

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 27, 1804.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 27, 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. 2X

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. 2X

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 should himself promote the election of Mr. Covington, and they earnestly recommend it to their republican brethren throughout the district to unite in their 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.

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 contending 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 indignation. 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 recommended 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 our 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 the counties. If some of them were unrepresented, it was their own fault. 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 exposed 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 for candidates, and then attend the polls on the 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 name from Mr. Van-Horn, who, until the present time, was one of their warmest friends; but when he gets 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,  
2X H. BELT, sen. Chairman.  
Z. DUVALL, jun. Secretary.

BOSTON, September 17.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival on Saturday last, of the Sally, capt. Webber, from Liverpool, and the Galen, capt. Hinckley, from London, we have received English papers to the 11th August, which state, among other articles of local concern, the safe arrival of all the valuable fleets of merchantmen expected in the month of August, among which are the China, the Leeward Island, the Jamaica, the Newfoundland, the Lisbon; and the Baltic fleets. They also inform of the prorogation of the British parliament; by a speech from the throne; of the election of Mr. Manwaring for Middlesex county, in the room of Sir Francis Bartlett; of the near escape of the French fleet from Brest; and of the rumour of an alliance offensive and defensive, between Great-Britain and Russia.

Of continental news, Bell's Weekly Messenger observes, "If our readers expect to find any articles of interest or importance in our foreign selections, they will be disappointed: But they will find as much *tit-tattle* in the *Moniteur* as in any of our own fashionable journals: Buonaparte goes to the opera, and and menaces war, bespeaks a play and signs a sentence almost in the same paragraph: The French court is now becoming as splendid and gallant as in the age of Lewis XIV; and the despotism of that reign, which, contrary to all human speculation, was so favourable to the arts, is likely, under the tyranny of Buonaparte, to prove equally propitious."

The same paper, however, contains the following article, which, if it declares not a fact, may be considered as the precursor of a measure, neither improbable, nor is it believed will be found impracticable: "It is impossible to embody all the rumours which are abroad in the short space allowed us: It is said, with a good deal of confidence, that an offensive and defensive alliance is concluded between Russia and England, to which Austria and Prussia are invited to accede." We wish we could speak of this as a matter that admitted no doubt. Every one acknowledges that it is the only way to liberate the continent; but every one is aware of the difficulty of organizing a confederacy of this magnitude, which is composed likewise of some jarring materials.

### FOREIGN ARTICLES.

London dates to August 11, received by the Sally, from Liverpool, and the Galen, from London.

LONDON, August 7—11.

### THE BREST FLEET.

The dispatches received yesterday, at the admiralty from Sir Charles Cotton, state, that Gantheaume's squadron was discovered on the 3d instant, at anchor in Camaret Bay, where we understand the French ships are protected by such formidable batteries, that any attack on them in their actual position would be unavailing. Were it not for the vigilant look out which the Fox cutter kept, and the continued firing of signals, Gantheaume would probably have effected his escape. His squadron is now found to consist of nine sail of the line and three frigates. Every ship which can be spared will be sent off with all possible dispatch to reinforce the grand fleet, as the late sortie must necessarily divide the attention of our vessels, and call for increased strength and exertion.

Notwithstanding we are assured that the substance of the dispatches received from Sir Charles Cotton is such as we have stated, our Plymouth letter of this morning says, that a cutter arrived at that port on Sunday, has brought intelligence of Gantheaume's return, the preceding day, to his old station in the outer road of Brest.

Although the name of Gantheaume is more known than that of any French admiral of the present day, he has never distinguished himself but by his escapes. On the very day when he sailed the Gulf of Gibraltar, the 8th of February, 1801, in effecting his escape from Brest, Sir Robert Calder failed in pursuit of him from Torbay.

Admiral Cornwallis sailed from Spithead yesterday morning in the Glory, of 98 guns, to resume his command on the Brest station. Dispatches, received from the admiralty, at Portsmouth, in the course of the morning, were immediately sent after him in the Rose cutter, which overtook the Glory at St. Catherine's Point, as she was standing down channel.

### BOMBARDMENT OF HAVRE.

Dispatches from captain Oliver, commanding our blockading squadron off Havre, were last night received at the admiralty. They contain intelligence of the renewal of the bombardment of that town and port last Friday. The houses and shipping are stated to have been considerably damaged. During the bombardment, in the course of which a great number of shells were thrown, a division of the enemy's gun boats ventured out, for the purpose of annoying our squadron, but they were very nearly cut off by the skilful manœuvres of our vessels, and regained, with much difficulty, the harbour. The particulars of the attack will, it is expected, appear in the Gazette of this evening.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA FLEET.

Notice was received at Lloyd's yesterday, of the safe arrival of the Leeward Island fleet, as well as of the Lisbon fleet, and thus, in a very great degree, were the fears of the merchants dissipated for the safety of the homeward bound trade. At no period in the history of Great-Britain were so many, so valuable, and so ill protected fleets, expected to arrive at one time, as during the present week. The China fleet, the Newfoundland fleet, the Leeward Island fleet, the Jamaica fleet, the Lisbon fleet, and the Baltic fleet, were all hourly expected, while an alarm was given of a French squadron having eluded the vigilance of our blockade at Brest. The lowest estimate of the value of the homeward bound trade was between sixteen and seventeen millions; the bare duties to government were above four millions. It was of course to the merchants and underwriters a most critical moment; and no language can express the satisfaction which was felt in consequence of this intelligence, not only of the safe arrival of the China and Leeward Island trade, but also of the French squadron being safely cooped up in Camaret bay. It spread universal joy through the city. No apprehension is now entertained for the Jamaica fleet, as by the very favourable wind which has blown for some days, they may be expected in the course of a day or two.

We yesterday had the satisfaction of announcing the long expected arrival of the China fleet. They sailed from Canton on the 5th of February, without convoy, and on the 15th fell in with admiral Linois, off Pulo Auro, who engaged them for half an hour, and then sheered off.

### BRITISH SKILL AND BRAVERY.

August 9. An official account of the engagement between admiral Linois' squadron and the China fleet of merchantmen, is this morning published from the East-India-house. It is contained in a letter from the commander of the company's ship Earl Camden, of which the following is an extract: "on the 14th of February, at daybreak, we saw Pulo Auro bearing W. S. W. and 8 A. M. a signal was made from one of the fleet for seeing four strange sail in the S. W. Four ves-