MAHYLIAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug 19.

Federal Republican Tickets. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TOR PREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield, Dr. William Hilleary, Robert G. M'Pherson. TOR CALVERT COUNTY. . Gustavus Weems,

Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake. Joseph W. Reynolds.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY. George C. Washington, Ephraim Gaither, Ezekiah Linthicum, Benjamin S. Forrest.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Thomas Frazier. Nicholas Goldsborough, William H. Tilghman, John Goldsborough. TOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.

> ___ For the Md. Gazette.

We are soon to have another election, and the democrats tell us they are resolved to blow us out of the water, to turn every thing upside down, and to take all the offises to themselves. For my part I do not care so much about the offices, or who get them, provided they are good men, and true. But I cannot help thinking, there are some most excellent reasons why the democrats should not have the rule in Maryland. The time may come perhaps, when a voter in one of the small counties will scarcely be al lowed to open his mouth; but that time is not yet come, and it will be the fault of the counties if it ever does. The democrats have been trying for years to take away from the small counties their representatives, and to let Baltimore city send more delegates to the Assembly; and sometimes they want to give to Baltimore the election of Governor. The democratic prints are constantly clamouring because the people of the counties will not agree to this, and telling us, that although the Governor and Senate and House of Delegates are all federal, vet the federalists are the minority in the State, and what a shame it is that Calvert, and Kent, and Caroline, and Talbot, &c. &c. should send so many members to the Assembly, while the republican City of Baltimore, with its many thousands of voters, sends so few. And what fine speeches are made in the As. sembly too, and fine pieces published in the newspapers, just to prove to us that the small counties should give up their rights, an i their influence, in the house of delegates, just tha: Baltimore should send the delegates in place of them. Now these folks may talk as they please upon this subject, but they will never make me believe that they would be for giving Baltimore more delegates on account of her greater numbers, if she was not so democratic .- And as great changes have taken place there lately, so many of the great democrats are down in the dust, and so many of the citizens have been obliged to remove from the city, it is by no m-ans certain that she will remain democratic long.

It is true indeed, that there are a great many voters in Baltimore-a great many who are afraid 'to vote, and a great many who do vote. although they are not entitled to a vote. And who are these people who are so busy there at elections, and elect whom they please for Baltimore City? Don't we all know that there are swarms of pick pock ets, house breakers, swindters, shar pers, &c. &c. &c. who attend at elections, and upon whose votes every man depends in Balti more for his chance of a seat in the legislature? And are these the people who are to rule, not Baltimore only, but the whole State of Maryland? Shall these people, because they'are so numerous in that town, say what laws shall be made for the go thment of the honest part of the community? Even now, when Baltimore has but two representatives, she contrives, to occupy al ness the whole of the session with her abusiness. Every session the city of Annapolis is crowded with the Baltimoreans, great men indeed, committees of the corporation, and

man from one of the country, if he mon tea, and give to an adult, half happens to have a small petition to a plus night and morning, fastings the Assembly, can scarcely find time to a child of 6 years old, one go to have it attended to, and is scarce. ly allowed to open his lips, to complain that his business is neglected, that the business of the great city of Baltimore may be transacted. Now if things' are so bad, at this time, how much worse would it be if the counties, were to lose their delegates and Baltimore to send' a greater number?

This is a matter which we ought all to consider. If Baltimore once gets it into her power to reduce the number of delegates from the small counties, and increase her own, she will take care that the small counties shall never get back their weight in the legislature. Let us take care that she never gets us under her feet.

A COUNTYMAN.

To the Editor of the N. York Evening Post.

Sir-You mentioned to me yeserday, that you had received from your correspondent, specimens of 6 different plants for scull-cap, none of which proved to be the genuine In our search for it yesterday we found it intermixed with a plant of such close resemblance that we were induced to reject it from its not being in flower and the root bearing a knob or tubercle: so that theignorant or mercenary might wass off this plant for the genuine with very little chance of detection .- In order to avoid such mistakes, and to extend the knowledge of aplant, which late occurrences dispose us to appreciate highly, I will rote down such a detailed d scription as shall enable herbalists to identify it.

The Scutellaris Lateriflora grows in most parts of America, from Ganada to Carolina; it is from 1 to 3 feet high, bearing small blue flowers, and blossoms from the latter end of July to September. It belongs to the same order of plants as the catmint, sage, mint, horehound, hyssop, &c. (the Labiatæ) which are distinguished by the following characters, viz: the flowers two-lipped: the stamens four in number; two long and two short; the style single; the calyx persistant, containing four naked seed, and the stalk quadrangular, with the branches and leaves oppo-

Generic characters of Scutellaria -Calvx or flower cap small, terminated by two entire lips, which after flowering, close and cover the seed with an orbicular iid; on the upper side of the tube of the calvx is a small process, which from some fancied resemblance to a shield has given name to the plant. After florescence, and as the seed advance to maturity, this enlarges and becomes a prominent part of the calyx. Corallo; two lipped, the upper one compressed at its sides and arched: it is three cleft, with the middle lobe much the largest; the lower lip, broader than the upper one, and slightly notched; the tube of the corolla long, and some what bent at its lower extremity.

Pursh gives nine species of the American scull-cap. The lateristora, of which we are speaking, is distinguished from the others by the branched character of the herb. its oval, serrated, sharp pointed leaves sapported on long petioles or leafstalks, (chislast character serves to distinguish it from the two species which most nearly resemble it, viz: the nervosa and the galereculata, which have the leaves sessile or nearly so, attached to the stalk without a petiole,) the lower leaves are subcordate or somewhat heart shaped. The fructification (whence the specific name of the plantis derived) roceeds from the axilla or base of each of the leaves of the branches. It is a raceme, of which the garden current is an example, and consists of a long peduncle, supporting as on a common axis, the flower ranged on it singly, by means of short equal pedicelles. The whole plant is perfectly bare, void of any furze or down, of a light green or glauceus colour, and in its general appearance not unlike the common mint, (mentha sativa) - The stalk near the root. is reddish, and the fibres of the root on being washed, are of a pale yel-

A Recipe for the Bite of a Mad

Take the plant called Scullcap. gathered either before dog days begin, or after they are over, (that is though a strong current nearly before the 50th of July, and after breast high, and placed them in safe committees of every description, the 10th of September,) and cure it ty on the land, at the very moment, the wall,

asking busty, thing, and insisting in the shade. Cut is him and no liber that justice is not don sthem if any tile, it up closes. Of this powder thing is refused to them. A poor make a licordion as strong as comman from one of the countries, if he mon tea, and give to an adult, has make a flecortion as strong an comto a child of 8 years, one and a half gill; to a third of 12 years, 2 gills. The patient, on every third day, during the period of taking the decottion, must misstaking it, and in stead of it, must take two tea spoons full of roll of brimstone, with molasses, or sufficient to procure a free passage. Continue this course for forty days. The patient must abstain from butter or milk, or any thing of a greasy nature in his diet, and wholly from spirituous liquors. It important also that he should not wet his feet. N. Y. Post.

From the Cork Mercantile Chroni-

cle of June 17th. FRANCE.

The Quotidienne asserts that all the English officers now at Paris have received orders to return to England. "Different reasons atc given forthis order-some attribute it to the necessity of sending out troors to the Cape of Good Hope, other to the necessity of completing the regiments in Canada, owing o serious difficulties which have arisen between the Cabinets of St. James' and Washington. Among other rumours of trouble, probably quite as well founded, it is said that a marked coldness has arisen between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburgh, which promises to end in the formation of a close alliance between Austria, Prussia and England.'

Several parts of France have been devastated by tremendous storms. In one place 85 houses have been destroyed by lightning. On the 21st ult. a tempest, accompanied by hail, thunder and lightning, ravaged upwards of 50 communes. But a still more dreadful scourge threatens to destroy the harvest of the whole department of Arles. which held forth the greatest promise. Hosts of locusts appeared on a sudden, and covered the land. The inhabitants went out immediately to protect their fields, but tho' they collected as much as 57 quintals of these devourers every day. the number did not seem decreased They were as yet small, but their devastations were most alarming, & it was apprehended the heat would enlarge both their size and numbers. They had only attacked the grass, but the corn was expected to fall next a prey to their rapacity.

REMARKABLE FLOOD.

Westfield, (Mass.) july 30, 1819. Mr. Dickman-In answer to your request, I proceed to give some account of damages, ascertained in this vicinity, by the late flood .- It is impossible to form an estimate upon the subject with any degree of accuracy. I shall not, therefore, attempt to be very particular .-On Monday the 26th uit, the rain

fell moderately, during the greater part of the afternoon, but not in a sufficient quantity to excite any apprehension of damage. About 6 spread over the human heel. All o'clock P. M. two very heavy clouds the horses in England are now shod one from the southwest, the other according to the above directions. om the southeast. Were wards each other with great rapidity. They met near Chester, Village, apparently with great commotion from conflicting winds, and continued their motion northwardly .- The atmosphere was filled with vapour, and the whole horizon was covered with a heavy black cloud. It was so dark, that it was difficult to discern objects, even at a small distance. Suddenly the "windows of Heaven" seemed to have been opened, and the rain fell in such torrents, that in less than five hours, Westfield river rose, at least 20 feet, above its usual height, at low water. The river overflowed its banks with great rapidity and violence-sweeping away every bridge, fence and bu Iding which opposed its current.

There were three dwelling houses in this vicinity, carried down the river and destroyed. One of them belonged to Wm. Lindsay, and was handsomely furnished. Mr. L. and family were in bed, when they were alarmed by the water suddenly bursting in upon them. He imme diately carried his wife through the water out of the reach of the flood, while it was every moment becoming note fapid and powerful, then returned to rescue his two children. He carried them upon his shoulders,

Massachusetts Turophet from Becket to Westfold, ithrough the whole distance of the suropike, is entirely swept away and destroyed. Many high and expensive walls arected for the support of the highway, were thrown down, the stones of which is encompassed in the and also the stone butments to many which gives is clamb, bridges, are carried away, and not a single of them to be found. vestige of them to be found.

The torrents of water from the adjoining mountains, have cut the road into gulphs and cavities, so the aslmate is the as to render it in many places wholly distinct black circle impassable. This rain embraced but centre, in the genuin a small extent of country. It was rincipally confined to the towns upon Westfield river and its branche s-viz: Blandford, Becket, Washington, Chester, Chesterfield, Mialefield, Norwich, Montgomery, Russell and Westfield.

In these towns, most of the grist mills, sawmills, factories and bridges, were swept away. The road which led from Blandford through the valley, by Hasting's Mills, is utterly destroyed. This valley, in average width about 8 rods, is literally scooped out. In several places, the torrent cut the sides of the mountain many rods from the usual channel of the water, and even several rods from the road, having perpendicular banks to the height of 20 or 40 feet. In many parts of Blandford, not only the travelled path, but the whole highway 20 feet, and for the distance of 10 to 40 and 50 rods. Great damage has been done to the crops in the above towns. Hay and fences were destroyed, and in many places considerable portions of rich and fertile meadow land, were either entirely washed away, or materially injured by the stones and sand, deposited upon them.

The damages sustained by Westfield, in the loss of fences, in the washing away of their soil; or burying it with sand and rubbish, is estimated at from 6 to \$8000, that of Blandford at \$10,000, that of Norwich at \$2000, and that of the Turnpike Corporation at \$5000.

Valuable extract from a late celebrated English publication on Horses.

Directed to Blacksmith's in Shoeing. "Let nothing be cut from the sole, binder or frog, except the loose rotten scale. No opening of heels on any occasion it infallibly causes in time the disease called the hoofbound. No shoes to be fitted on red hot. Shoes always to be made of the best, hard and well wrought iron with not a convex, but a flat and even surface next the ground, so that the horse may stand in a natural and easy position. No caulks for either heel or toe of fore or hind feet. The web of the shoe not so wide as usual nor so thick or strong at the heel, and never to project beyoud it, in order that the foot may stand perfectly level, and the freg be not prevented from freely touching the ground. It is as absurd to pair down the frog, as is usually done, as it would be to pare away the thick skin which nature has

In a late English paper we find a long letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in England; among other things he observes:-"Our friends A - and N - are unfortunate in being 'learned gentlemen.' There is no room for them. Lawyers are as common here as paupers are in England; indeed for those friends I see no kind of opening. Professional men literally swarm in the United States. An anecdote is told of a gentleman walking in Broadway; a friend passing, he called 'Doctor,' and immediately sixteen persons turned round to answer to the name. This is even more characteristic of lawyers. At almost every private door, cellar, or boarding house, a tin plate is displayed bearing the inscription Attorney at Law.

From the Freeman's Journal.

Honesty has fled from the world, and Sincerity is fallen asleep-Piety has hidden herself, and Justice can not find the way-the Helper is not at home, and Charity lies sick; Behevolence is under arrest, and Falth is nearly extinguished; The Virtues go a begging, and Truth has long since been buried; Credit is turned crany, and Gonscience is nalled on-

true note, the decument is 'radiated' and no led In the abbreviation, Co note; there are two some the flourism, which ite and counterfeit. The signaling Cashier is extremely with in the counterfair. Cashier is extremely wented in the counterfold, with tion of the last letter of the ty? in the counterfold rower at the top, the formal bottom is more free that is nuine signature. The appet the President is badly des first letter appears to be in stead of an H. and the strong the last H. in the country nearly at the top of the whereas in the genuine not below the middle of the letter ink of the counterfeit note; blacker through at of the gradual the letters, if closely end will be found to be much the more clumsily executed.

The wreck of the brig of NH.) last Wednesday, io fi rom Liverpool. She wirns of at sea, on the 29th June by tish transport from Demerin troops for Portsmouth. The lowing are the particular f

were discovered very near a weather bow stearing ESE. were passing us, when instant third appeared directly about close aboard. The helm of the leans without alternative war hard to port, and she had falled nearly before the wind, and a exertion was made to clearly hailing her several times at la possible, without answer, she tinued her course and run her boom in between our main and mast, with the officer on ded all the watch except the mast helm asleep, taking the cap'of bowsprit directly against our mast, which broke it off in the ners of the upper deck, and controverbod on the history is and particles of the sile spars, being broken and particles—also parted all the shrouds and back stays on the board side—took away the for mast, sails and spars, leaving ing standing but the foreman yard and bowsprit. The creation of the commodore and who were below as seep. The swer we obtained was free our own men, three of the jumped on board the ship my the brig sinking. fore we could get the ship retail fore we could get the ship restay their sails abacle that held not sink us. In the junctional vessels they broke in our line waist near the main chaids, I the gunwale applit the plants broke all the plant in the opposition of the sails and started some between decks. We found feet water in the hold, which crew of the ship assisted in ing out, we the sails the carpester men were a mployed in all leaks to keep us from sinking this situation we remained teal before the wreck was cleared commodore finding it was my commodore finding it was my mination not to abandon the or be towed into port, assisted getting up a sparestoretopmus trisailboom we had saved, it rymaat; he, likewise, styppies with a tierce of beef and a per-bread, for which he chart-moderate price of \$43; and left us without a sail set safe forefail, which was heards

foregail, which was transfer of foreyard without practical ahips, were British resulting tons each, from Demeral

troops for Portsmouth for by com. John Palmer, vis. to Arm. No. 34, who, read, Almira, No. 34, Minerya.

Almira, N.

his secure to Washington the ideacless presented with the add based of Common Council, d floard of Common Councils tention of Capt. Johnson, the City of Washington, the City of the Seat of the lotting Courses from the Manual Courses from Jerive very great satisfaction; Post, the Dublin Core will resulty sconceive; Taggare's Mercantile of and a reception by my fellow cit-is and neighboring.

she riew which frook, during order a well as my recent image, so freer a purelon of United Havet soon, every thing s deep interest in the and prosperity of his counheading as it does, in all the secessary for public defence individual comfort, a people visand intelligent, attached to free institutions, and firmly lved to support them, display-

gendent spirit, without which institutions, however pure in r principles, can be long sustainpeople attached to each other, he ties of consanguinity, and a mon interest: ties constantly ing strength from causes that daily developing themselves. Vhile these powerful causes bind o closely together, and we cone to exhibit such unequivocal of of it to the world, rendering ice as we do to every other nawe may expect a like return them, and shall not fail to ob-

on all occasions that manly and

Although in these .journeys, my intion has been principally dited to the great objects of de ce, yet to them it has not been lusively confined. I have endeared to examine with care the dedance and connexion of the vaus parts of the Union on each r, and have observed with great infaction the eminent advantages ich they respectively derive, from intercourse existing between

To the condition of the Indians ave always paid attention, and as I may be able, to the wise and stary laws of Congress, calculatto promote their civilization and

n the improvement of this Mepolis, the whole nation is inteted. It is gratifying to me to d, that there is but one opinion this subject. In providing the cessary public buildings and proting the growth and prosperity this city, Congress have heretoedisplayed a liberal policy, in ich it may be presumed, they Il persevere. To give effect to ch a policy, will afford me peculiar isfaction.

JAMES MONROE. Washington, Aug. 10, 1819.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10. We are indebted to an obliging end for the following document:

Valparaiso, May 7. "On the 28th Feb. Lord Gochran de an attack upon the armed ships so long been practised batteries of Callao, with the to the allowance to gates O'Higgins & Lautaro, & re- the charge of man the capture of an armed launch present loan. some damage to the enemy's points, tes ous killing and wound-g a number of their men, his loss consider ble.

Monday, the Cash was read a third tim most without a wo

He had taken possession of the and of San Lorenzo, and at the at accounts received here of him, d which reach to March 25th, he dtaken about half a dozen vesls of small value, of which he had ade two fire ships, a bomb vessel, id two explosion vessels. The undown off Callao consisted of the en. San Martin of 60 guns, the an additional clausigates O'Higgins and Lautaro, & cifying the precis rvette Chacabuco. They must we been joined soon over by the alvino and Pueyrrede ; brigs of ar, as an attack had been meditatd some days, but his fordship had of been able to make it for want of

The Britis Seles Higson, Capt. Chnson, 40da, From Cork, anchord in Hampton Roads yesterday. apt. J. states that the markets ere generally improving-that it at reported when he sailed, that is Billistigovernment had remon-trated with Spain against the ces-en of the Floridas to the United tates, offering to assist the Spanirds with troops in keeping posses-Moraltion that in the event of the ended the 8th floridas being codes to this coun- quarter.

19th and 21st June, and pers from 12th to 17th winch we have made the basty, extracts: Landon,

We received yesterda

pere of Sunday last. In

ber of deputies of Satur

petition was renorted up

Pource, a captain on the praying that he might the new regulations (pr individual from holding one pension) be deprive sion of 600 francs, wh granted to him for savin from assassination on th maire, year 8. The co petitions, proposed to ac to the finance law, w have the effect of excer titioner from the opera regulations. Upon this the order of the day and also the adjourns consideration of the reon of the committee: became the scene of r and agitation, the impa ritability of members of scarcely allowing their speak; the order of the length negatived, and ment agreed to, togeth printing of the report mittee. The discussion resumed on the budge nance department, whi tinuing through the si gain adjourned till Mo

The king on Saturd. business both with the solles and the minister In one of the journ of a private letter fr given, dated the 27:1

after referring to the the imperial court of the following paragra "Her Imperial Hig Louisa, Archduches came to the gates of entering the city; she beyond the cascade where she remained t trifling occu: rences, ly scandalous charaby the liberal sect, w with respect to her d riod when she was with the Emperor, us from seeing her he

been repressed, and verely punished." Our readers will Chancellor of the E last night a more exp on as to his hope at the present would be required to be rai continuance of peac account he did not t ry to alter the cou so long been practis

to add, that these tra

In the House on its general tende proposed a clause, s ea; giving to the B paying their notes or gold coin, after 1821, instead of be it otherwise would making any payme 1823. Mr. Mann mount of the inst to the Bank, in debts due by the it was subseque upon the assurance lor of the Exched objects which it would be more for in a clause of

The Royal ass given to the Am Bill. The comm Lord Chancellos Winchester, and

French papers last night. The 5 per cents, 88 The average p the treturns rec