

to occupy the thickly wooded
ences which are situated on the road
This movement was suc-
fully effected under the protection
of the 3d brigade of horse artillery,
under the division of light cav-
A brigade of infantry formed the
During the movement a mass
of the enemy's cavalry, supported by
redoubts erected before Shumla,
by four pieces of flying artillery,
were directed against us, endeavor-
ing to dislodge us from our advanta-
geous position. Scarcely, however, had
the enemy's artillery appeared, when it
was dismounted. The Turkish cavalry
dismounted the extremity of the right
flank, and briskly charged the squares
of the 15th and 16th regiments of Chas-
sés, which formed there; and, on the
side, made an attempt to get pos-
sion of our artillery. But all their
efforts were fruitless. By a well-
directed fire of howitzers and mus-
kets, the enemy was repulsed at all
points, with the loss of 4000 killed; 700
wounded and 20 wounded. To
we have fortified the heights which
took possession of yesterday, in
of the fire of the enemy's redoubts
entrenchments, and the repeated
of his sharpshooters. General
who, with a division of Cos-
saks, has taken the road to Kuszeraw,
arrived at Rasgrad. He has taken
hundred prisoners, and rescued a
family of Bulgarian Christians
from the persecution of the Turks.
General Greg, with the whole fleet un-
der his command, has arrived at Ka-
na, whence he will proceed to Var-
na to assist in the siege of that fortress.
The divisions of the military colonies have
sady entered Moldavia and Walla-

Maryland Gazette
ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 9, 1828
PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN

My gratitude for General Jackson, and the
people of Maryland and regard I have for him,
I have no doubt, is well known to all the
people of this State. I have no doubt, that
the people of this State, in their wisdom,
will support General Jackson, who, in my
opinion, is the best man for the office of
President of the United States. I have no
doubt, that the people of this State, in
their wisdom, will support General Jackson,
who, in my opinion, is the best man for the
office of President of the United States.
I have no doubt, that the people of this
State, in their wisdom, will support Gen-
eral Jackson, who, in my opinion, is the
best man for the office of President of the
United States.

MARYLAND ELECTORS,
1st District—Joseph Stone,
2d District—John C. Herbert,
3d District—William Fitzhugh,
4th District—John S. Selman,
5th District—Elias Brown,
6th District—Thomas M. Ford,
7th District—John T. Reed,
8th District—James S. Smith,
9th District—

Hartford County.
Adams. 1833 Williams, 1076
Jackson. 1223 Anderson, 1066
1160 Obauncoy, 944
1132 Bradford, 943

Baltimore County.
Adams. 2652 Somerville 1505
Jackson. 2641 Philpot, 1473
2463 Hillen, 1367
2844 Snowden, 1417

Kent County.
Adams. 515 Harris, 502
Jackson. 503 Scott, 490
539 Frisby, 486
538 Ringgold, 466
Three Adams men are elected.
There is a tie between the lowest A-
dams man and the highest Jackson
candidate.

Cecil County.
Adams. 1055 Henderson, 909
Jackson. 1042 Pennington, 954
936 Thomas, 996
988 Williams, 898
1023 Physic, 898
Three Jacksonians are elected. A
tie between the fourth and the high-
est Adams man.

Worcester County.
Jackson Ticket. Powell, 899
1036 Hopkins, 918
1014 Mitchell, 937
988 Williams, 873
1026 Richardson, 53

Queen-Anne's County.
Adams. 1055 Henderson, 909
Jackson. 1042 Pennington, 954
936 Thomas, 996
988 Williams, 898
1023 Physic, 898
Three Jacksonians are elected. A
tie between the fourth and the high-
est Adams man.

No doubts can now be entertained
from the returns received from the
several wards of the city, that the Jack-
son 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 is in favour of the Jackson
Inspectors is 1086.

In the Northern Liberties, part of
the 3d Congressional District, now re-
presented 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 Jack-
sonism, the Northern Liberties—to un-
derstand that the friends of the ad-
ministration 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 apos-
tate 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 Kennington,
part of Mr. Miller's District, the Jack-
son majority is between 5 and 600.

PROSPECT IN KENTUCKY.
The last southern mail brought a let-
ter 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
extracts.

On him, because the violent attacks of
Relief and Anti-relief, and "New" and
Old Court (which were indeed different
names for the same parties) have been
bittered the minds of men against each
other to a degree inconceivable pecu-
liarly in the questions involved pecu-
niary 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 enter-
tained 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 com-
manding 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 Oswey 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
reign. Judge Mills has many friends,
but Judge Oswey has not only friends,
but a numerous and powerful connex-
ion; one of whom, his son in-law,
a talented young lawyer, resides in
this city, and represents the county of
Garrett, which gave the majority. In
this (Mercer) and Washington counties a
lone, Gen. Metcalfe (as will not be
denied here) received more than 400
Jackson votes. In the Luceo precinct
in this county, Gen. Metcalfe received
41 votes, 36 of which are avowed
Jacksonians. Two highly respectable
gentlemen, residents of this village,
one a merchant the other a physician,

and cordially unite in the support of
General Jackson.

The administration party managed
the contest with great address be-
tween Barry and Metcalfe. The latter
declared in all his speeches that the
Presidential question should have noth-
ing to do with the election of Govern-
or; 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 unim-
portant amendment proposed to them.
They alarmed the money dealers, by
exciting new terrors about relief sys-
tems, 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
over, where that the lawyers held all
the other offices, and that according to
their ancient usages they ought to re-
sist 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 mechan-
ic and a farmer, and the stonehammer
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
said that the aristocracy was enabled to
secure success in a solitary instance.

The Adams party had a great advan-
tage of the friends of Major Barry in
another particular—that of flooding the
country with falsehoods and libels a-
gainst him, which it was impossible to
counteract. They commanded near two
thirds of the press in the state, the
aristocracy supplied the means liberally
to keep them busy, and the post of
fices being generally in the hands of
disreputable men, they found no diffi-
culty in distributing their publications
amongst the people, free of postage.

The friends of Major Barry had no
other mode of counteracting these op-
erations than the inadequate one of hir-
ing messengers. But it is remarkable
that in all the warfare thus managed
against Barry personally, by the ad-
ministration 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 oppo-
sition to Major Barry on other grounds,
and induce them to support him. Al-
though Major Barry has been the vic-
tim 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 repub-
lican principles were disposed to em-
brace the cause of the people in the per-
son of Gen. Jackson from the moment
they perceived that Mr. Clay had form-
ed an alliance with the New England
federalists. But I always apprehend-
ed that as they had once voted for Mr.
Clay, they would feel reluctant to take
an active part against him, and that ma-
jority would fall 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 deter-
mined, by a victory in November, to
atone for the disgrace they have suffered.
The old court men, as they are called,
are reminded of 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 con-
test 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 quar-
ters 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 suc-
cess 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 Jack-
son majorities returned to both branch-
es of the legislature. The majority will
be increased in November by the mul-
titude of voters who refused to attend
the polls in August, because they would
not vote for Major Barry, and were un-
willing to prejudice the cause of Jack-
son and reform by voting against him.

Your friend,
T. P. MOORE.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.
From the Paris Journal du Commerce.
The eyes of Europe are turned
towards Shumla, where the great quar-
terly 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

regularly send to the barracks of their cam-
paign on the 15th of August, and the fate of
the campaign, which depends on the
success of the siege, will be decided.
If the Russians succeed in carrying the
place, the Ottoman army will be obliged
to retreat to Constantinople; but
if the contrary case, it is to be presumed
that their retreat during the rest of
the year will be limited to a few leagues
on the Danube, and that the advanced
state of the season will not allow them
to execute any further operations.

The present state of the military oper-
ations enables us to appreciate
rationally the progress of the invasion, and
to hazard some historical comparisons
to which circumstances give a high inter-
est. The campaign was hardly open-
ed when the result was already
looked upon as infallible. The most
distinguished Generals placed them-
selves 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 catedral Mosque of St. Sophia. If
these brilliant prophecies are not real-
ized, 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 opera-
tions, at the first period, amounted to
about 100,000 men, and it is proba-
ble that their force is not more consid-
erably augmented. Whatever may be
the military resources of Russia, the
difficulty of subsistence, and the neces-
sity to provide for the complicated
chances which the policy of some of
the great powers may bring about, es-
pecially at the 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 Buzardjik
and executed by Kamenski. His plan
consisted of proceeding on horse from
Hirzawa upon Shumla, by Buzardjik,
detaching various corps upon the right
to besiege Silistria and Rutschuck, and
to attack Varna on the left, thus clear-
ing the country between the route fol-
lowed 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; Bu-
zardjik 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
30th 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 the
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 Hassen Pacha was unreluctantly
occupied in defending the approaches to
it by the aid of new redoubts. This
city, built at the foot of one of the
northern ferts 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 cov-
ered with thorns and briars, which
render them difficult of access. The
eastern side alone is open, and pre-
sents a vast plain, which extends to
wards Jeni-Bazar. When the assault
was attained a view of the position,
three alternatives are left to him—to
attack the front of the entrenchments
which protect the east; to endeavour to
invest it, and take it by famine. Ka-
menski was fearful of attempting the
attack in front, but he ordered his
troops to scale the mountain, and af-
ter 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 ascents; and thus he was
obliged to return to the investment;
but an army three times 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 in-
activity, and destitute of every thing,
while the Turkish army received con-
voys 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 pro-
tected by the difficulties of a country
covered with wood and defiles, they
were enabled to intercept the commu-
nications, and to pillage the convoys.
Added to this, was the necessity for
furnishing numerous escorts, which soon
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 difficul-
ty of the road, and of the excessive heat
and the want of water, so that in the
face of these facts it is manifestly en-
abled, will the Emperor Nicholas be
enabled to overcome much greater ob-
stacles than Kamenski?

SOUNDNESS OF THE LUNGS.
Dr. Lyons' Catarrh, prepared by
ingenious and scientific means, for trying
the soundness of the lungs. The patient
is directed to draw in a full breath
and then to exhale it as far as he can
slowly and uniformly, without again
drawing in his breath. The number of
drawings he can continue, is time to be
carefully noted. In confirmed con-
sumption, the time does not exceed
eight, and is often less than six seconds.
In pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from
six to four seconds. But when the
lungs are sound, the time will range as
high as from twenty to thirty five sec-
onds.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser
of the 11th of August.
BEST FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship France, Captain Pank,
arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she
sailed on the 5th inst. She brings fresh
papers to the 3d, and Havre to the 4th
of September. The ship, under the com-
mand of Captain Pank, arrived yesterday, in 34
days from Hamburg, 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
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 army before
Choumla. From Choumla the dates are to
be the 8th of August; but the Paris papers, on
the 11th inst. arrived yesterday, from that
point, after the departure of the Emperor.
On the 1st August the Emperor published
a proclamation from the camp before Clau-
mou, by which every measure was ordered
to be adopted for the complete invest-
ment of Choumla, and to hasten the carrying
of that place as rapidly as possible. Hussein
Pacha is shut up in Choumla, and these mea-
sures were adopted to further the attack on
that place. The march of Lieut. Gen. Ru-
schuck, with the 12th division, has occasioned
great uneasiness to the Turks, as they saw
much were at the point of having the com-
munication 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 com-
manded by Ruziger 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 Ruziger, and
his staff, were taken near Choumla, and so
greatly surprised towards Constantinople is
open to the Russians.

The last official bulletin of the Russian
army, received in Paris up to the 1st Sep-
tember, is published in the Gazette de France,
of that day, from which we translate the
following particulars. On the 2d the Em-
peror set out on his march from Choumla,
with the regiment of mounted Cossacks,
which bears his name, twelve pieces of Cos-
sack artillery, two squadrons of the guards,
and two battalions of the 12th chasseurs on
foot. His object was to strike the route of Veni-
za, and encamped on the same day before
Coulouje. 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 doubtful built fort
from the village of Derhent, Kien. On his
arrival, he received the news of an important
advantage gained by the Aid-de-Camp Gen-
eral Prince Menchikoff, 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 Count Suchtelen had not been
able to intercept, this route being sepa-
rated from the position 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 or-
ders, as was said, of the Captain Pacha.
In spite of these reinforcements the gar-
rison had become too numerous to render it
possible for Lieut. Gen. Ouchakoff, who re-
lieved Count Suchtelen, to continue the
blockade of the fortress. He contented him-
self with watching it at a certain distance,
and in a conflict in which the Turks were
repulsed with loss. We however were in our
reinforced before Varna; but when Prince
Menchikoff took the command, the enemy
occupied at the distance of four versts in
defending its approaches and preventing the
disembarkation of the troops which had be-
sieged Anapa; a chain of wooded heights
stretching to the sea, which they had fortified
with artillery, cavalry and tirailleurs. In
spite of the efforts which the Em-
peror afforded to the Turks, Prince Men-
chikoff resolved to march upon them. On
the 3d, by a skilful manœuvre, he turned
their left; and while his artillery, some squad-
rons of the du Bong lanciers and a battalion
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 moun-
tain heights on which they were placed, and
took to flight, abandoning their tents, a
standard, the body of their main commander,
and an ancient Greek convent, the posses-
sion of which was indispensable in handling
our troops who were on board of the fleet.
This important post, & all the heights which
were in the power of Prince Menchikoff
when the Emperor arrived, and bivouaced
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 siege, leaving with
Prince Menchikoff the detachment which had
accompanied him on his march, and seeing
the regulars disembarked in the evening, the
Emperor reached the sea-board through a
long and difficult defile, which had been
mentioned to the Emperor already
mentioned. His Majesty embarked in a fire-
boat, which carried him on board the Paris,
the vessel on which the broad command of
Ad. Greig was hoisted, when he landed. The
fleet, consisting of twenty sail, of which
eight were by the line, five frigates, and
eight 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 sig-
nals were attended to, and with all the move-
ments which were executed in his pres-
ence, the Emperor left the Paris towards night,
to be transported to the frigate Flora, which

arrived at Odessa on the 11th of August. It
is charged with important communi-
cations from his court. On the 13th his
fleet had a private audience with his Ma-
jesty, and had the honour to be introduced
to the Emperor and the Grand Duke Michael.
The letters from Odessa to the 15th
of August state in substance that a Turk-
ish 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 six 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 power-
ful 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
Musliman valour would undoubtedly
effort 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 respec-
tive 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 formi-
dable reserve, will keep the frontiers in
check; and the naval division of Admi-
ral Greig, reinforced by some ships
of the line, will be ready to land new
assaults under the walls of Varna and
to supply our troops with subsistence.
It is not known how long the Em-
peror will remain at Odessa; but it was
generally believed that he would set
out for the army as soon as the rein-
forcements 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 be-
lieved that peace would be the result.
These accounts, but there was no con-
firmation of the armistice to the 4th
of Sept. the latest date.

Kars, mentioned above as having fall-
en, was taken by storm on the 5th of
July, by Gen. Paskewitch, who has op-
erated 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 250 men.

From Constantinople, our advices are
to the 10th of August. A proclamation
was issued on the 9th, summoning an
meeting of all the members of the Di-
wan. 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 Min-
isters of the Ottoman Cabinet, it was
resolved that the Grand Vizier, Mehem-
med Selim Pacha, should forthwith de-
part for the army defending Choumla.

OBITUARY.
Died, in this city yesterday afternoon,
Miss Anne Barber, consort of Mr. John
Barber of George.

Died in Anne Arundel county on
the 22d of September, Miss Ann Ma-
cauley, after a short illness.

Died on Monday last, of a pulmona-
ry 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 hand-
some assortment of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMORES,
consisting of some of the best
Blue, Black, Olive, Green,
Drab, Gray, Claret, cloths
and Cassimores.

And a variety of handsome
VESTINGS.
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 Ma-
gough 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 ac-
commodating terms.
Oct 9. H. C. Shriver.

and from 4 to 3000 infantry
defeated by Alish Pacha at Tas-
silitope, and lost 600 horsemen, who
were killed, and some prisoners, among
them was a staff officer.
From the 10th to the 15th, there were
several conflicts less favourable to the
Russians. Here there is a chasm in the
communications made by the Porte,
which leaps at once to some skirmishes
of the environs of Varna, and at a short
distance from Choumla,
On the 15th, 16th and 17th, the Rus-
sians made several attacks on the Turk-
ish positions near Varna. They had
succeeded in approaching that town,
at the arrival of the Captain Pacha
with considerable reinforcements, com-
pelled them to fall back. On this oc-
casion they are said to have had a Col-
onel taken prisoner, on whose person
portentous papers were found.
Yesterday, several couriers arrived
from the Head Quarters of Hussein Pa-
cha, at Cl. Juma, and from the Captain
Pacha at Varna. These despatches
announced them victorious. The follow-
ing is their substance.
The Russians had approached with
a league and a half of Varna, and
attacked the Captain Pacha on the
14th, with considerable forces; but af-
ter an obstinate conflict of twelve hours
were repulsed; after experiencing
several losses. Mehmed Pacha was even
preparing to attack them next day in
their positions, but they had quitted
them during the night, and fallen back
to the sea. During these events,
the division of the Russian fleet had
attempted to effect a landing at Varna,
but had been also repulsed by the Turk-
ish batteries, the fire of which had
damaged several transports. An attack
was made the same day by the Rus-
sians on the position of Choumla, but
they were beaten off, after losing 2,000
killed and many prisoners. Such is
the substance of the Turkish bullet-
ins.

STATE ELECTIONS
FOR DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY
ANNAPOLIS.
Jackson Ticket.
Richard J. Crabb, 15
Thomas Anderson, 14
Adams Ticket.
John N. Watkins, 15
George Wells, jr, 14

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
Adams. 4,383
Jackson. 4,303

CHELTERT COUNTY.
Adams. 560
Jackson. 548

Frederick County.
In this county the four administra-
tion candidates are elected by a ma-
jority of 323. Ib.

RECAPITULATION
As far as accounts are received.
Counties. Adams Jackson.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS
Of the Jacksonians in Philadelphia.
From the Philadelphia Am. Sentinel.
We lay before our readers the cheer-
ful intelligence, that in the city of Phi-
ladelphia, 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 In-
spector. It will be perceived by look-
ing 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
consists of 12 wards of the 15 how
represented by Mr. Sergeant has given
3000 inspectors a majority of
1000. This is very evident, that
Mr. Sergeant will be superseded by
Mr. Henshall.

On the 10th of August, the Emperor
Nicholas is in sight of this important
position, which the Turks regularly
send to the barracks of their cam-
paign on the 15th of August, and the
fate of the campaign, which depends
on the success of the siege, will be
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