

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 17.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

- For Calvert County, Thomas Blake, Joseph W Reynolds, Gustavus Weems, Samuel Turner. For Prince-George's, Col. Francis M Hall, George Semmes, Thos. T. Somerville, Capt Josiah Jones. For Frederick, Alexander Warfield, Robt. G. M'Pherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter. For Dorchester, Benj. W. Lecompte, Michael Lucas, Edward Griffith, Dr. Wm. Jackson. For Worcester, Ephraim K. Wilson, William F. Seby, Thomas N. Williams, Charles Parker. For Talbot, John Goldsborough, Nich's Goldsborough, Robert Banning, Wm. H. Tilghman. For Caroline, Gen. Wm. Potter, James Houston, Maj. R'd. Hughlett, Thos. Goldsborough. For Allegany, William Hillery, William Reid, Thomas Blair, John Scott. For Montgomery, Ephraim Gaither, Benjamin S. Forrest, William Darnes, Henry Harding. For Cecil, George B. McLean, Nichs Hyland of St. Henry Stump, James Janney.

JOHN H. D. LANE, Will be supported as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland. BY MANY VOTERS. Anne Arundel county, August 11.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green, Perhaps a few cautionary hints, relative to the propriety of having a federal opposition in this county, may, through the medium of your paper, be attended with salutary effects. That this may be the case is greatly to be desired. Though Anne Arundel has hitherto fostered the plant, democracy, yet she must, I think, find from experience that it is no longer worth cultivating. At all events, she might for a season or two by way of experiment rear in lieu thereof the flower of federalism.

The voters of Anne Arundel should not, at this awful crisis of their affairs, be unmindful of their condition, but every man of them ought, since their political safety is at stake, to repair to the polls on the day of election, and there give his suffrage for four candidates of the federal party to represent them in the next legislature of this state. Voters of Anne Arundel, let not federalism slumber, while its adversary, democracy, is on the alert.

It cannot be denied but that the ensuing election will be one of the most important that ever took place in Maryland. Should the Democrats succeed, the political existence of the state will be endangered, since they have already set the constitution, that ark of our security, at defiance. Most assuredly then, should we have an opposition in this county, and a ticket for that purpose should without delay be prepared. This admonition will not I hope pass unheeded, since the exigency of the times imperiously demands our most strenuous and unremitting exertions to defeat the unprincipled projects that have been formed, and are still forming, by the abettors of such men as at the last session trampled upon the constitution, by compelling, or endeavouring to compel, a voter to tell for whom his suffrage was given, thus prostrating the elective franchise, around which the constitution thought it had thrown an impenetrable armour; but it seems no coat of mail, however substantial, can afford protection against oppression, when wielded by the arm of democracy.

Voters of Anne Arundel, will you suffer your liberties, for which so much valuable blood has flowed, thus to be crushed in their bloom? It is surely to freemen, American freemen, that I now write—as freemen then, as men regardful of your most inestimable rights. I entreat you, let not Calvert complain of your indifference to her fate. She, your sister county, has been treated with indignity by a democratic legislature—an indignity offered to a voter in his electoral character, is, I consider, an indignity to the county in which he resides—nay, not only to that county, but to every other county in the state, for the counties form among themselves a confederacy and should unite in supporting each other against any common danger. What, compel a man to tell for whom he voted, when the constitution recognises in the house of delegates no such power, on the contrary it expressly forbids the ex-

ercise of any such authority, since it guarantees that "every free white male citizen of this state, above twenty-one years of age, & no other, having resided twelve months within this state, and six months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis, or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote, by ballot, in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly." The right of voting by ballot, is given by the constitution, avowedly for the purpose of enabling persons to conceal for whom they voted. The least infraction of this right then is a violation of that instrument, and that this right has been infringed in regard to the Calvert election all candid men must acknowledge.

It is such conduct as that pursued by the late democratic legislature that should rouse you, voters of Anne-Arundel, from your recumbent posture, and incite you to exert every faculty to counteract the operations of those men, who, to attain their end, will, whenever it conflicts with their nefarious schemes, without remorse, subvert the constitution. This they have done, and will no doubt again do should they get the ascendancy this fall, to prevent which our utmost efforts should be used. It behoves you to keep a watchful eye over the constitution, and "proclaim on the house top," when an encroachment is about to be committed upon it by a lawless usurpation of power, as in the case to be remembered case of the Calvert election, in respect to which a newspaper of a neighbouring state has expressed its abhorrence. Once more let me urge you, voters of Anne-Arundel, to the polls on the first Monday in October next. Perhaps you are not aware that chains are now forging for you, or rather, that your liberties are about to be stifled by the hand of democracy. A Washingtonian.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

Mr. Editor, I have heard that the Democratic Levy Court of Baltimore, have appointed MUMMA (who was accused of murdering Lingan) a constable and peace officer of Baltimore county. The information has been derived from one of the court, and is correct. Such an outrage to the peace, government and dignity of the state, ought to be communicated to the people, that they may be reminded of the past, and see what they have to promise themselves for the future, from the present rulers of the state. Why, sir, it is in the recollection of hundreds in this city, that after the trial and acquittal of Mumma, even John Montgomery, involuntarily startled, and declared, in substance, that no evidence could then convict a man. Providence seemed to have consigned most of those wretches to some dreadful end; but, people of Maryland, this chief among them, instead of being reserved as an object of public detestation, has been, on the return of Democracy, placed in one of the most important and responsible offices that can regard the character, the peace, quiet and happiness, of the most important members of the political family of Maryland. Further comment is not desirable.—The peace, prosperity and unanimity of the state, is the wish of every honest man, but, sir, this appointment can but be viewed by honest men as a foreboding of what it is our duty to avert from this deluded and devoted people. A CITIZEN.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.—It is well known that the water of this sea is saturated with salt, chiefly muriate of magnesia, and common salt. Its specific gravity is 1.211. Mr. Legh, who bathed in it in 1818, says that he saw several shell fish in it, not unlike periwinkles. The account which he gives of the effect of bathing is singular. "Our Arab guides had endeavoured to alarm us as to the consequences of bathing in these pestiferous waters, but we made the experiment, and found that though two of our party were unable to swim, they were buoyed up in a most extraordinary manner.—The sensation perceived immediately upon dipping was, that we had lost our sight, and any part of the body that happened to be excoriated suffered excessively. The taste of the water was bitter and intolerably saline. From this experiment some of us suffered a good deal of inconvenience, an oily incrustation being left upon the body, which no attempt at washing could remove for

some time; and several of the party continued to lose portions of skin for many successive days."

FOREIGN.

By the packet James Monroe, arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 24. Address to her Majesty.—Mr. Wilberforce, accompanied by Mr. Stuart Wortley, now entered the house.—The former was loudly called for; but Mr. S. Wortley took his place at the bar, attended by Mr. Banks and Sir T. Acland, (the deputation appointed) and announced that the deputation appointed to wait upon her majesty had that day delivered to the Queen the Resolutions of that House, as authorised by their vote, to which her majesty had returned an answer.

Her Majesty's Answer was then read by Mr. S. Wortley. The question of adjournment to Monday was then put from the chair, and carried.

Deputation to the Queen.—The Deputation of the House of Commons arrived at her Majesty's residence in Portman-street about ten minutes past one o'clock on Saturday. Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Stuart Wortley were in the first chariot. Immediately after they made their appearance, a tremendous hooting, hissing, and groaning, commenced among the people assembled in front of the house, which was continued as the carriages of Sir Thos. Duke Acland and Mr. Banks drove up to the door. The members alighted without any interruption, and immediately went into the house; they were dressed in full court-dresses, and appeared quite unaffected by the unceremonious greeting of the assemblage, who continued hooting and groaning long after they had gone into the house; intermingling cries of "Turn them out!"—No Wilberforce!—No Address!" Her Majesty received them in the drawing-room, where she was attended by Lady Ann Hamilton & by Messrs. Brougham and Denman on her right and left side, in their full-bottomed wigs and silk gowns. The members of the Deputation were severally introduced to her Majesty by Mr. Brougham, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. Mr. Wilberforce read the following Resolutions, by command of the House: "Jovis, 22 die Junii, 1820.

"Resolved, That this House has learned, with unfeigned and deep regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses of Parliament, have not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the Royal Family, which was so anxiously desired by Parliament and the Nation.

"That this House is fully sensible of the objections which the Queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishment of any points in which she may have conceived her own dignity and honour to be involved; yet, feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, this House cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the House of Commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion is yet remaining, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the authority of Parliament; thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the House of Commons, and sparing this House the painful necessity of those public discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her Majesty's feelings, disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire."

Ordered—That those resolutions be laid before her majesty. Ordered—That Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir T. Acland, and Mr. Banks, do attend her majesty with the said resolutions. (Signed) J. DYSON.

Her majesty then delivered to Mr. Brougham the following answer, which he read by her command, and delivered to Mr. Wilberforce: "I am bound to receive with gratitude, any attempt on the part of the house of commons, to interpose

its high mediation, for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the royal family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions.—It shows the house of commons to be the faithful representative of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candour and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But, however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question, whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone.

"As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference, if possible, without a murmur, to every act of the sovereign authority; but, as an accused and injured queen, I owe it to the king, to myself, and to all my fellow-subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of my essential privilege, or to withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

The Deputation then made obeisance and retired.

A crowd was assembled about the Queen's residence when the Deputation arrived. The Members of the Deputation were much hissed and abused; the Queen's Council were applauded. When the Deputation went out, Messrs. Brougham and Denman accompanied them to their carriages, and Mr. Brougham returned to shake hands with them, and to shew the people that they were entitled to respectful treatment.

In a few moments there was loud huzzaing, & cries of "the Queen, the Queen!" Her Majesty, obeying the call, appeared on the balcony, amidst shouts of Long live the Queen!" Her Majesty was dressed in a robe of black satin, richly embroidered, and wore on her head a bandeau of laurel leaves, studded with emeralds and surmounted with a superb plume of feathers.

Among the persons assembled in Portman-street, there was a man who, with dreadful vociferations, threw a stick at the lower windows of the Queen's residence, and broke three squares of glass. Much murmur ensued, and he was only rescued from the vengeance of the multitude by an officer of the police.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 26.

Petition from her Majesty.—Lord Dacre rose, and observed, that a petition had just been put into his hands, without any previous notice, or the least idea of receiving it.—The petition was from her Majesty the Queen, who, he regretted to say had not been enabled to place it upon their Lordships' table through the medium of the highest law authority in the country, and hence it was placed in his hands. He thought, however, that inasmuch as it appeared to be properly worded, and as it contained nothing offensive to the House or unbecoming the illustrious Petitioner, it was his duty to present it.

The Petition of her Majesty was then received, and read by the Reading Clerk at the Table, as follows: To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

"CAROLINE R. "The Queen having been informed that proceedings are to be instituted against her in the House of Lords, feels it necessary to approach your Lordships as a Petitioner and a fellow-subject. She is advised, that, according to the forms of your Lordships' House, no other mode of communication is permitted.

"Now, as at all times, she declares her perfect readiness to meet every charge affecting her honour; and she challenges the most complete investigation of her conduct. But she protests in the first place against any secret inquiry; and if the House of Lords should notwithstanding, persist in a proceeding contrary to every principle of justice and of law, she must in the next place declare,

that even from such a proceeding, she would not shrink, and she would apprehend, unless it be terminated before the arrival of those witnesses whom she will summon immediately to expose the whole of the machinations against her. She is anxious that there should now be no whatever in finishing the inquiry, and none shall be occasioned by her Majesty. But the Queen can suppose that the House of Lords will commit so crying an injustice as to authorise a secret examination of her conduct in the absence of herself and her Council, while defence must obviously rest upon evidence which for some weeks cannot reach this country. The instant that it arrives she will enter the House of Lords to proceed in any way they may think consistent with the ends of justice; but in the meantime, and before the first step taken, her Majesty desires to be heard by her Council at your Lordships' Bar this day upon the substance of the Petition."

Lord Dacre here observed, he had not had the petition in minutes in his hands, but just presented it, when he conceived it as duty to move that her Majesty's petition be called in.

The Lord Chancellor put the question, which was agreed to nem. con. and the Counsel were called for.

A motion was made last night in the House of Lords, by Earl Grey to discharge the meeting of the Committee of Secrecy, this day, at 10 o'clock, who are appointed to examine the papers relating to her Majesty's conduct. The motion was negatived by a large majority, the Committee, consequently, to-day.

THE QUEEN.

At 12 o'clock this day, the secret committee appointed to examine the house of lords, to examine the papers referred to their lordships by her Majesty, regarding the conduct abroad, assembled. All were present, except the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Lord Chancellor, latter being in the house of commons hearing appeals. The committee first met in Lord Shaftesbury's private room on the first floor, amongst the apartments of the officers, and no person was allowed to remain in the passage. The committee then went to the room, and finally removed to the house of lords as the most commodious apartment, and as the fact removed from interruption.

Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Tyrwhitt, and other officers of the house, were stationed, in various parts, and suffered no person to approach the committee room.

The heat of the atmosphere, the summer solstice, has been increasing, and during the last days, the sun has been so powerful that several horses have died on the public roads. The average of thermometer in the shade at two in the afternoon of the days, has been 85 degrees, and at the northward end of the wind to the northward end of the thermometer in the shade high as 90. This morning, it was at 75.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, one of the Northern states, travelling between Boldon and Bugden, one the leading horse, suddenly dropped down and expired. It was supposed to be from the extreme heat of the weather, poor animal a few minutes was working in apparent good health.

London, Jan. St. Joseph Banks has left his library to the British Museum, his estate, after the death of Banks, is divided between the families of Stanhope and Keble. He has left 2000. a year to Brown, his secretary, and other trifling legacies. He was quite private.

Death of the Bishop of Bristol, Dr. ... died at Trinity Lodge, Bristol, on Tuesday morning, at 85. His lordship owed his election to the church to the patronage of the fellow collegian, the late Earl of Pembroke, who when chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, presented a living in the North, worth thousands of pounds per annum. He was promoted him to the Bishopric of Bristol, and the distinguished ship of Trinity College, Bristol.

Agitation still continues in Toulouse, which wished to answer of their brethren of Paris. Letters from Epiphani inform that the four Pachas sent by the Grand Vizier against Ali Pacha of Janina, instead of opposing him, have joined their forces to his, and are marching against Constantinople at the head of 60,000 men.

held meetings, deliberated and redoubtable spies but these productions could not produce much mischief in so faithful a city as London. Measures have been taken to put a stop to such scandalous conduct by the rector of the Academy, who is a knight of St. Michael, and a devoted royalist.

A letter from Rheims states, that great fermentation prevailed for several days in that town. Certain notices issued from the left side were intended to inflame the people. Serious cries were raised among the assembled crowds, and some defence must obviously rest upon evidence which for some weeks cannot reach this country. The instant that it arrives she will enter the House of Lords to proceed in any way they may think consistent with the ends of justice; but in the meantime, and before the first step taken, her Majesty desires to be heard by her Council at your Lordships' Bar this day upon the substance of the Petition."

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From the Be...

A Curious Fact. A snake was killed which measured inches. It was a slight crack which tail, not unlike horse-whip, and great agony just ground, twisting, ter it was killed for satisfactorily, the tail of another ed to be sticking it actually measured inches. This uneasiness in ing no doubt be snake was long hunters in the place where it doubt would ha a length of time its voraciousness it from running any horse; and puny efforts of

From the ORNI...

Extract of a letter from the At the house and worthy M I met for the 9thology of A 9 quarto volu that I am delin measure. He um between t the Swedish, neations of the Catesby publi folio on the nica, and Geo seven in qua exceeded bot of his delinea his colouring and describe which were Th biograp "point a nu He had passu situdes of hu a pedlar, and In all situo posing him great talent while the w under him What pos been paid monument l petuate his Catesby etchings of Wilson per the colouring he is superi

Paris, June 23.

The owner of a stage has been through the carelessness of a driver, has been run over and ruined—damaged and costs 4,400 francs. A letter from Toulouse informs that the theatre had not been closed in account of any disturbances in the city, but from the pecuniary embarrassment of the manager. By a decree from the court of law, an individual has been arrested, charged with the assassination of Marshal Brune at Avignon 1815.

Constantinople, May 10.

The Ottoman Empire, which has escaped till now the disasters which have overwhelmed Europe for a series of years, assumes a warlike and menacing attitude, portending important events. The Porte is willing to display its strength, for the honour of the crescent, in bringing the Pacha of Janina to a sense of duty. The character of Ali is powerful and ambitious to Greece, he exercises a despotic power, creating an independent sovereignty, with the title of King of Greece, and to proclaim himself the liberator of Greece. Under the fallacious pretext he has rendered the Greeks enthusiastic for liberation. It is not doubted but he will oppose the Ottoman forces with a destructive war, the chances and issue of which cannot be predicted.

Italy, May 30.

The eruptions at Mount Vesuvius, now more frequent than heretofore, engage more than ever the attention of the scientific. A greater number of strangers have visited the mountain of late, than for many months before.

Antwerp, June 19.

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