

BOARDING-HOUSE

MRS. ROBINSON having leased at large and commodious building...

South River Bridge Stock.

Notice is hereby given, that the books of the South River Bridge Company...

NOTICE.

The Visitors of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, hereby make known...

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from Anne Arundel county court...

Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from Anne Arundel county court...

NOTICE

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis...

State of Maryland

On application of Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. County...

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the court of Anne Arundel county...

State of Maryland

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court August 26th 1820.

On application by petition of William H. Baldwin, administrator...

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county...

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, July 12th, 1820. ORDERED That the act empowering the Judges of the elections to administer oaths...

AN ACT

Empowering the Judges of Elections to administer Oaths appertaining to Elections. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland...

Committed,

To the goal of Anne Arundel county as a Runaway a mulatto woman, who calls herself NANCY HERSEY...

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1820.

No. 88.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, ARCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

Beit's Weekly Messenger of July 10.

gives us much satisfaction to give to state, that the friends advocates of the Queen look confidence to her immediate assistance...

all these observations we all presume that her majesty is present, and we are satisfied that respects the main charge, she acquit herself. We understand she is possessed of conclusive evidence in answer to the alleged connection. We sincerely trust that the current report is erroneous in this respect. It is remembered by some of our friends, that about twenty years ago, or perhaps somewhat more, Chevalier d'Eon (at that time a d'envoy from France) was arrested before a police magistrate...

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From the National Advocate.

SCULL CAP.

In the Evening Post of Saturday last there is a strong and well attested case of a cure produced by the Scull Cap, on a girl with confirmed symptoms of the Hydrophobia.

It has been said, by a distinguished writer, "that ridicule is not the test of truth." Mr. Coleman has pursued this subject with a zeal, perseverance and humanity which reflects the highest credit upon him, because he was assailed in the progress of the inquiry by the sneers of the learned and the ridicule of the doubtful; his motives were not duly appreciated, and his labours were satirized as visionary and ephemeral.

We, ourselves, lent no inconsiderable aid in spreading this mantle of satire over what we considered a harmless, inefficient plant, urged and administered by a person who had not made humanity cease a particular study. When, however, such well attested cases of cure as the present are exhibited to view, we should deem it criminal to ridicule a plant possessing qualities so inestimable. There never has been a cure discovered for the hydrophobia; it is a disease which hitherto has shut out hope; now a remedy has been found; it has been applied, and applied successfully.

Why should we longer doubt its efficacy? We, therefore, would recommend physicians and apothecaries to supply themselves immediately with ample quantities of the scull cap, taking care to reject the spurious variety, which resembles the genuine very much, and which, probably, has been used and failed.

Mr. Coleman, in pursuance of his humane policy, has gone to considerable expense in pushing this enquiry; he can look for no other remuneration than the approbation of his own conscience, and the gratification which always must arise from the belief that he may be the means, under Providence, of saving the lives of his fellow creatures.

The scull cap has always been considered as a plant of inert qualities; but who would have thought, some years ago, that the plant was an infallible cure for the bite of a rattlesnake? Yet so it is. Let us not judge hastily.

From the New-York Columbian, Sept. 8.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

By the favour of Dr. Mitchell we are enabled to lay before our readers the following very interesting letter from J. Robinson, Esq. The magnitude of the discovery will not fail to arrest the attention of every one, and the surprise is that such an extent of ocean and so situated should not before have been generally known. It is said however, to have been discovered some years since by some American whalers, and the knowledge concealed for mercantile purposes.

Valparaiso, Jan. 23, 1820.

Sir—I avail myself of an opportunity to write by the way of England, to notify you of a recent important discovery of land in the south seas. In the month of February, of the current year, captain Smith, master of the British merchant brigantine Williams, on a passage from Buenos Ayres to this port, round Cape Horn, in lat. 61 40 S. discovered land. When he arrived here, he reported what he had seen, but most persons were incredulous. Mortified by this scepticism, upon his return passage to Montevideo, he sailed to the southward to ascertain whether he had been deceived or not; but meeting bad weather, and encountering ice, he was obliged to desist and prosecute his voyage—yet without abandoning his original intention, or losing his sanguine belief in the existence of land in that neighbourhood. In Montevideo, he prepared his vessel rather better than common, and proceeded a second time round the cape towards Valparaiso, and on the 15th of October was gratified by a second sight of the same land he had seen before. The water was then high coloured, and he sounded in sixty-five fathoms, black and white sand and shells. The soundings gradually decreased to twenty-five fathoms and less, but

coarser, and of an oozy, greenish colour as he approached the shore. Captain Smith was obliged to stand off and on, by a heavy swell until the 17th ult. when he landed in lat. 64 43 S. and 57 10 W. longitude, by an observation and an excellent chronometer. Here he saw many seals—sea-lions, whales, and sea-fowls—all perfectly fearless and unacquainted with danger. This land he calls a continent, and gave it the name of New-South Britain, upon which he hoisted the British flag.

On the north coast of this land there is a chain or line of Islands, from two to ten miles distant from the main, to which he gave the name of Penguin Islands. Between these Islands and the main land, there is a kind of channel, from two to ten miles wide, with some current—and in one place an appearance of breakers, produced probably by a narrow passage and sunken rocks. The passage there is not more than a mile wide, but captain Smith did not explore it.

Captain Smith coasted to the west and west by south, sometimes inside of the Islands, at others between them and the main, to the latitude of 83 degrees 53 minutes south—longitude 65 west; the wind then blowing from the south west; he took his departure and steered from the land north west by west, when it bore south and west, as far as could be discerned with good glasses, and with every appearance of its extending further. He describes the whole of this land, both the main and the islands, as being very high, even above the clouds, and the summits as having been covered with snow, and with generally a sterile, barren aspect, but with some indications of vegetation, shrubbery, and wood in the valleys and appertures of the hills and mountains. And likewise with rivers and creeks. He stretched along this coast, three hundred miles, with generally cool, pleasant weather, but not having been properly provided with boats, he did not attempt to re-land, notwithstanding he saw fine bays and sandy beaches.

Captain Smith saw many fish of all colours and sizes, and different denominations. The most remarkable resembled the cod fish of Cape Angully Bank, and the Isle Juan Fernandez. The whales were like those of Hudson Bay and Davis's Straits. Besides these, he saw a species of white whale and black fish.

The soundings, or rather the matter drawn up with the lead, at each cast, are preserved. I have seen them, and likewise a draught of the land, by a good hand. Capt. Sheriff, the commander of the Andromache, and other British naval forces in these seas, will dispatch a vessel in a few days to survey this land and report upon it.

Thinking this discovery may be interesting to you, sir, in as much as it may be the means of throwing a new light upon geography, navigation, and theory of the earth, I take the liberty to communicate the information in the hopes that the facts will be gratifying to the Lyceum and useful to society in general.

Permit me to hint, that it is probable many great discoveries are yet to be made in this hemisphere, and that much has escaped the most curious observers in the Pacific Ocean. Should the government of the United States, equip and commission a vessel with suitable persons for a voyage of discovery to this quarter of the world, I think that the government and nation would be amply rewarded by the acquisition of knowledge, in addition to the conscious satisfaction, arising from having patronized and promoted laudable intelligence, adventure and enterprise.

Perhaps new sources of wealth—happily discovered, and science itself be disclosed, and science itself be benefited thereby. The land lately discovered lies in the track of vessels bound into and out of the Pacific Ocean.

With great respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, J. ROBINSON. To the hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, LL.D. President of the Lyceum of Natural History, N. York, &c. &c.

Translated for the Phil. Gazette.

ADDRESS

O the Supreme Junta of Government in Spain to the Nation:

SPANIARDS! After six years of a most heroic struggle, you saw yourselves overcome by an excess of loyalty, renounce, in your enthusiasm therefor your most precious rights, overturn the great political work which you had raised upon so many sacrifices, and abandon in fine the path of glory and of liberty on which you had so nobly entered; all this ought to have made you despair of a people thus apparently contented with its unfortunate fate, ever rising from the degradation in which it had sunk, and of re-establishing its august name among the majesty of nations.

Such was indeed the general opinion of Europe, who said, that by a transformation unheard of in the annals of the world, Spain had retrograded to the gross ignorance and profound darkness of the twelfth century: who, more insolent still, asserted that Africa commenced at the Pyrenees; who however, more sensible or more politic regretted that in order to be extricated from so mournful a state a cruel convulsion would be necessary, which, shaking the very foundations of the social edifice, would produce more dreadful effects than conflagrations or earthquakes.

Vain injuries, vain fears, which the prodigious events of six months, and the inconceivable originality of the Spanish character have repelled and dissipated. Yes, Spaniards! the cry of Liberty, raised by our generous warriors on the plains of Yeres, was re-echoed by the shores of the Atlantic and Mediterranean; it resounded in Arragon and Navarre; it was heard in this heroic Capital, and at the august throne of our King; from that moment the will of the whole nation was accomplished; and the greatest enterprize in which a King and people could embark was commenced under the most happy auspices.

This unforeseen and splendid event was attended by circumstances rendering it truly new and singular. No violence, no vengeance, not a drop of blood. The very enemies of Liberty could view with tranquility this spectacle and move securely in the enjoyment of rights which they dared not claim in their days of triumph. The illustrious banished, walk from their prisons, return from their places of exile, and are the first to set an example of moderation and order. Astonished Europe contemplates this sublime picture, and admiring so many virtues, trembles still for Spain, still trembles for Liberty.

But this was not yet sufficient, it was necessary to give a more important but less expected example. The Constitution had been just proclaimed—the Monarch, acceding cheerfully to the wishes of a faithful people, had sworn to it with the most heartfelt pleasure, assembling round his throne the Junta who now addresses you, to assist him in the last undertaking of establishing the Constitutional system, to point out to him those measures which would harmonize with the public opinion, and to co-operate with him in the convocation of the National Congress, which ought to be the termination of our crisis as well as of the powers of the Junta. But from the very nature of things this desired assemblage could not take place as soon as public inquietude and impatience required; and the flattering hopes which the nation had placed on the Cortes were necessarily protracted. In the meanwhile the provinces might disunite, order be destroyed, and the bonds of union and of concord dissolved. All this presented to the enemies of Liberty a favourable opportunity, and a criminal probability of involving the nation in a fatal anarchy, in a civil war, the horrors of which would gain conduct it to the abyss of evils from which it had just been liberated.

Health and eternal glory to the generous nation, whose mildness and virtues have enabled them to avoid such dangerous rocks! Health and immortal fame to the virtuous prince, who, placed at their head, knew how to lead them thro' perils to the fulfilment of their desires! That period has passed away; order

has been preserved; the malevolent passions have been buried in silence or have murmured in secret, and nothing has been manifested but a noble love of good and of generous confidence. You proceeded, Spaniards, to elect your representatives. Neither power, nor riches, nor intrigue prevailed over you in the exercise of the most important and valuable of your rights; and so correct has been your aim, that, on hearing the names of representatives, the country believed it received them from the hands of wisdom and virtue. Finally the day of assembling dawned, the doors of the sanctuary are opened, the fathers of the state are seated, and amidst the plaudits of an immense concourse, the monarch presents himself in all the pomp of majesty, with all the splendour of his virtues, and fulfilling the royal word which he had pledged to his faithful people, he swears before heaven and earth to observe religiously the sacred compact, in which are defined the rights of the throne and of the most heroic of nations.

This is the beautiful day for which we have so long sighed; we are now paid for twelve years of troubles, of sacrifices, and of bitterness; on this day we ought to forget our past evils and deliver ourselves up to the sweet hopes which smile on us. And how can we avoid confiding in the united efforts of a magnanimous king, who has so strongly evinced his regard for our welfare, and of deputies of the most approved patriotism and wisdom? It is not possible. No. The Spanish national Congress appears like a fire in the midst of the political body to communicate to it the warmth of life, and give it action and energy. Great are the duties it has to perform, arduous the work committed to its charge, but acting closely in unison with the king its power will be greater; and the glory with which it will be crowned immense.

Oh Spaniards! it is absolutely necessary that you also should aid with your docility and prudence. The wounds inflicted by so many ages of error, of ignorance and despotism cannot be instantly healed. The blessings of liberty, from being so inestimable, must always be obtained by time and sacrifices. Do not suffer yourselves to be tormented by impatience, nor listen to the seductive voice of the malicious, who will ridicule your slow progress—Observe how nature perfects her works by a slow and majestic march—Trees planted to day yield not fruit to-morrow, nor is health nor strength once lost to the human frame, regained in an instant. Your disease has been protracted, painful, mortal, and only by time and regular diet can you obtain that health which you so ardently desire. But doubt not its restoration; the good implore not in vain, nor is heaven so inimical to man as to suffer such sweet hopes to be blasted.

And thou, Madrid, heroic by so many titles, thou, as the centre and capital of the State, hast so eminently contributed to our happy revolution; to thee, who happily holdest in thy bosom the national representation, the rest of the monarchy looks for an efficacious example of profound respect and consummate prudence. Thou wilt give it, and the demonstrations of adherence, of love and of confidence, due to thee from the junta by which thou art now addressed, will not permit it to doubt the sentiments towards a Congress, deserving of the highest consideration. The Junta, in manifesting for the last time the purest gratitude which it justly owes thee, joyfully offers its congratulations on the good fortune with which thou hast consummated the great work commenced in March; inestimable confidence associated it with thee for the noble purpose then proposed; and if in the assistance and counsel rendered to thy beloved monarch it has corresponded to thy wishes, and crowned the enterprize, in this satisfaction alone it enjoys the most delightful recompense for its labours.

Madrid, July 9, 1820. Louis de Bourbon, Cardinal of Seala and Archbishop of Toledo, President. Francis Billesteros, Vice President. Manuel Abad & Queipo, Bishop elect of Valladolid of Mehoac...

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