

collected per cent will be made d, or all months received for to the editor.

The first volume, either in sheets or bound, with a copious index, is for sale.

The Banks of North and South Carolina and Virginia, generally, are at par.

Communications to be addressed to John S. Skinner.

Baltimore.

All editors in the United States are invited to give the price of a few weekly insertions, the Farmer will be glad to transact their business in any other power.

An Overseer Wanted.
 The subscriber wishes to employ an Overseer, well acquainted with the cultivation of Tobacco, to attend the ensuing year, to her farm, situated six miles from the City of Annapolis. She will give liberal wages, but will expect the person she employs to produce satisfactory recommendations to his character and qualifications.
Barab Clematis.
 Annapolis July 13, 1820.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,
 CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any vessel in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Monday, Thursdays at 8 o'clock, AM, calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, PM, the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at six o'clock, AM, arrives at Annapolis half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia can be put on board the Union Line Steam Boats from Baltimore, and arrive at Philadelphia early the morning.

All Baggage and Letters at risk of the owners thereof.
 March 2.

LAWYERS OF MARYLAND
 December Session, 1819.
 Just published, and for Sale at this Office.
 Price One Dollar.
 ALSO,
THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS
 Of the same Session.
 Price—\$1 50.
 March 23.

Union Manufacturing Company Maryland.
 NOTICE.—In conformity to a resolution of the Stockholders of this company, at an adjourned meeting held at the Merchants Coffee House, on Monday the 8th day of May, 1820, a dividend is now opened, and will continue until the sixth day of August next, no longer, at the company's Warehouse No. 152 Market-street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for an advance of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock; for not less than five years—for which advance the subscribers thereto will receive half per cent dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the amount of said advance and thereupon the period above mentioned.
 Certificates of stock of the company, as mentioned in the above notice, will be issued in due form.
 By order,
 R. MILLER, jr. President,
 Baltimore, May 24th, 1820.
 June 1.

To Bridge Builders.
 The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South-River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.
 Henry Maynadier, President.
 June 29.

Sheriff's Sale.
 By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the Annapolis county court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the 19th day of August next, at the Court House in the 1st Ward, one negro woman named Bett, one negro woman named Bette, and taken as the property of Zachariah McCeney, for the use of Owens. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER.
 June 1.

PRINTING
 Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.
 July 2.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1820. No. 31.]

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JONAS GREEN,
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LATE FROM ENGLAND.
 New-York, July 22.

Important from England and the Continent.

By the ship Martha, Capt. Sketcher, from Liverpool. England has been thrown into great ferment and confusion by the sudden arrival of the Queen. It will be seen by the following columns, that soon after her Majesty reached London, she dispatched an important message to the House of Commons, drawn in bold and confident terms, and promising against the project of appointing a select committee to investigate her conduct since she has been abroad. She says she wants the fullest investigation—a privilege denied to the meanest individual in the state.

The Message of the King, it is perceived that he is desirous that an investigation shall be made.

Mr. Brougham presented the Message from the Queen to the House of Commons; and the papers are sent with the interesting discussion which followed. No decisive measures had been adopted, and the subject had been postponed for a few days, to give the Ministry time for deliberation. Some of the passages of hopes being entertained that the differences between the great parties will be amicably adjusted.

English banker about to settle at Paris, was introduced to her Majesty, who paid her some compliments on her interesting appearance; the lady answered in Italian, and wished her a pleasant voyage, and a speedy victory over her enemies.

In the mean time certain intelligence had been received at Dover of her Majesty's approach and some confusion seemed to exist among the military authorities as to the mode of receiving her majesty. At last Col. Monroe, who is the commandant of the garrison, determined to receive her majesty with a royal salute; he observed, as we are informed, that as no special instructions had been sent to him, he conceived that he should best discharge his duty by obeying the general rule, which was, to fire a royal salute whenever a royal personage landed at Dover. This sensible decision gave great satisfaction to the people of Dover, who were flocking in vast numbers, and all dressed as if for a fete, in order to view the disembarkation of the Queen. The packet, at about a quarter before one, came close into the roads, but on account of the tide could not enter the harbour. Her Majesty, with her usual promptitude, as soon as she understood that it would be 5 o'clock before the vessel could get into the pier, determined to go on shore in an open boat, though the swell of the water was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length, however, her Majesty and suite were safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore, amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings from the countless multitude on the beach, the heights, and all the avenues leading to the principal hotel.

At one o'clock her Majesty set her foot on British ground; the royal salute began to fire. For a few moments her countenance and manner bespoke considerable agitation; she was visibly affected by the cordial symptoms of regard which welcomed her home; but she soon recovered herself, & with a firm step, a composed manner, and with a smiling but steady countenance, walked slowly along the crowded ranks of the principal inhabitants. Well dressed females, young and old, saluted her with exclamations of "God bless her she has a noble spirit; she must be innocent." She appeared in good health, her blue eyes shining with peculiar lustre, but her cheeks had the appearance of a long intimacy with care and anxiety.— She is not so much enbonpoint as formerly, and her manner and figure seemed perfectly befitting her exalted station. She was dressed with great elegance. As she moved along, the crowd gathered so fast around her, that she was compelled to take refuge in the York Hotel.

Mr. Wright, of the Ship Hotel, seeing that it would be impossible for her Majesty to reach his house on foot immediately despatched an elegant open carriage to the York Hotel. The populace removed the horses, and drew it themselves. A band of music preceded her Majesty, and two large flags, bearing the inscription of "God save Queen Caroline," were carried by some of the principal tradesmen. A guard of honour was placed at the door of the hotel, but the people did not seem to relish their appearance, the Queen observing to Alderman Wood that their presence appeared rather to produce an unpleasant and angry feeling, the worthy Alderman suggested the propriety of their going away. Her Majesty observed, that although she appreciated as it deserved the attentions of the commandant, yet that she wanted no guard of soldiers, her firm reliance was on the just principles and cordial attachment of her people. Her Majesty then went to the principal window of the hotel, and bowed several times with great grace and sweetness of manner to the happy assemblage. She then retired, and first taking a slight refreshment, lay down to rest after the harassing fatigues of body and mind which she had undergone.

The following is a detail of the events of her journey from Dover to London, and the attentions paid her by the civil and military officers and the people.

At Dover at 6 o'clock, a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon

her and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival, to which she replied in appropriate terms.— The deputation had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand, and several ladies were afterwards permitted to enter, and were kindly received. The Queen ascended her carriage at half past six, and was drawn by the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud and reiterated cheering of an immense concourse. The horses were then put in, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbury.

When her Majesty reached Canterbury it was nearly dark, and the horses were, however taken from the carriage, and the Queen was drawn through the main street.— Her Majesty alighted at the Fountain Inn, where the Mayor and Corporation awaited with a congratulatory address which was immediately presented in due form. She was received by the commanding officer of the troops stationed in Canterbury with the customary honours, in consequence of direct orders from government. Her Majesty soon retired to rest, and after taking an early breakfast yesterday morning, preparations were made for her immediate departure. The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her Majesty completely through the town. Every window was thronged with spectators, and though the morning was very unfavourable, the streets were also crowded with well-dressed people. The scene was very imposing, and her Majesty appeared greatly affected. Through every village on the route towards London, the same enthusiasm prevailed.

On arriving at the Green Man, Blackheath, her Majesty's carriage drew up, and she alighted. A momentary depression, arising from fatigue, rendered a short repose desirable. The attraction now grew more intense, and in order to prevent confusion, and allay the thirst of curiosity, the Queen, after partaking of some refreshment, appeared at one of the windows of the Inn. The crowd, at once satisfied and animated by her appearance, burst into a vehement and protracted shout of applause. After a delay of about 20 minutes she resumed her journey. As the weather had now cleared up, and the rays of the sun increased the splendor of the scene, the carriage was thrown open, and every one gratified with an immediate view of her. The acclamations were now renewed, and continued without interruption till the entire cavalcade reached the metropolis when they swelled into a yet louder strain.

As her Majesty proceeded through the streets of the metropolis, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts of applause.

About seven o'clock her Majesty's carriage stopped at the door of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, No. 77 South Audley-street, where already a large concourse of persons had assembled. The who stood uncovered and rent the air with huzzas and cries of "God save Queen Caroline!"—On alighting, her Majesty seemed dreadfully fatigued, and appeared to walk into the house with some difficulty. She leaned on the arms of Alderman Wood and Lady Anne Hamilton. Her dress was a close silk pelisse, and a large Leghorn bonnet, tied close to the face, and a large veil thrown back. The countenance of her Majesty, when she alighted, appeared cheerful and serene, in spite of the fatigue she had undergone.

Soon after her arrival the crowd in the street called loudly for her appearance, and her Majesty descended to shew herself at the window, and about half an hour afterwards, on another call, she came out on the balcony, attended by Alderman Wood, bowed gracefully to the people and retired. Messengers were continually passing to and from the house, and several distinguished persons left their names in the course of the evening. Amongst them were the Hon. G. Bennett, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hume, M. P. &c. &c.; Mr. Denman, the Queen's Solicitor-General, called soon after her arrival, and had an interview with her Majesty. He remained about an hour. Her Majesty dined about nine o'clock; the members of Mr. Alderman Wood's

family only were present. The orders at the door were, that the Queen could see no person until tomorrow.

On Tuesday night, a number of houses, on the Surrey side of the Thames were illuminated in honour of the queen's arrival. Fire-works and small cannon were also repeatedly fired in the course of the evening. There was no illumination in South Audley st. and all the windows of alderman Wood's house were darkened up. There were, however, some slight illuminations, in several houses in Clarges-street, Aldermarle st. Old Bond st. and Piccadilly. These, it is understood, took place in consequence of threats uttered by the populace.

A great crowd remained in front of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, until a late hour, huzzaing and applauding. All persons passing they obliged to take off their hats, out of respect to the queen.

Her majesty rose on Wednesday morning as early as 5 o'clock, and continued for some time afterwards, engaged in writing. She appears to be quite recovered from the fatigue of her journey, and in excellent health and spirits.

As early as 10 o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the house, and before noon the whole street for a great distance on each side of the house was so thronged, that it was with difficulty the carriage could pass through it.— This scene continued till nearly 4 o'clock, when Mr. Alderman Wood appeared upon the balcony and addressed the populace, requested them peaceably to retire; after which they began to disperse.

We regret however to learn, that after the populace left South Audley street on Wednesday night, they were guilty of very riotous excesses. They broke the windows of a number of houses at the west end of the town, and among others those of Ld. Sidmouth, Ld. Castlereagh, Mr. Coutts, and Mr. Maberly, M. P. A strong party of the guards remained stationed in front of Charlton House during the whole of that and Thursday night.

The following is the message communicated to the House of Commons, by Mr. Brougham, by order of her Majesty.

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the government at home. In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to parliament requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that those should be referred to a select committee. It is this day 14 years since the first charges were brought forward against her majesty.—Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest enquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the parliament and the Country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the house of commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to pre-judge her case. The omission of her name in the Liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches

of the royal family, the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions, and the studied slight, both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English Government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her; and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

On the 6th, the following Message, was received in both houses of parliament.

"GEORGE R.

"The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty since her departure from this kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious consideration of the house.

"The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of any disclosure and discussions, which must be as painful to his people, as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen leaves him no alternative.

"The King has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown may require."

FRANCE.

Paris is in a very unquiet state, and alarming tumults have taken place. They originated in consequence of the debates upon the Election Law. The debates continued to run high. The Liberals complain that troops have been called out to disperse the people. M. de Girardin said, such a spectacle he had not before witnessed for thirty years. Paris he said, resembled a captured city; troops stationed in various quarters, and posts fixed for their attendance. He felt assured that the exasperation had been excited by the appearance of the regular force. On the other hand, it was said that the conduct of the military had exhibited great moderation. The groups that had been dispersed, were shouting "long live the Emperor." One or two lives had been lost. Frequent skirmishes had taken place in the public places, between groups of Royalists and Liberals. The weapons used were generally canes, and sticks with ferrules, and the wounded were numerous. Many arrests have taken place.

PARIS, June 8.

Louvel was executed yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock. He had preferred to his very last moment, without the slightest intermission, that extraordinary and unshrinking apathy which he displayed through the course of his confinement and trial. His countenance, as he went along to the scaffold, even wore a smile of content. He assisted the executioners in the preparations for the last dreadful instant. The crowd on the occasion, presented the most magnificent spectacle I have ever seen. From the remotest point, where a glimpse could be caught of the scaffold, ought was seen but a moving mass of heads, here and there interspersed with the gleaming of the cuirasses, swords, and bayonets of the military; all the roofs of the houses were black with people; the spires of the churches covered with them; and the towers of Notre Dame seemed almost to tremble under the weight of the multitude on them.— After the execution of Louvel the multitude dispersed peaceably. The most perfect calm appeared to reign throughout the capital. This state of apparent security was of short duration. At half past eight o'clock an assemblage of several hundred individuals took place on the boulevard des Capuchins, armed with sticks. They paraded en masse, exclaiming, "the charter forever!" "Long live the emperor!" Still more criminal cries were heard, but they are of a nature so atrocious, that we will not venture to repeat them. This seditious confederacy marched along the Boulevards to the porte St. Denis, on their arrival at which their numbers were much increased; they went met at the entrance of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle by a picket of Horse National Guard, who attempted in vain to arrest their progress. A detach-