Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, 1825.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*To an Absent Friend,*" shall appear next week.

The "*Tears of Science*" is received, but is too lengthy to appear.—We regret it the more, as it comes from a *lady*; one too, who has favored us with several selections of merit.

We do not think the lines addressed to Miss M— (admitting her to be a judge of poetry) are calculated "to inspire her bosom with a mutual flame;" which is the avowed intention of the author.

Lines by "W," will be declined, and also those by "*A youth,*" addressed "*To Mary.*"

Cambridge Lodge.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Cambridge Lodge, No. 66, March 14, A.L. 5825.

Whereas, the Cambridge Lodge, No. 66, views with profound satisfaction, the efforts of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and several subordinate Lodges, to cause a *monument* to be erected to the memory of the brightest luminary and most illustrious ornament of Masonry, GEN. WASHINGTON,

Resolved, That this Lodge will aid by all the means in its power, in the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

Resolved, That the representatives of this Lodge in the Grand Lodge of Maryland, are hereby authorized and instructed to support all measures which may be devised by the Grand Lodge, to co-operate with other Lodges on the subject.

True copy from the records of Cambridge Lodge, No. 66.

Attest, JOHN R. PITT, *Sec'y.*

EDITORIAL LIFE.

* * * * * Then there is a species of correspondents, who, under the pretence of giving advice, are the most abominable, saucy, and impudent fellows in the world, and who modestly give their crude suggestions as infallible axioms, which, if you do not obey, you must lose their *invaluable friendship* and support. Thus, one will tell you, "your paper is insupportably dull and he can't read it unless it contains an account of all the prize fights, and other occurrences in the sporting world;' another declares that 'if you pollute your columns with such trash, he will cease to take your journal." One correspondent thinks your paper of too literary a cast, and wishes you to give a little more variety, and now and then to pop in a few remarkable and horrid accidents—or a bloody murder: "these are the things," says he, "to make it sell."—A second says, that you "fill your paper with a collection of stories only fit for old women; and begs to have a luminous critique on the various works of taste and imagination as they appear." Mr. Dismal says, the paper is "too dull;" whilst Miss Prude thinks, "it has not a sufficiently serious turn."—Miss Languish begs 'a little more poetry,' and hopes, "you will let it be all about love;" whilst Farmer Giles writes to you "to leave out all that stuff of poetics, and put in more about the price of corn and such like." A sentimental young lady, who signs herself Flirtilla, begs that you "will put in all the pretty love stories you can pick up;" whilst the maiden aunt says "you ought not to suffer the word love to appear in print." Thus each wishes his own particular taste to be gratified, without any regard to his neighbour's; and the only way in which an editor can act, is, to disregard all such partial solicitations; pay due respect to the views of his correspondents, but keep on the even tenor of his way, without being swayed by them.—*Lit. Gaz.*

A Crown refused.—We learn from a respectable source, says the N.Y. Mercantile Advertiser, that since the Liberator Bolivar arrived in Peru, a deputation from the kings of Spain and France has waited upon him with an invitation to assume the Supreme command in S. America, and to put on a Crown—those powers promising to support him in such a measure, and probably pledging the aid of all the governments composing the Holy Alliance. It is needless to add that the proposition was treated in a manner worthy of Bolivar. He sent it to the Congress of Colombia, and through that body it is hoped the world will be informed of the particulars.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

We understand that the following nominations, made by the President on Saturday last, were yesterday consented to by the Senate.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of State.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

James Barbour, of Virginia, to be Secretary for the Department of War.

Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Joel B. Poinsett, of South Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Christopher Hughes, of Maryland, to be Charge de Affaires to the Netherlands.

Thomas Ludwell Lee Brent, of Virginia, to be charge de affaires at Lisbon.

John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, to be charge de affaires at Buenos Ayres.

William C. Sommerville, of Virginia, to be charge de affaires at Sweden.

Condy Raguet, of Pennsylvania, to be charge de affaires at Brazil.

Wm. Miller, of North Carolina, to be charge de affaires to the Central Republic of America Gautamala.

Jeremy Robinson, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Maranham; in place of Jose del Santos Monteiro, removed.

Joshua Pilcher, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States at Chihuahu, in New Mexico.

Augustus Storrs, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

James W. M'Goffin, to be consul of the United States at Saltillo, in Mexico.

Jos. W. Patterson, to be a Director of the Bank of the United States, in the place of Wm. Patterson.

Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, to be Adjutant General of the army.

Wm. P. Duvall, of Florida, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, the 17th day of April next, when his present commission expires.

George Izard, of Philadelphia, to be Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, in place of James Miller, appointed collector at Salem, Massachusetts.

Wm. Henry Allen, of Maryland, to be commissioner for ascertaining claims and titles to land in Florida.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following promotions have been made in the Navy, by the advice and consent of the Senate.

Masters Commandants—Robert Henley, Stephen Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, Charles C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, George C. Reed, and Henry E. Ballard; to be captains in the navy of the U. States.

Lieutenants—Foxall A. Parker, Lawrence Kearney, Edw'd R. M'Call, Daniel Turner, David Connor, John Gallaher, and Thomas H. Stevens, to be Masters Commandant in the Navy of the U. States.—*Nat. Journal.*

NOMINATION OF MR. CLAY.

The Senate yesterday removed the injunction of secrecy from so much of their proceedings as relates to the question taken on confirming the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State; and on a reference to the executive journal, we find the vote there recorded to be twenty-seven in favour of confirming, and fourteen opposed to it.

On the question, "Will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of Henry Clay?"—Those who voted in the affirmative, were—Messrs. Barton, of Missouri; Bell of New Hampshire; Benton, of Missouri; Bouligny, of Louisiana; Chandler, of Maine; Chaste, of Vermont; Clayton, of Delaware; D'Wolf, of Rhode-Island; Dickerson, of New-Jersey; Edwards, of Connecticut; Gailliard, of S. Carolina; Harrison, of Ohio; Hendricks, of Indiana; Holmes of Maine; Johnson, of Louisiana; Kane of Illinois; King, of Alabama; Knight, of Rhode-Island; Lloyd, of Maryland; Lloyd, of Massachusetts; Mills, of Massachusetts; Rowan, of Kentucky; Ruggles, of Ohio; Seymour, of Vermont; Smith, of Maryland; Van Buren, of New York; Van Dyke, of Delaware—27.

Those who voted in the negative, were—Messrs. Berrien, of Georgia; Branch, of North-Carolina; Cobb, of Georgia; Eaton, of Tennessee; Findlay, of Pennsylvania; Hayne, of S. Carolina; Holmes, of Mississippi; Jackson, of Tennessee; McIlvaine, of New Jersey; Macon, of North Carolina; Marks, of Pennsylvania; Tazewell, of Virginia; Thomas, of Illinois; Williams, of Mississippi—14.

Mr. Noble, of Indiana, who came in after the vote was taken, we understand, requested permission to have his vote recorded in the affirmative; but the Senate decided it not to be in order.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, and Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, were absent.

Four States, viz: New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, and Alabama, have each but one member in the Senate, at present.

Of the eighteen votes from the nine Western States, five only (two from Tennessee, two from Mississippi, and one from Illinois) were given against Mr. Clay.

The temporary charge of the Treasury Department has been assigned, by the President, to Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, until the arrival of Mr. Rush, from London.

It is said, that the nomination by the President of Mr. Poinsett, of South-Carolina, as Minister to Mexico, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon William H. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, left this city yesterday morning, accompanied by his family, for his residence in Georgia. It is impossible to take leave of one, who has served so long in the councils of his country, in situations of high trust, and in times of great public embarrassment, without feeling some degree of sadness and sorrow at the reflection, that we may have seen him for the last time. Mr. Crawford retires from service, we believe with a fortune by no means ample, and with a constitution considerably impaired by the ravages of a severe and long continued disease, The inhabitants of this city who have had the happiness to know him in his domestic circle, will long have cause to regret the necessity of his departure from among us. For ourselves though we preferred another for the Presidency, we have had no other feeling towards Mr Crawford than respect for those qualities which so strongly indeared him to his friends. We most heartily wish him a speedy and perfect restoration of health, and the enjoyment of many years of social happiness and domestic bliss.—*Journal.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, February 3.

His Majesty's SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament.

This day Parliament assembled for the despatch of business, and, as the state of his Majesty's health was not such as rendered it advisable for him to undergo the fatigue of opening the session in person, the Royal Speech was delivered by the Lords Commissioners, appointed for that purpose.

The Lords Commissioners took their seats on the woolsack at half past two, when the House of Commons being summoned to attend, the Speaker, accompanied by a great many members, appeared below the bar.

The lord chancellor having read the commission by which their lordships were appointed to represent his Majesty on the occasion, the noble and learned lord then proceeded to deliver the following

SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—We are commanded by his majesty to express to you the gratification which his majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his majesty congratulated you at the opening of the session of parliament.

There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people.

It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity.

The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

Industry and commercial enterprize are extending themselves in that part of the united kingdom.

It is therefore the more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland which have adopted proceedings with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm and exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement.

His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

His Majesty further recommends to you the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland.

His Majesty has seen with regret, the interruption of tranquility in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favorable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—His Majesty has directed us to inform you that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.

The state of his Majesty's Indian possessions and circumtances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign dominions, will render some augmentation in his military esablishment indispensable. His majesty, however, has the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expence arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition, and progressive improvement of the revenue that it will still be in your power, without effecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

My Lords and gentlemen—His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his Majesty's constant endeavor to preserve the general tranquility

The negociations which have been so long carried on, through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those states and the United Kingdom.

A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the King of Sweden; and a copy of which treaty, as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will direct to be laid before you.

Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object, which was negociated last year between his Majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

In conformity to the declarations which have been repeatedly made in his Majesty's name, his majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this Kingdom and the countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interests, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.

His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions—and his Majesty directs us to assure you that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which whilst it is under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind."

LATEST FROM GREECE.

At the moment of the departure of the Sally Ann, arrived at Boston from Smyrna, Captain Edes had positive information, that a portion of the Greek vessels had left Hydra on the 25th Dec. intending, it is supposed, to attack the Turkish fleet; Canaris among them in a fire ship given him by the Greek Government. Captain Pacha was at Constantinople. A report was received from Constantinople, that a number of small vessels, say brigs, schooners, &c. were fitting out to accompany him, should he return to the fleet.

SYRA, December 15—We have just received fresh advices from the Morea. After the bloody battle which took place between Colocotroni and the body of the government troops, in which the former had 300 men killed, the latter pursued this General and caught him again—he was completely defeated, and after having been abandoned by the greater part of his soldiers, he took refuge in the mountains with a small number of his men, accompanied by the General Nikitas, the greater number of whose troops also passed on the side of the government. Thus it is evident the latter has the upper hand. General Staico, of Colocot party, was taken prisoner in this last affair and executed. To these successes which the Government have gained, we may add another advantage, viz.—There arrived in Napoli de Roma a vessel from the Philltellenas with about $300,000 from the loan. Another vessel with ammunition, cannons, &c. has also arrived. The Greek vessels are in port, but a portion was to make sail to meet the Egyptian fleet. We understand that the Patriot Varvaki has promised to rebuild the Island of Ipsara at his own expense.—Colocotroni's son was killed in the battle last mentioned. The Egyptain aad Turkish fleets under Ibrahim Pacha are at the island of Charchi, near Rhodes, and are said to have made several attempts to gain the Island of Candia, but were prevented by the vigilance of the Greek vessels.

In Smyrna and in the capital, we continue to enjoy the most uninterrupted tranquility. H. M. M's schooner Estaphile, is positively in the employ of the Pacha of Egpyt. The latter made large presents to Mr. C. —, the Commodore of the French station in the Levant.

Reception of the President's Message in London,

We have received a copy of the Message of the American Congress, and give to-day, such parts of it as is worthy of general consideration. It is, as usual, a glowing picture, though as free from exaggeration as possible, of the influence which good Institutions, with a wise Government, have upon the lot of a people. Their good effects are so perceptible in the present instance, that they offer a most triumphant refutation of the miserable sophistries which issue occasionally from the Imperial Presses of Vienna and St. Petersburgh. If we compare the situation of the Americans, as it is described in the simple language of their President's message, with that of the subjects of their Imperial Majesties, how the contrast strikes us! whilst it confirms those political predilections which we share in common with a freeman. In one country, we see every thing having a tendency to make what his Creator intended him to be, lending itself to this grand social consummation—universal education cherished; industry encouraged; person and property enjoying the most perfect protection; and the population increasing with a rapidity to which we can find no parallel, and what is extraordinary, without the vice or misery with which it is too often accompained in other countries. We may use this language now, in speaking of the Americans, without hurting the prejudices or the pride of a single Englishman; for their prosperity, instead of proving a source of alarm to us, has materially contributed to our own; whilst their emulation in the arts which we cultivate in common, have served only to call forth the energies of our national character—This is so true, that the wealth, commerce, and power of England, have advanced at a pace fully as rapid as that which have characterised the progress of the Americans since the establishment of their independence. Yet for, half this period, we were involved in a war of unparalleled expense; and, in spite of this drawback, we have no reason to fear a comparison. The external relations of the United States present as favorable an aspect as their domestic interests.—The same spirit of justice and moderation animates both; and the results are the most perfect concord at home and abroad.—*London Public Ledger.*

British Compliments.—We observe with satisfaction the cordial and affectionate manner in which Mr. Monroe recommends to the legislative body, a consideration of the merits of Mr. De La Fayette, and of his services to American freedom. The spirit in which this recommendation is likely to be acted on may be judged from the reception given to the brave and virtuous object of it by the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 9th of December, each of these bodies appointing committees to introduce him to their respective Chambers, and rising when he entered, addressing him collectively through the Speaker, and paying him afterwards their individual respects. Who does not envy La Fayette's feelings, and still more the feelings of those who did him the homage? Upon the whole, the speech of the American President would repay the most studied and profound attention; and, as we have already hinted, might be taken as a useful model for great personages in other parts of the world, when they profess to enlighten their subjects by a royal view of the national interests and concerns.

[*London Times.*

Colombia and Hayti.—Gen. Santander, in his address as Vice President of Colombia, has taken a view of the favorable state of their relations with foreign powers; and after a brief notice of Mexico, Gautamala, the United States, and Great Britain, proceeds as follows:

"The Executive of Hayti has despatched an accredited agent to this Government, to propose the adjustment of a Treaty of defensive alliance against the respective invaders of both territories. The language of liberty employed in the propositions of the Agent, and the private services which the Liberator received from the humane and sensible Petion, in the hour of calamity, have not misled the Executive in the line of conduct it was its duty to adopt on so delicate a negotiation. Hayti defended her independence against the pretensions of France, of which she was a part, and Colombia defended her's against those of Spain. A defensive alliance with Hayti, would place us under the necessity of going to war with a nation against whom we have no cause of complaint, and whom we ought not unnecessarily to provoke."

The Vice President further observes, that the proposition from Hayti is laid by until the American plenipotentaries meet, and hopes that France will see in this measure, the most friendly intention of the Republic. The proposition from President Boyer, is not to require an acknowledgement of the independence of Hayti—that we presume already exists, but to form a treaty of defensive alliance. How ever strong the measure may be considered, we should deem it a mere act of duty and preservation, and believe that a treaty so constituted between all the Republics of South America, would prevent the adoption of any hostile steps on the part of the Continental powers, for, in the present state of the question, it is difficult to say what the ultimate determination of those powers may be; and therefore a unity of sentiment, and a concert in action, cannot but be advisable. A defensive alliance against any attacks from Europe, is recommended by the strongest considerations of policy. The government of Colombia is in error, if impressed with the belief that France will be more friendly to the Republic, because an alliance with Hayti is declined. In union there is strength—and on this question, Europe is more to be checked by fears, than conciliated by forbearance.—*N.Y. Adv'r.*

SUMMARY.

Hat-bodies.—A machine for makin Hats is in operation near Philadelphi propelled by a steam engine of four hors power. The expense of manufacturin a hat body by this machine is only *fou cents.*

Late King of France.—The funeral the late king of France is said to hav cost the nation about $400,000. Th sum would pay the salary of the Pres dent of the United States sixteen year

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Thom Arnold, shipwright, an industrious an worthy man, fell from a scaffolding, su posed to be nearly 30 feet, in the U. navy yard, which he survived but tw hours.

Richard C. Cotton, member of t North Carolina Legislature, from Ch tham county, has been expelled from th body for 'his known immorality.'

The Legislature of New York have in comtemplation to open a great Sta Road, from the Hudson to Portland, Lake Erie.

The Post-master at Bennington, has advertised a reward of 100 dolla for the apprehension of Charles Doolitt late publisher of the Vermont Gazet who had robbed the post-office of lett containing money.

His excellency C. D. E. J. Bangem Huygens, has been appointed by Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pl ipotentiary to the United States, and to set out on his embassy in the course the present month.

An advertisement in a Nashville p per, says, that a company, to be com sed of 100 men, would assemble in town of Jackson, (Tennessee) on the of April next, "prepared to go out to city of Santa Fe, on the Rio del Nor in the province of Texas, for the purp of selling goods to the inhabitants."

The New-York Statesman, says Bishop Hobart has preached at Rome He is said to be the only Protestant M ister that has preached in that city.

The charter of the Planters and M chants Bank, at Huntsville, in Mississ pi, has been declared to be forfeited, a proclamation of the Governor, confor ably to a provision in its charter, beca it has refused to pay specie for its no

Mr. Crawford resigned the office Secretary of the Treasury on the 3d i and is now a private citizen.

The Cincinnatti, Ohio, Gazette, sa that a young woman of that county, ab sixteen years of age, has presented husband with four fine boys, at one bi they were all perfect, in fine health, likely to do well.

Mr. Thomas Edwards, a farmer King William county, Va. was murd ed on Tuesday week, by two of his sla and his body cut to pieces.

On Wednesday, the 12th ult. Ja Hudson was executed at Fall Cre Madison county, Indiana, for the mur of Logan, an Indian Chief. Previous being swung off, he made a full confess in which he detailed the circumstan connected with the murder of Logan the other Indians, in an interesting m ner.

Two fine Shad caught in the Hack sack river, were sold on Monday las New-York, for four dollars.

The Legislature of Maine, on Mon week adjourned *sine die*, after a ses of fifty-five days, having passed one h dred and eighty acts and seventy-e resolves. Among the acts are tw for the incorporation of Banks, and s for the incorporation of Manufactu and Bridge Companies.

Professor Everett has accepted a vitation to deliver an Address at C cord Mass. on the ensuing 19th April ing half a century since the memo Concord fight.

The Inaugural Ball at the Capit said to have been splendid in every p The President, the Vice-President, the venerable ex-President, Monroe, all present.

Breach of Promise of Marriage verdict of 3,500 dollars for the fair tiff was given in the state of Maine action of this kind, brought by a Pease against a Mr. Stetson. Lo vows, if they can be proved, are something in these days, and fai swains are in a fair way to be ban by juries from the world.

The Louisville (Kentucky) p mention that the inhabitants of that were "amused" in the middle of Jan witnessing "a counter current in en tion up the Ohio, river." The emig were the *Harmonites*, who sold the adise to Mr. Owen of Lanark.

It is asserted in the West Chest per that a gentleman of that place *thirty-five* crows *at a shot*. This true story of "black crows."

Coffee.—We understand that a 800,000lbs of Coffee was effected i ladelphia on Tuesday last for cash, cents, Short price.

The Russian Counsellor Smirna been decorated by the Emperor A der with the order of St. Waladim having saved the lives of *twenty* persons on the day of the great in tion of St. Petersburg.

The new Mexican loan, tak Messrs. Goldsmidts, at 86¾ per ce to the amount of £3,200,000, bear interest of 6 per cent.

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