

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 29, 1835.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
There will be Divine Service on Sunday next in the forenoon and afternoon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE.

October 13, 1835.
Brice J. Goldsborough, Associate Judge of the 4th Judicial District, vice Spence, appointed Chief Judge.

Alexander Fridge, Director of the Penitentiary, vice Cuslang, declined accepting.

George Griffith, Justice of the Peace for Baltimore city, vice Simmonds, resigned.

Charles G. Hicks, and Emanuel T. J. Woodward, additional Justices of the Peace for Baltimore county.

Levin Hitch, additional Justice of the Peace for Worcester county.

Dr. James Stewart, Justice of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, vice Dashiell, deceased.

Alexander Donoh, Justice of the Levy Court of Somerset county, vice Dashiell.

William Baker Dorsey, Notary Public, to reside at Elliott's Mills, in Anne Arundel county.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Robert J. Henry, Brigadier General, vice Dashiell, deceased.

George Harsh, Colonel of the 23d Reg. Thomas Marshall, Lt. Col. do.

Levin Tyler, Major, do.

John H. Culbert, Inspector of the 1st Division of Militia.

For the 2d Regiment of A. A. County.
Jonathan Pakney, 1st Lieutenant of Captain Hobb's company.

Nicholas H. Green, 2d Lieut. do.
For the 1th Regiment, Talbot County.
Samuel Stevens, Colonel.

William H. Hayward, Lt. Colonel.
Theodore Lockman, Major.

Thomas C. Nichols, Captain of a Uniform Rifle company.

Henry E. Hater, 1st Lieut. do.
William C. Retzway, 2d do. do.

Philip F. Thomas, Captain of a Uniform Company.

Joshua M. Faulkner, Lieutenant.
Elijah McDowell, Ensign.

For the 5th Regiment, Baltimore.
Nathaniel Hickman, Major, vice Finley, promoted.

Josiah Bailey, 2d Lieut. of the 1st Baltimore Light Infantry company.

Charles M. Keyser, Captain of the 2d Infantry.

Lewis Kemp, 1st Lieut. do.
Samuel R. George, 2d Lieut. do.

John N. Crump, 3d Lieut. do.
For the 1st Regiment of Riflemen, Baltimore.
Joshua Medart, Lt. Colonel.

James L. McGuire, Major.

Alexander Smith, Captain of the Marion Corps.

Felix Connelly, 1st Lieut. do.
Samuel Steele, 2d Lieut. do.

Samuel J. Patterson, 3d Lieut. do.
Charles McColgen, 1st Lieut. vice Sauer, wine, resigned.

Bernard McDonough, 2d Lieut. vice Tonsen, dead.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

For Governor,
Ritner, (Anti-Masonic and Whig.) 51,169
Wolf, (Jackson.) 52,133
Muhlenburg, (Jackson.) 33,609

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Recapitulation of the returns of 62 counties for members of Congress, and of 68 counties for Governor, as contained in our table.

GOVERNOR.
(Administration.) (Opposition.)
Schley, 27,062 | Dougherty, 23,213
Cleveland, 24,213 | Beall, 23,302
Glascoc, 24,879 | Foster, 23,820
Halsey, 24,549 | Gamble, 23,660
Jackson, 24,803 | Wilde, 23,589

GREAT BOAT RACE.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser gives the following account of the great Boat Race of Thursday last:

The great race between the White Hallers boat and Jersey Blues skiff took place yesterday afternoon. The Whitehallers, for the first time since they have adopted that name, were beaten, and with ease. The cause of their defeat is attributed to the great difference in the weight of the boats, that of the Whitehallers being 143 pounds, while their competitors weighed only 86 pounds. The time occupied in performing the race was about 27 minutes; the distance rowed was five miles. The Jersey skiff was propelled by four sculls, pulled by two brothers named Seaman; the Whitehall boat by two sculls, pulled by Christopher Greeker and Wm. Gibson.

The boats started from the Thatched Cottage, Jersey City, rowed around a stake boat at anchor beyond Bedlow's Island, and returned to the place of starting. The wind was very light, and the water smooth, which proved very advantageous to the skiff. There were several steamboats out, filled with passengers to witness the contest, besides many smaller craft, including the numerous boat clubs, which greatly enlivened the scene.

It is supposed that \$20,000 have changed hands by the result of the race; the bets yesterday afternoon were rather in favour of the Jersey Blues.

Mr. Thompson actually had the impudence to send a notice on Sunday last to all the churches in Boston, that he would deliver an abolition lecture in Julian or Congress Hall as it is now called, on Wednesday afternoon, and requesting the ladies particularly to attend! The notice was treated with the contempt it deserved by the clergymen of the city, and no attention paid to it. There was, however, one exception, and Mr. Ware who officiated temporarily in the Unitarian church in Federal-street, read the paper. The Boston papers all agree that had Dr. Channing or his colleague been in the pulpit, the notice would not have been read. The unreasoning of this creature Thompson really makes him almost too contemptible for a white man's anger. A poor dastardly drab, afraid to venture into public without asking women to go with him and keep the men from hurting him, it would hardly be fair to boat him with anything more formidable than the sting of a pin-cushion. The Boston Press is indignant in its remarks upon the subject, and the Commercial Gazette is confident that Thompson will not be permitted to hold his meeting, even under the feminine protection which he invokes. We copy portions of a very proper article from that paper.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

It is certainly very remarkable that Mr. Thompson should dare browbeat public opinion in this way: but it does not astonish us that he should appeal to his aid the petticoats of the ladies, for he has often been shielded by them from popular indignation, and merited chastisement, not only in this city, but in other parts of the country. Thompson is an artful, cowardly fellow, and he knows that every gentleman reverses the position of a lady, he always throws himself under the protection of the female portion of his audience, when in danger, and thus escapes with a whole skin. But it is a pity that this artful and despicable mode of escape will not be permitted to avail the impudent forger any longer. He should be taken at once, and forever, that if he persists in agitating the question of immediate abolition, in opposition to the feelings and wishes of nine-tenths of the citizens of Boston, and of the whole country, he must (whether surrounded by females or not) meet at the consequences his reckless and wicked conduct so richly merits. It is in vain that we hold meetings in Faneuil Hall, and call into action the eloquence and patriotism of our most talented citizens—it is in vain that speeches are made and resolutions adopted, assuring our brothers of the South that we cherish rational and correct notions on the subject of Slavery, and that we sincerely and heartily disapprove the rash measures of the immediate abolitionists, if Thompson and Garrison and their vile associates in this city are to be permitted to hold their meetings in the broad face of day, and to continue their denunciations against the planters of the South. They must be put down if we would preserve our consistency. The evil is one of the greatest magnitude—and the opinion prevails very generally, that if there is no law that will reach it, it must be reached in some other way.

Why does he persist in agitating the abolition question, in irritating the feelings of our citizens, and driving them to acts of lawless violence? He may raise a storm which will be terrible in its consequences; if he attempts to deliver an address in this city on Wednesday afternoon, we are sure he will meet with a resistance that neither he nor his friends will be able to withstand. There is a feeling awake that cannot be mistaken. This resistance will not come from a rabble, but from men of property and standing, who have a large interest at stake in this community, and who are determined, let the consequences be what they may, to put a stop to the impudent, bullying conduct of the foreign vagrant, Thompson, and his associates in mischief.

Caution the ladies not to accept the invitation of Mr. Thompson, if they would avoid a scene of rude communion, that must give them much pain and uneasiness. We predict that if Thompson makes his appearance in Julian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, he will be roughly treated by the emissaries of Judg. Lynch. If he does drive our citizens to acts of violence, let the blame be on his own head!

From the Boston Gazette.

The following notice appeared in the Daily Advertiser of yesterday:

The Boston Female Anti-slavery Society have been informed that the proprietor and lessee of Congress Hall, forbids that the annual meeting of said society should be held at that place, under the apprehension that the building is endangered by the determination of men of property and standing, to put a stop to the meeting, let the consequences be what they may.

They therefore notify the members and the public generally, that the meeting will not take place on the anniversary of the formation of the society, as was at first proposed, and has hitherto been their practice, but will be postponed until further notice.

By order of the Board,
MARY S. PARKER, President.

Is it not altogether too bad that our peaceable city should be kept in a state of excitement and commotion by such a foreign vagabond as George Thompson? Yesterday upon a mere rumor that he was to lecture before the Female Anti-slavery Society, that part of Washington street in the neighbourhood of Amory Hall was filled with a crowd of people waiting for his arrival. What their intentions were we have no means of knowing, but thought we could read Judge Lynch quite strongly depicted in most of their countenances. Verily, the curse never fell upon our nation until now—we never felt it until now—After having been forbid the Julian Hall, it was publicly announced in one of the morning papers that the lecture would be postponed to another opportunity, and yet the impu-

dent scoundrel privately engaged at Rich's Hall for the same afternoon, and at 4 o'clock, about forty women were collected in that room, over Mr. Gulliver's store, to listen to an address from him! But to the credit of our citizens he was not permitted to hold forth, and his weak and deluded followers retired to their respective homes.—Mr. Thompson was no where to be found.

It was reported last evening that, on complaint of the mayor, Thompson had been bound over to keep the peace. This, perhaps, is the best disposition that can be made of the scoundrel by the city authorities; but the citizens generally would like to see him up in some other way.

THE GOAL OF THE GAMBLER.

During the present term of the Superior Court, in this city, Harvey Griswold has been convicted of an assault with an intent to murder, on the body of Amos Pillsbury, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, and sentenced to confinement in that prison, for the term of his natural life. The career of Griswold and his present condition, furnishes a melancholy picture of the demoralizing influence and tendency of the vice of gambling, and ought to be considered as a lesson warning, especially to the young, against indulging a propensity for play.

Griswold was a native of Suffolk, in this State, and was considered a young man of promise. He married the daughter of a very respectable gentleman in the town of Granville, Mass., and at the time of commencing his vicious course, was possessed of an estate to the amount of several thousand dollars. Though he was in prosperous circumstances, yet he could not, or did not, content himself with the rewards of honest industry—he commenced gambling, and soon acquired the character of a cheat, even among his companions in vice. This drove him from the society of the moral and respectable portion of the gamblers, and induced him to visit those haunts of vice where the most abandoned and filthy of all sexes and colours congregate. After following the life of a gambler for a time, and finding his property wasting away like the dew of the morning, he partially abandoned it for the more criminal and desperate employment of passing counterfeit money. In this he was soon detected, arrested and bound over for trial. At the trial, the evidence of his guilt was so conclusive, that his friends prevailed on him to forfeit his bonds before the jury returned their verdict. But he did not stop here. He soon made a journey to New Haven county and commenced his business of passing counterfeit money. He was again detected and tried on four informations—on each he was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for three years—making his whole term of imprisonment twelve years. He has remained in prison, with the character of a faithful prisoner, until but two or three years of his allotted imprisonment remained. But the prospect of liberty and a restoration to the enjoyment and blessings of society had no charms for him—his wife had obtained a divorce and married another, a labourer formerly in his employ—his children remembered the infancy of their father, and society had no evidence of his reformation and return to the paths of honesty and virtue—all was dark and gloomy—darker than the grave or the caverns of perdition. Wrought up to the highest pitch of despair and desperation, on the 12th of Sept. last, he refused to leave his cell in obedience to the command of the Warden—a scuffle ensued, and with a knife which he had long concealed, he attempted to destroy the life of the Warden, by stabbing him in several parts of his body. Providentially the wounds were not mortal, and he has escaped the gallows to linger out a life of perpetual imprisonment, till the judge of all earth calls him to his final account. Truly the way of transgressors, among whom gamblers and counterfeiters have a high rank is hard.—N. E. Review.

Huntsville (Alabama), Oct.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Twenty tenements burnt including the Huntsville Inn.

It falls to our lot to record the most destructive fire that has ever been witnessed in our town. The alarm was given about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last, and from the sudden bursting of the flames, caused an immediate rush to the spot of some three or four hundred persons who were attending a circus in the vicinity. We have not been able to procure any authentic account of its origin, but it is believed that the fire was occasioned from carelessness or neglect in those who had charge of the Lav office of Messrs. Phelan & Clifton, (who were absent from town) on Eustace street. The servant is supposed to have kindled in the room a large fire about the time of supper, and as neither he nor the young man who had charge of it returned, the flames communicated to the contents of the room, which was in full blaze when first discovered. Even then it could have been arrested if water had been readily obtained.

The fire however speedily communicated with the buildings on each side, sweeping with great rapidity over the entire row of offices on the right, and at the same time with the rear and front buildings on the left—first a warehouse of Mr. Lowe, then Jones & Dine confectionary, Gomeley & O'Neal's Saddlers shop, Possey's extensive Drug Store, and the Dry good establishments of Morgan & Fackler, John Read & Co. B. M. Lowe, and Withers & Hunter; and lastly that extensive building the Huntsville Inn, belonging to Judge Smith—two small buildings immediately below the tavern were pulled down. As yet it is impossible to estimate the loss of property with any degree of accuracy. It is very great—some estimate the entire loss at not less than a hundred thousand dollars, which is probably not an exaggeration.

The streets were heaped with large masses of goods promiscuously thrown together, all of which were more or less damaged. The heavy articles were generally consumed. About 12 or 15,000 dollars worth of Rope and Bagging, belonging to Mr. Lowe, Mr. Melcoski and others, was entirely lost; also a quantity of sugar, &c. We learn that the goods were generally those owned by Judge Smith, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Meinadier. No family residences were injured; but the inconvenience to the merchants will be great for some time, as it is too late in the season to rebuild the present year.—They have all however, procured temporary houses in which to open goods.

From the Warren, Ohio News Letter of the 6th instant.

On Monday night, the 29th ult. a man lodged at New Castle, in Pennsylvania, at a public house in the room with a Mr. Holstein, resident of that state, and well known in New Castle and in Western Pennsylvania as a gentleman of good character. The next morning (Tuesday) they left New Castle together on the route to New Bedford. Having reached within about two miles of that town, the companion of Mr. Holstein rode close up to him, presented a pistol to his breast, and demanded his money, or he would put him to death; at the same time declaring that he was a noted robber! Mr. H. took from his pocket a pocket book and gave it to the high-way-man, who directly fired a pistol at Mr. H.'s horse, that he, (Mr. H.) was thrown to the ground. The villain then drew another pistol and discharged it; the effect of which shot was to wound the breast of Mr. H. in the neck. The fellow proceeded on his way to Ohio, passing through New Bedford and Youngstown on the great road to Warren, in Trumbull county. Fresh pursuit was made and persisted in, till he was overtaken at the tavern of Mr. A. Rush, in the township of Liberty, about three miles from Youngstown village. On being overtaken he drew a pistol and shot himself.

The body of the deceased was carefully examined by three respectable men, and by whom an account of the property found about his person, was taken and will be faithfully preserved, till the same shall be legally claimed.

Among the articles found about him, was something more than twenty dollars in paper money, and silver change; an elegant brooch or brooping; a finger-ring; a pair of elegant new pistols; three or four linen shirts, (pretty fine) marked "J. E. A. Caldwell;" a new powder flask, with powder in it; several bullets, but no percussion caps. Two linen pocket handkerchiefs, one marked with the name "Clarissa Lee;" and a new valise. The pistol, with which he shot himself he kept in his hand, the other was found in his pocket, not having a load in it. The reason of the last pistol not being loaded, was, most probably, because he had no caps. He appeared to be from 21 to 25 years old; very well dressed, of a small stature, black hair, and pretty well looking. In his hat were found a pair of white-knives and mustachios. The beast which he rode is black; a saddle, bridle, martingale, whip, and blanket were his horse equipage. No papers were found upon him, by which any knowledge can be gained as to his name, residence or vocation.

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Other intended attempts upon the king's life continued to be spoken of. The Paris papers announce that the law for imposing restrictions on the press received the king's assent on Tuesday, the same day that it was agreed to by the chamber of peers; and the official papers of the following day contained the royal ordinances for carrying the law into execution.

The emperor of Austria had actually set out for the grand review at Kalbach. The emperor and the king of Prussia had also proceeded to the appointed place, for company.

which were more or less damaged. The heavy articles were generally consumed. About 12 or 15,000 dollars worth of Rope and Bagging, belonging to Mr. Lowe, Mr. Melcoski and others, was entirely lost; also a quantity of sugar, &c. We learn that the goods were generally those owned by Judge Smith, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Meinadier. No family residences were injured; but the inconvenience to the merchants will be great for some time, as it is too late in the season to rebuild the present year.—They have all however, procured temporary houses in which to open goods.

From the Warren, Ohio News Letter of the 6th instant.

On Monday night, the 29th ult. a man lodged at New Castle, in Pennsylvania, at a public house in the room with a Mr. Holstein, resident of that state, and well known in New Castle and in Western Pennsylvania as a gentleman of good character. The next morning (Tuesday) they left New Castle together on the route to New Bedford. Having reached within about two miles of that town, the companion of Mr. Holstein rode close up to him, presented a pistol to his breast, and demanded his money, or he would put him to death; at the same time declaring that he was a noted robber! Mr. H. took from his pocket a pocket book and gave it to the high-way-man, who directly fired a pistol at Mr. H.'s horse, that he, (Mr. H.) was thrown to the ground. The villain then drew another pistol and discharged it; the effect of which shot was to wound the breast of Mr. H. in the neck. The fellow proceeded on his way to Ohio, passing through New Bedford and Youngstown on the great road to Warren, in Trumbull county. Fresh pursuit was made and persisted in, till he was overtaken at the tavern of Mr. A. Rush, in the township of Liberty, about three miles from Youngstown village. On being overtaken he drew a pistol and shot himself.

The body of the deceased was carefully examined by three respectable men, and by whom an account of the property found about his person, was taken and will be faithfully