case, but without success. On the 1 the whole regiment was drawn up at the request of Dr. Currie, one of the attending physicians, and the men examined in their ranksseventeen of whom were found with symptoms of fever. "It was not difficult," says the Doctor, "to distinguish them as they stood by were languid, their whole appearance dejected, and the whites of their eyes had a dull red suffusion. These men were carefully separated from the rest of their corps, and immediately subjected to the cold effusion, always repeated once, and somtimes twice a day. In fifteeg of the number the contagion was extinguished-two only went thro' the regular disease. On the same day, the commanding officer, at my desire, issued an order, for the whole of the remaining part of the regiment to bothe in the sea-and for some time they were regularly mustered, and marched down at high water, to plunge into the tide.

"These means wer; successful in arresting the epidemic-after the 13th of June, no person was attack-

What can be the harm, then, and what may not be the advantage of trying the experiment in the proper manner

From the New York Evening Post. In my absence, letters have been received from Rutland, (Vermont,) West Springfield & Boston, (Mass) Northeast, and Annapolis, each containing a specimen of a plant, and enquiring it it is the true Scullcap, in answer to which I have the pleasure to say they are every one genuine. It should be gathered after the tenth of this month, dried in the shade, pulverised and bottled. It may be sowed in wet ground any time in the fail or spring.

From the Pittsburg Mercury. JEMIMA WILKINSON. Mr. Snowden,

I regret extremely, the mutilated form in which my last communication appeared before the readers of the Mercury. An ambiguity seems to cover the precise character of her paramour, the second person in that celebrated drama. No intimation was given in any former relation, that such a person did accompany her, and my prefatory remarks were intended as an illustration, before his introduction, and prepare the min i of the reader how to estimate these modern Ananias and Sapphira. No mention was made in the piece you published last, that her costume was that of a female; and how the illicit intercourse could be perpetrated without detection. The mutilated part, developes how that was effected, and evaded suspicion, as they employed

Editors have an undoubted right to correct the phraseology or dicti on, and orthography, and embellish an article offered them for publication, by expunging a syllable and substituting another, without destroying but strengthen the sense; or if the article possesses ambiguity, tautology, or prolixity of senti such a case, should be exercised, but without abbreviation. But to withhold nearly two thirds of an article from the public, must be certainly without a precedent.

The narrator did view the whole, as a connected chain of incidents, as it respected the precautionary measures of a church, to justify the popular prejudice at that period, and to stamp with execrable odium those actors of duplicity.

[The Editor, in reply to the above, says, that he considered the prefatory remarks, which he erased from the last communication of his correspondent, as loosely written & extremely obscure, presenting no definite ideas to the mind; that the allusion to the character of Jemima's paramour, was exceedingly indistinct; that the remarks broke off, unnecessarily, the chain of the narrative; and that consequently, it was better to omit them altogether. The writer himself acknowledged that the had wandered from the ori-

ginal subject."]

JEMIMA. To cap the climax of desperation this wanton of folly, had informati on extensively circulated, that she would on a particular day, manifest her power and divinity by walking on a certain river. Curiosity was on tip toe, to witness such a phenomenon in nature. It is presumed that thousands from every quarter, repaired to the appointed place.

19th of the month three new cases orothers and sisterhood of the frahaving been added to the sick list, Bernity, and commenced the exer-Zises by addressing the multitude present, upon the important subject of faith, and endeavoured , by argumentation, to persuade her hearers, that if she did not perform her promise, it would be owing to their unbelief, and in order to exemplify & enforce conviction on their minds. their fellows. Their countenances she cited the case of Peter, and averred that he walked on the water until he and his brethren's faith had departed from them; then Peter began to sink, and in his extremity. Jesus stretched forth his hand and caught him, and said unto him, O! thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt." After the conclusion of this ha-

rangue, Jemima approached the margin of the river, and lot as she trod on the water, it would not obey her sovereign command, to uphold her unhallowed and ponderous weight After this experiment, she indignantly retorted upon the multitude, and reproved them as the cause, & as a verification of her prediction. declared in the language of our Lord-"This is an evil generation; they seek a sign and there shall be no sign given it, for as Jonas was a sign unto the Ninevities, so shall lemima be to this generation. The queen of the South shall rise up in judgment with the mon of this generation and condemn them; for she came from the uttermost port of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and behold, a greater than Solomon is here. The men of Ni neveh shail rise up in judgment with this generation and shall condemn it, for they repented at the preaching of Jonas; and behold a greater

than Jonas is here." How the disappointed expectants suffered here to retire from this scene of action I did not learn.

Notwithstand her repeated discomfitures, by endeavouring to perform an oct calculated to convince the most credulous of her admirers of her Messiaeship, still, like the staunch murderer, steady to his purpose, she was determined to make another effort of imposition. She and her immediate followers, formed a conspiracy for deception, and preconcerted a plan, that promised success; for she had no doubt of the ultimatum, as the means to accomplish her project, was within her own borders and under her con

This Anti-Christ, and her apos tles, agreed to circulate a report, that one of Jemima's apostles was indisposed. After this his death was announced, the day appointed for his funeral obsequies; and that Jemima, naving lost her tavourite & beloved apostle, would only suffer him to sleep four days in death, & after that, raise him again. This account spread far distant, and the concourse which assembled to witness this solemn transaction, was represented to be immense. Jemima, and her family, walked in procession to the grave. When they had arrived at the place of interment, Jemima commenced their ritual ceremonies, by a snort introductory discourse upon death and the resurrection; and she assured them, that it was in the days of her ent, an editorial discretion, in prototype, so it had continued from the case, should be exercised, generation to generation. Calumny and detraction put ocular demonstration and truth to defiance; and that a prophet was not without honour, in his own country, and concluded by promising to perform such a miracle in the presence of her God and his people as would convince them of her divine mission. She spoke largely of the affection she entertained towards the deceased; denominating him a beloved apostle, but assuring them that he should rise again from death, in their presence. After concluding her sermon, she recited, by note, (she was considered a perfect scriptuarian) from the 1st verse of the XI Chap. of St. John's Gospel, until she came to the 41st verse. E.

> But unfortunately for this J. zebel, and artful woman, an officer happened to be present, witnessing this farce, and it appeared by his own declaration afterwards, that he was convinced from the whole tenor of the exhibition, an imposition was intended, and would be practised, unless a proposition was made, which if acted upon, would effectually prevent the supposed ly, this wight, having more courage in war and in peace; that it had ly all parts of the state—and in the fluence in the election of the restor and in the successfully encountered all the op- house of delegates the counties are

very spectator, big with expectati-

on, to witness the issue, and Jemi-

ma no less sanguine as to the result.

and the establishment of a belief

that she was more than mortal.

Jemims appeared, attended by the distance in the least of her to stop until he had run his sword through the coffin; and after that he would guarantes her beloved apostle would never rise again. The man in the coffin, having heard the conversation, and determination of the officer, forced off the cover of the coffin and squalled out, to the no small terrot of some, and astonishment of all presentl

The chagrin of this undaunted champion of a diabolical system, bears no parallel. Independent of this fatal developement of her Anti-Christian spirit, her hardihood and effrontery upon this, as well as upon all other occasions, has never been surpassed. How she escaped the vengeance of an indignant and insulted public, I cannot fathom; but the presumptien must be, that her being a female and viewed as a fanatic, was her passport and protection.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 16.

Federal Republican Tickets. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield. John H. Simmons, Robert G. M. Pherson.

FOR 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 TALEOT COUNTY. Thomas Frazier, Nicholas Goldsborough, William H. Tilghman, John Goldshorough. FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benjamin W. Lecompte, Enward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Col William Potter, Maj. Richard Hughlett, James Houston, Willis Charles.

FOR KENT COUNTY. William Knight, Isaac Spencer, John B. Eccleston, Frisby Brown.

FOR CECIL COUNTY. William Cole. Isaac Kirk, Robert C. Lusby, George Milligan.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY. Ephraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams, Charles Parker, James Powell.

On Thursday the 9th of September 1819, the Federa Republicans the Court House in Upper Marlborough, and nominated, and unanimously agreed to recommend the following gentlemen to the voters of the county, as proper characters to represent them in the next gene ral assembly of the state of Maryland, viz.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY. John C. Herbert, Edward H. Calvert, Francis M. Hall, Thomas T. Somervell.

Extract of a letter from an influential gentleman in Cambridge, dat-

"In this County we do not consiler there is the slightest danger. The most moderate calculation must give us a majority of from 100 to 150. - I have received a letter from Worcester, which says "We have at last made out our ticket, and if there is any thing like exertion we must succeed."

To the Federalists of Maryland.

In due season, previous to the election last year, the Federalists danger of lukewarmness and supineness; they were reminded of the

political adversaries, gained a partial political adversaries, gained apartial scountres, that their interiumps. Once more then, it just the prosected as it is to deemed necessary to make an appeals rice preas-to the patriotism of the Federalist Bakimbel to the patriotisme of the Pederalisis of Maryland. We know full went thatcheir defeat fast gear proceed- ; its courte of faste ed from no other cause than an overweening confidence in their own security-they knew not, and they thought not the ... state was in danger." But let not such a delusion again deceive them: Our adversaries are ever active and vigilant; their zeal knows no abatement, and their exertions are indefatigable. Let then the same zeal, the same vigifance; and the same exertion, be manifested on the part of the Federalists and their triumph will be equally certain and glorious. Let the recollection of their deleat last year, and the cause of it, inspire them with new ardour at the ensuing contest. The ensuing sess on of the legislature promises to be deeply interesting and important; many measures of vital importance to the interests and prosperity of the state will claim its attention, and in addition to these, it will have to perform the great and important duty of selecting two of our Fellow G:tigens to represent the State in the Senate of the United States. Let every Federalist then, who profess es to be a disciple of Washington. remember, that among the most un portant duties that he has to perform, is that of exercising the right of suffrage; it is a duty which he owes to himself, to his family, to his country and to his God. Let then no frivolous cause deter a single Federalist from going to the polls on the day of election, to exercise the privilege of a Freeman, and perform

For the Md. Gazette.

the duty of a patriot and a good ci-

THE NEXT ELECTION. In my last address to you, Fellow Citizens, I remarked that "that government alone is securely free, where the rights and interests of all the parts are equally protected against the encroachment of the others—that this is the only practical sense, in which EQUALITY OF RIGHTS can be understoodand this EQUALITY would be ut terly destroyed in this state, if potitical power should be distributed ac cording to the ratio of population."

The equal protection of law is the fundamental principle of all free governments. This equ lity is carried into practical effect, by the con stitution, of the United States, any by the constitutions of the several States, under which, citizens, strangera. women and children, are placed on a footing of perfect equality in our courts of justice. And this is the true essence of Liberty: But does liberty require that women and children and foreigners should have the same political power as the citizen? The absurdity of an answer in the affirmative cannot fail to

To foreigners, not naturalized, to women and children, neither the George's county met at constitution of the United States, nor any of the States give any political powen at all: nor does any one of these constitutions in all its parts, distribute political power equally upon the bas s of population. It is well known, that by the constitution of the United States, that the state of New York containing a million of inhabitants, has only the same number of representatives in one branch of the legislature as Detaware, not possessing one twelfth part of her population-and that the other branch of the legislature is not formed upon the basis of population, inasmuch as the slaves of the southern states are allowed to give a greater political weight to the white population than is possessed by the white population of states holding no slaves. The same unequal distribution of political power is observable in the constitu tion of every state, in some form or other. Political power in them as in Maryland is distributed according to circumstances-and this very inequality is admitted for the purpose of producing an equal protection of

Let us come now to examine more of Maryland were warned of the in detail the distribution of political power in the constitution of Maryland. The Senate though high character of Maryland Fede- chosen by electors taken equally from the counties, represents equal-

the different interests, in each of

the states.

court, itteler terester equally important inhabitanta. Terpie ishabitanta. Terpie ishabita man in terpie ishabita man in terpie ishabitanta firedericke. Wo any justice in giving to the latter a right to wood. the latter a right to vote zen of the former to vare anel Surely, there is noted this. Yet this would be a of proportioning represent portant circumstances that protection is due to the late of all the counties, whether or small. Such a distributed litical power would not afford protection—the grand object very political constitution to upon principles o justice has on the contrary expose the the neglect and oppression

of an un-qual distribution of an un-qual distribution of tical power among the distribution of tical power among the distribution of the tical power among the distribution of the distribution of the state of the state? midst of the state? I answer out hesitation, the degracein subjugation of the country. The terests of the city would a'm attended to; the interests d country on y, when it suited the ty. I have already shown to Fellow Citizens, by a calculgrounded on the last cessus, the representation in the house of gates should be proportioned in pulation the city of Baltimorem be entitled to seventeen out of eighty delegates. Thereseen delegates too would be sided by influence, which always access nies great wealth, and would nacked too by the assistance of doors of committees from the poration, committees from the ba and lawyers sent down by india als to use their influence in flig heir views. Most of the delega from the counties would have g tions residing in Baltimore, would be sought out, when any object was to be effected and down to influence their contest in the general assembly. What these power ul circumstante add, that these seventeen ment mity in all the measures is a the interest of the city was cerned, upon the country means who coming from differ niprof the state, would have no con interest to support and no post union, and would thereforehad union, and would thereforehed same relation to the city plant as militia has to regular discount roops, and I would ask every pendent country voter in Mark to say, whether any measure in general assembly in which more interested hersely, that ported by influence without and ed efforts within, could fail ceed? I cannot think it por nor do I believe that any penn sane mind, and free from the nion of prejudice and passicia, Will it be said, that it has be of a different opinion.

yet been proposed to desiry present basis of equality of mentation of the countries? answer, and with confidente that if this alteration has set formally proposed, no entitle heard the debates upon the tive bill last winter, can doubt this alteration is intended authors of the executive billing that the executive bill was interas the means of achieving it. the virtual election of the government who is to serve three years have in his uncontroled will disposal of all the lucrative of the state, as is proposed, a enormous power will be comexerted to bring over adherenthe cause of innovation in gislative department! And cit one doubt of his succession

It is perfectly fair then 10 sider the proposition as a made—but supposing it was are the counties ready to the destruction of their present their present

ty with their sister

mers supposed, my felthe the one who now: ot Battimore. Far from ald do every thing for the mil advantage of that great the state; and as a counarand farmer, he would do it, use the more prosperous Baltiin a commercial point of the more able will her merts be to give a fair price for produce of his land. is so much for the interest

of the country to foster the e, that her essetted interests be in no possinger from raving a representation prooned to her population, or from having the same proportion of sence in electing the governor. hall in my next address, fellow zens, expose to your view the lous situation in which the in sts of the country would be ed, if in addition to the influwhich wealth and united efgive, in defiance of your deariterests, nay, in defiance of first law of nature-self preseron-you should be persuaded to fer upon her the fatal political er, which the democratic innoors in the last general assembly endeavouring to persuade you ve. I trink I shall be able to e it perfectly clear, that the e counties of Productick, Baltithat would gain any addition their representation, have a in a interest with the smaller aties in preserving the constion as it now stands, and resis the plans now in agitation for exaltation of Baltimore at the ense of the interest, the indedence and honour of the coun-

For the Maryland Gazette. Views and Designs of Demo-

cracy.

I more complete illustration of views and designs or the demotic party, or as it might more perly be termed. The Bastimore ty, could sot have been afforded o that which was disclosed by the ceedings of the house of delegites is last session. The democrats, ng for the first time in the last 6 rs, unexpertedly obtained a majo in the popular branch of the lelature, owing to the want of vigire & activity on the part of the feausts, suffered their exultation ar to get the better of their pruce, as to inquee them, incautily to betray their designs, in they should ever succeed to the reme power in Maryland. These gns I shall endeavour to dise to the people of Maryland, & them a timely warning of their nicious tendency. The main ct of the leaders of the demoic party, is the undue elevation aggrandizement of timore, the depression of all the small nties in the state. plishment of this object, ali rviews have been steadily dited. To effect it they made no than four different attempts at last session of the legislature, iter the constitution. The first order was Mr. Kell's motion, (a egate from Baltimore and the er of the democratic party in house of delegates) to increase number of representatives from city. This motion d d not preit was considered as too bold a sure for the primary step in the tem of reform and innovation .was thought more adviseable area ry the temper of the house by a

re plausiole measure. bill was then introduced to althe constitution as it respects mode of electing the Gavernor. provisions of this bid were of most odious kind, and esteulatodestroy entirely the political intace of more than two thirds or counties in the state. It. conplated the election of the gonor by a general ticker thronght. the state—of in other words, it sice of the governo to the city daily, and a firb

hat they would never the presentation of the Biltimore city and consider the population. If he Biltimore city and consider the countries that instead he much be get in the later politics with their sister countries than either the two forms ity with their sister countries than either the two of he reduced to subjection to we have mentioned in rather would be similable in their power to wie by the all shoot big influence nies of Maryland, should be the Gavert pact entered into bet

and county, and the counties, would enabl (should Baltimore, fin to make such a comp be elected from any state except Baltimor Frederick. Now, w any particular section can we doubt, judg knowledge we posses ture, and knowing it power and authority temptation would b braced. Now, are sixteen free and inde ties, prepared to su city of Baltimore, a counties, the exclus electing the Chief the State? But the this bill in the hous contended that the p electing the governo unjust-and that it consistest with th trué republicanism should be elected i the people. Now th specious and plausit used for the purpo the people, and inc believe that their were consulted in the change-but specio as this argument m. ficult matter to she lity. This I shall : explaining the pr bil -for these out outly concealed from of as a bill to prov. tion of the governo and popular, and ti presented to the vi But let hem consid AGRICOLA. sions of this bill, ar tendency. The ver clares, that the su power shall be vest and that he shall period of three ver ask any candid man would render the c consonant with t

republicanism? W the contrary, rend est degree monarch constitution, as it executive power men, who are electhe immediate repr people. The people now an opportunit year for six men, with the governme whereas, had the o in the constitution more party were fect, the people bean permitted to of suffrage in the and the supreme t been invested in six-the state if a monarchy, and cession would have in the nobility of was the design an famous bill, the a called themselves people, while the ed to rivet upon despotism, and s the tyranny of B ther exposition designs of the Ba form the subjec dress. For the Mar The federalist sed of a wish to the City of Ba purposes. They

> people of the co city, by unjust descriptions of pravity. Now res ectable viti themselves say The tollowing a lite report of Baltimore. eret, crimes of

ged with a desig

to excite the