

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

JOHN T. STODDERT, 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. Brooks.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

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

FOR KENT COUNTY.

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

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell,
Thomas Frizer,
Nicholas Goldsborough,
Arthur Holt.

STEAM BOAT SURPRISE.
From the Federal Republican.

We regret that in expressing our sympathy for the loss sustained by the owners of the "Surprise" steam boat, burned in the night of the 3d inst., we made use of some observations which may be understood to reflect on the proprietors of those packets, which run from Baltimore to the same places as the "Surprise" steam boat. Such was not our intention, and the high character which these proprietors have sustained through life, we would presume was sufficient to shield them from any imputation whatever in relation to the subject, and to forbid that even the slightest suspicion could be raised that any allusion was designed by us to be made to them. Having learnt that we were misunderstood on the subject, as an act of justice to ourselves and these respectable gentlemen we deem it our duty to make this explanation.

For the Maryland Gazette.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, who has the vanity to think himself an able financier, has undertaken a laborious analysis of the plans submitted to the Legislature, by the committee appointed at its last session, to report what measures, if any, are proper to be adopted in relation to the deficiency of state funds. He commences by stating, that in the year 1812, when the Federal Party first obtained the ascendancy in the State, they found the Public Treasury in a most flourishing condition—the capital of the State being at that period, according to his computation, \$791,977 51cts. Assuming this statement as his date, (and which is conceded to him, for I have not examined into the correctness of it,) he goes on to say—“It is designed to show their inability, (the Federal party) to manage the fiscal concerns of the State, by an exhibition of their talents in providing ways and means to fill a treasury, which they have wastefully exhausted.” To elucidate this proposition he enters into a long and tedious examination of the reports of the treasurer, the committee of claims, and the financial committee, made at the last session of the legislature, from all of which he draws the conclusion, that there was a deficiency of state funds at that period, and that the Federal party, by their wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money, produced this deficiency. Now, as to the first part of his conclusion which respects the deficiency of state funds, it is admitted to be correct—and this conclusion he might have arrived at with infinitely less trouble than it has cost him. It has never been denied and no attempt has ever been made to conceal it—it was published to the world at the last session of the Legislature. But as it respects the latter part of his conclusion, that the deficiency of state funds has been produced by the misconduct of the Federal party, it is totally unsupported by his premises;

it is false in fact, and is altogether destitute of truth. Is it not obvious to every man in the community, that the present deficiency of state funds was caused by the necessary and indispensable appropriations made by the legislature, during the war, for the protection and safety of the State. And were not these appropriations sanctioned and approved of by a democratic senate? For let it be remembered, that these appropriations, for the defence of our borders, our property, our wives and our children, were all made during the years 1812, 13, 14, and 15, during all which time the senate of Maryland was democratic, and had it in its power to prevent the appropriation by a federal house of delegates of a single cent for these or any other purposes. This exposition of the cause of the deficiency of state funds is too plain to be misunderstood, and too true to be denied. It needs no comment. So unfounded is the charge made against the federalists of wasting the public money, that experience has demonstrated, that to their foresight and wisdom, it is to be attributed that the State has been saved from entire bankruptcy. Had the federal house of delegates sanctioned the schemes which were projected by the democrats during the war, had it lavished the public money in building a flotilla of petty barges, to be exploded as soon as the enemy approached them, as was the case with Barney's; had it assumed the payment of the state's quota of direct tax, and given its sanction to other wasteful and visionary measures, which emanated from democracy, then indeed might the charge of wastefully expending the public money be alleged against the federalists. But from these evils the wise and enlightened policy of federalism has saved the State, and it may be safely asserted, that the public treasury is in a far more flourishing condition at present than it would have been, had it been subjected to the control of Democracy for the last six years.

It now remains only to show that the treasury is not in a state of so great a depression as the writer in the Patriot would wish to make appear. The net annual revenue derived from the present sources, estimated by the Treasury at \$96,564 18. The annual expenditure at \$115,776 86; leaving a deficit of \$19,212 68. When the general government shall have paid to Maryland the proportion of the expenses of the War, which she has assumed to pay, viz. \$500,000, and this money shall be judiciously invested, as it no doubt will be, the annual revenue of the State will at once be very nearly adequate to its annual expenditures, and the capital of the State will fall very little short of what it was in the year 1811, as computed by the writer in the Patriot, notwithstanding the heavy expenses of the war.

But notwithstanding all the lamentations about the deficiency of state funds, it would seem that the democratic party in the legislature thought them amply sufficient to enable them, could they have induced the Federalists to consent to it, to appropriate a larger proportion of them to their own use. On the 14th of February, 1818, Mr. Kell, the leading democrat in the House of Delegates, offered a resolution to raise the per diem of the members to \$5, which is one dollar more than they at present receive.—This resolution was rejected by the Federalists. It is deemed altogether unnecessary to say any thing more on this subject. The people of Maryland have sanctioned the conduct of the Federal party, through 5 years of unusual difficulties and embarrassments in the science of Legislation, and nothing which has yet been alleged against them, it is confidently believed, will induce them to withdraw their confidence where they have found it so wisely placed.

COMMUNICATED.
THE ELECTION.

It would seem that the Democrats are determined to make a desperate struggle at the ensuing October election, to obtain the ascendancy in the State. They have, we believe, organized an opposition in all the counties which have hitherto been deemed doubtful, and they appear determined to use every exertion to insure the success of their candidates. To aid their views, it is proposed to establish in Baltimore a new paper to be called the "Maryland Censor," which is to be exclusively devoted to politics, and will no doubt, like the "People's

Advocate," which was established in the same city, for the same purpose, two years since, be a vehicle of the most foul and scandalous abuse of the Federal party. But notwithstanding all the arts of intrigues to which the restless spirit of Democracy may have recourse, Federalists have nothing to fear if they will only manifest the same zeal and energy which have characterized them for several years past. Let them not be lulled into a fatal security by the belief that the victory will be easily obtained.—It is indeed in their power to render it sure and certain by contending earnestly for it. But if, while our opponents are using every exertion to gain the contest, we make no preparation for it, how can we hope to obtain it. It is highly gratifying to observe, that in many of the counties, particularly on the Eastern Shore, the Federalists, with their accustomed zeal, have made a timely nomination of their candidates, and have made a solemn pledge to their political brethren throughout the State, that they will use every fair and honorable means to insure their election. This example is highly worthy of imitation, and we should be much pleased to find that it should be speedily followed by those counties in which no Federal nomination has yet been made. We disclaim all intention of interfering in the local concerns of other counties, or wishing to dictate to our political friends the course which they should pursue in the nomination of their candidates; but being fully sensible of the influence which an early nomination of candidates in the respective counties has upon the general exertions of the party, it would be gratifying to add, as soon as may be practicable, to the list of Federal candidates already published, the names of those who shall be selected and recommended to the Free-men of the other counties.

Negro Dick was yesterday executed pursuant to his sentence.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. GIST, JOHN W. BORDLEY, ESQ. to Mrs. SARAH WHITTINGTON, all of this city.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

It is somewhat amusing to find such a degree of uneasiness among a certain description of politicians, in various parts of the country, at the recent intelligence of the establishment and views of the French colony, in the province of Texas. As this colony is made up of Frenchmen who are the devoted friends of Buonaparte, many of them officers of distinction, there seems now to be some additional fear of its consequences, arising from this very fact. It is curious, that a circumstance, which was, of itself, the source of a great part, if not the whole of the sympathy, which our government experienced towards these people, & which induced them to make them so liberal a sale of land in our southern territory, should now prove the cause of very serious alarm to those who thus freely bestowed upon these foreigners their friendship, and their confidence. Many of these colonists possess a high military reputation;—they are men of courage, skill and experience, thoroughly disciplined in the arts of war, and inured to service and suffering. The language of their association cannot be misunderstood—it is exactly in the spirit with which their master, Buonaparte, visited the different nations of Europe, when he wished to gain their confidence, for the purpose of laying waste their territory with fire and sword, and entail upon them all the horrors and calamities of war.—“We attack no one,” say these modern Tartars, “we have no hostile intentions.” Probably not, at present. They are now too weak—and they have reason to expect to gain strength rapidly. There are multitudes of their countrymen in the United States, taught in the same school, and disciplined in the same camp, with themselves—many of them doubtless under their own eye and direction. These men will flock to “Camp de Azile” with all possible expedition, and multitudes more in France and in other countries, attached to the Buonapartean dynasty, and involved in the ruin of its overthrow, may be expected to crowd with eagerness to this new retreat from their present stagnant and irksome condition. It would

not be strange, if in one twelve month, this new, “Military Republic” should contain fifteen or twenty thousand veteran warriors—a force sufficient not only to resist every thing that we could send against them, but abundantly able to carry their conquests, and to plant their standard, in spite of both Royalists and Patriots, in the centre of the city of Mexico. Indeed, if once this veteran band should announce their object to be the subjugation of the neighbouring Spanish provinces, we should be much mistaken if they are not joined by great numbers of adventurers even of our own countrymen. Mina, McGregor, and others of the chiefs, who volunteered their services in the cause of the Patriots of the South, succeeded in drawing in many of the bold and daring spirits of the United States. And yet these leaders were in a great measure destitute of means to carry on their undertaking, or talents and character to warrant the expectation of success. But the principal officers in the French colony are men of high military character, of long experience, of tried bravery and splendid talents. Unless the attempt to dislodge them shall be made in season, we very much believe it will be made in vain.

It must be a mortifying reflection to the government, that they suffered their old yearnings for revolutionary France to lead them into the hobble in which they now find themselves. We do not believe that any other set of emigrants than French, could have obtained a tract of territory from government with such ease and promptitude. Last winter an attempt was made by the principal Irish emigrants in this country, to purchase from congress a tract of land for the settlement of their countrymen, who flock in great numbers to the United States, but without success. Now there is no distinguished military character among the Irishmen, to render them formidable upon our frontiers; still congress would not listen to their application. But Frenchmen, made up of military characters alone, and above all other people, restless and ambitious, fond of war, and added with the idea of conquest and military renown, no sooner asked than it was granted. Such blind and inconsistent policy, always leads to mischief.

The Sea Serpent, as stated in the Salem Gazette and Register, was seen on Saturday night, at the mouth of Gloucester Harbour, by a Mr. Wm. Sargent and others who were out on a fishing party. The Serpent passed within an ear's length of the boat; his motion thro' the water was slow and deliberate; and Mr. Sargent counted 32 protuberances on his back, and estimated his length at upwards of 100 feet. His body appeared as large as a lime cask, his colour a dark brown, his scales as large as a man's nail, his protuberances as large as a 12 gallon keg, and the barnacles on his body about 4 inches long.

Later advices from Gloucester, as given in the Boston Daily Advertiser, announce, that “an attack was made on the Sea Serpent with harpoons. Capt. Webber and others in a boat succeeded in hitting him twice, but owing to the thickness of his scales or coat, the harpoon did not penetrate. On one occasion the Serpent ran down for the boat, and when within a short distance sunk, so near, that the draught caused by his sinking came near drawing the boat under after him.”

From the Franklin Gazette.
ASPIN'S CHRONOLOGY.

Mr. Bache, The following notices of military events are taken from “Aspin's Chronology,” printed in London, in 1816, and shew the regard to truth and candour, which is paid by British writers, when their military character is concerned.

“1813, Dec. 19—Fort George, North America, stormed and taken by the British.”

“On the 27th May, 1813, Fort George was stormed and taken by the Americans from the British, and on the 16th December, 1813, general McClure removed the public stores, and destroyed the fort, and retired to the southern side of the Niagara river, before the enemy approached.”—Ed. Franklin Gaz.

“1814, May 6—Fort Oswego, on Lake Ontario, captured by the British.”

[At the capture of this fort, the enemy lost in killed and wounded as many men as there were Ameri-

cans opposed to them; they had seven times the force we had, & were obliged to evacuate in the night.—ib.

“1814, Aug. 11.—The town of Stonington, N. A. attacked and taken by Sir Thomas Hardy.” [The British attacked Stonington on the 9th of August, 1814, with 74, two frigates, one brig, and a sloop of war, which was defeated by a few militia, and three gunboats, two of them, long 18's. The attack commenced at 9 at night, and continued till one in the morning. 74 partook in the brave affair; thousands of shot were fired, the whole squadron which participated, at length withdrew. The enemy had a barge full of men and the brig almost torn to pieces. We lost no men, had four slightly wounded, two houses fired, which were immediately extinguished, horses killed, and it is reported, a chicken slightly wounded.

On the 11th August, they made a second attack, which continued with some intermissions, until 1 o'clock the next day, when they gain withdrew. In this last affair their force was increased to, consisted of, one 74, one raze, frigate, one bomb ship, a sloop of war, and two brigs!

Stonington village contains 100 houses, and 800 inhabitants; was never surrendered.—the inhabitants proved too hardy for Thomas—and the two 18's kept Stonington completely at bay.

“1814, August 12—Attack of the British on the American vessel, Lake Erie!!!”

[On the 10th of September, eleven months previous to time, every vessel belonging to British was taken by our fleet, on Lake Erie; and the British chirologer, would have shook like a pen-leaf had he been opposed to Mr. Aspin's, in a convenient manner forgotten to give the correct day of the year & month of our victory on Lake Erie, and substituted “Attack of the British for “Glorious victory of the Americans,” slight errors in a fact chronology, which we hope he will correct in the next edition.]

“1815, Sept. 6. Battle of Plattsburgh: the Americans driven upon their forts by Sir George Prevost [Besides the untruth of the event of this battle, the year, and day of the month are also mistated. The battle and victory, both on Lake Ontario, and by land, by Sir M'Donough and by Macomb, took place on the 11th of September, 1814, precisely one year and one day after Peiry's victory, which is stated an attack, and which Commodore Yeo called, in his official dispatch communicating the defeat, “a stated action.”—ib.

“1815, Jan. 15. The American ship President of sixty guns, & 8 men captured by Capt. Hope, of the Endymion frigate, off Sandy Hook. [The President frigate was captured after an action of four hours and a half by one raze and two frigates. The President frigate was commanded by the gallant Decatur, whom it was to be expected would more candour from a British chronologer, for his polite treatment of the officers and crew of the Cecedonian, a British frigate captured by him with a frigate of equal force and brought safely into an American port. But let the faithful chronologer in the next edition look the following advertisement copied from a London paper, and let it blush, not only for himself, in publishing a gross mistatement, but for his naval heroes, who, as Mr. Nichol's editor of the invaluable register, served, were willing to give up the glory of the achievement, and were cared about dividing the spoil.

London, May 4. Notice is hereby given to the officers and companies of H. M. S. Endymion, Pomona and Tenedos captains Hope, Parker and Loring commanders, who were on board the capture of the American frigate President, on the 15th Jan. 1815, that they will be paid their respective proportions of the net proceeds of head money for the said capture on the 10th inst. and all shares therein claimed will be recalled at 23, Norfolk street, Strand, on Tuesday & Friday for three months from the first day of payment.

WILLIAM MARSH, Jr. Agent.

A similar advertisement was printed at Bermuda, March 8, 1815, the distribution of prize money (the proceeds of the value of the hull and stores of the President) amongst the officers and crews of the above enumerated vessels, together with the Majestic, John Hayes, &c. captain.—ib.

The capture of the Chesapeake by the British frigate Shannon, is carefully noted, but not a word of the gallant exploits of our navy is mentioned. To point out the errors contained in the above chronological details would be, it is thought unnecessary. As we hope every American who could read at the time the events occurred, will be able to detect their fallacy. Should, however, there be any who have forgotten the true statement, let them make it a task to inform themselves on the subject, by a reference to Niles' Register, and the work called “the War, or Thompson's history of the war.” * * * * *

AWFUL AND DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Atwater, to the editor, dated St. Clairsville, July 19, 1818.

On Friday evening the 17th inst. we had, in this vicinity, a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning; but no injurious consequences resulted from it, in our neighbourhood. On Mr. Mahan's creek, however, about seven miles from this place, the case was quite different. The inhabitants of the creek, before the middle of the day experienced a very violent thunder gust, which somewhat raised their streams and prepared the way for the awful visitation which followed. At the time we were experiencing the shower already mentioned, the rain fell in torrents in the vicinity of Mr. Mahan's creek between and sweep off, with the best of destruction, fences, grain &c. &c. and in fact almost every thing that opposed its course, together with the whole family & dwelling house of Major John Hardestey, who resided near the creek. The raze undermined the house and formed an excavation where it stood deep as the bottom of the creek which remains. The stone chimney, which was very large, was entirely swept off. Major Hardestey was about thirty one years of age, and was much respected by his neighbours and acquaintances. He had been married about nine years, and his wife and four children. But in a moment, himself, his wife and his children, were snatched from the enjoyment of health, & the blessings of life, to the presence of their God and Judge. We have seldom heard of so sudden, so awful, and so afflictive a dispensation of Divine Providence. Four of the bodies were found next morning, viz. Major Hardestey, his wife and two children, who were decently interred in one common grave this morning; but the bodies of the remaining two children have not as yet been discovered. Such visitation naturally remind us of the shortness and uncertainty of all sublunary things, and forcible puts the question to us, “And even our life what but a vapour, which appears but a little time, and then vanishes away.” And also of that divine command, “Be ye also ready, for in an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh.”

Extract of another letter—same date.

One of the most destructive rains that ever visited this country, fell from the southern part of Belmont county, on Friday evening the 17th inst. The rain fell in torrents for about 4 hours Mr. Mahan's creek, the creek, and Capitenia, were swelled beyond all former knowledge. In many places wharfs, destroyed and several houses and barns swept away. But the most melancholy event was the death of Major John Hardestey, his wife and four children.—Mr. Hardestey lived near the creek about five miles from St. Clairsville. His house was undermined by the water about dark on Friday evening and suddenly upset. Himself, his wife and four small children all perished. The body of Mr. Hardestey was found buried in a sand about two miles below in a field.—Mrs. Hardestey and two of the children were found about a mile down the creek, the second and youngest children have not yet been found. The 4 bodies were interred in one grave on Sunday evening, and were attended to their repose of clay by a vast concourse of people whom this affecting scene of desolation had brought together. The house was dashed instantly to pieces and carried off. No two

sticks of the Mr. and young people and were much good disposed habits; and took place with the father and Mr. Hardestey that any other Western Her

From the Extract of a gentleman friend now May 18. “I write of the sloth, opulent gotry and sup are more so; prostitutes than vermian than the regions of ed to render able.

“As I am ther architect give you but tion of the d and intersper with all kinds complete sta contrasted w renders it, d of the most I have ever s you enter the munes. At tain, you are in miserable houses nearly being arched building is a soldiers bar summit of th are tolerably great number churches; par the Prince should supportation, the silver images to purchase sachussets. am informed rality among notel last Sun pany with on ing other me medium of th ters. He ap and kept the roar by his w not understa As for the la of them are lieve a hande esteemed a g Rhinoceros i would requi distinguish s boons, of w numbers here parrots and to paddy's n who, who w

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