin of the Empire. The Emperor yielded to the request, and from that moment hostilities ceased, both parties maintaining their respective positions. Our advanced posts will continue to occupy the heights of Choumla, the 7th corps is on the road to Constantinople; the Imperial Guards are on their march to join the besieging army at Choumla.

The whole army of Poland, a formidable reserve, will keep the frontiers in check; and the naval division of Admiral Greigh, re-inforced by some ships of the line, will be ready to land new assailants under the walls of Varna and to supply our troops with subsistence.

It is not known how long the Emperor will remain at Odessa; but it was generally believed that he would set out for the army as soon as the reinforcements expected before Choumla, should have arrived. It is known that 40,000 infantry of the line passed the Danube in the beginning of August, without reckoning the guards which were to pass the river to day.

Reports had been spread for some days that an armistice had been agreed upon between the Russians and Turks, to last for three weeks, and it was believed that peace would be the result. These accounts reached Paris on the 29th of August, but there was no confirmation of the armistice to the 4th of Sept. the latest date.

Kars, mentioned above as having fallen, was taken by storm on the 5th of July, by Gen. Paskewitch, who has opened the campaign of Asia Minor with brilliant success. It was garrisoned by 10,000 Turks, 2000 of whom were killed and wounded, 5,000 paroled and 1200 taken prisoners. The Russians lost 260 men.

From Constantinople, our advices are to the 10th of August. A proclamation was issued on the 9th, summoning a meeting of all the members of the Divan. Advices to the 6th, state that the Sultan had proceeded to the Palace of the Porte, where after a conference of three hours duration with the Grand Vizier and the most distinguished Ministers of the Ottoman Cabinet, it was resolved that the Grand Vizier, Mehemed Selim Pacha, should forthwith depart for the army defending Choumla.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city yesterday afternoon, Mrs. *Anne Barber*, consort of Mr. John Barber, of George.

Died in Anne Arundel county on the 22d of September, Miss *Ann Macauley*, after a short illness.

Died, on Monday last, of a pulmonary affection, Mr. *William Montgomery Waters*, at the residence of his father, Dr. Wilson Waters, in this county.

Bryan & Bassford,
Merchant Tailors,

Have just received a large and handsome assortment of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

consisting of some of the best

Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Drab, Gray, Claret, cloths and Cassimeres.

And a variety of handsome

VESTING.

All of the LATEST FASHIONS, which they will be happy to make up for their friends in the best style, and shortest notice.

Oct 9.

FOR RENT,

My Farm on Forked creek, on Magothy River. The dwelling house is convenient, and in good order. The out houses are also in good repair To a good tenant it will be rented on accommodating terms.

Oct 9. Hanson Shriver.