

Harford County. Adams. Williams, 1078  
Jackson. 1839 Anderson, 1088  
1223 Philpot, 1473  
1160 Ohanoney, 944  
1132 Bradford, 943

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

Kent County. Adams. Harris, 502  
Jackson. 515 Scott, 490  
503 Frisby, 486  
539 Ringgold, 466  
538 Campbell, 466

Cecil County. Adams. Henderson, 909  
Jackson. 1055 Pennington, 854  
1042 Thomas, 996  
996 Physic, 898  
1025

Worcester County. Adams. Powell, 899  
Jackson. 1036 Hopkins, 918  
1034 Mitchell, 937  
988 Williams, 872  
1026 Richardson, 53

Queen-Anne's County. Adams. 909  
Jackson. 1055 Pennington, 854  
1042 Thomas, 996  
996 Physic, 898  
1025

Dorchester County. Adams. 909  
Jackson. 1055 Pennington, 854  
1042 Thomas, 996  
996 Physic, 898  
1025

Somerset County. Adams. 909  
Jackson. 1055 Pennington, 854  
1042 Thomas, 996  
996 Physic, 898  
1025

Talbot County. Adams. 909  
Jackson. 1055 Pennington, 854  
1042 Thomas, 996  
996 Physic, 898  
1025

Washington County. Adams. 909  
Jackson. 1055 Pennington, 854  
1042 Thomas, 996  
996 Physic, 898  
1025

Prince-George's County. Adams. 909  
Jackson. 1055 Pennington, 854  
1042 Thomas, 996  
996 Physic, 898  
1025

Frederick County. Adams. 909  
Jackson. 1055 Pennington, 854  
1042 Thomas, 996  
996 Physic, 898  
1025

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

GLORIOUS SUCCESS  
Of the Jacksonians in Philadel-  
phia.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.  
Adams. 4,385  
Jackson. 4,303

CALVERT COUNTY.  
Adams. 560  
Jackson. 548

Montgomery County.  
Adams. 560  
Jackson. 548

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Thomas P. Moore to John S. Lytle, esq. of Cincinnati, dated Harrodsburgh, Ky. Sept. 20, 1828.

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

You are apprised that the Jackson party succeeded in electing a majority of 11 senators, thus obtaining a majority in that body, in which they were in a minority last year; that they obtained a majority of at least 13 in the House of Representatives, and prevailed in the election of the Lieut. Governor by a majority of 1087. The defeat of Major Barry by 609 votes only, (to which it is reduced by the correction of some mistakes found out since the polls were compared) to one in a position to look into the causes of it, does not in the least weaken the other evidences of the polls in favour of the Jackson party. That he was not beaten much further in the race, is to be ascribed to his individual power, for almost every thing else was against him. The Jackson strength could not be concentrated on him, because the violent contests of Relief and Anti-relief, and New and Old Court (which were indeed different names for the same parties) have embittered the minds of men against each other to a degree inconceivable to strangers.

The questions involved pecuniary as well as political interests, and not unfrequently converted party fury into settled personal hate, since Jackson's course in his own state had manifested that he was opposed to the relief measures in Kentucky, and his most powerful friends originally were among the Anti-relief and Old Court party. Barry, as Chief Justice of the New Court, found it impossible from the apprehensions and policies entertained of him by this portion of Gen. Jackson's supporters, to array them in his favour. They had a jealousy that his influence as Governor, and his commanding talents, would enable him to renew the question and turn the tide against them.

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

constantly regard as the bulwark of their empire; a few days hence, and the fate of a campaign upon which depends the peace of the world, will be decided.— If the Russians succeed in carrying the Ottoman Thermopylae, it is probable that no serious obstacle will be opposed to their march to Constantinople; but in the contrary case, it is to be presumed, that their efforts during the rest of the year will be limited to a few sieges on the Danube, and that the advanced state of the season will not allow them to execute any decisive operations.

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

The Emperor Nicholas follows in every point the plan traced by migration and executed by Kamenski. This plan consisted of proceeding on horse from Hertzau upon Shumla, by Bazarjick, detaching various corps upon the right to besiege Silistria and Rutschuck, and to attack Varna on the left, thus clearing the country between the route followed by the main army and the sea.

The campaign began as it did this year, about the middle of May; on the 10th of June Silistria had capitulated; Bazarjick defended with intrepidity by Pekinwan Aga, was carried by assault; and the Russian army arrived before Shumla, in the position which in 1828 it was only enabled to occupy on the 20th of July, according to the official bulletin. Such a delay suffices to prove that the army in action has met more obstacles upon its march than during the preceding war.

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

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 quarrel between Russia and the Ottoman Porte is to be decided. The army of the Emperor Nicholas is in sight of this important position, which the Turks

constantly regard as the bulwark of their empire; a few days hence, and the fate of a campaign upon which depends the peace of the world, will be decided.— If the Russians succeed in carrying the Ottoman Thermopylae, it is probable that no serious obstacle will be opposed to their march to Constantinople; but in the contrary case, it is to be presumed, that their efforts during the rest of the year will be limited to a few sieges on the Danube, and that the advanced state of the season will not allow them to execute any decisive operations.

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From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of Monday afternoon.  
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship France, Captain Pank, arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th ultimo. She brings Paris papers to the 3d, and Havre to the 2d. The ship Europa, Captain Treppy, also arrived yesterday, bringing papers from that city to the 30th of August inclusive. By these arrivals, our advices from the seat of war are five days later, and from the Turkish capital ten, than our preceding dates.

There seems to have been no foundation whatever for the rumours of reverse said to have occurred in the Russian army before Choumla. From Choumla the dates are to the 24th of August, but the Paris papers only contain abstracts of the Bulletins from that point, after the departure of the Emperor.

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

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

Odessa, August 9th.—On the 2d the Emperor set out on his march from Choumla, with the regiment of mounted Choumla, which bears his name, twelve pieces of cannon, two squadrons of the guard, and two battalions of the 19th chasseur on foot. His Majesty took the route of Yenizava, and encamped on the same day before Choulidje. On the 3d the troops forming his escort had a day of rest.—On the 4th His Majesty continued his march on the Varna, and slept in a wood, about not far from the village of Derbent, Kien. On his arrival, he received the news of an important advantage gained by the Aid-de-camp General Prince Menchikoff, recently intrusted with the siege of Varna, over the garrison of that place. Several Turkish detachments had succeeded in penetrating the Aid-de-camp route of Houssein Pacha, which the Aid-de-camp was able to intercept, this route being separated from the positions occupied by him, by the Great Lake of Devena, the waters of which almost touch the south west part of the fortification of Varna. A bold corps of troops had also been sent to arrive there by land from Constantinople, under the orders, as was said of the Captain Pacha.

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

In spite of the advantages which the position afforded to the Turks, Prince Menchikoff resolved to march upon them, and on the 21st, by a bold manoeuvre, he turned the left, and while his artillery, some squadrons of the du Bong lancers, 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 hurried their cannon from the mountain heights on which they were placed, and stood to flight, abandoning their tents, a standard, the body of their slain commander, and an ancient Greek convent, the possession of which was indispensable in handling our troops who were on board of the fleet.

This important post, & all the heights which the enemy had intended to prevent with the regular disembarkation of the troops, when the Emperor arrived, and bivouacked on the morning of the 24th [O. S.] After observing the position of the fortifications and the works for the siege, leaving with Prince Menchikoff the detachment which accompanied him on his march, and seeing the Emperor reached the seashore through a long and difficult defile, which descended from those heights to the Convent already mentioned. His Majesty embarked in a frigate, which carried him on board the Paris, the vessel on which the Emperor was to disembark. The frigate was hoisted, when the Emperor, consisting of twenty sail, of which eight were ships of the line, five frigates, and three bomb vessels, had already blockaded the port of Varna. Equally satisfied with the state of the fleet and armament, the promptness with which all the Admiral's signals were attended to, and with all the movements which were executed in his presence, the Emperor left the Paris towards night, to be transported to the frigate Flora, which

was to take him to Odessa. Towards eight o'clock in the morning, the Flora beat her sails, with a salute of artillery from the other vessels in honour of the Imperial flag, and on Tuesday, August 24, at 5 o'clock, P. M. cast anchor before the country house occupied by the Emperor.

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

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

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

The whole army of Poland, a formidable reserve, will keep the frontiers in check; and the naval division of Admiral Greigh, 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 Emperor will remain at Odessa; but it was generally believed that he would set out for the army as soon as the reinforcements expected before Choumla, should have arrived. It is known that 40,000 infantry of the line passed the Danube in the beginning of August, without reckoning the guards which were to pass the river to day.

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

Kars, mentioned above as having fallen, was taken by storm on the 5th of July, by Gen. Paskewitch, who has opened the campaign of Asia Minor with brilliant success. It was garrisoned by 10,000 Turks, 2000 of whom were killed and wounded, 5,000 paroled and 1200 taken prisoners. The Russians lost 200 men.

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

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

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

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

Bryan & Bassford,  
Merchant Tailors,  
Have just received a large and handsome assortment of  
CLOTHES AND CASSIMERES,  
consisting of some of the best  
Blue, Black, Olive, Green,  
Drab, Gray, Claret, cloths  
and Cassimeres.

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 Magothy River. The dwelling house is convenient, and in good order. The out houses are also in good repair. A good tenant it will be rented on accommodating terms.  
Oct 9. H. H. Shriver.