

Large and Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, October 18, 1832.

JACKSON TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

First District, WILLIAM TYLER, of Frederick county. JOHN T. STODDERT, of Charles county. ROBERT WASON, of Washington county. Dr. WASHINGTON DUVALL, of Montgomery county.

Third District, JOHN SPEAR SMITH.

Fourth District, HENRY D. MILLER, RICHARD SPENCER, JAMES A. STEWART.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Ancestral Colonization Society will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, on Tuesday evening the 23d inst, at 7 o'clock, at which the public are generally invited to attend. An Address will be delivered by a member of the Society.

EDWARD SPARKS, Secy.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Managers of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity, had the return of another of its anniversaries with mingled emotions of gratitude and sorrow. While with grateful hearts, we all gratefully invite the members of the Society to unite with us in devout acknowledgments to God, for the manifold blessings he has bestowed upon us...

CITY ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election held in this city yesterday for Electors of Mayor.—Ball, Amer. of Tuesday.

Table with columns for Ward, Hunt's Ticket, Small's Ticket, and Total. Lists results for 1st through 12th wards and a total count.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

Belmont Elect.—The People will triumph! It is with peculiar pleasure we cite the reader to the official poll of Belmont county. She has done nobly.—The people have triumphed.

Robert Lucas, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has beaten his opponent Lyman, the amalgamation candidate, 1907. In 1830, M. Arthur beat Lucas in Belmont, 374 votes.

judicious and intelligent gentleman of Ohio, furnished by a friend; giving an estimate of the vote in every county in the State, as ascertained from the best sources. It gives the Jackson candidate a majority of about 8,000, as the anticipated result.

Table for GOVERNOR. Columns: Counties, Jackson, Opposition, Lucas, Lyman. Lists results for various counties like Clinton, Warren, Fayette, etc.

Our State Annual Election was held yesterday throughout this State. We have heard from nine townships in this county, which gave for Governor Lucas 766 votes.

Harbinger, Oct 13—3 o'clock P. M. GOVERNOR'S ELECTION. Gov. Wagon is again election. The majority is not much to brag of on first sight.

Philadelphia city, official. 4,937 5,558. Philadelphia county, do. 5,250 6,323. Dauphin, do. 2,383 1,375.

Philadelphia city, official. 4,937 5,558. Philadelphia county, do. 5,250 6,323. Dauphin, do. 2,383 1,375.

Philadelphia city, official. 4,937 5,558. Philadelphia county, do. 5,250 6,323. Dauphin, do. 2,383 1,375.

Philadelphia city, official. 4,937 5,558. Philadelphia county, do. 5,250 6,323. Dauphin, do. 2,383 1,375.

Philadelphia city, official. 4,937 5,558. Philadelphia county, do. 5,250 6,323. Dauphin, do. 2,383 1,375.

cration to the Episcopal office, viz: the Rev. Mr. McIlvane, of Brooklyn, N. Y. as Bishop of Ohio; the Rev. Mr. Smith, as Bishop of Kentucky; Rev. M. G. W. Doane, of Boston, as Bishop of New Jersey; Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Boston, as Bishop of Vermont.

GREAT RACE.

One of the finest races on record took place on Saturday, on the Union (L. I.) course when four horses were entered for the \$500 purse, four mile heats.—These were Black Maria, Trifle, Relief, and Slim.

In the fourth heat each of the horses took the lead alternately, and it was won by Lady Relief by about a length. They again started for the fifth heat, with continued spirit.

From the New York Gazette. We present to day a very interesting correspondence between Joseph Buonaparte and Gen. Lafayette, copied from Memoirs of Lafayette and the Revolution of 1830.

My Dear General.—Gen. Lallemand, who will deliver this letter, will recall me to your recollection. He will tell you with what enthusiasm the population of this country (both American and French) received the news of the glorious events of which Paris has been the theatre.

LETTER.

From Count Surville (Joseph Buonaparte) to General Lafayette. My Dear General.—Gen. Lallemand, who will deliver this letter, will recall me to your recollection.

Philadelphia city, official. 4,937 5,558. Philadelphia county, do. 5,250 6,323. Dauphin, do. 2,383 1,375.

Philadelphia city, official. 4,937 5,558. Philadelphia county, do. 5,250 6,323. Dauphin, do. 2,383 1,375.

Philadelphia city, official. 4,937 5,558. Philadelphia county, do. 5,250 6,323. Dauphin, do. 2,383 1,375.

my imposes a tribute which she has a right to require of her children, and a happiness for them to perform.

The vessel which conveys Gen. Charles Lallemand being on the point of sailing, I have barely time to write these lines. I address them to you because of all the Frenchmen who have taken part in the recent struggle which existed by the force of circumstances between the nation and a government of foreigners.

I have begged M. —, to express my wish to you, and I beg that you, General, will express to the illustrious citizens, who, with you, have assisted in raising up the national colours, my sentiments, which you have had the opportunity of ascertaining here, and which, in all possible hypotheses, are unalterable—wholly for the French People.

The Emperor, my brother, when dying on the rock of St. Helena, dictated to Genl. Bertrand, a letter to me, in which he recommended his son to me, and bade me an eternal farewell! This letter terminates thus: "Impress unceasingly on my son that he is, before all things, a Frenchman; let him take for his device, Tout pour le peuple Français."

Alfred, my dear General: my letter sufficiently proves that I render justice to the sentiments you evinced for me during the triumphal journey which you made in that nation in which I have lived for fifteen years.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.

Gen. Lafayette's answer to the Count de Surville.

PARIS, Nov. 26, 1830. M. LE COMTE: I have received the letters which you have done me the honour to address to me, and those sentiments of affection and respect which I owe to the kindness you have at all times evinced for me.

You must have been dissatisfied with my conduct in recent circumstances, not that I had given any pledge to you or to any one; but you must have said, "since Lafayette conceived himself compelled by circumstances to relax in the preference he has at all times professed for purely republican institutions."

When the measures of Charles X. and company roused the inhabitants of Paris, and public confidence placed me at the head of the patriotic movement, my first thought, after the victory, was to turn affairs to the best account for the cause of freedom and my country.

The first condition of republican principles being to respect the general will, I was withheld from proposing a purely American constitution, in my opinion the best of all.

The Chamber of Deputies, representing 80,000 electors, did not go so far as we did; but it agreed with public opinion for the expulsion of the guilty family, and it was, like Paris and the rest of France, urged to ally inquietude, and to come to a resolution.

I might content myself with observing that your destiny was dispersed; some were in Rome, you in America, and the Duke of Reichstadt in the hands of the Austrians.

After the Emperor's departure for Waterloo, Prince Lucien had a conversation with Lafayette:—"Do you hope," said the latter, "that your brother may be corrected?"

After the Emperor's departure for Waterloo, Prince Lucien had a conversation with Lafayette:—"Do you hope," said the latter, "that your brother may be corrected?"

Besides, the son of your wonderful brother has become an Austrian Prince, and you know what the Vienna Cabinet is: These considerations, my dear Count, in spite of the sentiments I entertain towards you personally, did not permit me to wish for the re-establishment of a throne, which during the hundred days, had displayed a constant tendency to former errors.

I scarcely knew the Duke of Orleans. Serious differences had existed between his father and me. Some family relations and civilities had not led me to visit the Palais Royal. Nevertheless, I knew, in common with the public, that there were to be found in that family, along with domestic virtues and simple tastes, little ambition, and a sentiment truly French, to which the Emperor himself had rendered justice.

It did not prevent the establishing and bringing into practice the principles and the sovereignty of the people—the putting arms in the hands of 2,000,000 of citizens—choosing their own officers—the completing of the liberty of the press, and the possession of popular institutions.

My assent was not the effect of any prejudice or anterior affection. I must now say, that after four months of intimate acquaintance, sentiments of confidence, friendship, and the interest of a common cause, have strengthened my first impressions.

I observe in one of your letters, which have all been faithfully delivered, that you suspect the Duke of Orleans of having had knowledge of a plot against the Emperor, in the Isle of Elba.

One of my first cares, after his elevation to the throne, was to express a wish to him, that you, your children, and your respectable mother, might, if you thought fit, return tranquilly to France.

The idea was very cordially received by the king; but objections were started on account of the treaties with foreign powers, which, absurd and insolent as they are, would render some negotiations necessary.

In the sincerity of my heart, I was anxious to have this explanation with you. I will not say that all happened just as I would have dictated it. You know that, in public, as well as private affairs, we never see things go exactly to our satisfaction.

Receive, my dear Count, the homage of my respect, gratitude, and affection, for which I am pledged to you.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Philadelphia, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 17th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is nothing important in the contents of the papers before us, as to British affairs.

Sir Walter Scott.—The following brief but melancholy notice of this illustrious individual is from the Edinburgh Weekly Journal:—"It grieves us deeply to state that not many hours can elapse ere the great author of Waverley will be no more."

Another paragraph is as follows:—"Sir Walter Scott.—This distinguished character continues to sink gradually, tho' not so rapidly, as had at first been expected, and is not supposed at all likely to last another fortnight, even though he should have no fresh attack. For a month past, he has been entirely confined to his bed, and the single gleam of recovery that occurred at Aboisford was only of a few days duration."

ordered that the steam boat, appropriated to the use of the Imperial Family, should convey Lord Durham to Stettin, after the above mentioned ceremony had taken place.

Catholic Church.—The Irish representation in the next session of Parliament will be, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Killala, Ossory, and Clonfort.

IRELAND.

The following brief account of a dreadful massacre, which took place in Ireland on the 3th of September, is extracted from the Cork Reporter:—"It appears that the Rev. Mr. Gavan proposed a few days since to value the tithes in the Parish of Westtown, near Doneraile."

It appears that the Rev. Mr. Gavan proposed a few days since to value the tithes in the Parish of Westtown, near Doneraile. It was thought necessary in order to effect the object, that a detachment of the 14th regiment of infantry from Butevant and a body of police from the neighbouring stations, all under the direction of several magistrates, should march from the neighbourhood of G. B. Low, Esq. to the parish of Westtown.

After a protracted and anxious inquiry, the coroner's jury brought in their verdict of justifiable homicide, on behalf of all the parties who took so fatal a part in this affair.

It appears, says the Morning Chronicle of the 16th, that the Magistrate, who were present on the occasion exerted themselves with a becoming earnestness to dissuade the excited people from the course they were pursuing, but we cannot help expressing our regret that an experiment was not made upon the fears of the multitude before recourse was had to the last extremity.

Another circumstance deserving of notice in the Irish papers is the following extract from the letter of a commercial traveller in Kildare to his employer:—"I would advise you to make a large speculation in arsenic, as I have considerable increase in the demand for that article in the country parts. I was first surprised at this but chance led me into the secret.—One shopkeeper in — told me that he had sold 10lbs. of arsenic to a farmer who wanted to kill some five-hay under seizure, which was intended to be purchased by the Commissariat, and that it was generally understood through the country that all five-hay would be better for being salted."

This is a shocking statement, but we cannot, without further proof, correct it, with another shocking statement, regard it as a satisfactory solution of the burning of property of Clergymen and Magistrates, alluded to in our paper of yesterday.

The arrangements of the military, and the meeting of the Chambers remain still a mystery. It was rumoured that M. Dupin had again failed in his candidature of a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. Paris remained perfectly tranquil, and the cholera was on the decrease. The Court of Cassation, on Friday last, reversed the decision of the Cour Royale at Aix, respecting the passengers taken on board the Carlo Alberto, the companions of the Duke of Berni, and directed that instead of being sent back to Sardinia, (and consequently liberated) the prisoners should be brought for trial before the Royal Court at Lyons.

The Duchess of Angoulême, was in London; but she contemplated a speedy departure for Austria.

Lord Durham's Embassy.—Accounts have been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st Sept. from which it appears that Lord Durham is about to return home from his mission, which, there is great reason to hope, will prove generally satisfactory. His Lordship has applied for the audience of the Emperor, as a mark of courteous attention.

Lord Durham's Embassy.—Accounts have been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st Sept. from which it appears that Lord Durham is about to return home from his mission, which, there is great reason to hope, will prove generally satisfactory.