

NOTICE

West-River, August 23d, 1806.

THE time for the general Elections now approaching, and other circumstances have rendered it necessary for me to declare, that I find it entirely incompatible with my situation in private life to continue to serve in any public office whatever: As my name, however, has been offered to the public, and with my consent, as an Elector of the Senate, a duty which will require only a few days attendance, I shall, if my present constituents of Anne-Arundel county should think proper to elect me, discharge that trust in the manner I may deem most conducive to their interests; but, in any event, and in every situation of life, my friends in Anne-Arundel county may be assured, that their uniform support, under the most trying circumstances, has left an impression on my mind that can never be eradicated.

JOHN F. MERCER.

WE are requested to say, that Mr. ARCHIBALD VAN-HORN will be a Candidate at the next Election for Representatives to Congress, for the second District of this State, composed of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel Counties.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. OSBORN S. HARWOOD, will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

WE are authorized to say, that Col. OSBORN WILLIAMS will serve as a representative for Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorized to say, that ~~Horatio Riddell~~ will serve, if elected, as an Elector of the Senate for Anne-Arundel county, and that if honoured by the suffrages of a majority of his fellow-citizens, he will not be influenced by party motives in the selection of proper characters to fill that important station at this critical period.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor John Gasaway, of Rhode river, is a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AS it is the prerogative of a republican government to elect and reject, so it is the prerogative of its citizens to investigate the proceedings and characters that administer that government. Col. Osborn Williams having thought proper to offer himself a candidate for the suffrages of the voters of Anne-Arundel county in the next delegation to the general assembly of this state, and notwithstanding every man doth not think himself qualified or calculated to enter the public councils, still he is privileged to mingle with his fellow-citizens, and has a right, in as much as he has an interest, to develop to the multitude those characters as unfit as improper to fill the representatives chamber.

Col. Osborn Williams, it is well known, has for many years been that democratic enthusiast, that violent party-spirit man, that advocate of democratic administration, that adherent of all means and measures by which the predominating party of this state have lately been governed, the advocate of that tyrannical system of party men and measures, the very warm decided friend, the almost president, of the caucus men; laughable! This gentleman, and I believe six more, met according to some appointment, to nominate a suitable character to represent this district in the congress of the United States; the result of their choice was Mr. Covington, a gentleman not known perhaps to more than one dozen persons in Anne-Arundel county—a gentleman I never heard mentioned that had ever attained to mediocrity among scientific characters.

A government established upon solid free republican principles would be obviously absurd, if the particular checks and balances constitutionally provided for should influence really none at all, and not make it the interest of bad men to operate for the public good.

Such has become almost the state of politics in our country, that government is scarcely considered a science. Upon a reference to ancient republics, we find the administration, and enactment of their laws, were committed to the hands of their best men; men renowned for scientific research, men famed for literary acquirements, men elevated in character for their military achievements, men revered for their profound wisdom and philosophy, men adored for their eloquence, learning, governmental science and information, men at the very pinnacle and summit of wisdom in legislation. Has Col. Osborn Williams a claim to this character? No, my fellow-citizens, I insult not this gentleman when I say, he is not the character provided by our constitution, "discreet for wisdom, sensible and best men," to represent us in the legislature, and ought not, my fellow-citizens, to be elected. Col. Osborn Williams has been remarked as the supporter of principles and men who have so lately ransacked the constitution of this state. I cannot help again mentioning, he has been one of the warm-

est advocates of caucuses; the most aristocratic principle that was ever introduced in any government or country. Is it not plain to be seen; look at the family of Ducketts, look at the family of Bowies, look at the family of Halls, look at all their family connections, enjoying now nearly all the offices of any value or trust under the government of this state.— Col. Osborn Williams was of this caucus party; he informed me so himself; this very party of men, and their principles and measures, did he support, who were only aggrandizing, and monopolizing, all the honour and profits to gratify their spleen, and trampling the public good under foot.

Here let us take warning, and maintain with zeal in our state, those free forms and institutions, by which liberty is secure, the public interest protected, and the avarice or ambition of particular men restrained and punished. A man who loves only himself, without regard to friendship or merit, is a detestable monster; and a man who is only susceptible of friendship, without public spirit or a regard to the community, is deficient in the most material part of virtue. A democracy is in its nature rash, and where factious men become restless and ambitious characters, anxious to enhance family interest, violence and fluctuation is the consequence. Ancient Carthage will give an instance of this fact, therefore a commonwealth, governed by the best citizens, is very different from a democracy, where the mob rules; at the same time, the solid foundation of such a commonwealth is equality among the citizens!!! Be aware, my fellow-citizens, of the present prevailing factious party; these ambitious party men are apt to trample upon justice, selfishness upon patriotism, and the public are sacrificed to private views.

Born and educated in the county, and a common citizen among the people, I am sorry, I am hurt, to see the public interest and welfare so long trusted with; I am troubled to the heart, to see a virtuous people instead, and cajoled and duped by a party, devoid of real worth, education, virtue or talents. Such a system as this, such a system as these men have advocated for a few years past, is the only system that will lead us into anarchy and confusion; and, if persisted, must eventually end in an insupportable despotism; and the finest countries in the world have been depopulated by despotism, witness Greece, Egypt, and Asia Minor. If this family combination and aristocratic association, is not rent asunder, what is to be expected? A dissolution of the present confederacy, an entire destruction of that constitution, so ably erected by your forefathers, a constitution, the work of the wise sages who fought and bled in their country's cause; this constitution, this beautiful fabric, if once suffered to tumble to the dust, I fear we shall never have another. Col. Osborn Williams was the advocate of the party who chose the last senate of this state, a majority of whom, it is well known, are hostile and inimical to the city of Annapolis, and probably to Anne-Arundel county. Col. Osborn Williams supported the men and measures which lately abolished the general judiciary of this state. Col. Osborn Williams, it must be known to the county, has been a violent party man. Col. Osborn Williams, we know, is not a gentleman of liberal education. Col. Osborn Williams is not a man, we well know, who's opportunity, either in private or public life, has afforded a knowledge by reading; he is not a man versed in general information; he is not a man acquainted with the science of government; he is not the character, at this awful crisis, that should fill the important seat of a legislator, and ought not, my fellow-citizens, to be elected.

A VOTER.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Packet, Scott, arrived at Boston in 41 days from Liverpool, we have received London dates down to the 1st July inclusive. The Boston Gazette of the 14th instant says—

From these papers it appears, that negotiations for a general peace in Europe, were in active operation. Private letters from London, corroborate this intelligence so far as to suggest an opinion to their correspondents, that the event was not improbable.— We also find, that the British funds had experienced a gradual rise from the first rumours of a pacific overture; and that the latest advices from the continent, tended to keep them in a state of fluctuation.

No adjustment of our affairs with Great-Britain had taken place; nor had any circumstances occurred, which indicated a belief, that it would take place immediately.

The London Courier of 23d June, advises, "That Mr. Wilbraham had landed at Dover with dispatches from M. Talleyrand for Mr. Fox." To this article the same paper adds, "It is now we think beyond a doubt, that negotiation for peace is going on, and that the negotiation is carried on direct between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand. When they have agreed on certain basis, each government will appoint negotiators. Perhaps Mr. W. bro't the necessary passports."

Lord Yarmouth has been sent by the British government to the French court, with dispatches. He arrived at Paris on the 18th June; but the tenor of his dispatches was not divulged in France, nor were they publicly known in London, yet such were the pacific hopes entertained in consequence thereof, that the French funds rose one per cent.

A London paper of June 24, says, that the American funds had experienced a considerable depression for the five preceding days.

Policies were opened at Lloyd's about the 25th June, giving sixty guineas to receive one hundred, if

peace shall be concluded with France before January 1.

Mr. Erskine, son of the lord chancellor, is stated to have been appointed ambassador to the American States. An opinion is still entertained, that the dispute between Prussia and Sweden will be accommodated through the interference of Russia. From some recent manœuvres of the French cabinet, a war between Russia and Turkey is highly probable.

Gaietta still holds out; and the vigorous opposition which is made in this place, has occasioned an insurrection in the Neapolitan states, which has excited considerable alarm to the French.

The evacuation of Cattaro seems not to be credited in England. From this circumstance the British journalists indicate, that the business of the late warfare on the continent is not finally settled by the coalseced powers engaged therein.

The French have added to their dominions on the continent the republic of Ragusa, in Dalmatia. This little commonwealth may answer for some of the less ambitious members of the Napoleon family.

Mr. Fox was so much indisposed during the latter end of June, as to be unable to attend the duties of his office; and fears were entertained that he would not be able to appear in public during the sitting of parliament.

British Navy—There are at present in commission 730 ships of war, of which 122 are of the line, 15 from 50 to 44, 165 frigates, 181 sloops, and 247 brigs, &c.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.

A courier has been dispatched to Stralsund by way of Berlin. His majesty the emperor has testified to the king of Prussia his acknowledgments for the manner in which he has proceeded in relation to Sweden.

ITALY, May 26.

Extract of a private letter from Vienna, June 4. "Though I cannot absolutely vouch for the authenticity of the following letter, which is circulated privately here, yet I cannot refrain from sending you a copy of it, as it is certainly not unsuitable to the character of the man to whom it is attributed."

"To the king of Bavaria.

"SIRE AND BROTHER,

I made you a king, and, from particular esteem and respect for your person, sent you my ministers at war and able counsellors to organize and direct the administration of your states; yet though you have enjoyed these advantages full four months, you have done nothing really useful, and I consequently have reason to believe you do not possess the qualities necessary to govern well.—I must therefore advise you to abdicate in favour of your son, of whom I have conceived better hopes. As I wish and expect your acquiescence in this proposal, I shall take care to secure to you a suitable pension.

"NAPOLEON."

NAPLES, May 26.

On Wednesday the French attacked Civitella del Fronto, a post occupied by the troops of the former king, under the command of an Irish officer. The town was carried by assault. The French troops prepared to undermine the fort, for the purpose of blowing it up, but fortunately the effusion of blood has been saved. The garrison, composed of 200 men, surrendered at discretion. The fort is not considerable, but the position is very commanding.

June 8.

Since the taking of the little fortress of Civitella del Fronto, which the French troops carried last month by assault, nothing is left unreduced through the whole kingdom of Naples, Gaietta excepted. This place, which the prince of Hesse persists in defending, is to be attacked with more vigour than has hitherto been used. The army encamped under its walls has been considerably augmented. The works and the trenches before the place are now completed, and very formidable batteries are open upon the place, night and day.

LONDON, June 19.

The charge against marquis Wellesly, respecting the nabob of Oude, was taken into consideration yesterday, by the house of commons. Lord Teighmouth, the first witness called in support of the charge, continued under examination from seven o'clock until half past twelve.

June 23.

Sir Charles Cotton, it is said, is about to hoist his flag on board the San Joseph, and is to command the channel fleet, during the absence of lord St. Vincent, who is coming on shore.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

We understand that a presentment has been made to the grand Jury of Westminster of a public defaulter, who is charged in the deficiency of 800,000l.

On Wednesday a foreigner of distinction was charged in execution, in the Exchequer, for 20,000l.

The lombardy poplar insect, whose venomous properties were a short time ago the object of general alarm, is now proved to be perfectly harmless. We have in our possession some of these insects, which, within a few days, have emerged from their chrysalis state into a most beautiful butterfly.

[New-York paper.]