

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 20, 1804.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. RICHARD MERRIKEN will be a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Esquire.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. OSBORN S. HARWOOD will be a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Esquire.

The VOTERS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties,

BEING notified in a hand-bill of my intentions to serve them, if elected, in congress, it was my decided determination to have troubled them no farther on the subject, but to have submitted to my fate whatever should have been the result. To this determination I should have strictly adhered, were it not for certain rumours in circulation which have reached my ears, viz. that I had no serious intentions of standing, and that my hand-bill was merely a squib. To obviate all unfavourable impressions which such reports have made to my prejudice, I take this public method of informing the sheriffs of both counties, that I expect them to comply, in this instance in my regard, with the requisites of the law relative to such matters. To two objections to my hand-bills, as I am now on the subject, which I have heard of, I will now reply; a great noise has been made about my boasts of wealth, though to any person who will seriously read, it will be unnecessary, I will explain myself—of the present possession of wealth I had no intention to boast, I only mentioned my expectation in that respect, nor would the subject have been mentioned at all, only for the intention of conveying the idea of my double tie to good deportment. I mentioned my independence from the kindness of friends, but that independence could in a short time be destroyed by the bad humours of those whose goodnets in the first instance bestowed it on me, and I be left with only the fruits of my industry in improving the opportunity they had thrown in my way. The second objection, wherein I wish you not to give me reason to rejoice in a defeat, though the thing is sufficiently explained in the subsequent passage. Attend to me—though I shall be extremely grateful if you bestow the office on me, and shall endeavour to discharge the several duties with fidelity, I shall enjoy my victory with moderation, I shall not feel in my present contest the same pride I should in one with a Mercer, a Shaaff, or such men, nor in the event of success shall I claim, as my reward, any triumph, any ovation.

The public's most devoted servant,
CLEMENT HILL, jun.
September 12, 1804.

AT a meeting of the conferrees appointed by the republicans of the second district, comprehending Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel counties, and the city of Annapolis, held at Queen-Anne on the 6th day of September, 1804, according to previous public notice, for the purpose of designating a candidate for the representation of the said district in the next congress of the United States, Humphrey Belt, senior, Esquire, was chosen chairman, and Zachariah Duvall, junior, secretary, when the following resolutions were agreed to:

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this meeting, Leonard Covington, Esquire, ought to be the republican candidate.

RESOLVED, That every individual of the meeting will exert himself to promote the election of Mr. Covington, and they earnestly recommend it to their republican brethren throughout the district to unite in his support.

HUMPHREY BELT, senior, chairman.
ZACHARIAH DUVALL, junior, secretary.

To the REPUBLICANS of the SECOND DISTRICT.

Fellow-citizens,

THE necessity for unanimity among the republicans induced us to undertake the disagreeable task of designating a person, who, in our opinion, is most likely to prevail over any candidate that may be brought forward by our political opponents.

It is with concern and regret we hear a measure so necessary to the success of republicanism denounced as dangerous to liberty, and destroying the freedom of election, and this too by men who heretofore have been most forward in promoting committee meetings. It is true, that did there not exist among us two conflicting parties, divided in their views as to every leading measure of the general and state governments, there could be no necessity, previous to an election, to collect the sense of the people as to the candidate; we could then select, at the polls, from among the numerous candidates, those to whom we were personally attached; and to keep out of our public councils the ignorant and immoral, would alone excite our zeal. But while there does exist two such parties, we cannot but feel anxious to unite our friends.

The persons held up to our view were Archibald Van-Horn, Edward Hall and Leonard Covington, Esquires. The first gentleman had declared, in explicit terms, both verbally and in writing, that he would not consider himself bound by the determination of the committee, and would oppose any one re-

commended by them. His nomination was unanimously rejected, and the committee recommended Mr. Covington, considering him well qualified for the trust, and the most likely person to unite the suffrages of their fellow-citizens.

If it is necessary to collect the sense of the republicans, in order to concentrate their efforts against their political opponents, who, on all occasions, act with unanimity, what better mode can be devised, than for the people to meet in the different election districts, and sending forward members to compose a general committee, to consult among themselves as to the characters, as candidates most likely to give satisfaction? This was done in most of the districts in both counties. If some of them were unrepresented, the fault was their own. We pretend not to dictate; we merely recommend. In making the choice, we considered ourselves bound to respect the will of the majority of republicans in the district; as far as we have been able to ascertain, that will is in favour of Mr. Covington. If we are mistaken, we stand excused in our consciences, as we acted on the best information we could obtain. 'Twas not to be expected, that every man would go forward and vote, first for candidates, and then attend the polls on the legal day of election, and vote them in as members; elections are frequent enough; were they more so they would be an evil.

Complaints against committees come with a bad grace from Mr. Van-Horn, who, until the present year, was one of their warmest friends; but when he charges them with a tendency to destroy the right of suffrage, and the freedom of election, we feel the charge personal. We were appointed to act at the instance of a number of respectable republicans, and in agreeing to discharge the duty, we have assented to their propriety; yet we disclaim all intention of wishing to destroy the right of suffrage, or the freedom of election, and, we trust, our uniform conduct, as republicans, will do away any suspicions which Mr. Van-Horn's charges may be calculated to excite.

There is poor encouragement indeed for the friends of the equal rights of man to persevere in their endeavours to perpetuate those rights, if, in a moment, their fair fame is to be blasted; we have a sufficient number of political opponents to contend with, and little expected to find in our bosom a man hardy enough to make such a charge against us. To be a republican is to be a mark to be shot at by calumny. Mr. Van-Horn has himself, perhaps, felt its shafts, and ought to have been more tender of our feelings.

Mr. Van-Horn complains, that reports are in circulation of his apostatizing from his political principles.—If such reports do exist, we neither originated them, or gave currency to them; but if he courts the federal interest, and owes his election to it, the circumstance may justify suspicions, which assertion alone may be insufficient to remove.—We have the authority of Heaven for saying, that "no servant can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other, or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other." Mr. Van-Horn also says, he will not be the means of injuring the republican cause, and that he will decline if a federal candidate comes forward. What is more likely to injure the republican cause than an attempt to divide the republicans? and what security can we have that a federal candidate will not be brought forward on the morning of the election? We know, from experience, the unanimity with which the federals act. Indeed a federal candidate, Mr. Clement Hill, jun. is at this time in nomination.

To conclude, we disclaim all personal dislike of Mr. Van-Horn or Mr. Hall, though we have recommended Mr. Covington; on the contrary, we respect them both.—The members of this committee have no private views of their own to answer, but, as private citizens, are anxious alone to promote the public good. They are anxious, above all, to disappoint the federal prediction, that the republicans, if left to themselves, would soon quarrel and divide. We therefore exhort you to be united—reflect, that it is impossible to gratify every one who may wish to be in congress; we shall be mortified if the disappointment of an individual should create a division among ourselves.

By order of the committee,

H. BELT, sen. Chairman.
Z. DUVALL, jun. Secretary.

BOSTON, September 8.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet, captain Trott, arrived yesterday, from London. Our files of London papers by her are down to the 25th July, ten days late.

The most prominent news in them is the increased prospect of speedy War between Russia and France. The event appeared almost inevitable, if any reliance can be placed on European appearances. The former was making great preparations for hostilities in the Baltic and the Black seas. The emperor Alexander had refused to acknowledge the emperor Napoleon; and had lately been very lavish of his favours on Louis XVIII, and his encouragement to the French loyalists. Nor does the emperor Napoleon appear very solicitous to allay the resentment of his brother. In one of the last Moniteurs he makes Talleyrand repeat, what he had directed general Hedouville, his ambassador say, on quitting Petersburg—"The emperor of France does not wish for war with any one; neither does he dread it with any one! A long peace is his wish; but the history of his life affords no room to imagine that he is of a temper to allow himself to be insulted or dictated to." This appears to be the language of defiance. It was said Sweden would unite with Russia in the war. The British government had recalled its ambassador from St. Petersburg; and sent out lord Gower with new powers.

In France, excepting the bustle of invasion, little were to be seen, but the splendid preparations for the coronation of the emperor; which is to be on the 9th November next. More than nine tenths of the votes taken in France were in favour of the inheritance of the Imperial dignity in the family of Napoleon Buonaparte. All the powers of Europe, excepting Russia, Great-Britain and Sweden, had acknowledged Buonaparte emperor of the French.

The pop gun war on the coast of France, was kept up almost unceasingly. The British squadrons driven from the coast by the weather one day, resume the stations on the next. No real movements had been made from Brest. Admiral Cornwallis had resigned the command of the channel fleet. It may excite a smile in most of our readers, when we repeat, that the last dates (July 25th) the British government expected that the invasion would be hourly attempted.

Mr. Pitt's popularity was on the rise, and the British king remained in good health. On the 31st July he was to prorogue his parliament in person.

PARIS, July 11.

The 14th July will be celebrated with the utmost splendor. The emperor will receive the oaths of the members of the Legion of Honor, (the new nobility) who are in Paris, at the Hotel des Invalides. The theatres are to exhibit gratis.

Cardinal Fesch, general Duroc, Talleyrand, Berthier, Caulincourt, and Segur, are named officers of the palace of the emperor. M. Fleurieu is steward of the household; M. Remusat, first chamberlain. Messrs. Salmatoris and Craymayel, masters of the ceremonies. The senator Fouche is named minister of the police.

An imperial decree has just been issued; of which the following are articles:

Art. 1. The taking of the oath, and the coronation of the emperor, shall take place on the 18th Brumaire next, (November 9.)

2. The solemnity will take place in the presence of the empress, the princes, princesses, high dignitaries and all the public functionaries, described by the natus consultum, in the chapel of the Invalids.

3. After the solemnity, his majesty the emperor will proceed to the Champ de-Mars.

July 10. On Sunday, the emperor gave a private audience to the ambassadors and ministers accredited to his court; in the order in which they were solicited. The cardinal Caprara was first presented. Admiral Gravina, the Spanish ambassador; then followed the Batavian and Neapolitan ambassadors; the Prussian and Danish ministers plenipotentiary; also the ministers plenipotentiary of the elector, arch-chancellor of the empire; of the elector of Bavaria; of the elector of Saxony; of the elector of Baden; of the elector of Wirtemberg, of Hesse Castle; of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt; of the republic of Lucca; and of the free cities of the empire. Russia and Sweden not having acknowledged the emperor their ministers were not presented. The American minister's credentials not having been renewed, also was refused an audience; this also was the case of the Imperial ambassador.

LONDON, July 12.

"We can assure our readers (says the Morning Chronicle) from indisputable authority, that the king of Sweden has formally intimated to all his ministers resident at foreign courts, that he peremptorily refused to recognize the newly acquired title of Buonaparte as emperor of the French. An official communication to this effect has been made to all the courts; and that conveyed in strong and energetic terms."

The protest of Louis XVIII, which we copied on Saturday from the Moniteur, proves to be a scandalous fabrication. The French princes and their friends all regard this paper as a forgery from Talleyrand's office, to lessen the effect of the real protest when it shall appear.

July 25. Mr. Merry is said to have received from the government of the United States a formal and full disavowal of the offensive words made use of by Mr. Livingston against the British nation, in his letter to Talleyrand upon the correspondence imputed to Mr. Drake. We should suppose that this disavowal will be followed by the recall of Mr. Livingston; a circumstance that will give great satisfaction to every man in the kingdom, except, perhaps, the persons to whom Mr. Livingston was entertained in this country with such purposed and indecent parade.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.

Extract of a letter from Guadaloupe, dated Aug. 20. "The officers of three armed American vessels brought into Point-Petre, have been tried for piracy in consequence of having fought their vessels, and sentenced to DEATH! but execution is delayed until advices from France can be had on the subject."

NATCHEZ, August 14.

By a gentleman arrived here yesterday, from the neighbourhood of Bayou-Sarah, we have been furnished with the following information: "That Mr. Nathan Kemper, with a party of about 30 men, with colours flying and horns sounding, marched from the neighbourhood of the line of demarkation between this territory and West Florida, on the 7th instant, against the fort of Baton Rouge, on their way, they carried prisoners of John O'Connor, esq. (an alcalde) and capt. Pinedo and Terry.

They arrived on the following morning about daylight, near the fort. The Spanish commandant, apprised of their intentions) had posted a picket of 10 or 20 men, who hailed the party as they approached; they immediately answered by a volley from the