## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 15.

Federal Republican Tickets. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield, Dr. William Hilleary, Robert G. M. Pherson.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Gustavus Weems, Berjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

George C. Washington, Ephraim Gaither, Ezekiali Linthicum, Benjamin S. Forrest.

COMMUNICATED.

CAMP MEETING. A Camp Meeting will be held at the usual place near Taylor's Island, Dorchester county, commencing on Thursday the 29th inst. and will continue till Tuesday the 3d August. Tents to be pitched on Wednesday The place selected for this meeting is high and pleasant, and not more than one hundred and fifty yards from water navigable by large ves sels, it may be easily attended by persons who choose that mode o conveyance. The camp will be well supplied with excellent water, and every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of those who may attend it. Few places offer so many advantages for such a meeting. Ministers favourable to such meetings are particularly requested

Cambridge, July 10, 1819.

For the Md. Gazette

Mr. Green. I have been much surprised that our new Corporation have not turned their attention to an improvement of our city, which in my opinion is of the first importance. I allude to the opening of the street leading from the market-house, by the east end of Mr. Randall's house. If this street should be extended through Dr. Murray's lot, so as to intersect King George's-street, it would furnish a direct communication between the most populous part of the city, and the government house, and garrison, and would largely increase in value the corporation property near the governor's pond. As the streets now run, every cord of wood which is purchased at the dock by persons residing in the neighbourhood of the garrison, must be carred half a mile; but if the proposed improvement be made, the distance will be shortened one half. There are many other advantages which such an improvement would produce, which it is unnecessary to mention, as I have merely intended by this communication to call the attention of the corporation to the subject, being confident it would meet with the unanimous approbation of every person in that quarter of the city.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF CO-

The following article is abridged from an essay on the subject which appeared in the Port Folio a few years since.

In th present atticle, we purpose to submit to the consideration of our readers, a few thoughts on the influence of comets.

It is not our intention to pursue this investigation to its full extent. For an undertaking so weighty, we possess neither leisure, materials, nor capacity. Where Newton failed, we have not the vanity to aim at, much less the presumption to hope for, success.

Our only business shall be, to speak of the probable agency of comets in relation to our earth.

"Thro' worlds unnumbered, tho' the God be known,

'Tis ours to trace him only in our

own."

We rank not ourselves in the number of those who look upon comets as the heralds of war. We never fancied that we could trace in their aspect the hostile shock of nations, the death or downfall of princes, the revolution of states, or the dismemberment of empires. Their menacing comas never presented to us a host of herce, hery warriors fighting on the clouds, in

of war," On this subject we hold ourselves aloof from the fancies and superstitions of the vulgar and the from our knowledge of the laws and illiterate. But we cannot believe, that these immense bodies are wholly ineffective in their passage thro' the heavens. It is indeed scarcely possible that they can sweep thro? the solar system, without producing some effect on the globe we inhabit. This effect, however, is confined exclusively to the physical world. With the moral and political it has no connexion.

The more effectually to obviate prejudices in relation to the terrestrial agency of comets, and the better to prepare the way for an impartial consideration of that interesting subject, we shall premise a few observations on the influence of certain others of the celestial bodies.

The action of the sun on the planet we occupy, is too powerful and manifest to pass unnoticed by the most unobserving. To the agency of that immense globe of fire is al most the entire economy of the earth attributable. It is to solar influ ence that we are indebted, not only for the delightful returns of day and night, but for all the other pleasing and necessary vicissitudes of the

Nor let it be regarded as a paradox, when we add, that to solar influence is it also to be attributed.

"Winter comes, to rule the varied year, "Sullen and sad, with all his rising

train; "Vapours and clouds and storms."

To that ever-active orb must we refer alike the reireshing snower, and the scorching drought, the majestic river, and the waterless desert, the lawn that delights and the marsh that offends us, the fragrance that breathes from the flower, and the fetor that issues from masses of putrefaction. The very existence of our atmosphere is to be ascribed in a great measure, to the agency of the sun. Speaking literally, then, and without the least hyperbolical exaggeration, that celestial body may be regarded, if not as the immediate, at least as the remote source of a great proportion of both the pleasure and the pain, the good and the evil that mankind experience.

The influence of the moon on the economy of our globe, altho' much less extensive, and to the common eye, less pulpable, than that of the sun, is notwithstanding, from various considerations, and in numerous instances, sufficiently obvious. The flux and reflux in the waters of the ocean, have been attributed, time immemorial, to lunar agency. So have those remarkable variations. as well in the temperature as in the humidity and motion of the atmosphere, which so frequently occur about the pirious of the full & change of the moon. It appears moreover. rom a multitude of facts, that the moon produces daily very manifest variations in the density and gravity of the air which we breathe, and which is constantly acting by pressure on our bodies.

These observations we have tho't it expedient to premise, by way of introduction to what constitutes the leading subject of this article. Our object is to tamiliarize to the mind of the reader the general idea of the influence of the heavenly bodies on the globe we inhabit—to convince him, that this influence is not one of those idle fancies which haunt the imagination of a visionary system builder; but a substantial reality, palpable to the senses of every observer. It we have said nothing of the influence exercised on our earth by Mercury, Venus, Mars, and her other sister planets, it is not because we disbelieve in its existence. Selt-balanced as the solar system is acknowledged to stand, it follows of necessity, that there must subsist an intercommunity of influence and action between all the bodies of which it is composed-between the earth and the other primary planets, no less than between the earth and the sun. Strike from this system any one of its main constituent parts, and although it might not be literally true, that, in the words of the poet, "planets and stars" would then "rush lawless through the sky," yet there can, we think, be no doubt, that very material changes would ensue in the economy of all its remaining bodies.

We now feel ourselves prepared for a statement of a few of the facts and arguments by which we conceive a belief in the influence of comets to be supported.

We shall consider this subject in a twofold point of view-28 a phi-

torical fact-a result on which we have strong ground to calculate, principles of nature; and an event which has already occurred, & been recorded by the hand of the faithful historian.

In attempting to establish the agency of comets as a philosophical inference, we would observe, that the sun extends his influence to our earth through a twofold medium, his rays of heat and light. and his powers of attraction. The moon affects us principally by means of her attraction alone. The influence of her light on the economy of our globe although distinctly perceptiole, is perhaps, too feeble to be em braced in the present calculation. By the term attraction we here understand, that universal, yet un known power in nature, by which one distant body is capable of acting on another. Sp-aking in general terms, the effect produced is in proportion to the distance and magnitude of the attracting bodies. Most comets that visit the solar

system being spheres of stupendous magnitude, possess attraction in common with the sun and moonless powerful, indeed, than the former, but much more so than the atter of these celestial bodies. When within the confines of our system, then it is neither unreasonabie nor extravagant, but on the other hand consistent with the sound est analogy, to conclude, that these vast orbs extend their attraction to the earth. Although far more distant from us than the moon, the difference is counterbalanced by the superiority of their bulk, some of them being tenfold the size of that satellite. The moon, however, is acknowledged to affect very powertully both the ocean and the atmosphere, and even to manifest her influence on the solid earth, in the roduction of volcanoes, and perhaps, of earthquakes.\* What is there, then, to prevent comets from acting on our globe in a similar man-We contend that, as far as human knowledge extends, there appears nothing to prevent them. On the other hand, all analogy is in favour of the belief, that such is, in reality, the extent of their action. Nor is it indeed, on analogy alone, that we rest the doctrine of the existence of a reciprocal influence between comets and our earth. The fact is established by astronomic calculation. The comet of 1770 is known to have been retarded in its progress the space of two entire days by the attraction of the earth. But as attraction between bodies is reciprocal, it follows of necessity that the earth must, at the same time, have very sensibly felt the in-

fluence of the comet. It is further known that, by the attraction of Saturn, the celebrated comet of 1759 was retarded in its progress 100, and by that of Jupiter 511 days. These facts incontestibly establish the existence of an intercommunity of action between comets and the primary planets of the solar system.

As a philosophical inference, then, the agency of comets on our globe, appears to rest on tenable ground.

In our estimation, however, the doctrine is still more completely defensible, when considered in the light of a historical fact. If we examine the history of memorable events in the physical world, from the earliest ages to the present period, we shall find, that as often as comets have appeared in the heavens, unusual phenomena have been prevalent on earth. Striking irregularities in the seasons, and even in the general economy of our globe, have been the constant concomitants of the passage of these bodies thro' the solar system.

Our knowledge of the history of comets, and their apparent influence on the economy of our globe, extends to a period anterior to the commencement of the christian e-

In the year of Rome 607, being one hundred and forty seven years before the birth of Christ, a comet made its way into the solar system, remarkable for its magnitude and brilliancy, and probably, also for its proximity to the earth. Seneca remarks, that its aspect was fiery and red, and its coma or tail so signal y luminous, as to dissipate, in a great

\*It will be found, by a comparison of dates, that most earthquakes and eruptions of volcanoes that appear on record, have occurred about the full or change of the moon. The late earthquake commenced on the 16th, and the moon had changed on the 15th, of last December.

ranks and squadrons, and right forms | losophical inference; and, as a his- | measure, the darkness of the night, lts approach warrendered memora-ble by a train of the most dismal elementary convulsions, accompanied by a pestilence, which, in Namidis, Carthage and Utica alone, awept off upwards of a million of souls

About one hundred and twenty five years before the commencemen of the christian era, being the fire year of the reign of Mithridates markable comet appeared in the Reavens. Septurginta diebus says Justin, ita fuxit, ut cœlum omne flagrare videbatur," for seventy days it shone with such a lastre, that the

whole heaven appeared to be on fire.

The effects of this comet are represented as formidable and melancholy beyond description. "Etna, says the historian, ulfra solitem ex arsit, Catanam urbein finesque oppressit." The fires of Etna burst forth with unwonted violence, and overwhelmed the dity of Catana & its confines. At the same period a plague arose in Italy and the neighbouring countries, which seemed to threaten, for a time, the depopulation of the earth.

At the period of the assassination on of Julius Cesar, an event which occurred forty four years before the birth of Christ, a comet of great magnitude and singular splendour appeared in the heavens. It is believed to have been the same that paid another visit to the solar system in the year 1680, during the lite time of sir Isaac Newton.

The appearance of this comet, at the time of the death of the great Roman dictator, was accompanied by frightful commotions in all the elements. Earthquakes shook the solid ground, volcanoes poured forth their burning lava, tempests swept the ocean, inundations overwhelm. ed the land, fire balls glared through the Heavens, and pestilence and fa-mine devastated the earth.

mine devastated the earth. We learn from the writings of Dion Cassius, that in the year 30, be bre the commencement of the Christian era, the heavens were illuminated by another comet of remarkable brilliancy. As concurrent Events, Etna poured forth her fires in a violent eruption; an earthquake shook the country of Judea with a terri-ble convulsion, burying the inhabitants beneath the ruins of their habitations; a wasting pestilence depopulated Jerusalem; the low grounds of Rome were laid under water by an inundation of the Tiber; tempests and thunderstorms were frequent and terrific; and Italy experienced a winter of unusual severi-

In the sixteenth, and again in the fortieth year of the christian era, comets appeared in the heavens, accompanied, assisual, by earthquakes, tempests, fiery meteors, famine and

pestilence.

In the seventy ninth year after the birth of Christ, a little before the deatwof the emperor Vespasian, a comet appeared in the month of June, the length of whose tall mea-sured half the hemisphere. The first of November following, a tremendous eruption of Vesavius occurred. It was on this occasion that the celebrated cities of Hercu laneum and Pompeium were buried under the lava that issued from the mountain. This was, perhaps, the most herce and awful eruption of Vesuvius that has ever occurred. For a time, Nature appeared to be in her last convuisions, and sending forth, in thunder, her dying groans. The agitations of the sea were beyond example. For three days and nights impenetrable darkness prevailed throughout all the adjacent regions. No eye could discriminate between midnight and noon. Large quantities of the ashes that issued from the crater were atted to Africa, Rome and Palestine

In the year 117, during the reign of the emperor Trajan, a violent earthquake demolished a great part of the city of Antioch. The emperor himself, being present on the occasion, very narrowly escaped being buried in the ruin. This event accompanied the appearance of a comet. At the same time, earthquakes, inundations, famine and pestilence, brought calamity and mourn ing on various sections of the Roman empire.

In the year 335, not long before the death of Constantine the Great. a comet of unusual magnitude became visible. Its passage through the solar system was marked by phenomena in the physical world similar to those which we have already so often recited-earthquakes,

inundations, pestilence and famine. In the year 383 a comet was 11 the heavens while a pestilence w : raging in the city of Rome. Dur- the soundest analogy.

ing the same year the Mile in such an unusual and alarming as to threaten Alexandricas in

with su inundation.

In the year 407 a competity
extraordinary figure and thin
made its appearance, and comvisible for about four months, period is peculiarly memoral earthquakes, inundations, him drought, famine and pestiles and pestiles.

In the year 525 Antioch gain destroyed by an earth during the appearance of the the heavens.
In 531 appeared again;

reason to believe the large dent comet which was visite time of the fall of Julian The concomitant phenomial similar to those alreadymen

We learn from the most in records of the times, this is of the following years to were successively lighted mets: 553—558—590—608 729-760-799-850-882 904-912-945-975. Nor earthquakes, hurricanes, init ons, eruptions of volcanoria, of the physical phenomena so repeatedly mentioned, fall single instance, to mark thepsof these bodies through the

Had we leisure to pursue on ject in chronological order, consider it in the detail which similar remarks in relation to vears 1005-1009-1015-10 1051-1042-1062-1074-10 1116. In each of these year comets make their appearance, companied by great irregularity excesses in the economy of globe.

Were it necessary to our pane at least one hundred other and ances of comets might be here merated, in confirmation of principles for which we are come ing-all bearing testimony to same point-all tending, weter to establish the fact, that in the passage through the solar spe these wandering orbs producer signal irregularities in our seme and sometimes manifest an integral economy of the to in the general economy of dwelling a losser on semete events letter longer on remote events, let ul scend, at once, to our own times take a hasty retrospect of thep nomena of nature that have much the present and the precedingy

In this instance, we are hippy reflecting, that the recollection our readers will bear testimony the correctness of the statements have to offer.

The comet of 1811 was upen ally large and luminous. It first principles, therefore, we way calculate on its being uncommo powerful in its influence on earth. Nor do we find ourse disappointed in the actual result will fully appear from the folker retrospect. A summer marked by an extent ty of heat that has no parall the annals of our country, nor ed by a winter corresponding

perfectly in its excess of coldet undations in various quarters! precedented within the memory our oldest inhabitants. The lantic ocean swept by gales & to pests uncommonly numerous surpassing in violence—Charles partially destroyed by one of most tremendous hurricates has ever spread consternation dismay over a country-An 120 marked by weather extremely gular and boisterous, as well a an unusual prevalence of discip In the sea of the Azores, whent depth of the waters extended wards of two hundred fathers new island, of considerable sions, thrown up by the open of a submarine volcano—A of villages buried under animal of mount Etna, more formidal destructive than any that Est whole island of Great British en to its center, and the U.S. themselves convulsed from off; treme to the other, by an earthque more awfully threatening that we have experienced since the tlement of the country. Such are a few of the most

markable phenomena of nature accompanied the comet of 1811 appear to be in part, attributab ts influence. Similar evenu! ing unitormly accompanied other meta, of large dimensions, and the late comet, to which the rences in question can be secti we consider our inference of subject authorised and supports

hould any one ask, do not the ical convulsions and irregulariherein ascribed to the influence comets, occur at times when no. bodies appear in the heavens?" answer, yes; but neither so frentiv, on a scale so extensive, non such tremendous violence. the correctness of our reply that they give the r appeal to the authority of obvation and history. ...,C.

aptain Ripley, of the schooner

hyr, who has arrived at Boston

7 days from Cadiz, informs, that American Envoy had been well ived at Madrid; that the treaty ng the Floridas was ratified; and Read was daily expected at is with the ratification, to bring America in the Bloop of war set, appointed to sail the first of e for N. York." We have no bt, says the N. Y. Post, this will mately be the case; but that it nottaken place when the Zephy4 ed, we think it pretty evident. we find by an article in the Lon-Courier of May 28th, that our ister, Mr. Forsyth, who took the treaty, only reached Madrid the 14th of that month. Two sh 74's and a frigate for Lima, d from Cadiz a few days before Zephyr-but they carried out cops. It was not supposed that grand expedition would depart re August. Capt. R. brought atches for government.

evening of the 4th July; is now in the breast of the Lynx. ight ascension at 9h. 6m. 7s.

. 58m. lination north, 45d. 173m. guar distance from the sun,

ime of setting, 10h. 12m. 58s.

ime of rising, 1h. 51m. 43s, A. New Haven Journal.

TTION ESTABLISHMENT.

CITY AUCTION.

e subscriber having taken the Store o oblic generally, that he has taken a li as auctioneer and commission merto receive consignments from his ds, and all others who may be disposed him patronage. The best guaran e can offer to the public for his faithful rmance of all business that may be en ed to him, is that he is determined to sclusively a commission business. He attend to the sale of all goods to be sold rder of the honourable the Orphans tt, also all sales of household goods, sc. His regular sale days are Wednes and Saturdays throughout the year.

Marshal's Sale. United States. 7 Annapolis, ict of Maryland, July 12,

I. Lyon, Auctioncer.

1819. inue and in pursuance of an order to histrict Court of the United States to divited of Maryland, directed to marshal of the United Stat Bentaloy, marshal of the United States, id district, will be exposed at public on, for cash, on Saturday, the 17th at 10 o'clock A. M. at the stone store in Randall, equire, the following ar-

viz.
ree barrels spirite 1 do. cordial, 2 do.
27 yards damaged silk, 6 kegs of
17, 11 yards blue chith, 20 pair shoes,
18 stockingnet, 1 piech ribbon, 2 piclinen, 2 small skins.

Isaac Holland, jun. Deputy Marshall, A. A

20 Dollars Reward. from the subscriber, a o Girl by the name of JANE DERLEN. I took her to Baltifor sale on the third day of July, not being able to meet with a sale er, I took her back to Mrs. Gamtavern, and gave hera pass to re home; and as she has not returned, give twenty dollars reward, if out of the county, and secured in gaol, or if taken in the county, ten rs reward and all reasonable exs paid, The aforesaid girl is about een years of age, about four feet nches high, very black, on one side r face she has a scar from a burn, ne of her legs is larger than the she had on, when I left her at Gambrill's, a blue domestic frock; ad with her an old grey petticoat, a country cloth jacket, tied up in adkerchief, when spoken to speaks

William Urquhart, Near Butler's Tavern. Arundel County, July 15.

his is to give notice, at the subscriber hath taken out of Thomas Warfield, late of Anne ndel County, deceased, It is there requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate. bring them in, legally authenticat cording to law, and all those who in any manner indebted are desired aske immediate payment to William Warfield, Exr.

Williams and Francis turn of the last will Zechariah Cromwell Assudel county, decas law for creditors to e against the said doces same be published or inthe Maryland Gaze intelligencer of Ann Federal Gazette of B

John Gassarva A. A Notice is her

That the subscribers county, hath obtained court of Anne-Arund ryland, letters testam late of Anne-Arundel All persons having o said deceased, are h thereof, to the subscr the 26th day of Augu otherwise by law be benefit of the said der our hands this 6

Jacob William Francis Hand of the last will a Zacharial State of Ma

1819.

Anne-Arundel County July 6th, On application by p nistrators with the Bryan Williams, Arundel county, dece ed that they give the

by law for creditors claims against the sa that the same be pu each week, for the spaine weeks in the h of Annapolis, and in zette of Baltimore.

**J**ohn Reg. Wills,

Notice is herel That the subsci Arundel County, hat the orphans court del county, in Marylan nistration with the wi personal estate of I late of Anne-Arunde ed. All persons l gaint the said deces warned to exhibit the varieties thereof bers, at or before the 6 next, they may othe excluded from all ben

tate. Given under o Elijah Williams, Jacob Williams,

July 15. with the v Elkridge A As the subscriber ha the Spring, some des

this institution, this m ed, to inform his frie lic, that arrangements to establish it on a pe tion; and by enlarging to render it more wor nage and more exten The Classical Depart der the subscriber's care, whilst the entire ther will be devoted to the Mathematics and lish. By which arran sical & Mathematical dies willbe agreeably & sified, and he will be for the course of philo

pupils is limited; that ever have more than ber may be well ta who will discharge his The year is divided of five and a hal Board 75 dollars-T per session—the pupil

or the avocations of ac

also be understood, th

and bedding.

N. B. The second somewhat advanced, duction will be made

enter, for the time the A. H Elkridge Andemy, n Mills, July 15 1819

Anne-Arundel Co I do hereby certify ry Collier, living near ing, hrought before n passing on his lot, or with a bald face, he white, switch mane a round, no brand, som bout fifteen hands hig years old. Given un seal, as a justice of t county aforesaid, this 1819.

The owner of the hereby requested to c porty, pay charges, a July 16.