to have been about 40,000 men. At Rudschuck the Turkish force had like-wise met with discomfigure. The besieging corps, under command of the kieging corps, under command of the After a most obstinate engagement, he tacked by an army of 3,000 men; but after an obstinate fight, and sustaining considerable loss, the Turks were o

It never was doubted that if the Rusthey would defeat them. Our readers will see from our extracts from the Prussian State Gazette that they have succeeded in forcing the Turks to fight in a situation in which their retreat was cut off, and the result was precisely cut off, and the result was precisely what might have been anticipated. The army of the Grand Vizier was completely routed, or rather dissolved, and e himself only succeeded in making his escape with a small number of horse.

The Russians have, hitherto, had chi-fly to struggle with the extraordina ry difficulties of the country. Far from their resources, and fighting in a decolate country, they necessity efficient. late country, they necessarily afforded on their long lines of communication innumerable points of attack to an enemy well acquainted with the ground. and able to make good his retreat into one of his strong holds.

But the recent success of the Turks have given them a confidence which has proved fatal to them. The Russians have been enabled to avail themselves of their stratagical science in a way in which success is certain, when a Gene ral is seconded by troops of a superior quality. The Russian General having succeeded in occupying all the defites and passes in the rear of the Grand Vizier, by which he drew his ammuni tion and provisions from Cnoumla, the latter had no alternative but a battle. Had the Turks been equal, or nearly equal, in quality, to the Russians, this might have been a hazardous operation. To occupy defiles in the rear of French or English troops, except in the circumstance of possessing a superior force, or being able to fall back on strong reinforcements, might be what is called catching a Tartar. But the Turks are not yet so far improved in their tactics, as to render it necessary for an oppo-nent to give them a bridge of gold. However, the Russian General speaks played all his forces in regular squares of infantry, and well disposed columns of cavalry, supported by numerous artillery. According to the account of the prisoners, this army consisted of twenty-two regiments of regular in fantry, some regiments of regular cavalry, and about 15.000 Anatolian infantry and cavalry. try and cavelry.
We confess that we are not a little

suprised that a Turkish army of 40,000 men shold be able to stand its ground against a Russian army of, we suppose, nearly equal numbers, in a pitched bat the for four hours, without any decisive result on aither side. result on either side. 'After a mur-derous combat,' says the Russian Ge heral, 'of four hours, the fire, which the exhausted troops could not con tinue, entirely ceased on both sides.' This is highly creditable to the Torks Into is nightly creditable to the Torks, and would almost warrant us in drawing very favourable conclusions as to the military capability of the nation.

Paris papers contain a telegraphic despatch from Toulon, announcing the

despatch from Toulon, announcing the arrival of Marshal Maison at that port A private letter from that city, dated the 17th, mentions, on the authority of a vessel which had arrived the day before from the blockading squadron be-fore Algiers, that an English vessel had brought an order from the Sultan to the Regency, to conclude an immediate peace with France, and that the Re-

sians could contrive to force the Turks to fight in an exposed situation, that they would defeat them. Our readers they would defeat them. Our readers the conclusion of the battle. The loss ments of hussins, obtained as construction of the battle. The loss derable superiority; notwithstanding the conclusion of the battle.

the Prussian State Gazette contains the following article from the Turkish frontiers, without any date:

"A part of the corps besieging Silis-tria is on the point of marching toward-Prayadi, as Redschid Pacha has march ed from Shumla against Gen. Roth. The third parallel before Silistria

completed; and, as soon as the bridge over the Danube is finished, the place will be seriously attacked.

The corps besieging Rudschuk has has been attacked by 3,000 Turks who were repulsed with considerable loss by General Kreutz. General Scheretmet-join is stated to have greatly distin-guished himself with his brigade.

Berlin, June 23. Extraordinary Supplement to the

Prussian State Gazette. NEWS FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR. *Translation of a Report from the Commander in Chief of the Second Ar my to his Majesty the Emperor, of 31s May, (12th June):-

'May it please your Majesty-I have to congratulate you on a complete victory obtained by your Majesty's army on the 50th May. (11th June.) near the village of Kulowt-chha, near Schumla,

village of Kulowtschha, near Schumia, over the Grand Vizier.

'My report of the 4th of Jane has acquainted your Majesty with my march from before Silistria with the corps of Count Pahlen, partly for the purpose of joining General Roth, and partly to re lieve the fortified town of Pravaili. here the fortified town of Pravadi, which had been invested for ten days by the Grand Vizier, in order to attain this double object, and at the same time in duce the Grand Vizier, if possible, to favourably of their bearing. "On the nearer approach of our columns, he displayed all his forces in regular squares of communication with Schumla. With

dinary difficulties of the ground, and made it possible for me, after a previ ous junction with General Roth, to oc cupy on the 29th, in a night's march, all the defiles and passes in the rear of the deflies and passes in the rear of the cenemy, by which he drew his am munition and provisions from Schumis. My forced march with the corps of Count Pahlen, was covered by several of our partizans, performed with the greatest caution, and remained wholly unknown to the enemy.

The stonished Grand Vizier did not the way that the took was admired a stone of the Grand Vizier him greatest caution, and remained wholly unknown to the enemy.

mknown to the enemy.

The astonished Grand Vizier did no receive the first news of our approach till the defile at Marda, called Mailara in the maps, was occupied by our troops. Even then he did not presage my's wagons, that it was necessary to and promote the happiness of his peo-10.000 men, detached by Gen. Roth, the only object of which was to threat en his line of communication. However even on this supposition, he thought it necessary to raise the siege of Prava the only object of which was to threat despatch I shall set out with all my troops to Marasch, in the hopes of finuere even on this supposition, he thought it necessary to raise the siege of Prava di, and advance with the whole army towards the defiles of Kulevicia, in the full nersuasing that he should be the loss on our side in the case.

Immediately alter sending off this sin State Gazetle of yeaterday, contains the following:

'Warsaw, June 21.—We have a remains of his army. May the God of War grant us his blessings for their from the seat of war. Letters dated the loss on our side in the case of the parameter.

sanguinary battle ensued, so that I was obliged, at the very beginning, to make After a most obstinate engagement, he a reserve of two brigades of infantry, lost all his artillery, consisting of forty with their artillery, and a brigade of cannon, his ammunition and baggage, cavalry, with a company of horse artillery, advanced into the fire. This represents to the battle before Choumla, the London Morning Chronicle of the 30th June remarks:

It never was doubted that if the Russian of the state of th fled in various directions in the woods
Prince Trubeizkor, Aid de Camp
of General Deibirsch, the bearer of this
executed with the greatest resolution of the enemy, in killed wounded and derable superiority; notwithstanding prisoners, was not known at the time which the battle continued with grea ob-tinacy, till at length the enemy wa compelled to retreat into an advanta geous position covered by wood, leav

> great part of his regular troops wh After a murderous combat of four tours, the fire, which the exhausted this interval of repose to take such further measures as appeared to me recessary for the entire defeat of the Grand Vizier Accordingly the 6th division of infinity was relieved. division of infinity was relieved, and the 5th took its place. I reinforced the second division of hussars with the third, and the whole line with a reserve formed of the 16th and 19th divisions of infantry; and to Lieut. General baron Kreutz, who was stationed to wards Schoumla, I sentas a reserve the Sd brigade of the 11th division, and the Hulans of the Bug, with their

ing the field of battle covered with

artillery.
These new measures, and the extraordinary loss which the enemy's army had already sustained in the engage-ment, produced an entire discourage ment in the Grand Vizier. He called a Council of War (as we learned from a Bimbashl who was taken prisoner,) and resolved to retreat by way of Kopareva to Marasach. The delibera tions of the enemy's Generals were not yet concluded, when our columns ad vanced from different sides, and began the attack. Our herse artillery, under the protection of the 5th division of infantry, and the 16th brigade of artille ry, blow up several of the enemy's ammunition wagons by their first shot. This circumstance produced an evident terror in the enemy's ranks and a parti cular wavering in his whole line seemed

This happened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A Bimbaschi whom we have taken prisoner, and several others of "My Lords and Ge this Majesty has co

'The way that he took was admiraemploy a division of infantry to remove them, in order to open a way for their

artillery.
Immediately after sending off this

members immediately proceeded to the House of Peers, where after the Royal Assent had been given to divers pub-lic and private bills, the following most gracious Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor:

· My Lords and Gentlemen. We are commanded by his Majes-in releasing you from your attenlance in Parliament, to express to you his Mejesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of public business, and especially to the consideration of those important natters which his majesty reccommend ed to your attention at the opening o

·His Majesty directs us to inform u. that he continues to receive from his Allies, and from all foreign Powers, assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace, and mointain the most friendly understand-

hostilities, and to promote the restoration of peace.

'It is with satisfaction his Majesty informs you, that he has been enabled to renew his diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Porte.

'The Ambassadors of his Majesty.

and of the King of France, are on their return to Constantinople; and the Em peror of Russia, having been pleased to authorise the Plenipotentiaries of his Allies to act on behalf of his, Imperial

parties to the treaty of London.
The army of his most Christian Ma esty has been withdrawn from the Morea, with the exception of a small force destined, for a time, to assist in he establishment of order in a country which has so long been the scene of

confusion and anarchy.
'It is with increased regret that his Majesty again adverts to the condition f the Portuguese Monarchy. But his Majesty commands us to repeat his letermination to use every effort to re-concile conflicting interests, to remove

'My Lords and Gentlemen,
'His Majesty has commanded us, in conclusion. to express the sincere hope of his Majesty, that the important mea sures which have been adopted by Parliament in the course of the present session, may tend, under the blessings of Divine Providence, to establish the tranquility and improve the condition of Ireland; and that, by strengthening

Parliament was then prorogued t Thursday, the 20th of August next.
HAMBURGH, June 26.—The Prus-

peace with France, and that the Regency was determined to obey the mandate. This is one of the fruits of the full persuasion that he should be renewal of the friendly relations between France and the Porte.

PORTUGAL—Lisbon Gazettes, to the 20th June, state, that the expeditions against Terceira sailed on the expeditions against Terceira sailed on the expeditions of the 16th. One of the vessels, however, was obliged to put back on the conditions and farther to ever in the full persuasion that he should be able entirely to destroy our feeble corps.

A Medical officer, in a recent letter to any battle is, unhappily not small, es pecially in the Murrow Regiment of Infantry, the 12th Regiment of Yagers, and the commanding of the Hussars of Irkutak. With against troops continue to pursue the enemy with the greatest earlies of your Imperial Majesty, they rushed into the heaviest fire of the enemy, and many brave men in their ranks joyful
Turke have again been beaten, and lost of the Murrow Regiment of Infantry, the 12th Regiment of Yagers, and the Commanding of the Hussars of Irkutak. With the Hussars of Irkutak and the commanding of the Hussars of Irkutak. With the Hussars of Irkutak. Wi

tyon might have had better lock, and of he jogged to the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the fund of steedy habits, should get and he provided the steedy habits and the provided the steedy habits, should get and he provided the steed habits and he provided the steedy habits, should get and he provided the steedy habits and he provided the steedy habits, and the provided the steedy habits and he provided the steedy habits, and the provided the steedy habits and he provided the spar, rope, and sail, is in an instant if in one broad blaze, to grasp in its fiery embrace the enemy's vessel, they pull trapidly away, with from twenty to thirty oars, and try to gain the vessel appointed to pick them up.

Nothing can be conceived more terrible than the situation of allarge vessel thus attacked; for though, while at a little distance, it is easy to escape a brulot, yet once united, once that the

Portsmouth, N. H. recently audressed a letter to the Postmaster General, on the subject of refunding over charged postages. Mr. Greenleaf stated that it had been the practice for 15 years or more, in the Portsmouth office, in case of the contract of the postages. rated to take the word of the person to whom such letter was directed, as evidence of the overcharge, and to refund the extra postage accordingly. In reply to the letter of Mr. Greenleaf, who asked for 'positive instructions' upon the subject, the Postmaster General wrote as follows:

General Post Office Department, 28th July, 1829. Sir, your letter of the 23d inst. is re

ceived. The practice of refunding post-age on the representation of the person receiving the letter was never admitted by the Department, and it was never known at the Department till recently, that it had any where obtained. Its operation is unequal and not recipro-Majesty, the negotiations for the final parification of Greece will be carried on in the name of the three contracts. enjoy its benefits. It is not recripocal, because letters underrated are never returned for correction; so that correc tions are always made in favour of the individual, but never in favour of the Department—and there are more let-Department—and there are more letters underrated than overrated. The cashier of one of the Banks in this place lately requested that the postage might be corrected on any letter found to be overclarged. The Postmaster requested him whenever he believed a letter to be overcharged, to send it unletter to be overcharged. The contentment depends not part of the opened at the post office. broken to be opened at the post office, and it would then be corrected; and it cular wavering in his whole line seemed to indicate that he would speedily give way. Meantime our troops advanced in quick time; the Grand Vizier's army, however, did not wait for the attack; but having discharged all their artillery, commenced a general flight, abandoned 40 cannon, with all the ammuni in wag ins, the camp, and their whole baggage. Besides this above 2,000 of the expression of the every of the you of his Majesty's determination to apply them with every attached afternoon. A limbaschly whom we have afternoon. A limbaschly whom we have afternoon. A limbaschly whom we have a first of the constant of t aggregate amount of postage paid by any merchant or monied institution, i any merchant or monied institution, is never more than the aggregate amount of lawful postage. This however, only proves that the law is good; but wheth-ler good or bad, it would be a danger proves that the law is good; but whether good or bad, it would be a danger ous innovation upon the principle of our institutions, to admit the authority of an executive officer to set aside the law and substitute his own arbitrary rule.

I much regret that any Postmaster has ever ventured upon this ground; and shall expect it to be abandoned by every person who retains a place in this department. The law on this point, and on every point is peremptory and must be strictly obeyed.

I am very respectfully

I am very respectfully,
Your ob't, serv't,
W. T. BARRY. ABNER GREENLEAF, Esq.

ELEPHAT HUNT.

diately on his making the least reistance, the tame ones give him a most tremendous squeeze between their sides and beat him with their trunks until he submits; they then lead him to a place ready prepared, to which he is ly fastened, and return to perform the same civility to the next one.

sel thus attacked; for though, while at a little distance, it is easy to escape a brulot, yet once united, once that the train is fired, there is no hope for a soul on board;—the only refuge from a fiery grave is to plunge into a watery one.

[Howe's Greek Revolution

Mr. Greenleaf, the new posmaster at Portsmouth, N. H. recently audressed a letter to the Postmaster General, on

greatest confidence out of my hand, be is, however, too expensive to keep long, and I fear I must eventually shoothin. and I fear I must eventually snooths.

Some idea of the expense may be upposed, when I tell you that in one sticle alone, milk, his allowance is the gallons per day.

I was at this scene with thirty other than the state of the

officers and their ladies, and we remained in temporary huts for nearly ter days .- Asiatic Journal.

The vulgar may swallow any social jest; any mere drollery or buffoomer; but it must be a finer and truer ve which takes with men of sense and god breeding.—Shaftsbury. What is the life of man? Is it at

to shift from side to side? from sore to sorrow? to button up one cause d vexation and unbutton another! Ster They will have never known pre-perity, can hardly be said to be unharpy; it is from remembrance of javs we have lost, that the arrows of affiction

we should give as we would receiv, cheerfully, quickly, and without had tation; for there is no benefit that size to the fingers.—Seneca. Lively, god homored old ladies are like whatness are to fresh grapes. They are withered; but they are also preserved, and speat to advantage in the freshest compan, Our incomes should be like our sheet. what we have, but upon what we would

GREAT AGE.

In noticing a celebration of the th a lad of 82 with his toast. No toss

A Yankee caught by Pal. A Pat, an odd joker, and Yanka Once riding together, a gallows pass ed by:
Said the Yankee to Pat, if I de make too free,
Give that gallows its due, when

would you belt will Pat, take that's easily known, 'd be riding to town, by myself

Maryland Gazette . ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, August 10, 1829.

THE POST OFFICE

Is removed to the Frame Building, nearly opposite Mr. Holland's Boarding House.

We are authorised to announce CHARLES D. WARFIED. Esq. as a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county, in the popular branch of the next Legislature.

CAUTION.

We are requested to warn the publie against receiving five dollar Notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Easton Branch, letter D. payable to N. Hammond. There are numerous counterfeits in circulation which are so well executed as to deceive ling up and signatures are almost fac similes of those of the genuine notes The words 'Farmers Bank of Maryland' are not, however, so well engraved as those on the original plate. Balt. Gazette.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Alone I wand—A mighty God:
I by may a per intricate;
I to warre in will a miscless rod—
My mu. I ded eate.
B fore my Parher, will I how,
And supplies his grace—
An't mat my parent God will now
From me, but hide his face.

The greathave been my errors, Lord:
In sin and darkness dwelt
Have I. en ighten'd by the word.
Thy spirit's power have feit.

Thy opinit's power have felt.
Make of heaven, and earth, my frame,
Make of heaven, and earth, my frame,
Make of heaven, and earth of the
Make of heaven, and the heaven
I fear 'twould be in vain.
In fash in Thee, my persent died,
their hape, the world to come.
Would never mare from them divide
Their daughter, and each son.
Shal I, their hopes destroy—
Shal I, where offered thy guester—
Shal I, where or plan boy.
Presente or size my hand, rebel

Presume to raise my hand cebel Against the Lord divine, Whose single wore could tank to he'l, The statul bout of mine? Torever in those reaims to dwell,
Those regions of dispar;—
Lord, help me to escape from hell,
It my most carnest prayer.

Alone I stand, Almighty God; The ways are introcal

For the Maryland Gazette.

There are few things that produce at much misery in the world as a habit of procrastination; few things more gene procrastination; few mings more generally condemned, and yet, strange to say, scarcely any thing more universally practised. There appears to be a disposition in most of the human race to postpone the performance of those ets which reason and conscience teach are kept quiet, by being told that what is neglected to day will certainly be at tended to at a more convenient season. The deleterious consequences which result from this fatal and oft indulged habit, meet the observation continually in all the varied walks of life, and forcin all the varied walks of life, and forces upon the mind the conviction that this insidious spirit should be opposed and resisted with energy, by all who expect to rise into eninence, or secure the approbation of their own hearts. The life of man is so short and enheuer. expect to rise into entrey, by all who expect to rise into entinence, or secure the approbation of their own hearts. The life of man is so short and ephemeral as to endanger the consummation of any design or undertaking, should be to defer its execution even for a sin gle moment. The evils resulting from procrastination are not limited in their procrastination are not limited in their extent—they pervaile every society, and are felt by the greatest as well as the meanest of mankind. There is acarcely a character in the wide world that is skilled only in theory on this subject—All have an experimental

ous and whose ambition urges him on ward despite of the various discourage ments which the envy of some, or the misguided views of others, may have thrown across his path; and whose indefatigable industry teaches him to contein those obstacles which might impede his progress, or disappoint the lively hopes of his friends, is safe on ly while he continues to improve the passing moment, and leaves not to the rapidly away—whose hours are precious and whose ambition urges him onward despite of the various discourage passing moment, and leaves not to the future what the present impiously claims. Let him once lose sight of perseverance—let him fold his arms together, and slumber in the lap of indogether, and slumper in the sap of indu-lence, lulled by the opiates of procras-tination, his occupations will be neg lected, and his former enjoyments will become dull and insipid. Let him use the language of the sluggard, and say to-morrow I will resume my studious habits; but when the morrow comewith all its allurements and temptations, unaccustomed to resist his inclinations, his resolution fails him, and he continues to the state of the nations, his resolution fails him, and he continues to procrastinate until death deprives him of the power to procrastinate longer. We see here a gloomy picture of procrastination, in which are represented expectations blighted, and hopes withered, by this and infatuation. But is the inexperienced student, whose mind is not madered, some the victim of this delayation? tured, alone the victim of this delusion?
Are the wise and the elegant and the remade exempt? No, daily observation

hess by the strong hand of this under-mining enemy. A striking illustration of this fact is to be found in the charac-ters of some of the wigest and greatest aim of olden times. Need I refer you to that distinguished personage who swore eternal enanty to Rome; who reduced that grand and noble city to the most spject state of helplessness and want, and forced her to solicit those designs. grading terms of peace, which in her successful career she imposed without mercy or distinction on those unfortunate people who were unable to oppose her all conquering armies? What was it that checked himfin his triumphant march, and withheld from his aspiring grasp, the full fruition of his victory at Cannæ? Was he restrained by the firm and unsubdued spirit of the brave and patriotic Romans? His failure was in a great measure owing to his own irre trievable delay. Cæsar too, the con queror of Pompey—the fearless and in-trepid warrior—the pure and classic writer—the finished orator, and accomplished statesman, was a victim to thi destructive procrastination. But with persons not accustomed to use great out reverting to other generations I need care in the receipt of notes. The fil-ling up and signatures are almost fac which, if consulted, will have wanted you to beware how you postponed the execution of the most inconsiderable of your duties. How many noble designs have been formed to benefit mankind have been formed to benefit mankind which, for want of corresponding energy in execution, have fallen without imparting the good they were fitted to accomplish. Let posterity profit by the examples which private and public history afford. Let the present generation determine to meet the demands of every day, by following this rule—by pursuing steadily the course marked out by general experience, every individual may work out some good for others, and all may secure to themselves the consoling reflection that they have the consoling reflection that they have not lived in vain.

THE CONSTELLATION .- On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock. Mr. M'Lane, the Minister to Great Britain. went on board the Constellation in stemen, passengers for the squadron in the Mediterranean. about twelve o'clock, Mr. Rives, the minister to France, accanpanied by Mrs. Rives, and other members of his family, went on board, soon after, the ship was joined by the steam boat Benjamin Franklin, and both vessels got under way, and proceeded out to sea.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Constellation, and those going out to join the squadron: demen, passengers for the squadron

going out to join the squadron:—
Alexander S. Wadaworth, Commander: Hiram Paulding, 1st. Lieutenant;

Alexander S. Eskridge, 2d. do. Frank in Buchman, Sd. do.; William Pear son, 4th. do.; William Green, 5th. do.; Robert B. Thorburn, 6th. do.; William Swift, Surgeon; Charles O. Handy, Purser: James Everett, Chaplain: Fitzallen Deas. Sailing Master: Charles Grynnes. Marine Officer; Ames Gambrill, Surgeon's Mate; George Clymer, do; Edward H. Hubbard, Midshipman Augustus Marrast, do.; Thomas W. Brent, do.; Daniel Cameron, do.; Thomas R. Rootes, do: James E. Brown Stephen Decatur, do.; Osmar Claiborne do.; John L. Taylor, do.; Henry Keel ing, Gunners John Williston. Carpen ters Benjamin Crow. Sailmakers James Banks, Boatswain; Edward C. Wines

that is skilled only in theory on this subject—All have an experimental knowledge of it.

The student, whose youth is passing rapidly away—whose hours are preci-

The Boston Courier says that th Stockings manufactured at the Newbod ryport Factory, in Agssachusetts, arquite equal to the imported for strengt and durability, and can be afforded e qually as cheap. The factory employ a capital of about three thousand dolling stockings, all of which are wrough by females. The enterprising proprie tor has orders as fast as he can supplishem. The stockings spoken of armade of Sea Island Cottin, threaded, and can be retailed for abore sixty cents; they are said to be actually worth one third more than importe hose at that price.



Late and Important from Europ remed exemptr. No, daily observation atrougly exemplifies the reverse—For even the sons of science—those in whom window and endition have taken up from Havre, whence she sailed on their abode, have fallen from their great—8th ult. we have received Paris dat