

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Several of the Baltimore papers, in stating the number of votes received by the federal candidates in this city, give Mr. Ridout but 10 votes, whereas Mr. R. received 109.

ELECTION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Joseph Tompkinson, William Shaw, Samuel Thomas, James Tidball—Federalists, are elected of Allegany county.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Orrick, 1671
Showers, 1738
Snowden, 1734
Thomas, 1226

CECIL COUNTY.

Delegates for Assembly: John Wroth, 975; David Macky, 963; John Maffit, 891; David Patten, 987.

Federal.

Philip Reed, 666

SHERIFF.

John H. Lusby, 791

Delegates for Assembly.

John R. Evans, 776; Mathew Pearce, 723; John Stump, 724; Elisha Kirk, 785

HARFORD COUNTY.

Stevenson Archer, 1103; Philip Reed, 704

Delegates—Dem.

Israel D. Maulsby, Alexander Norris, James Steel, George Henderson.

Sheriff.

Joshua Guyton—Dem.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Delegates—Dem. S. Frazier, 890; Eccleston, 888; Lake, 878; J. R. Pitt, 864.

Sheriff.

Briewood, 898

Federal.

Lecompte, 898; Pitt, 876; Keene, 876; Griffith, 865

Sheriff.

Kerwin, 890

KENT COUNTY.

Delegates—Dem. Dist. Wickes, Brooke, Pryor, Rassen. Lower 142, 151, 152, 162; Middle 158, 166, 166, 154; Upper 170, 181, 203, 198.

Federal.

Lower 144, 159, 152, 170; Middle 203, 188, 192, 190; Upper 165, 181, 160, 155.

Congress.

Lower 121, 188; Middle 105, 247; Upper 179, 174.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Delegates. Democratic. Holbrook, Saultsbury, Willis, Whitty. Lower 169, 164, 167, 175; Middle 228, 223, 209, 206; Upper 257, 235, 246, 226.

Federal.

Lower 654, 622, 622, 607

Potter.

Upper 147, 153, 142, 152; Middle 303, 288, 283, 279; Lower 151, 136, 143, 126.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

For Assembly—Dem.

Table with columns: Districts, No. of votes, and names of candidates like Burck's Town, Frederick, Middletown, etc.

For Assembly—Federal.

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Table with columns: Districts, No. of votes, and names of candidates like Burck's Town, Frederick, Middletown, etc.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Table with columns: Districts, No. of votes, and names of candidates like Goldsborough, Frazier, Tilghman, etc.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Table with columns: Districts, No. of votes, and names of candidates like E. K. Wilson, G. Hayward, T. N. Williams, etc.

Result of the late election for Delegates to the next Legislature.

Table with columns: Districts, Fed., Dem., and names of candidates like St. Mary's, Charles Calvert, P. George's, etc.

Representatives to Congress.

Table with columns: Name, District, and party affiliation like Joseph Kent, Henry R. Warfield, Samuel Ringgold, etc.

COMMUNICATED.

If I am to judge from what I hear in this city, the majority of the next House of Delegates will not be permitted to elect their own officers...

scarcely one democrat living any where else is to be permitted to get any thing. Now it seems to me that this is not quite generous. As the democrats of Annapolis constitute but a small part of the democracy of the state, according to every principle of justice and equal right, they are entitled only to a small part of the loaves and fishes. But perhaps it is right that an Annapolis democrat should be preferred to a country democrat, and the democratic members of the house should permit the democrats of Annapolis to tell them whom they are to appoint to office—Time will show.

For the Gazette.

Salivation of Horses; or Slabbers. Mr. Green.

This subject, so generally spoken of, and so universally prevalent for many years in the United States, so afflictive and dangerous, particularly to the horses of the farmers, seems of late to have attracted some attention in the Eastern States. But this, like every other subject, be it ever so important, or interesting in its own nature, of universal notoriety, fails to attract proper attention, simply because every one sees, and every one knows it. Yesterday I saw an article in a Boston paper ascribing the cause of this strange disease to the cobwebs which we every day see in our fields, in the summer and fall.

It is very probable the editor of that paper, & like him, many others in the United States, & else where, have been led into that opinion by an article, which I had noticed some time since, in the Domestic Encyclopedia, American edition, which I will crave your indulgence to read to you. I will quote just enough of it to answer our present purpose. It is in these words: "In the first volume of Anderson's Recreations is a paper on this disease, which it is now known was written by Col. Tatnam. (generally pronounced here and in Washington, Tetam.) at present in London, and author of several late and ingenious works. From the facts collected by Col. T. it is highly probable that the disease proceeds, at least in N. Carolina, from the cobwebs which bespread the ground every where in autumn. But whether the infectious particles are taken in thro' the nose or mouth, or both, seems to be yet unsettled."

"It appears to be cobwebs moist that produced the disease. By experiment dry cobwebs were found innocent." So far the learned author of the D. C. At this age, and in this pretended state of improvement and of science, we might venture to challenge the world for a parallel to the above. The editor in New England observes, that the disease in question has been noticed to exist there 10 or 15 years. It is of a much earlier date in this state. Some have ascribed it to clover; some to the introduction of Gypsum; and many again to some unknown herb or weed. These are, however, all surmises, perhaps equally as well founded as the theory of Col. T. so learnedly copied into the pages of the Domestic Encyclopedia. It may, however, be observed, that as to the real cause, we are yet placed, like a boy hoodwinked, playing blind-man's buff; we grope about in the dark, with both hands extended, & like him, are as prone to bump our nose or our forehead against the most unreasonable and unfounded hypothesis, as against the real cause, supported by sound reasons deduced from analogy or real experience. Analogy will compel us to acknowledge, that poison dry, or poison wet, will produce its direful effects upon the horsekind, as well as mankind. And reason and analogy will also induce us to acknowledge, that the cobwebs of North Carolina, can have no other, and no more noxious qualities, than those of any other state in the Union. Nor is it more probable that a greater quantity of those cobwebs exist in that state than in any other state. These cobwebs are common not only to North America, but also to Europe; in the moist climate of the British Isles, exceedingly so; yet the slabbers, or the salivation of horses, was never known there. These cobwebs always existed; but even in this state, as well as in North Carolina, this disease had not been known. It is the product of late years, say from 20 to 25 years—some say 15 years. Conclusively then it is not the effects produced by cobwebs; nor is it reasonable to ascribe this disease to clover grass; because this grass has existed in Europe for ages, and no slabbers exists there. Neither cobwebs nor clover

are to be seen on the College green in this city; yet we have seen horses there afflicted with the slabbers. Therefore it is conclusive that neither of these foregoing imaginary causes produce this complaint—some again there are, who imagine plaster of paris has produced it. But Gypsum had never been strewed there: nor are any noxious weeds or plants observed to grow there. If it can be proven that in a field where there is no clover grass, and the slabbers to affect the horses which browse there, then the clover is not the cause. If this field of natural grass be overspread with dry or wet cobwebs, and does not produce this complaint, then cobwebs are not the cause. I believe it is more or most prevalent, after great rains, which produce an abundant growth of soft and fresh grass, after the great heats of June and July. For I believe it does not prevail in the spring, let the grass or herbage be ever so abundant, or the rains ever so great. Dry food, or plenty of salt, instantly stops the salivation. If we cannot trace the cause, it were wise to find out some positive preventative. It is also positively asserted that a few blades of cabbage stops the salivation. If this be so, the cause of it is most probably, an acid in the stomach of the horse; because it is a well established fact, that a head of cabbage will restore a cask of wine, which may have been, by any accident, rendered sour. The query then arises what occasions this acid in the stomach of the horse? We have the cure, but want the preventative.

1. Is it occasioned by any particular species of grass, herb or weed, which springs up towards autumn? 2. To the seed of clover or of any other grass? Or to any insect, which at that season of the year, become very numerous? As to the latter, the small red ant are the most multitudinous, and might be taken in imperceptibly in great numbers. It may be also observed, in respect to the 2d query, that if clover seed has this quality, why does it not produce the same effects in the stable and at all other seasons of the year? EXAMINER.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

THE ELECTION. Perhaps the subject of most interest to those who look to the future probable consequences of established precedents, is the fact that the soldiers stationed in Fort M'Henry, and the sailors and marines on board the United States vessel Nonsuch, were mustered, furnished with votes marched to the polls and voted. Although in this instance both these squads voted for the unsuccessful candidates, and one voted a democratic ticket, and the other intended to vote a federal one, still the principle is the same, and the precedent if to be considered as sound law, may lead to the most direful consequences. What interest have these people in the affairs of Maryland? What care they for the best interests of Baltimore? What do they know about the political interests of either? Or if they did know, what liberty have they to exercise a free suffrage? Is it not monstrously unjust, that the commanding officer of a garrison, or of a frigate, who has probably no personal interest in the state where he may happen to be stationed, should nevertheless be privileged to put into the box a number of votes equal to the number of soldiers he commands? Shall he have it in his power to change the political complexion of a whole state, or even of a city? For whatever may be the fact apparently, yet in reality the commanding officer's will only, is exercised, although the soldiers may do the mechanical part of putting the votes into the box. We have it from good authority that the soldiers themselves have said, that their votes were dealt out to them by a sergeant on parade—that they were then marched to the polls and ordered to vote the tickets they had been furnished with. But whether this be the case or not; it is perfectly well known by every person who has any knowledge of military discipline, that a soldier would no more dare to disobey the will of his officer in this respect, than he would in the ordinary routine of duty. Had the election for mayor and city council run as close as was anticipated, these voters from the fort would probably have turned the election, and have given an entirely different complexion to the government of the city, from the one which the citizens themselves would have

chosen, and if this precedent is to be followed, this may be the case at a future day. Are the people of Baltimore, or of Maryland, or of any other city or state willing to have their property voted away, their rulers appointed, and their civil affairs regulated by a sergeant of the guard, a captain of a company, or even the commander of a fort or a frigate? Suppose two thousand soldiers were stationed at Fort M'Henry, what would not the citizens of Baltimore and of the state have to dread from the precedent just established? Much has been said about the danger to our liberties from the bayonets of a standing army, but we should think there was much more danger from their votes, if the precedent lately established is to be followed. The general government by a nod or a wink could turn a balancing election at pleasure.

Phenomena of Greenland Ice.

From the Quarterly Review, June 19, 1818.

The ice offers many strange phenomena, which deserve to be investigated by a philosophical observer. As recounted by the navigator, with all their terrors yet fresh in his recollection, they evidently formed the foundation of many a romantic tale of the middle ages. According to Saabye, the ice islands possess an attractive power, so that large ships are driven against them, if they do not take the precaution of remaining at a proper distance. Others may calculate whether it is probable that a ship can gravitate towards an insulated mass of ice; but be that as it may, it must be recollected that there is generally a current setting in towards the ice which at least produces the appearance of attraction. These translucent and attractive islands remind us at once of the mountains of adamant, of Sinbad the Sailor, and of Huon of Bordeaux, and of Duk Ernest of Bavaria. The fantastic shapes and brilliant colours assumed by the ice are well known; from these we have the fables of palaces of gems and diamonds. The mountains of glass upon which Brynhild was placed by her father, and from which her sutor Sivard the Swif brought her down, was probably modelled in the lay of the miner from an arctic ice island. The mouth of the bay, "Witz Blink" is even crossed by a tremendous glassy bridge, reaching from shore to shore; the largest ship might sail through its huge arch. The fairy structure gleams like the aurora, and the ice blink is reflected afar into the air.—Sound is conducted and multiplied in a remarkable manner by the ice. Upraze water is an excellent conductor of the acoustic vibrations; does it not retain that property when frozen? Whilst rowing by the foot of an island, the boatman speaks, and his words return to him re-echoed with distinctness from the lofty summits of the floating crystal.—But the echo is a voice of danger; if it be porous or rotten, it is so shaken by the vibration that large masses are brought down by the sound; the fragments often sink the boat of the unfortunate mariner. For this reason the Greenlanders observe strict silence when they are in the immediate vicinity of the ice. Saabye enumerates several fatal accidents which took place during his stay in Greenland, when this curiosity was neglected. Our readers will recollect that the Swiss guides are said to prohibit the traveller from speaking in the Alpine passes, lest the sound of his voice should dislodge the overhanging avalanche.

More of the Marvellous.

Extract of a letter, dated Woodville, Ohio, July 7, 1818, to a friend in Bolton, Connecticut.

"In the remains of this letter, shall give you an account of a singular curiosity in the state of Ohio, and rest assured I shall give you a thing exaggerated. Three weeks since Aaron B. Jones, Esq. George Jones his brother, & myself, mounted our horses, taking with us a companion, & directed our course west from this place, through a wilderness for thirty miles, until we arrived on the banks of Duck Creek. On the north-east branch of this creek, in lat. 38 deg. 59 min. we found an Oil Spring. This one of the greatest curiosities of nature: It is in the form of a well—I sat myself down on the bank to make observations, which were given as nearly as I can describe with my pen. The well is about seven feet from the edge of the creek. It has been accurately

estimated to be forty-two feet deep from the surface of the ground to the bottom, and is three feet in diameter at the top. A piece of a large button wood tree has been hollowed out and placed for a curb on the top to prevent people from falling into it. The oil boils up gradually, like the boiling of a large soap kettle, and runs into the creek in a small stream. It is as fine as any sperm oil from the head of a sperm whale: The quantity which rises is about five barrels a week. I followed the creek up and down nearly three miles, and found it completely covered with oil. I found an old ladle lying near, which I dipped into the oil and forced it down into the water, and found the oil to be three feet deep. I drew up with the ladle as fine salt water as I ever tasted in the ocean. I then found it to burn clear and bright. A boy, a few weeks since, in order to ascertain whether oil would burn in water, touched a firebrand to the creek; instantly it was a tremendous flame, which ascended 200 feet in the air, nearly a mile up and down the stream. I saw limbs of trees, which were nearly one hundred feet high, burnt as smooth as if the blaze of a furnace had struck them. The smell of the oil very much resembles that of British oil."

Conn. Courant.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his correspondent in Albany, dated 30th Sept. 1818.

"Government is fitting out an expedition to the Rocky Mountains and the North west Coast. It is said to be an expedition of discovery, and is to be conducted by a number of scientific men, attended by a military force. A steam boat is now building at Pittsburgh for this expedition, and which it is expected will be able to proceed up the Missouri to its source. It is asserted that there is a passage through the Rocky Mountains, and at the distance of about five miles after you pass the mountains, a branch of the Columbia commences running to the Pacific Ocean. It is intended to take the steam boat to pieces in the mountains, and rebuild her in the river. The expedition is to traverse the continent by water, & to be absent about two years.—It will pass the first winter on this side the Rocky Mountains."

Singular.

We are late of H. M. following accidently occurred, and of which we are a seaman ship Rivoli, greatest possible view looking being paid of other could easily shores. His constant fession, and we shall see war again, which he hoped if ever man of war would instate. The Rivoli Portsmouth all the schemes unfortunate had formed. him but ag profession went on board Genear, Co mouth Lieutenant also a number merly served of whom at seeing t on board as ant Blake g cates, and of the med him, previous the books— ing himself purpose, dr down lifel.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of Oct. 8.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the ship Marcus, from Havre, we have received a file of French papers to the 23d of Aug. Except the following articles, which we translate from the Journal of Debates, they contain nothing worth copying.

Inspruck, Aug. 2.

Letters from Italy inform us, that the American squadron is yet in the road of Livourna, where it is obliged to observe the quarantine.

Paris, Aug. 5.

They write from Livourna that the naval division of the U. States does not seem disposed to leave this latitude. The most of the officers have hired country seats in the environs of the city. They spend much money. Their sumptuousness makes us think that all republics do not resemble that of Lycurgus. A great dinner was given lately at the anchorage, in memory of the American independence.—It is said, that when the repast was over, the guests shewed their enthusiasm, by throwing the plate, the silver ware, and every thing which had been used to cover the table, into the

London, Aug. 19.

The late Mr. Arbuthnot is thus described by the editor of the Dublin Journal, from a personal knowledge of that unfortunate gentleman.

"Arbuthnot was an amiable man, but the child of misfortune. At an early age, he became an orphan; his father was drowned, and his mother died in a mad house; and now, in the prime of life, he has fallen a victim to injustice."

LATEST.

The ship, arrived in 44 days. Papers to be received. The French of int contain m subject of Chapelle, Europe is Intellige 2d August st accounts