

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 1, 1857.

FOR CONGRESS Fourth Congressional District. ISAAC McKIM, BENJAMIN C. HOWARD. Republican Nomination for Anne Arundel County. FOR THE LEGISLATURE. JOHN S. SELLMAN, RICHARD W. HIGGINS, GEORGE COOKE, WESLEY LINTHICUM.

From the Baltimore Republican. At the late Convention at Elliott's Mills, a committee was appointed to apprise Messrs. Howard and McKim of their nomination as candidates of the Democratic Republican voters of the 4th Congressional district.

Gentlemen, I had the honor, this morning, of receiving a copy of the proceedings of the convention at Elliott's Mills, enclosed in a note from yourselves, as a committee of that highly respectable body, informing me that my name had been presented to the voters of Baltimore City and Anne Arundel county as one of the two candidates to represent the 4th district in the 25th Congress of the United States.

For the repeated manifestations of confidence by my fellow citizens in electing me heretofore to stations of no small difficulty and responsibility, I am profoundly grateful, and this feeling is heightened by the renewed expression of their kind opinion, indicated by the recent nomination. You justly observe that the present is a momentous condition of our public affairs, and I feel a strong persuasion that the engagements under which the country is now labouring in one branch of its interests, will be temporary in their duration, because the substantial elements of national prosperity are in abundance around us.

During my short career in public life, I have more than once found cause for deep anxiety in the posture of our affairs, and I will admit, greater cause in some instances than now exists. But the difficulties, whether of a foreign or domestic character, soon disappear, and the nation resumed its onward march to greatness and world's power.

The energy of a republican government, sustained by the intelligence of a free people, has carried us safely hitherto, and I am confident will continue to carry us successfully, through any and every impediment which may for a time obstruct our course.

For the friendly manner in which you have communicated the proceedings of the convention, I beg you to receive my warmest acknowledgements, and in,

Respectfully yours, BENJ. C. HOWARD.

To Messrs. JOHN JAMES GRAVES, JOSHUA VANSANT, and CHARLES HANMOND, Committee.

Baltimore, May 23d, 1857. Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., enclosing the result of the Proceedings of a Democratic Republican Convention of Delegates, from Anne Arundel County, and the City of Baltimore, held at Elliott's Mills, by which I learn that I have been nominated, as one of the candidates, to represent the Fourth Congressional District, in the 25th Congress.

For this confidence in me of confidence, by my fellow citizens, I beg leave to return my most sincere thanks, and to assure them, that if elected, I shall try to discharge the duties of the high station to the best of my judgment, and the interests of our country. For the kind expressions contained in your letter, of the approval of my public conduct, be pleased to accept my best thanks.

I remain, with great respect, Gentlemen, Your most obt. servt. ISAAC McKIM.

To JOHN JAMES GRAVES, JOSHUA VANSANT, and CHARLES HANMOND, Exps., Committee.

From the Globe. THE LATE PRESIDENT PURSUED TO THE HERMITAGE BY THE ENEMY OF THE WHIGS.

The public cannot have forgotten the satisfaction evinced by the opposition press, in announcing that a bill of the late President for six thousand dollars had been dishonored. The Nation's Intelligence's New York correspondent contributor, the Evening Star, and other prints of the same stamp, while laying the excess of overtrading and speculation to General Jackson, (which, in fact, he so anxiously labored to repress) seemed willing to impress it upon the public mind that his loss was but retributive justice.

The Nashville Banner, (printed within a few miles of the Hermitage) by way of imparting probability to these stories, gave the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer. It is rumored that, by the failure of the great Tennessee house of Yeaman, Woods and Co. Gen. Jackson is a severe sufferer; and that he had loaned his name to a relation, closely connected with land speculations, to the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. If so, the old Chief has to break also, an apt illustration of his own measures.

to enable him to know the truth, puts forward the rumor, (which we are authorized to contradict) evidently for the purpose of tarnishing General Jackson's credit, and to countenance Mr. Calhoun's shameless insinuation made last winter on the floor of the Senate, which went to implicate him (Gen. J.) with speculations in the public lands.

We were desirous to know whether the late President had suffered, as reported by the whigs, by the protest of his bills drawn on his crops, or by enforcement and are happy to learn that there is not a syllable of truth in any of the whig statements upon this subject. General Jackson has not drawn a bill for any sum for twenty years. His last crop of cotton was sent to New Orleans, and sold by that honest and faithful agent Col. M. White. Twenty two hundred and fifty dollars of its avails were sent to the ex-President before he left Washington, and enabled him to meet all his engagements, and reach home clear of debt. The balance was remitted to Nashville without draft.

The three hundred thousand dollar story is an estimate of truth as that of the six thousand dollar draft. General Jackson has no credit for no one; has no connection with banks, banking companies, or individual companies of land speculators, or individual speculators in land, cotton, or any thing else. He is fortunately clear of debt, else the kind wishes of the whigs, manifested in their attempts to destroy his credit, might have been realized, in compelling him to surrender his property to raise money, to which they have cut off the usual and easy access, by the suspension of specie payments.

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTIES.

The Globe of Monday night says: "The reports in the newspapers with regard to the release of the Mexican vessel, the Comodore Dallas, we had no doubt were ungrounded, as they have proved to be. It is not a vessel subject to the orders of the executive. As she was captured by way of reprisal, it is presumed she will be restored to the Mexican Government. Outraging as the capture of the Mexican vessel has been, in making us temporarily prize of all American vessels bound to Texas, there is no authority for the very effective, and in our circumstances, excusable remedy, applied by the Natchez."

Commodore A. S. Wadsworth has been appointed by the President of the United States a member of the Board of Commissioners for the Navy, in place of Commodore Rodgers, resigned.

Commodore Clinch, being the senior officer, is President of the Board.—Metropolitan.

A private letter from New Orleans states the melancholy fact, that Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, of the Theatre, were on board the steamboat Ben Sherman, which took fire on the Mississippi, and that they perished in that terrible calamity. [Boston Advocate.]

The ship Theivy, arrived at New London, from T. Hart in 105 days passage, on board passengers, Rev. Samuel Parker, of New York, Miss Mary of the A. B. C. F. M., who crosses the Rocky Mountains on an exploring expedition among the various tribes of Indians, and returned by the way of the Sandwich Islands, to the Cape Horn, after traversing 27,000 miles, also two sons of Levi Clark, of the Commodore of the Sandwich Islands, to be educated in the United States.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE BEN SHERROD.

The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the unfortunate loss of the Ben S. Herrod. At the time she took fire she was engaged in a race with the steamer Perry, and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power. A barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race, who drank to excess and became intoxicated.

At about 12 o'clock at night, the furnace became so heated that it communicated fire to the wood, of which there were on board about 60 cords. When the crew discovered the fire, they all left their posts and ran for the yawl, without giving any alarm to the passengers, who were all asleep in their berths. The captain, for a time, attempted to slay the extreme combustion, by stating that the fire was extinguished; twice he forbade the lowering of the yawl, which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers. The shrieks of nearly three hundred persons on board now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was to the shore! to the shore! and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given away, or the public driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off, and the boat kept on. The scene of horror now beggared all description.

The yawl which had been filled with the crew had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump overboard, without taking time to dress. There were ten ladies on board, who all went overboard without uttering a single scream, some drowning instantly, and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have burnt up in the Ben S. Herrod. One man, by the name of Ray, from Louisville, Ky., hung to a rope at the bow of the boat until taken up by the yawl of the steamboat Columbus, which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms were much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position—he lost \$20,000 in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but, from the carelessness or misadventure of those on board, was the means

of drowning many persons who were floating in the water. She drove into the midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Ala., was floating on a barrel, and sustained also a lady, when the Alton drove up, and washed them both under—the lady was drowned, but Mr. Hamilton came up and floated down the river fifteen miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as he was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some distance against the current, so that he only floated two miles down the river, when he swam ashore ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Rindell floated down the river ten miles, and was taken up by a flat boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pants pocket, but lost one thousand dollars worth of freight. Mr. McDowell lost his wife, a lady, Miss Francis Few, who was under his protection, and a negro servant. Mr. McDowell feels himself under great obligations to Mr. William Stamp's family for their kind attentions to him in his distress soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Rindell acknowledges kind attentions from the same source.

There were 235 persons on board, of which not more than 50 escaped, leaving one hundred and eighty-five drowned, including the captain's three children and his father. His wife was pulled up by a flat boat at nearly burnt. The following are the names of some of the ladies lost:

- Mrs. McDowell, of Belmont, South Alabama; Mrs. Gault and three children of New Orleans; Mrs. Francis Few, of Belmont, South Alabama; Mrs. Smith, of Mobile, saved; The following are the names of the passengers saved by the steamer Statesman: Thompson Duvall, Shelby county, Indiana; Matthew M. Gray, Natchez; Thomas W. Bizzig, Alabama; J. S. Lowe, Tennessee; Charles W. Andrews, Yates co., N. Y.; Cantin Macon, Cincinnati; William Wallace, New York; John Montgomery, Indiana; James O. Phillips, do; J. W. Brent, Pecan Point; John Deans; Edward Bushman; Edward H. Burns, Indiana; John N. Williams, do; John Blane, New Orleans; John A. Davis, Florence, Alabama; Daniel Marshall, Moscow, Indiana; Ernest Griggs, Marietta, Ohio; A. Randall, Rocky Springs, Md., left at Fort Adams; James P. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.; Ephraim Stanfield, do; W. T. Gamble and Son, N. O., left at Fort Adams; Rosamond P. Andrews; A. H. Hartley, Arkansas; John Lowmyer, Indiana; Hugh Simpson, Tennessee; Constantine Mahan, Ohio; Patrick H. Macklin, Bedford co., Va.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. H. Hard states that he and the man at the wheel discovered the light of the Ben Sherrod on fire as soon as he entered the Mississippi from Red river, fifteen miles below Fort Adams. Captain Hard met the Columbus and Alton floating down with the current, for the purpose of picking up the unfortunate sufferers. How many they saved he does not know.

The Ben Sherrod, at the moment of the first explosion on board, sunk immediately about a mile and a half above Fort Adams, on the right bank.

FROM THE ARMY.

An official communication has been received from General Jesup, dated Tampa Bay, May 31, enclosing a report from Lieutenant Colonel Harney, the commander at Fort Mellen, on Lake Maroon, in which part of the country the great body of the Seminole nation is concentrated. General Jesup states that Powell will be highly useful in bringing the Indians in, and hastening their embarkation; that Micamopy, Juniper, and Cloud are at Tampa with a part of their people; that Hostatton has collected his people, and will be in by the 20th; that Alligator's people were assembled, but dispersed in consequence of a report that they are to be executed as soon as they placed themselves in our power. They are re-assembling.

The report of Lieutenant Colonel Harney states that the chiefs Coe-hah-jo, Tus-kec-ne-hah, Ossun-yah-holo, (Powell) and the Wild Cat (Philip's son) arrived yesterday with a great many of their warriors and women. Philip was too sick to go about, and did not attend, but his son, a smart fellow, represents him. Sam Jones has not yet come in, but was expected last night. The council which he held terminated well. There was not a man present made any objection to the talk which Micamopy sent them.—His word is law. Coe-hah-jo assures General Jesup, through Colonel Harney, that he has the same talk now that he had when he was with the General, and begs that the time might be given to him. They were harrying all they could, and if they are not pushed every thing will go on without trouble. They are all anxious to get off as soon as possible, but dislike to start for Tampa before all their people assemble.—Sam Jones was at the council. Coe-hah-jo expects his brothers in every hour. He and Powell were with Colonel Harney. Powell slept in the Colonel's tent last night, and they both say that it will not be more than a week before they are on the road to Tampa. Coe-hah-jo's camp is about twenty and Powell's about fifteen miles from Fort Mellen.

Powell will join Coe-hah-jo, where they will all remain until they start for Tampa. The camp is on the road to Tampa. Coe-hah-jo states that he has got strong men to help him, and that they will all put their heads together to do business. One of the parties, (Tus-kec-ne-hah) with 73 warriors, arrived in Coe-hah-jo's camp last night. Some of his land are yet behind, but as he has not all the chiefs here, he will return immediately for the balance.—Col. H. states that he learns from those now present, that there are not less than 2,500 red warriors (good warriors) in that part of the country, not including Indians, &c., or negroes, who fight as well as any in the country. He states that every thing is going on as well as can be expected, considering the nature of the country, and their numbers; that no idea can be formed of the number of the women and children, and that the chiefs cannot tell how many negroes they have belonging to them. They do not wish to turn over the negroes belonging to the whites until they are about to set off for Tampa, as many of them would run away before they could be brought in.—Globe.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 19, 1857. MUTINY AT THE TEXAN CAMP. As I have observed in my former communications, the Texan volunteers encamped at the camp upon La Brea, or Navidad, have been so very much dispirited at the state of inaction in which they have been kept for the last 12 months, and felt very axious for their discharge, that they are daily increasing in numbers, by the constant arrival of volunteers, and amount to now 2,200, in the best order and discipline, but the government is loath to order or great difficulties to keep them together. In fact the soldiers begin to suffer from the want of provisions and pay, and under such circumstances, no wonder the following occurrence has taken place.

On the 5th ultimo, some unwillingness was manifested by a number of the volunteers to attend to their duties on the pretence that they were refused what government had promised them. On the following day several of them refused to assist on parade, and were consequently put under guard, and confined in wards, by order, as it was reported, of the commanding general, A. Sidney Johnson.

The same night, about 500 men, armed with muskets and bayonets, proceeded to the guard tent, and demanded of the captain of the guard the immediate release of the prisoners; he refusing to grant this, the mutineers entered the tent and knocked off the irons of the men confined there. Communication of this movement was quickly conveyed to General Johnson, who was still confined to his tent; but in spite of his orders, he mounted his horse, rode to the artillery corps, and ordered a parade of the various companies.

The cannons were loaded with grape and canister, and drawn up so as to rake the whole line of the mutineers. General Johnson then immediately rode up, ordering them to ground their arms immediately, or to receive the full charge of the artillery. The mutineers finding their situation rather unpleasant, cast a look at the artillerymen, and obeyed the order without murmuring.

The ringleaders (about 29 in number) were then secured and put in irons—the remainder dispersed to their quarters, and order and discipline were restored in the camp. General Johnson's soldiers leaves his tent, his wound not permitting it. He has written to the Secretary of War, either to send him officers to assist in the command, or to appoint another commander; but by this time, Gen. Felix Houston must have returned to the army.

CURIOUS ADVENTURE.

A schooner bearing the name of the Western Trader, having on board several hands, cleared from Cleveland for Detroit, on the 13th of last December, and became fixed in the ice on the 17th, about fifteen miles from Detroit river.—Since that time up to Friday 1st, the vessel has been embedded in the ice, while her crew, subjected to short supplies of clothing and food, have been exposed to the spellings of the pitiless storm for more than five months, in the most forbidding season of the year. This little company, whose adventures under different circumstances would afford a subject of thrilling romance, have been deprived of the blessings of home and the comforts of all domestic and social society. Providence, however, had some regard for our adventurers, and the eye which numbers the hairs of our heads and watches the motions of the sparrow, was not unmindful of those who were destined to be exposed to the storms of a severe winter. Fortunately the cargo of the Trader consisted in part of corn. This was ground in a coffee mill, and, though destitute of salt or any thing savory, it was made into cakes, which were not only palatable but even luxurious. For fuel they were compelled to use oats, and thus for five months they contrived to keep themselves from starving. It was the determination of the Captain of the Trader, from the outset of his troubles, to preserve his vessel, and in this determination he was nobly seconded by his crew. During all the exposure, therefore, of his vessel, the only damage sustained is simply an injury which is easily repaired. The schooner when she arrived at Dunkirk, last Friday, was complete and unharmed, with the exception of the fore gaff, bulheads, berths, &c., which had to be cut away for fuel.

The log book furnished to the Editor of the Dunkirk Beacon, states that upon one occasion the crew left the vessel near Conneaut, in order to procure provisions, which place they left with a back load each, having taken the precaution to procure a whip saw, which proved of

great advantage, as on nearing the vessel they found from a change in the wind, a chasm of 5 rods in width; this obstacle was surmounted by cutting off a large cake of ice, upon which the whole party floated over in safety.

Subsequently, the vessel alone was placed in a similar predicament, but without the like success. A squall arising, created an open space of two miles, over which he had to pass on his slippery raft; the cutting wind blowing at the time, obliging him to bind his wrists and ankles with shreds of his clothes; but notwithstanding which he was severely frost bitten, yet reached the schooner in safety.

The crew seem to have been indefatigable in their exertions, as about the middle of March the pressure of the ice became so great as to lift the schooner two feet out of the water; they first a purchase at the mast head, and succeeded, in cutting and raising block of ice sufficient to let her freely into the water. A change in the wind afterwards increased the pressure, so that she laid nearly on her beam ends, with her bow clear out of the water; however, the hardy lads withstood every shock, and we believe is now without a timber being strained.

"For amusement," says the Beacon, during this dreary captivity, they had a few books, but with the true spirit of sailors, their chief consolation seemed to be derived from contrasting their situation with that of the crew of the Commerce cast away on the coast of Africa, Robinson's description of which they had on board. The crew unanimously agree that loss of food was not more severely felt than the want of tobacco.

From the Charleston Patriot, May 21. DREADFUL DISASTER. Mr. Heratio Leavitt, a respectable inhabitant of this city, his lady and two children were drowned yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, while taking an airing in a gig near the east end of Sullivan's Island. The first information of the accident was communicated by a negro man belonging to Col. Jon, who perceiving at a distance a horse and gig in the water, concluded that some accident had happened, and immediately gave the alarm. A gentleman of this city who was at the time fishing in the vicinity, rushed without loss of time to the spot, and when he reached it, perceived the horse rearing and plunging in the water, with the gig attached, but no person in it.

In a short time the bodies floated ashore. It is impossible to ascertain the manner that this dreadful accident occurred. The most probable conjecture is that, as the horse was gentle, Mr. Leavitt, deceived by the lowness of the tide, must have driven too near the edge of the channel, and that the gig upset, which would naturally precipitate all who were in it into the water, too deep to admit of their extraction. The bodies of Mr. L. and two children were taken up about half-past 5, that of Mrs. L. was found at 11 o'clock last night.

The steamboat Eriwan went down at 12 o'clock last night, and brought their bodies to town.

EARTHQUAKES IN SYRIA.

A scientific letter, dated B-yron, January 2, 1837, says that the earthquake felt in that city the previous day was accompanied by a rumbling noise, lasted about ten seconds, and appeared to proceed from the north. No buildings were thrown down in the town, but seven or eight without the walls, and one or two lives were lost. In the neighbourhood of B-yron, the course of the river Orontes was suspended. When the water returned, it was turbid, and of a reddish sandy colour. During the day of the earthquake, the atmosphere was close, and charged with electricity. Four or five minutes after the shock, the compass was still agitated. At Damascus, four minarets and several houses were thrown down; and at Acre, part of the walls and some buildings; Saffet was entirely destroyed, and nearly all the population amounting to between 1,000 and 5,000, had perished. The ground near the city was rent into fearful chasms. Irbord was almost entirely destroyed, and the lake rose and swept away many of the inhabitants. The despatch contained a list of thirty-nine villages which had been totally destroyed, and six partially; and Mr. Harney says it had been ascertained that the earthquake was felt on a line of 500 miles in length, 20 in breadth.

A FIGHT.

An affray took place yesterday afternoon in the neighbourhood of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, near the environs of the city between a party of Irishmen—Corkmen and F. r-douners. The party was on a migrating excursion to the south, where they had been engaged to work on a canal, and were pursuing their journey, when a dispute arose between the Corkmen and Fardouners, touching the patriotism of Daniel O'Connell. Shillelahs were soon in motion—heads were broken, to the tune of the "Kennedy lads," and blood flowed freely. The riot lasted about 20 minutes, after which the party packed up and quietly pursued their journey. A gentleman who saw the affray, says it was one of the most bloody rows he ever witnessed. Nobody killed.—Sun.

DEAF SMITH OF TEXAS.

From a young man recently returned to this city from Texas, who was for some considerable time in Smith's company, we learn that this occurrence in Indian land was originally from Cah-kill, in this State—that he went into that country when it was all a wilderness. He has been there upwards of twenty years, and from having been a hunter and a trapper, he made him self familiar with every nook and corner of the country.

He is about fifty years of age, has married a Mexican woman, and has a numerous family. He neither aspires to nor will accept of any of

see, although he has had no proved himself to be a courage in many encounters is placed in his judgment. Smith, but he is known Deaf Smith, from his being infirmity.—N. Y. Mercu-

KELL. Puffing is not our forte, the temptation to puff King, the most original and powerful have seen for some time, fight was the best display have ever seen upon the testified their approbation and when the curtain drew, marionettes shout for King, ward, blowing, from the f getting his mouth, spoke

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. I am to playing tragedy, look any little faults I may rest satisfied with my exertions a perspiration, and y ter. I thank you for the and shall ever endeavour a like reward. In concl serve, (as a Yankee,) no o'ye like it?—New Orleans

The late sale of the p... Berni brought the sum...

MEXI. We are indebted, says... to Mr. Kiro, of the... for the following extract

CAME. The very great and... and the heavy chain... sides, make things this... Santa Anna still rem... if he does not leave the... find he will be no bette... The newspapers seem to... will take a part in de... The French and Eng... could be amicably adj... turned upon the United... see.

Not a dollar here to... we are threatened to h... the town. The late American C... in good time—for these... themselves, and God on... the fate of the Americ... states.

My latest dates from... 15th April, by which I... had detained all the Ar... port, expecting that Me... past the United Sta... P. S. Captain O'Flah... and in case of war he... gaining his liberty.

There were several... try yesterday—every... Mexican fleet had dis... not however, it is repo... tured the Texan schoo... and schooner Julius C... had been considerably... with the assistance of... sets of war, merchant... of the ports of the Rep... Estation.

The Karankaway I... warlike and dreaded of... the frontiers of Mexic... ty with the Texans. We are verbally in... which reliance may be... and silver, and New... bank notes, were plen... ters were receiving 10... supply was not adequ... holds out inducements... mechanics to visit this... The Invincible, Bro... in vessels of war, an... Boston, were off Galv... had every thing reg... giving convoy to ves... the ports of Texas. It was stated a shor... of war Natchez had w... war. This is a mista... on the Brassos St. J... pieces.

We regret to learn... ister to this country, ... was a passenger on... presumed to have be... fleet. If this prove... will have a hard tim... Commissioners ha... Government to proce... purpose of perfecting... these times of pressu... no easy matter.

From the items... Cruz, to the 2d inst... York Courier, we lea... York who had been to... mand repatriation fo... French commerce, ... all difficulties and... Cruz. High compl... official paper on the... city. The French... with for the West... The British Min... British Consul Gen... to leave Vera C... English packet. T... ence to any politica... to take a largo and... England—probabl...