

We are authorized to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. SPONDER, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare, Samuel Turner, Joseph W. Reynolds, John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer, Henry Fyghman, William Knight, Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

John Caldwell, Thomas Frazier, Nicholas Goldsborough, Arthur Holt.

A letter from a gentleman in Kent county to his friend in this City, states that there is no possibility of the Democratic ticket succeeding in either Cecil or Kent counties—the most sanguine democrat among them not anticipating such a result. Such no doubt will be the case in other counties, much calculated on by them.

Wednesday next, the 12th inst. is appointed by the Governor for the execution of Negro Dick, convicted at a late special court, of a rape committed on the body of a white woman.

On Thursday evening last arrived and anchored off our harbor, the French Frigate La Duchesse de Berry, commanded by the Chevalier de la Villehelle, last from Martinique, with despatches for the French minister. On Friday morning she fired a salute of 15 guns, which was returned from Fort Severn, by the same number.

The following Gentlemen were elected on Monday last, Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the Western Shore, for the ensuing year.

For Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw, Henry H. Chapman, V. Right M. Key, Richard Harwood, of Thos.

Joseph Harris—St. Mary's county.

Philip Steuart—Charles county.

Joseph Winkinson—Calvert county.

John C. Herbert—Prince-George's county.

Thomas Davis—Montgomery county.

Henry Kemp—Frederick county.

John T. Mason—Washington county.

Roger Perry—All-gany county.

Thomas Harwood, (of Rd.)—Baltimore county.

Henry Dorsey—Harford county.

For the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

John Tyler, John M. Pearson, William E. Williams, Casper Matz, William Ross, Thomas Hawkins, Richard Potts, John Brien, and Joseph Smith.

At a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the Federal Republicans of Talbot county, convened at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 21st inst. in pursuance of public notice, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Sheriffship and candidates for the General Assembly of Maryland.

Mr. William Harrison, of James, was called to the chair, and

Ezekiel Forman, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, On motion, it was resolved, That a committee of five from each election district, should be appointed by the meeting to make the selection of candidates; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, to wit:

For Easton District. Dr. John Stevens, Jr. Col. William B. Smyth, James Denny, Alexander Hands, and Thomas B. Pinkind.

For St. Michaels District. Capt. Thomas Frazier, James Seth, Samuel Harrison, Thomas Bruff, and Thomas Townsend.

For Trappe District. Edward N. Hambleton, Thomas Harrison, Daniel McGinney, Thomas Martin, and John Council.

For Chapel District. Richard Baker, Henry Casson, William Slaughter, George Parrott, and Henry Council.

Who having retired for some time, reported that they had nominated for the consideration of the meeting, Allen Bowie, Esq. as the candidate for the Sheriffship, and Jabez Caldwell, Thomas Frazier, Nicholas Goldsborough, and Arthur Holt, Esqrs. as candidates for the General Assembly.

Wherefore it was resolved unanimously; that this meeting cordially approve of the foregoing nomination, and that they will use all fair and honourable means to ensure their election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette, the Federal Republican and the Maryland Gazette.

WILLIAM HARRISON, of Jas. Chairman.

Test, EZEKIEL FORMAN, Sec'y.

From the Easton Gazette.

There can be no stronger evidence of the injustice of party, than the attempt of the democrats to attach the blame to the federalists for the present "deficiency of the State funds." Let any honest and candid man enquire how this "deficiency" was occasioned. Was it not occasioned by reason of the expenditure rendered necessary in order to repel the incursions of the enemy during the late war—a war not declared by federalists? Upwards of 450,000 dollars were expended on that account; about 300,000 dollars of which we have reason to believe will be reimbursed by the general government. Was this expenditure a proper one? Will any American, having the spirit which an American ought to have, say it was not? Should we have said down and quietly folded our arms in meek and humble submission, and have permitted the British to have laid waste our fields, to have carried off our stock, to have pillaged our houses and village—nay even worse things to have done, without even the show of resistance? Should Baltimore have been quietly surrendered? No American will dare say such a course of conduct would have been correct, nor will the most hardened in falsehood of the democratic party pretend that we received any extraordinary aids in men or money from the general government. All must admit that Maryland during the late war was indebted for her safety, under heaven, to the bravery and patriotism of her own citizens. By whom was the militia paid and fed, who bravely and generously came forward and risked their lives in her defence? By whom were arms and ammunition placed into the hands of the people? By the government of Maryland, out of the public treasury of the state. If then the expenditure was necessary and right, ought federalists to be censured and abused because the money which was then expended, is not now in the treasury? No just man can think so.

But suppose (what I will never admit) the occasion of the expenditure did not justify it. That a different course should have been pursued, and that we should have relied solely either on the protection of the general government, or the mercy of the enemy; I know of no other alternatives. How will the democrats escape blame? The ascendancy obtained by the federalists in 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815 was but partial. They had the majority in the House of Delegates, but the Senate was unanimously democratic. All the measures that occasioned any expenditure of the public money was sanctioned by that body; every measure that was authori-

ed received its approbation. So far from the course pursued by the federalists being condemned by the democrats at that time, on account of the expenditure of the public money it would occasion, that they were violently reproached and abused in the democratic newspapers & electioneering harangues, &c. because they did not more lavishly expend it. The democrats wanted state barges, a state army, and to relieve the general government by paying the State's quota of the "direct tax" out of the public treasury, &c. Had all these steps have been taken, as the democrats recommended and pressed; what sort of an appearance would the late report of your treasurer have exhibited? It would have been truly "a beggarly account of empty boxes."

This plain and unvarnished statement of facts and circumstances, of the truth of many of which recorded evidence can be furnished, and with respect to others they are too notoriously true to be denied, is deemed sufficient to satisfy any honest and unprejudiced mind, that the federalists ought not to be blamed for the "present deficiency" of the state funds. At all events that the democrats are equally blameable; for the several measures that occasioned that "deficiency," met with their most decided approbation. The measures to which I particularly allude, were authorizing the calling out of the militia, the purchase of arms, ammunition, camp equipage, &c.

But our treasury is not in such a deplorable state as for party purposes it would be represented, although this drain of \$450,000 hath been made from it. When the general government shall have paid the \$300,000 which it hath assumed, and the same shall have been judiciously invested, the annual permanent revenue of the state, will equal or very nearly so, its annual permanent expenditure. The permanent annual expenditure of the government, as estimated by the Treasurer, is 115,776 dollars 86 cents. The permanent annual revenue of the state, from the present sources as estimated by the same officer, is \$96,564 18. (Vide votes and proceedings of the last session, page 55.) Of the sum of \$115,776 86 the estimated annual expenditure of the state, upwards of \$14,000 consists of gratuities to the indigent surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war. This drain is constantly diminishing and must in a few years altogether cease.

The Legislature at its last session anxiously directed its attention to the situation of the finances of the state. Should the subject be taken up at the next session and properly pursued, there can be no question, that any "deficiency" of the treasury which may then exist, may readily be provided for, and the annual revenue of the state be so augmented, as not only to meet the regular and authorized demands on the treasury for the ordinary purposes of government, but to have a handsome surplus applicable to benevolent and useful institutions and objects. All this can be effected without the imposition upon the people of a single cent of tax; a subject, of pleasing and consolatory reflection, when we recollect the late heavy debts that were incurred during the war and the consequent severe drain upon the Treasury, rendered necessary in order, in good faith to discharge them, as hath been done.

A FEDERALIST.

From the American of Yesterday.

FIRE! The alarm of fire yesterday morning, proceeded from the conflagration of the beautiful new Steam-Boat SURPRISE, which plies between this city, Annapolis and Easton, owned by Messrs. GEORGE STILES and SON. The various companies evinced their undiminished vigilance in repairing to the wharf where the boat lay, and succeeded in preserving her from destruction; but not until considerably damaged. The Surprise had arrived from Annapolis at the usual hour on Monday evening, and as the customary precautions were taken to extinguish the fire on board, the mischief is attributed to design.

INDIAN NEWS.

Extracts from a letter written by Major General John Floyd, to the Executive of Georgia, dated Fairfield, near St. Mary's, June 24.

"The practice of driving cattle from Alachway has been lately resumed, it seems, by dissolute characters from both sides the St. Ma-

ry's river, who have had some skirmishing with the Indians, in which three or four Indians are reported to have been killed, and one of the whites by the name of Vinsan.

"It is to be apprehended that a species of depredatory warfare will be kept up by idle characters on both sides, to the annoyance of the peaceable and inoffensive frontier settlers, unless the general government adopt suitable measures to guard against such evils.

"Taking into view the excesses which have for the last ten years been committed on the frontiers of this country by the Indians, and many of them in times of imaginary peace, it would appear that no part of our extensive borders on the savages has a stronger claim to governmental protection, rendered the more necessary from the thinness of population and proximity to a neighbouring government, who, regardless of the sanctity of an existing treaty, have, it is believed, indulged a hidden hostility towards us, by directly, or indirectly exciting the savages (within their territorial limits) to acts of rapine and murder of our citizens; yet the tender sensibilities of many who are beyond the reach of the scalping knife and tomahawk; who have never witnessed the mangled corpse of a near relative, seem only to sympathize with our red brethren that have fallen victims to a misguided suspicion of their hostility.

"I deplore, as much as any one can, the shedding of the innocent blood of the people of any colour; but the expression of public opinion has transcended the bounds of reason, as regards the affair of the Chehaw town. A dispassionate enquiry would establish a criterion by which the public sentiment must eventually be regulated—to prejudice a cognizable case, is a proof of indiscretion, to say the least of it, and can only find an apology in the folly of those who indulge a propensity for injustice.

"Major Bailey informs me that three men had recently returned from Alachway, who state that the party to which they were attached, consisted of ten men—that about an hour after dark, on the night of the 16th inst. while these informants were looking after their horses about one hundred and fifty yards from their encampment, the remaining 7 men were suddenly attacked by a large party of Indians, who fired at least one hundred guns, and that as none of the number have since appeared, there can be no doubt of their massacre. They had previous to the last occurrence killed seven Indians, which they had surprised in two small parties. They further state, that from the quantity of Indian signs, in almost every direction, their numbers must be considerable. Captain Cone, from Trader's Hill, has marched, I understand, with forty or fifty men to ascertain particulars and bury the dead.

"It is evident that General Jackson's campaign has afforded no security to this frontier. The force of the savages nearest to us has not been broken, but rather increased by the fugitives who have joined them from other towns in their flight from the imposing force of the army, and thereby pressed more upon this part of the frontier. It will be expedient to keep up a garrison at Trader's Hill, on the St. Mary's river, and on the Buffalo, on the Satilla, of at least fifty men each."—Georgia Journal.

From the Savannah Republican,

July 14.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

A gentleman from St. Augustine, who left it on the 4th inst. informs us that there are not more than one hundred troops in the fort, and that they were on half allowance, provisions being very scarce. Our informant contradicts the report, that preparations were making to resist the American troops, should they make an attack; on the contrary, it was openly avowed that if a demand was made for its surrender, by Gen. Jackson, the Governor would give it up. We also learn, that no vessel with provisions and money for the garrison, had arrived at Augustine, as was reported a few days since. A schooner, with provisions from Havana to Augustine, was captured near the latter port, by a Patriot privateer, in May last, the provisions taken out and the vessel scuttled. There were a number of Americans at Augustine, on the St. John's, and elsewhere in the Florida, purchasing up land, under the expectation that the provinces would

soon fall into the possession of the United States.

The President has issued orders for the arrest of Capt. Obed Wright, which the marshal of this district will execute forthwith. A special court has also been ordered, for the trial of Wright, to be held in September next, in this city, or Middleville, at which two of the judges of the supreme court are to preside. Wright is charged with having committed murder, at the destruction of the Chehaw town.

BRANDY AND CAMPHOR.

A short time ago, we published an account of a man being relieved (by brandy and camphor) from dreadful effects produced by cold water, which he imprudently drank while the system was overheated. We are now called upon to caution our readers against adopting the remedy, which we then recommended (at the request of Dr. White) by a writer in the Baltimore Patriot, who thus expresses himself:

"Having observed in the Patriot of Monday last, an extract from New-York paper, on the subject of the use of camphor in cases of cramp arising from cold water, have drawn up the following marks, in the hope that they may have the effect of counteracting the bad consequences that may result from the paragraph alluded to, would beg leave, in the first place, to observe, that a gill of brandy will not dissolve half an ounce of camphor, as there stated. This quantity of camphor is really dangerous. This article cannot with safety given in a dose exceeding half drachm—which is but one eighth the quantity recommended. Dissolving the preparation of the prescription (for it requires a considerable time to dissolve camphor) the patient may actually die, or be completely relieved by a more convenient and infallible remedy. This remedy is Laudanum. If the symptoms are extremely severe, no relief should be had to measuring its quantity—let it be poured into the patient's mouth by the spoonful. In case be not extreme, a tea-spoon administered every 5 or 10 minutes until relief is procured, will suffice. This remedy is always at hand, and no time need be lost. But it should be observed, that in this case, least camphor was effectual, and therefore it deserves to be tried gain. I answer that the relief is the effect of the brandy, not of the camphor; and accordingly, we know that brandy, or rum alone will frequently obtain relief when opium is not at hand, or the bye-standers afraid to administer it.

"It may be proper to add, that the treatment here recommended laid down in the directions of several humane societies that have noticed this subject, and that sometimes in the beginning of the attack, before the powers of the system are much prostrated, bleeding is also proper."—Repub. Chron.

From the Mississippi State Gazette.

Sir,

As the general impression is that General Jackson has on his own responsibility, tried, shot and hanged the noted Arabuthnot and his companion in villainy, perhaps a list of the officers composing the general court martial which sentenced to death, would be gratifying to your readers, particularly as it covers great prudence in the commanding general, by selecting a so respectable, both for rank and intelligence:

REGULAR ARMY.

Major Gen. Gaines, president. Col. King, Lt. Col. Arbuckle, Major Twigg, Captain Vashan, Lieutenant Gadsden.

VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. Col. Gibson, Lt. Col. Er, Lt. Col. Williams, Lt. Col. Bott, Capt. Crittendon; Lieut. Sel, recorder.

There was a full court of their members, but I have forgotten the names of the others. An affidavit from the fort at St. Marks, informs me that the papers found in the possession of those excitors of the barbarities, was proof (positive) of their being the instigators of the Seminole war.

To the Printer of the Orleans Gazette.

Sir,

The article published in your gazette of Thursday last, in relation to the violent and inhuman kidnapping of people of colour in New-Jersey, for the purpose of exporting them to the South, is

to illustrate a transaction which has recently occurred here, which has excited considerable attention, judicially and otherwise. The facts are, I believe, strictly as follows:

The brig Mary Anne arrived in New-York some time last month, and reported at the Custom House, 45 boxes of articles of merchandise, from the port of Perth Amboy, and a general cargo from New-York. On examining the slave manifest and clearance from Perth Amboy, it was discovered that the formalities required by law, on transporting slaves, had been neglected in several important particulars. In consequence the vessel in which they were transported, was seized as forfeited, and the captain prosecuted for failing to comply with its regulations. When these cases came to trial, it appeared in evidence, that the brig Mary Anne left New-York, for New-Orleans on the 6th of March; that about four days afterwards, when the brig had got within the parish of Sandy Hook, there were taken on board 38 negroes, which had been brought from Amboy by a vessel which slept in the night; that at the time the packet approached the brig, a revenue cutter hovered about—the appearance of which the negroes were rapidly hurried to the hold, and the packet pressed her way towards the revenue cutter, and the negroes were brought on board the brig.

There was produced a paper, purporting to be a slave manifest, having signed on it a certificate signed by the collector, declaring that a copy of a list detained in his office, of negroes which had been examined according to the laws of New-Jersey, to be shipped on board the brig Mary Anne, bound to New-Orleans. This paper bore on its face of it the most evident marks of fraud and forgery. It was such a paper, as in common sense, never could have passed through the hands of any collector in the U. States. It was disfigured with artful interlineations throughout; almost every word was miserably spelled, and there was left a whole blank page in the middle of the list. This paper contained only the names and ages of the negroes; their ages falsely stated in many instances.

There were offered by the defendants the examinations had before Judge Van Winkle and another Judge; but these examinations, if true, went to embrace only a bare half of the negroes, and was positively sworn by one of the defendants witnesses, that about 60 of the persons had been taken aboard by force, and without any legal ceremony.

Testimony was introduced on the part of the prosecution to show that the law of New-Jersey, passed in 1804, the exportation of slaves was prohibited, except with their consent, taken by an examining justice before two judges, and that by another law subsequently passed, all negroes thereafter born were to be the males at 27 and females at 24. It was further shown that by the late law in New-Jersey the exportation of negroes was totally prohibited.

There was no doubt, with the court either of the violation of the act of Congress or of the moral spirit and turpitude of its violators, and accordingly the vessel was condemned without hesitation.

On another day, the trial of Captain Lee for the penalties imposed upon him by law came on before a superior court, the same in substance as that which had appeared in the trial of the vessel.

After the case was gone through the judge in his charge to the jury, read them in very strong terms for the United States.—The jury, however, retired and immediately returned with a verdict for the defendant.

The person who figured in the examinations to which we have had reference, as purchaser of the negroes was Charles Morgan. From the coincidence in the name of the barrister, mentioned in the Philadelphia article, and that of his associates Van Winkle and others, there is little doubt but the negroes brought here are the same of which the article speaks, or to others similarly obtained.

From the finding of the jury in the case of Capt. Lee, we have a practical illustration of the propriety of the observation ascribed to George Washington in the Gazette of the day, that the juries should

find a verdict of opposition to the Lord Mansfield's decision, that he was to all eternity the case of Lee, being on a penal of the jury was It may be presumed in the hands of a property in the custody of the

VERY IMP By the arrival of Eudora, cent, in 6 days put in possession of resting intelligence RIDAS have been government States. This important information communicated to capturing before he a well, of the report, who had vana, in 44 days This news Capt. V. to report of Weston. It was Minister was when the cess have not, as a vision of the relating to the sure; but from ance for seven the above na from a conviction and ver to place the g the report. stand, has been Bonnell, by a ability in tow fact.

Capt. Vinc the report of ly been under without found

From London the office of vertiser,

The arrival Sa urday, with Bathurst, from at St. Helena speculation in as it is with ing of a sailor sailor had been the Northum which carries rope to St. H situation had f with Buonap sailor afterw crew of an being at St. H the night, co the vessel, co visit and pas mong Buonap he did two s being discov conversation he boasted told confiden what he had the transactio arrested, & ed home to l but it has no any sinister view than a not believed being among ver, the occ have demor of Buonap any English which might or otherwise rope or Am ported sever taken place induced Sir clare to the that if vess to that islat not answer prisoner. that Major make repres and it is sup refreshment East India

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