

ELECTION.

State of the polls for one elector of the senate of this state for the city of Annapolis, and two for Anne-Arundel and two for Calvert county.

*City of Annapolis.*

Benjamin Ogle,	105
Nicholas Harwood,	78

*Anne-Arundel county.*

District No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Total.	
John Johnson,	78 38 74 239 170 599
Lloyd Dorsey,	71 32 65 253 169 590
Horatio Ridout,	137 61 72 36 59 345
John F. Mercer,	140 55 52 35 41 323

*Calvert County.*

D. Joseph Ireland,	350	Peter Emerson,	329
Gen. J. Wilkinson,	349	Richard Mackall,	319

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 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,  
COL. OSBORN WILLIAMS, I am informed by a friend, now says he has been brought forward by his fellow citizens, by his neighbours; a few days past only, my friend positively declares, he heard col. Williams, in presence of a number of persons in the neighbourhood of maj. Hammond's, say that he intended to offer himself a candidate for representative at the ensuing election, much to the surprize and astonishment of every person present; this gentleman, I have been informed, is anxious to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of our able statesman, col. John F. Mercer: why this Mr. Williams should come forward, claiming an exclusive privilege to supply the place of col. Mercer, is matter of astonishment, as a number of gentlemen from other parts of the county had before offered, some of whom had served the people heretofore, others had been candidates, and have voted respectable bodies of men, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the people, and ought to be elected in preference to col. Williams.

For the information of the people, col. Williams lives in the next door to capt. Joshua Clarke Higgins, our former representative, the true, tried friend of the people, the free uncontested choice of the people, a gentleman whose conduct as a representative met the entire full approbation of his constituents, and who will again, I am assured, support him unanimously; and that under existing circumstances, it would be improper to elect col. Williams. The citizens of Anne-Arundel county have, in the upper end of said county, for many years complained they shared unfairly in the representation; the lower end of the county has so generally preponderated in the election, that the delegates have either been from around the city of Annapolis, or the centre of the county, a grievance they have always aimed to have remedied, and last year, in full confidence did they support capt. Higgins in the upper district, and their candidate was voted for by the friends of capt. Higgins; they now are, I am informed, ready to do the same thing, and will do so, provided any assurance can be given that col. Williams is not endeavouring to split and divide the interest of one of your best friends and faithful representatives, capt. Higgins; these circumstances appearing sufficiently plain and evident, is a good reason why you should reject col. Williams as an improper character, my fellow-citizens, and he ought not to be voted for at the ensuing election.

Col. Williams has, in his offer to the people, attempted to soften and lull to sleep the idea that he has been this violent partizan, this advocate of democratic caucuses, this usurper of the people's rights; why does he not come forward and refute the charge? No, my fellow citizens, the facts are upon record; this man is known, he ought not to be elected.

Political writers have established a maxim, that in instituting a government, and fixing the several checks and controls, man should be considered a knave; but where a considerable body of men act together, this check is in a great measure removed, since he is sure to be approved of by his own party, for what promotes the interests of them, and he soon learns to despise the claims of his adversaries; and as it is well known every government must come to an end, and that death is unavoidable to the political, as well as animal body, 'tis impossible such a government as ours of the present day, can long subsist; we shall, at last, after infinite convulsions, find safety and repose only in the best men, and I hope our posterity may be

taught a lesson of moderation by our present violent political controversies; and that col. Williams is not the best man, and ought not to be elected.

All questions concerning the proper medium between any two extremes are very difficult to be decided, and when frenzy has seized the mind, and rancorous prejudice inculcated, great God! have pity. Shall the sun sink below the horizon, and darkness steal upon us, and nature be hurried into universal shade? Again let us inquire into the merits of col. Osborn Williams; let us compare him with Horatio Ridout, Esquire, who will serve the people of Anne-Arundel county, in the house of delegates, if elected; let us see which gentleman should stand foremost in the affections of the people, and should be elected, to fill the vacancy occasioned by col. Mercer.

1st. Mr. Ridout is a gentleman of liberal education, brought up to the profession of law, a proper character at this time, and ought to be elected.

2d. Mr. Ridout practised the profession of law for several years with much integrity; until it suited him to retire to his private estate, and now, having only the public interest at heart, would be a proper character, and ought to be elected.

3d. Mr. Ridout offered himself, and was elected a member of the house of delegates for four years, and served with great honour to himself, and much to the interests and satisfaction of his constituents, and ought for these past services to be again elected.

4th. Mr. Ridout is capable of framing a bill, or law, also to aid and assist greatly in the explanation or discussion of any constitutional question that might arise before the house, he is a safe good man every way, and herein a very proper character, and ought to be elected.

5th. Mr. Ridout is perfectly acquainted with the etiquette and rules of the house of delegates, and knows well the mode and form of doing business, therefore would be a very proper character, and ought to be elected.

6th. Mr. Ridout's acquaintance with the rules of the house would qualify him correctly to fill the chair as speaker, and in such a situation would be a proper character, and ought to be elected.

7th. Mr. Ridout, from his profession as a lawyer, has necessarily involved a knowledge and information in history and governmental science; then this character is proper, and ought to be elected.

8th. Mr. Ridout, from his situation in private and public life, has had an opportunity of being acquainted with the most respectable men in the state for learning, erudition and science, which makes him a very proper character, and ought to be elected.

9th. Mr. Ridout is well acquainted with the situation of his country, he understands the geography of the United States, he understands the geography of the world, he understands accurately the situation of all the transatlantic powers, and the principles of their government, their interests and relative situations, one with another, as well with the United States, and therefore would be a proper character to act in any capacity as legislator in the United States, and ought to be elected.

1st. Mr. Williams is not a gentleman of liberal education, and brought up to no profession, nor improved by reading, and ought not to be elected.

2d. Mr. Williams has pursued only the lowest industry of the planter, and cannot have a preference to Mr. Ridout, and ought not to be elected.

3d. Mr. Williams has no claim of this kind upon the people, and ought not to be elected.

4th. Mr. Williams being entirely unacquainted with law, or the constitution of the state, maketh him a very unfit character, and ought not to be elected.

5th. Mr. Williams is entirely unacquainted with the rules of the house and the mode of doing business, and therefore a very unfit character, and ought not to be elected.

6th. Mr. Williams is entirely ignorant of the duties of a speaker of the house of delegates, and is an improper character, and ought not to be elected.

7th. Mr. Williams, from his retired situation in life, is unacquainted with history or the science of government, and is an improper character, and ought not to be elected.

8th. Mr. Williams could not, from remaining all his life in private circles, become acquainted with the learned and most scientific characters in the state, and therefore in choosing the governor and council of state, must be ignorant of the proper characters to fill those important stations, together with many others, and he ought not to be elected.

9th. Mr. Williams, it cannot be supposed, has this knowledge of the world and affairs of government; I have strong doubts, whether he understands correctly the geography of the state he lives in, and is an improper character, my fellow-citizens, and ought not to be elected.

10th. Mr. Williams declares himself free of party spirit and prejudice, that he will act impartially for the public good; he is then, my fellow-citizens, the proper character to fill your state and national councils; he is the man that should be elected, and while I have an existence, while I am able to exercise my reason, to use my tongue and pen, will I advocate such men as these, the only sure guardians of your life, liberty and property.

10th. Mr. Williams has been, and I have no reason to believe but that he now is, one of the most violent party spirited men, a supporter of caucuses, a principle tending to subvert your liberty and rights as freemen, and he ought not to be elected, and while I possess the spirit and principles of a republican, of an American horn, I will oppose every man who will adopt those caucuses, means and measures, directly contrary to our constitution, and the rights of the people.

Now, my fellow-citizens, after a due consideration of the merits of col. Williams, this Demosthenes of the present day, I think, like Cicero of ancient times, he may retire from the scenes of public business, and if he chooses, can bestow his leisure hours, on young men who are desirous of being instructed in Philosophy, or like Cicero, he may make it his business to compose and translate philosophical dialogues.

I tremble at the fate of this man. Powerful omnipotent of sickness and health, we bow to thy decrees. Thou knowest what is to be the future lot of thy people. Immortal son of Hope, improve us. O Minerva, daughter of the omnipotent Jupiter. Diana, tutelary goddess, and thou O Apollo, divine scourer of the diseased, who administered to their maladies, attend to those which overwhelm this counting suppliant; behold the people, the sovereign people, the devoted victims of democratic influence, just ready to descend into the grave of ruin; without resource, without hope, the scene closes, and refuses to yield a solatium. Plague-bills are afflicting the people, the dead are his country. The sounds of mournful accents fill the air. Minerva come to our aid. Let light to this modern Demosthenes, this exterminating Mars, more formidable than the God of battle himself; this man, who accomplishes our destruction without arms—banish him far from these regions, if it be thy pleasure, bury him in some unfathomable caucuses. O! Heavens! what night spares becomes the prey of the succeeding day. Great Jupiter, at whose command the thunder rolls! crush to pieces this man of Terror. Apollo, prepare your bows and arrows to succour us. Diana, overwhelm him with those fires you darted upon the mountains of Lycia, let them descend like flaming arrows upon his head. Mighty Bacchus, come with thy burning torches, and chase away this man of massacre.

A VOTER.

Visitation of the Schools.

On Friday last, the select men and other gentlemen composing the school committee, made their annual visitation to the public schools in Boston. They were accompanied on this pleasing duty by the honorators of the county of Suffolk, the representatives of the town, the sheriff and judges of the various courts, the clergy, members of the board of health, overseers of the poor, firewards and strangers. The exercises were such as to give pleasure to the visitors, and did honour to the youth and to the ancient republican institutions of our forefathers. On the lists of the several schools, are 1030 boys and 750 girls; of whom 733 boys and 683 girls were present.

After the visitation, the company assembled in Faneuil-Hall to partake of an elegant dinner. Their pleasure was heightened by enjoying the convenience and beauty of the New-Hall, and by several classical and appropriate toasts. [Boston paper.]

Circumstances seem still to delay the return of the Tunisian Ambassador to his own country. We understand that he has proceeded to Washington to have an interview with the President or some of the heads of departments. [ibid.]

The Death of the Pines.

It is said that since the fall of 1803, a deadly disease has been spreading among the pine trees of South-Carolina. This year it appears to act with the most powerful effects, many plantations having lost all their sawing and fencing timber, and thousands of acres contiguous to each other, presenting nothing but a dreary waste.—The causes of this disease have not been ascertained.

The quickness of vegetation in hot and cold climates is so astonishing as to be perfectly unaccountable, were we not able to refer it to a most exalted wisdom.

The following is a callendar of a Siberian, or Lapland

Year.	
June 23	Snow melts.
July 1	Snow gone.
9	Fields quite green.
17	Plants at full growth.
25	Plants in flower.
Aug. 2	Fruit ripe.
10	Plants shed their seed.
18	Snow.

From August 18, to June 23, Snow and ice. Thus it appears that from their first emerging from the ground, to the ripening of their seeds, the plants take but a month; and spring, summer, and autumn, are crowded into the short space of 56 days. [Studies of Nature.]