

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

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

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

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

to which the cord net spreading over the whole balloon is fastened. Some ballast was fastened to it to keep it steady; and other ballast at Mr. Green's command, as well as his grape and the rope communicating with the valve of the balloon, were fastened to the ash hoop. The platform on which the pony was placed was very little more than his own height below the hoop, so that the upper part of Mr. G's body, when seated on the pony, rose through the hoop. We could not ascertain if he had secured himself to the hoop or setting, on account of the great crowd, but he had the means of doing so, and we have no doubt he took this precaution. From what we heard of the pony, and what we know of animals, we are inclined to suppose it would stand quite still after it had mounted a short distance, and got beyond the sound of the music, and the exclamations with which Mr. Green was greeted at parting; yet such a precaution as this, must have been highly necessary. It was a few minutes after seven when the pony was finally adjusted in its place, which it did not seem much to disturb, and the adventurous feat without having then got all his preparations ready, the balloon was allowed to quit the earth for the upper regions, which having been through a great part of the day dark and lowering, seemed then calm and serene. Mr. G. seemed to have equal confidence in his materials and in himself. He was in no wise alarmed apparently at his situation, but patted the terrified animal, and soothing it into quietness. His assistants, one of whom was his son, seemed to be as much interested in his success and safety as he was himself, and though they all exerted themselves to see that every thing was secure, Mr. Green did much of the necessary work himself, no one seemed at all alarmed or doubtful as to the result. Mrs. Green was also present, and seemed not to share those apprehensions which were felt by most of the spectators.

We have heard that Mr. Green descended safely in the neighbourhood of Shooter's Hill, Kent.

From late London papers. The Liverpool Advertiser of the 1st of September says:—"It is now generally believed, that the Duke of Wellington is prepared to recommend to parliament, when the legislature shall re-assemble for the despatch of public business, the propriety as well as the expediency of legislating for the purpose of relieving our Roman Catholic fellow subjects from the civil disabilities under which they at present labour. The most violent anti-catholic journalists are impressed with this belief."

Parliament was on the 25th postponed to the 30th October which is expected to be prorogued to some day between the 18th & 26th of November, then to meet for the despatch of business. The feverish state of our continental relations, and the no less critical situation of the land fully warrant this early meeting of the parliament.

Accounts from different parts of Spain mention the existence of a discontent among the soldiers, on the account of their being so much in arrears of pay; at Casta, this is not on the part of the cavalry, but even as regards the infantry, and the garrison has hardly bread to eat.

At the last dates, Lord Heytesbury, who was sent on a special mission to the Russian Head Quarters, was within two days journey of his destination. It is believed his mission was to ascertain the ultimate views of the Emperor, with regard to Turkey.

London paper. It is estimated that the people of South Carolina consume Ale, Porter and Beer from the Northern States to the amount of \$30,000 annually.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the first of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, all that parcel of land situated, lying and being, in Anne Arundel county, formerly owned and occupied by William Marriott, of Thomas, being part of three tracts of land called Ridgely's Chance, Worthington's Beginning, and the Addition to Ridgely's Addition, containing three hundred & forty-two and a half acres, more or less. Terms of sale, cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money, and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to convey the said property to the purchaser or purchasers.

Som. Pinkney, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That an Election will be held at the Ball Room in this city, on the

Second Monday of November next, for the purpose of electing two electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

I. Holland, Clk. Corp.

From England.

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

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

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

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

The London Sun of August 30th says:—"The French papers say, on the authority of a letter from Jassy, that a false estimate was formed of the amount of the force which the beligerent powers were able to carry in to the field, and that the Sultan has really more troops than the letters from Constantinople assigned him. Thus it is explained how the operations of the Russian army, which were calculated for a faint resistance, are now paralyzed. The Turkish infantry, which preceding accounts rated at 100,000 men at the utmost, is now said to exceed 200,000; the cavalry, estimated at 10,000 is now stated at 50,000. Their artillery, too, appears to be much more numerous than was supposed, and the partizans of the Turks affirm that there are above 500 pieces of cannon, perfectly well served, in the camp of Shumla alone. We cannot now be surprised if the Russian army, meeting at length with real obstacles, must wait for reinforcements before it undertakes any thing more serious. Besides, the national spirit of the Ottoman is roused, and it is affirmed that, in the second fruitless attempt on Varna, it was principally the inhabitants who repelled the attack, and by a well directed fire from the batteries alone hindered a landing from the fleet. All the Russian troops in the interior are now in motion, and it is thought that those of P land may very likely be summoned, as they wish to take part in the campaign."

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

London, Aug. 31. To the great surprise and disappointment of the public, another week has passed without bringing intelligence of the battle which was expected to be so sanguinary and decisive of the fate of Turkey. We can account for this delay only upon the supposition that the Russians find the Turks too formidable to be attacked, for had the Russians met with any success, they would have been active in circulating the news; and had they met with any severe check, the Austrians would have circulated it for them.

The foreign papers have reported both the capture of Shumla and the defeat of the Russians before that place; but all that we can depend upon is, that the grand army has possessed itself of the woods and heights which surround the town, in doing which they had several skirmishes with the Turkish cavalry and infantry, which ended in the defeat and flight of the Muselmans. The last bulletin is dated the 25th of July, from the camp round Shumla, and as the army broke up before Bajardick on the 16th July, it had been 12 days in making so short a progress. There is a report that Varna has been captured, and we do not think it improbable. The Emperor had left head quarters, and proceeded to Odessa, in order to give activity to the forwarding of supplies to the army, for the purpose of meeting the views of the great powers of Europe, and to him in consequence of his success having opened to him the means of becoming absolute master of Turkey. What is the present position of the war? The Russians have possessed them selves, with the exception of Silistria, Shumla and Varna of the whole peninsula, or triangular territory, lying between the Black Sea and the Danube upon its two sides, and the capital is at its base. This is more than Russia acquired in the last war, after five years of hard fighting. They can occupy this country with ease; for though the population is enthusiastic against them, their force is sufficient to put down all tumults and having the command of the sea, they can feed their army at the foot of the Balkan almost as cheaply as they could at Odessa. It appears that they intend to mask Shumla, in which case it must soon surrender for want of provisions; for a town with six or seven thousand inhabitants, and an army of twice that number, cannot resist a blockade. The supply of Shumla from the south, over the Balkan, would be difficult. Whilst Shumla will be surrounded and masked, the siege of Varna will be pressed with vigour, or on its capture would depend the winter supply of the army during the winter, or in case of its meeting with any reverse. So enthusiastic are the Turks, that in the late severe conflicts in the trenches before Varna, some of the bravest of the combatants were found to be the civil inhabitants of the place. The fate of Varna will depend upon the Russian fleet; and it appears to us that the marine is not in a state to give the support to the army that was expected. The expedition round the southern shores of the Euxine would seem to have preliminary in view the capture of the immense stores of copper and other valuable articles which the Turks have accumulated in that quarter. Our government has received despatches from Berlin, dated the 22d instant, but the contents have not transpired.

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

Four thousand Russian prisoners reached Constantinople on the 29th, and were placed, like the others, in private houses.

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

The following is from the London Courier, Aug. 30th. The first division of the expedition to the Morea had not made much way two days after its sailing. It was still in sight off Toulon. More troops embarked on the 19th, and the second division was to sail the next day. It is now said that Ibrahim Pacha will only withdraw the Egyptian troops from the Morea—that the Turks under his command will remain, and that he will deliver up to them the fortresses of which he is in possession. The French troops will, therefore, meet with some resistance. Patras, Coron, Modon and Navarin, are garrisoned by Turks. Six thousand Turks are said to occupy Euboea and the Acropolis. A letter from Marseilles says that more ships have been freighted for the Morea, but at as high prices as before. It was presumed that the third division of the expedition would sail from Toulon on the first of September. English vessels were expected there.

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

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

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

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

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

in order to occupy the thickly wooded eminences which are situated on the road to Silistria. This movement was successfully effected under the protection of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, supported by the division of light cavalry. A brigade of infantry formed the reserve. During the movement a mass of the enemy's cavalry, supported by the redoubts erected before Shumla, and by four pieces of flying artillery, which were directed against us, endeavoured to dislodge us from our advantageous position. Scarcely, however, had the enemy's artillery appeared when it was dismounted. The Turkish cavalry surrounded the extremity of the right wing, and briskly charged the squares of the 15th and 16th regiments of Chasseurs, which formed there; and, on the other side, made an attempt to get possession of our artillery. But all these endeavours were fruitless. By a well supported fire of howitzers and musketry, the enemy was repulsed at all points, with the loss of 4000 killed; and 30 killed and 20 wounded. To day we have fortified the heights which we took possession of yesterday, in spite of the fire of the enemy's redoubts and entrenchments, and the repeated attacks of his sharpshooters. General Grou, who, with a division of Cossacks, has taken the road to Kustzerwa, has arrived at Rasgrad. He has taken a hundred prisoners, and rescued a thousand families of Bulgarian Christians from the persecution of the Turks. Admiral Greg, with the whole fleet under his command, has arrived at Kavarna, whence he will proceed to Varna, to assist in the siege of that fortress. Silistria is invested; and the reserved battalions of the military colonies have already entered Moldavia and Wallachia.

TURKISH BULLETIN.

Constantinople, which the Pa position on 1 Balkan prisoners, and the Russian, justified by a gagements for July. It is commanders ing forces up but lost much which having Turks, insip additional 2000 Porte in the, it had adopted The first B head quarters L announces Turks on the by Bazardzchi Varna, and t experienced a day after, say was renewed, chiefly throo of the regim, lost in this and six pieces The same t ter took place of about 15,00 cannon, and Moldavia, opp bank of the after an abq were repulsed on, 3000 men and a greater They were e rable distance tory, by a c from Kallfat. The 10th cavalry, and was defeated by and 600 horsemen, who were killed, and some prisoners, among whom was a staff officer.

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

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

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

The Russians had approached within a league and a half of Varna, and had attacked the Captain Pacha on the 20th, with considerable forces; but after an obstinate conflict of twelve hours they were repulsed; after experiencing severe losses. Mahomed Pacha was ever preparing to attack them next day in their positions, but they had quitted them during the night, and fallen back a whole league. During these events, the division of the Russian fleet had attempted to effect a landing at Varna, but had been also repulsed by the Turkish batteries, the fire of which had damaged several transports. An attack was made the same day by the Russians on the position of Choumna, but not a more favourable result. They were beaten off, after losing 8,000 killed and many prisoners. Such is the substance of the Turkish bulletins.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, October 9, 1828

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON, FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

MARYLAND ELECTORS, 1st District—Joseph Stone, 2d District—John C. Herbert, 3d District—William Fitzhugh, William Tyler, 4th District—John S. Sellers, Benjamin C. Howard, 5th District—Elas B. Forman, 6th District—Thomas M. Forman, 7th District—John T. Reed, 8th District—James Sangston, 9th District—Thomas K. O'Connell.

Harford County. Adams. Williams, 1078 Anderson, 1086 Chauncy, 944 Bradford, 943

Baltimore County. Adams. Somerville 1505 Philpot, 1473 Hilten, 1367 Snowdon, 1417

Kent County. Jackson. Harris 502 Scott, 490 Frisby, 456 Ringgold, 466

Cecil County. Adams. Henderson, 909 Pennington, 954 Thomas, 996 Phisick, 898

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Queen-Anne's County. Adams. Jackson men and one Adams

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CONTINUED

STATE ELECTIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY

ANNAPOLIS. Jackson Ticket. Richard J. Crabb, Thomas Anderson, Adams Ticket. John N. Watkins, George Wells, jr.

Table with columns for County, Name, and Votes. Includes Baltimore City, Adams, and Baltimore County.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Jackson. Adams. 4,385 Tiernan, 40 Stenart, 4,303 Richardson, 392

CALVERT COUNTY.

Adams. Beckell, 560 Parran, 55 Turner, 548 Wales, 53 Billingsley, 537 Bourne, 520 Smith, 520

Montgomery county Has elected four Administration men.

RECAPITULATION

As far as accounts are received. Counties. Adams Jackson. Baltimore City, 0 2 Annapolis, 1 1 Anne Arundel, 0 4 Frederick, 4 0 Howard, 0 4 Prince Georges, 3 1 Kent, 0 3 Queen-Anne's, 1 3 Talbot, 0 0 Somerset, 4 0 Worcester, 4 0 Dorchester, 3 4 Cecil, 4 0 Montgomery, 4 0

GLORIOUS SUCCESS

By 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 to Jackson Inspectors a majority of 1,000. This is very evident, that Mr. Sergeant will be superseded by Mr. Henshull.

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