

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Sylvanus Jenkins*, Captain *Allen*, arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th ult. inclusive.

THE MARKETS.—The general impression is, that the news from England, received this morning, will give a new impulse to the prices of bread stuffs. Holders ask \$10 for southern Flour. The last quotations of Flour, in bond at Liverpool, are 33s. a 34s. and of corn 40s. a 42s.

P. S. We have just seen letters of the last date, which mention previous sales of Flour in bond at 35s, and say "we believe 33s. a 40s. would now be given."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is now nearly certain that the Russians will be compelled to fall back before Choumla, and take up their winter quarters. The *Journal des Debats* of the 7th Oct. contains another Russian Bulletin, under the date of September 24, which complains in sad terms of the want of forage before that fortress, and says, it will compel the Russians to make a retrograde movement. "It then adds," says the *Morning Herald*, "that the head quarters of the second army will be again transferred to Jennibazar; that the hospital and heavy artillery had already taken that route; and that the army itself would probably begin to move on the 10th or 12th. This important intelligence is conclusive as to the difficulties in which the Russians are entangled. It is also the clearest possible indication of the extraordinary activity displayed by the Turkish cavalry, who, at the last advices from Constantinople, stated, constantly hovered round the Russian army, and extended their excursions as far as the Danube. It also shows that the army of the Grand Vizier had formed a junction with that of Hussein Pacha.

A Turkish Bulletin, bearing date at Choumla, Sept. 2d, states as follows:—

On Sunday, the 31st of August, the Seraskier sent 7,000 horses, under *Alich Pacha*, to harass the rear of the enemy's camp. This general proceeded towards Jennibazar four leagues from Choumla, and having attacked with impetuosity the little Russian camp which was there, an action ensued, which continued four whole hours, the result of which, by the favor of the Almighty, was most glorious to the Ottoman arms. The Russians were defeated, and obliged to retreat to the surrounding woods. The enemy lost 200 killed and 20 prisoners in the affair. A pretty considerable number of cavalry horses, and above 200 oxen which fell into our hands, were distributed among the troops. We set fire to one hundred provision waggons.

The next day our troops attacked 120 Russian Hulans, on their retreat, half of whom were killed and the rest taken prisoners. Among the latter are three superior officers & a commissary. They said they had been lately sent to the head quarters to the Field Marshal before Silistria, to carry their pay to the troops besieging that place, and were to go on their return to Jennibazar, when they fell into our hands. We took from them 120 horses, and 250,000 silver piasters, all of which were distributed among the troops. The papers, letters, and accounts found upon the commissary have been sent to the porte by the Seraskier.

The enemy has abandoned the positions of Mararen, Velibey and Termedski, to retreat a league beyond them. The Seraskier continues his arrangements to force the enemy to an absolute retreat.

A letter bearing date, Constantinople, Sept. 12th, says—"The Turks are still in the intoxication of victory, but great alarm had been excited by the landing of the Russians near Bourgas. On receiving this news the Grand Vizier stopped at Adrianople. He appears to have entered into concert with Hussein Pacha to attempt to relieve Varna. The measures for the defence of the Capital are actively prosecuted. On the 7th of September 15,000 Kurdish cavalry landed at the Dardanelles, and at the environs of Constantinople took the road to Choumla.

Other letters of the 14th September, from Constantinople, the contents of which are briefly as follows:—The capture of the small port of Bourgas on the Black Sea is confirmed: it was, however, only two hours in possession of the Russian squadron: the inhabitants assembled from parts of the surrounding country, and having driven in the Russian outposts, the whole of the troops reembarked. The Sultan remains at Constantinople; and it is now stated that the standard of Mahomet will not be unfurled, as the Tartars have brought intelligence from the frontiers, that the Russian soldiers are in such a miserable state, from the climate and disease, and the want of food, that they are unable to withstand the furious sorties from the Turkish garrison. A reinforcement of 10,000 men, with a supply of provision, is ordered to proceed to Varna, and the report was, that the fleet would proceed to raise the blockade of Varna, and to cut

off the chance which the Russian armies have in passing into winter quarters by their transports to Odessa.

Letters from Frankfort state that the Grand Vizier has arrived at Choumla with a reinforcement of 40,000 men; and letters from Vienna, which appear entitled to credit, announce quite positively, that the siege of Choumla has been raised, and that the Russians are in full retreat from before that formidable position. They are farther described as experiencing considerable embarrassment in the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, who amount to the distressing number of between 30 and 40,000.

It is asserted that the Pacha of Widdin still maintains the offensive, notwithstanding the reinforcements sent from Bucharest to the Russian General Getzmar. The Pacha, possessing a numerous cavalry, causes all the flat country to be scoured to intercept the Russian convoys. He is said to have entered Craiova, and to be waiting reinforcements, in order to make a serious incursion into Great Wallachia.

The news from Varna is no later than before received. We are informed, however, that the garrison of that fortress consists of 20,000 men, who are full of animation, and will make a desperate defence. If that fortress fails, it will probably cost the assailants as many lives as it has defenders. Victory, at this rate, will be dear to the Russians. Nor can we see what motive the Russians can have for incurring this expense, when they are compelled to fall back from all their positions along the Danube. There is but little prospect that they would be able to retain possession in such a case.

Ireland.—This depressed country is again about to become the scene of bloodshed and civil war: oppression has made the people mad, and they have resolved to throw off the yoke and expiate their sufferings in a struggle for more extended privileges. The principal scene of insurrection is in the populous and powerful county of Tipperary. The London Times states that many thousands of Catholics marched from various quarters of the country to the appointed rendezvous of Clonmel.—The description of one brigade of this corps may serve for all of them. "The Cabir party arrived first, with bond and colors, about 500 horsemen, all stout able fellows, dressed in green uniform: they were followed by several thousand on foot, generally clothed in green jackets and pink fancing—white trousers with a green edge run up the thigh. They marched three deep, and kept time, like the soldiers, to the tunes the band was playing." Then came the Achiman men, &c. But the Clogheen men, it appears, were the most formidable. There were of them at least 2,000 horsemen, "for all the world like a cavalry regiment; and so the account goes on.

In an affray at Ballybay one man belonging to the Catholic party was killed by a soldier. The affair had excited great interest, and the association were awaiting the decision of an inquest before they acted on the subject.—Troops were proceeding from Liverpool to Tipperary; and the lord lieutenant government had issued a proclamation forbidding all illegal meetings, &c. Two thousand troops have also proceeded from Waterford to Cork.—The editor of the Times seems to apprehend danger even to England itself. He says—"If the government will not at once come forward with a candid declaration of their desire to appease the Catholics, the passions of the Irish people—Protestants as well as Catholics—will prove too violent to be withheld. Events will outstrip the lazy meditations of men who heed not the progressive rocking of the volcano. Yet, even if their dreams be dissipated by the first explosion, and their power destroyed by it, what indemnity have we—the English nation—for the ruin of this noble empire, in the downfall of its head strong and stupid authors?"

A very crowded assembly of members of the Catholic association took place in Dublin on the 10th of October. The annexed letter from Mr. O'Connell was read, and Mr. Lawless and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting with much warmth.

Darrinane Abbey, 1st Oct. 1828.
My Dear O'GORMAN.—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter, by the last post, containing the resolution of the Catholic association of Ireland, expressive of the wish of that body, that I should draw up an address to the people of the county of Tipperary, in order to induce them to desist from holding large meetings.

I beg you will be so good as to communicate to the association, that I feel greatly honored by that patriotic and illustrious body making any demand on my time or exertions. I consider their request as a command, and am ready to devote the best energies of my frame, and all the faculties of my mind, to the performance of any duty with which they may honour me. I have, accordingly, prepared the draft of an address to the people of Tipperary, and transmit it along with this letter. I have been

ious to fulfil the intentions of the association; if I shall succeed the merit of my attempt will rest with that body; if I fail, the fault will be solely mine—not will the association be involved in the guilt of

any expressions of mine. I am solely responsible for the sentiments contained in my address. I am quite convinced, however, that the people of Tipperary will desist from holding large meetings the moment they learn that such meetings do not any longer obtain the approbation of the Catholic association. The people of Tipperary must be too well acquainted with the patriotism and intelligence of the Catholic association of Ireland, not to place the most implicit confidence in that body—they certainly will comply with our request. We will thus protect and preserve the people from going farther than they would themselves wish, and uselessly risking the public peace and putting in danger the approaching success and triumph of the Catholic cause. I am, I repeat it, quite convinced, that there will be no more of those meetings; but if there should, we must then denounce to all honest men, and to the condemnation of the patriotic and intelligent portion of the Irish people, the guilt and folly of despising our advice and rejecting our counsel—but no, it will be quite unnecessary, and these meetings, which we now condemn, will certainly cease.

I have the honour to be, my dear O'Gorman, your very faithful and sincere friend,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.
N. P. O'Gorman, esq. secretary to the Catholics of Ireland.

It is also stated, that the duke of Wellington was about entering into an arrangement, by which the Catholics would be admitted to a more liberal participation in civil and religious rights.

The liberal French journals, speaking of the present excitement say, that were the English ministry wise, they would overcome the frivolous vanity which belongs only to party statesmen, and make the concessions so justly claimed.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Complete return of the votes given in this state for President and Vice President of the U. States, on the 31st. Oct. last.

COUNTIES. Jackson. Adams. Oct. last.

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TOTAL. Jackson. Adams. Oct. last.