Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

Saturday Evening, March 26, 1825.

☞ The *Dorchester County Court*, commences its Session on Monday week next, which will afford our friends in the country an opportunity of remitting the amount of their bills due this office; and each subscriber who comes into town, should ask himself, *have I paid my subscription?* If not, he should consider this the "accepted time"—"time enough always proves little enough."

A semi-annual payment ($1 25) became due on the delivery of the last number of the Chronicle.

General Jackson.—We give publicity to a letter from the "Richmond Enquirer," merely for the purpose of preserving the character of faithful Journalists. From the evidence furnished by the different editors, with whom we exchange, there is little doubt but it is a *forgery*. More on the subject will appear in the public prints, which shall be impartially laid before our readers.

Militia Law.—The late Supplement to the Militia Law, will be found in a succeeding column.

A writer in the Easton Star, over the signature of Tarcomed proposes a few alterations in the Constitution and Laws of Maryland, by way of recommending himself to the good opinion of the people. He wants the Clerks of Courts, and Registers of Wills, &c. all to be elected by the people every six years.

He wishes the direct tax dispensed with, as the times are too hard for the people to pay it.

He wants the bank stock sold, to make up any deficiency that might thereby occur in the treasury. "Place the state in the same relation to the people, as an individual to his creditors. If he has not sufficient running cash to answer the demands on him, he disposes of property to raise it; let the state do the same thing, sell a portion of bank stock if necessary now, and replace it at a more prosperous time."

But, not exactly like this neither, he thinks it would be a better scheme to starve the public officers and replenish the treasury out of their retrenched salaries. The Judges of the courts, he would reduce twenty-five per cent, by which $8000 would be saved at once; $500 from the clerk of the council; Trustee for bank stock, he would abolish as useless, and make the Treasurer do that business, "and refund part of his salary too," &c.

To my mind now, the right *radical* notion would be to abolish the court, *sans cerimonie*, and thereby we should get rid of a host of odious officers and expenses both at once, and some of us that are over head and ears in debt, and others that are not over scrupulous in matters of honesty, &c. would be amazingly relieved by such a change. Nor is the prospect of carrying such a point altogether so hopeless as might be thought. No longer ago than the last session of the legislature, a short bill, just saying, "we abolish one of the most important courts of the state," passed the house of delegates without one word being said on the subject; even its very friends could hardly believe the fact after they had done it, it was so easily done: true, it was rejected in the senate, but possibly that might be because the bill was *partial* in its operation—it related to only *one* court. Now had it included *all* the courts of the state, who knows but it might have passed the senate also!

[*Maryland Republican.*

Desha.—The report of Desha having escaped jail is contradicted. The Judge who granted him a new trial has published a tremendous long *opinion;* one column of which is devoted to the reasons for granting the new trial, and nine other columns to prove that Desha was not the murderer, but that the witnesses who swore against him might be the murderers of Baker.

The Frigate Constitution.—The Frigate Constitution, anchored in the Bay of Tunis, on the 19th of Dec. Mr. Cox, the American Consul was landed from her.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—HOLY ALLIANCE.

[*From the (Paris) Courier Francais, January* 31.]

"The English journals say, that the army is to be augmented, and the Courier speaks in a firm and resolute manner, indicating that the English Government is ready to dare all the consequences of the displeasure of the continental cabinets. Our ministerial journals show a warlike spirit. The Etoile says that the governments of the north, in conjunction with the French government, are resolved not to acknowledge the new States of S. America. Reports of war have, in fact, been circulated on change. Is there, however, any imminent danger of war? If the anger of Fauxbourg Saint Germain, and of the Jesuits, were effectual on us, the question would not be doubtful. But Mr. Canning neither fears them nor the genius who dwells in the new palace, in the Rue de Rivoli (M. de Villele.)

"What can the Holy Alliance do against England? On what point could they attack her where she is not ready to resist? She has squadrons in every quarter of the globe, and at the end of three months, not one of the attacking powers would retain a single vessel at sea. The English government would be supported in such a war by the whole nation. Would the Holy Alliance find the same support from their subjects, when their interest is connected with the interest of England? Even Russia, with her millions of men, and her fleet destroyed, what can she do against England? Is war then, probable; is it even possible? England may be cursed, hated, threatened, but she will not be attacked. The instructions of Prince Wolkonski are said to be not at all hostile—Russia does not desire war, and feels all the advantagesof immoveability of the European statu quo, by means of which, abuses have been revived, and so many meliorations destroyed. Principles may dictate war, but principles are only obeyed by Cabinets when they accord with their interest aud safety; whenever they do not accord, the latter are always victorious over principles.

[*From the same, of January* 12.]

The Quotidienne says, "that the decision of the British cabinet, concerning America, has been officially communicated, by Lord Granville, to the French government, and that a messenger was instantly sent to Madrid with the intelligence. The Ambassadors of the Holy Alliance, at Paris, sent similar communications to the charges d'Affairs of their Courts at Madrid. All these communications contain sentiments of anger at the hurried proceedings of England. Undoubtedly, fresh instructions from their cabinets will make them, in union." We do not know what means Spain will employ to support her rights, but it is certain that England has now adopted a system of policy in direct opposition to that of the Holy Alliance. Such a determination vexes the men of the ancient regime, and embarrasses the Ministers who are paid to embrace either party. The Quotidienne shows a disposition to intimidate England, and threaten her with the Holy Alliance interfering to settle the dispute between Spain and her colonies. But if the Holy Alliance is strong by its union, will not England, in case of a war from this cause, find powerful allies? The President of the United States has pointed out, in his late message, the part he would be disposed to take.

CUBA—INTERESTING.

Our Havana papers, to the 5th of the present month, have been examined by a friend well versed in the Spanish language. He says, they show that the public mind in the Island of Cuba is in a state of fermentation, which will probably be shortly brought to a crisis.

The "*Diario de la Havana*" of the 27th February contains the decree of Ferdinand, dated Saredon, 1st August 1824, against secret societies. This decree was put in force at Havana the 25th. February last, and is as follows.

"Article 1. All secret societies whatever, of free masons, Carbonari or others, are prohibited now and forever.

2. Those who belong or did belong to any lodge or other secret society, are to declare the same to the proper authorities—designate the lodge or lodges, denounce their associates and give up their diplomas, jewels, &c. &c.

3. Those who continue to belong to said societies, and do not make the required declaration are declared to be guilty of high treason.

6. The attestation of several witnesses to the same fact shall be considered as full proof of the guilt of the accused.

4. 5. 7. 8. and 9. Point out the mode of proceeding against the offenders.

10. All persons holding any office of trust or profit under the government shall, previous to their entering on the discharge of their respective duties, make oath & declare, that they do not nor ever have belonged to any lodge, secret society, either of free masons or others whatever; and that they deny the absurd principle that the people have the right of changing or altering the established forms of government.

11. The same formality shall be observed in regard to all universities, students, &c.

12. 13 14. and 15th articles relate to priviledged persons, such as ecclesiastics, &c. none of whom are exempted from being obliged to declare what they may know *or suspect* of secret societies and their members.

The "Noticioso Mercantil" of 5th inst. contains a decree dated the preceding day, of General Francisco D. Vives, Captain General of Cuba, establishing a military commission, whose duty it is to arrest and try all persons suspected of being unfriendly to the king or his government, or to the partizans of the constitution; or any persons belonging thereto, or who may be accused of seducing others to enter into any prohibited associations or society. This decree is grounded on the royal decree of 13th Jan 1824, issued by Ferdinand, "the more effectually to preserve his dominions in America from the horror and ruin with which they are menaced by the unloyal spirit of reform."—*Balt. Amer.*

Colombian Republic.—The New-York Evening Post says, "Letters are stated to have been received in this city, from Santa Martha, announcing the arrival there of a vessel with the British agent, empowered by his government to recognise the independence of the Republic. An express was immediately despatched for Bogota with the gratifying intelligence.

MILITIA LAW.

An Additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That each Brigadier General or commanding officer of a brigade shall appoint a day of meeting, exercise and inspection in the month of September, each year, in regiment or battallion, and it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector to attend and inspect the same, giving thirty days previous notice thereof to the commanding officers of regiments, extra battalions, or independent volunteer companies.

2. *And be it enacted,* That the brigade inspector after such meeting, report to the general commanding, the efficient strength, equipment and condition of each regiment or battalion, designating the strength and condition of each company; the brigade inspector to make said report within two weeks after such meeting, under a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars, to be inflicted by a court martial, under such provisions as this act prescribes.

3. *And be it enacted,* That all other meetings and musters of the militia are dispensed with, except one annual meeting of the commissioned officers for drill and exercise, which meeting shall be on the last Saturday in April at ten o'clock, A.M. and two company meetings annually, one in the month of May and one in the month of August; the captains or commanding officers of companies shall under the existing penalties appoint the day for such meeting

4. *And be it enacted,* That articles fourth, fifth, sixth, seven, and eight, constituting general courts-martial, division, brigade, regimental and extra battalion courts-martial are hereby repealed.

5. *And be it enacted,* That brigadier generals commanding a brigade (except in the third division of Maryland Militia, where the Major General will command,) shall appoint general courts martial whenever necessary, and all commissioned officers within their respective commands shall be subject to this duty.

6. *And be it enacted,* That general courts martial shall consist of any number of commissioned officers from five to thirteen inclusively, the larger number to be preferred when that number can be convened or obtained with convenience, and a majority of every general court martial shall consist of officers superior in rank to the officer to be tried before such court martial, whenever practicable.

7. *And be it enacted,* That no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or in case of his removal, the officer commanding for the time being; nor shall any sentence extending to the cashiering of any commissioned officer, be carried into execution, until the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted by the officer ordering the same, to the Governor of this state for his confirmation or disapproval, the governor communicating his decision on such proceedings to the officer from whom they were transmitted; all other sentences to be confirmed by the officer ordering the court-martial.

8. *And be it enacted,* That every officer commanding a regiment or extra battalion, may appoint courts-martial, to consist of not less than five commissioned officers for the trial and punishment of minor offences, to inflict fines and decide finally upon their proceedings; but in no case can an officer or private in the militia be punished or fined for any neglect of duty without having an opportunity to appear before a court martial to allege a reasonable excuse for the same.

9. *And be it enacted,* That no private shall be fined more than one dollar for non attendance at parade.

10. *And be it enacted,* That the commanding officer ordering a court martial, shall appoint the president thereof, and also some suitable person as judge advocate or recorder, whose duty it shall be to keep a fair and impartial record of said proceedings, and shall transmit the same, after being signed by the president thereof, to the commanding officer ordering said court martial for his approval or condemnation; the same oaths of qualification to be administered to the officers composing the court martial, and the same rules of organization and proceeding as in the courts-martial of the United States army.

11. *And be it enacted,* That every officer authorised to order a court-martial, shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by said court, except the sentence of cashiering an officer, in every general court-martial not less than two thirds of the members present must agree in every sentence, otherwise the person charged must be acquitted.

12. *And be it enacted,* That the party tried by any court-martial, shall upon demand thereof made by himself, be entitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court.

13. *And be it enacted,* That the president of every court-martial is authorised to issue subpœnas to procure the attendance of witness, and every court-martial shall have power and authority to issue attachment directed to such persons as they may appoint, against all and every person or persons who shall neglect or refuse, on being duly summoned to attend to give evidence, and fine such person in any sum not exceeding ten dollars; the person serving such attachment to be compensated as the court may deem reasonable; all fines so collected after defraying such expences, to be retained by the commanding officer for the payment of incidental expences.

14. *And be it enacted,* That any officer who shall disobey the orders of his commanding officer under the provisions of the militia laws of this state, or who shall neglect or refuse to attend any court-martial at the time and place appointed, shall be cashiered the service, or fined at the discretion of a court-martial, in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars, unless he can give a reasonable excuse to the court for such non attendance or neglect; any officer of the militia who shall hereafter disobey any orders from the adjutant general's office, authorized by the commander in chief, shall be liable to the penalties of this law.

15. *And be it enacted,* That the Executive of this state, shall, whenever he may deem it expedient for the public service, organize and appoint battalions and regiments of volunteer corps, whenever application for such is made, under the sanction of the general commanding where said battalions or regiments are raised and to be organized.

16. *And be it enacted,* That the officer ordering a court martial, shall be the plantiff in all proceedings for the recovery of fines and forfeitures imposed under the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state and the several supplements thereto, and that the decision of a court martial shall be final and conclusive, as to the amount of fine and forfeiture.

17. *And be it enacted,* That any person removing into a county or district, shall be liable to the provisions and penalties of the militia laws of this state; provided they be enrolled and have one week previous notice given of said meeting.

18. *And be it enacted,* That it shall hereafter be the duty of each captain or commander of a company, that has received arms and accoutrements from the Executive of this state, to report annually by the first day of November, the condition and number of the same to the adjutant general of this state, under a penalty not exceeding thirty dollars, nor less than five dollars.

19. *And be it enacted,* That the captain of any uniform company of the militia of this state, when said company is not attached to a uniform battalion or regiment, may adopt such uniform as may be determined on by said company.

20. *And be it enacted,* That the militia of Allegany county shall be exempt from operations of this act so far as it relates to or prescribes the mode of holding brigade, regimental or battalion, muster or meetings, or general or regimental courts martial, & from the operation of the third of this act, so far as it requires an annual meeting of the commissioned officers for drill and exercise.

21. *And be it enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with, or repugnant to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

A supplement to an act entitled, An Act to provide for the removal of Lunatic Paupers, from the several counties of this state, to the Maryland Hospital, passed at December Session, 1817.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no person shall in future, be construed to be a lunatic pauper, and entitled to the benefit of the act to which this is a supplement, while he or she may possess in their own right, any property, real or personal, or be entitled to the use of any property, by virtue of last will and testament, or deed of trust for his or her use & benefit, nor shall the child of any person whose property is actually assessed to one thousand dollars, who may be afflicted with lunacy, & whose usual place of abode has been with their parent or parents, be entitled to the benefit of the act, to which this is a supplement.

From the Rich'd Enquirer.

GENERAL JACKSON.

In publishing the following extraordinary article from the Nashville Whig, (a paper not friendly to Gen. Jackson,) we have to state, that we have not the most distant suspicion of the name or character of the author. If the letter be not an absolute forgery, we have then to ask, who is this officer, lately in the southern army, whose name begins with an H——, who had business with the War Department last fall, and who met Gen. Jackson at Washington, state of Pennsylvania, in November last? For our own parts, we are free to avow our belief, that no such conversation could have taken place; but still General Jackson's friends owe it to him to trace this matter to its source, to unmask the author, and refute his assertions. Should General Jackson entertain such sentiments, he is utterly unworthy of being the first magistrate of a free people. If he does not entertain them, how villanous is the opposition which should give birth to so vile a forgery.

GEN. JACKSON'S private Opinions.

(From the Nashville Whig.)

The following extract of a letter from an officer formerly in the southern army, to a gentleman in this town, will no doubt interest our readers.

* * * "For the last fifteen years, I had been on terms of intimacy and in the closest friendship with Gen. Jackson. Our professions were similar, our habits acquired by a corresponding series of hardships and dangers in the field and in the camp. As a friend, I loved him; as a warrior, I had marked his energies and unbending sternness of character, with an admiration almost allied to enthusiasm. His fame, as a hero, was not built upon adventitious bases. I knew that merit alone, was the real foundation of his glory.

But it was purely for his DOMESTIC virtues which I had seen developed, that I loved him.—And I admired him only for his warlike genius, his decision, his promptness to execute. When I last saw him, he was a prominent candidate for the most sublime and dignified station the world has ever known.

In November last, as I was returning West, from the seat of Government, to which I had been called by private business connected with one of the departments, I met the General and his Lady at a public house in Washington, Pa. where he put up for the night, as he was journeying to the capitol to take his seat in the Senate. Our meeting was a very cordial one; and, as we were in a private apartment, our conversation was unrestrained. Although a stoic indifference, as to matters relating to himself, is, on most occasions, characteristic with him, yet I could discover that his spirits were elevated highly above their common pitch. I never had seen him so completely cheerful and happy. Various political subjects were introduced and discussed. I spoke of the Presidential election; and though opposed from principle, to his elevation, congratulated him as a friend, on his probable success.

"I'll tell you how it is, my friend H." said he, "I now find myself urged on by a popular current; where it will leave me when the tide shall subside, I cannot tell, nor do I much care. But, Sir, it is not in the human heart to resist it."

* * *

I remarked that, at the time we stripped ourselves in the wilderness to ford a muddy creek, when Indians were at our heels and our heavy baggage on our backs—I little thought then, said I, that my hardy companion would ever be even thought of—much less successfully brought forward for President of the U. States.

"Three years ago" said he, "I did not believe it possible that I could ever occupy the ground I now do, with reference to that office. As a proof of this, I state the fact, that I felt most indignant at the efforts of some partizan newspapers, and what I thought their ill-advised zeal in my behalf, and wrote letters of severe reproof to several intelligent friends who had been instrumental in sounding my name in the public ear. I thought the unanimous voice of the nation would be heard in ridicule of my pretensions—I anticipated the clamour that would be raised against me, on account merely of my military services, and also of my utter want of experience in the cabinet of the civilians. Every argument was conclusive against me. Of a government purely republican, in which the military should be subservient to the civil power, it did not appear to me probable that a single serious effort would be made to put the reins in the hands of a military man."

I asked him if it was finally with his consent that the Legislature of Tennessee nominated him as a fit person for the office?

"It was my direction," said he—"A few days before the meeting of that body, I received a letter from a great leading character in New York; a personal friend, urging me in the most forcible and persuasive terms to make an immediate effort to arouse the West in my behalf, before another aspirant, in that quarter, an implacable personal enemy, should by uniting artifice with popularity, secure it to himself. No time was to be lost—and upon a little reflection, I resolved to strive for the office; upon which I directed my adherents in the Tennessee Legislature to pass the resolution they did on that subject. I was well aware, however, continued he, that my defective education would in some degree render me obnoxious to those poignant shafts of satire and derision which the event thus far has realized."

I merely hinted my sentiments of his abilities in general terms, and remarked without having a particular allusion to his case—that a man's elevation to any office which is filled by a general suffrage of the people, could not in the nature of things, depend so much upon his peculiar fitness for that office, as upon the management of partisans among the canaille, and the possession of some shining excellence, calculated to captivate the passions of the lower order of politicians, which constitute the electing strength not only of Legislative bodies but of the whole nation.

"Would to God!" said the General, "it were otherwise. He whose breast glows with a pure *amor patriæ*, and in his political relations acts according, will seldom be exalted by his fellow citizens. In the first place, it requires no small share of address and perseverence to make one's self a prominent object in the public eye. This once effected, he may 'ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm.'—but unobtrusive merit is always too meritorious to be sought by the vulgar, or to go itself begging for public honors. Whilst this state of things exist, you may be assured that the space between Order and Anarchy in this Republic, is not so great as may generally be imagined.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The emphasis with which the General pronounced this Shakesperian quotation, and that peculiar flash of his eye so usual with him when excited, convinced me that he had no very remote reference to his own prospects. He asked me if I did not believe that a majority of the citizens of the United States were at all times ripe for revolution. And on my answering in the negative he rose on his feet and gesticulated with great earnestness——"The mass of the people said he, are ripe, for novelty and innovation—but they do not know it. They may have pure hearts, and patriotism. But a mere name—a hero can "wind himself among the multitude, captivate the imagination, and lay judgment asleep. A popular hobby may carry him to the highest destiny known to the Constitution, and as much higher as his ambition may prompt him to aspire—I have little faith (continued he) in the stability of Republics. They fall easy prey to the passion of ambitious rivals or power. I was once tempted by the insolence of Gov. Raburn of Georgia to march a hostile army into that state. Had I done so, it would have been in pursuit of personal revenge! I should have had no other motive. But if the work of revenge had been begun, old enemies and other motives would have arisen out of the contest. Heaven! who could predict the catastrophe!"

We admire the ingenious author of the following artifice, whoever he may be, and however creditable; and particularly so, as it reminds us of the *augurers* of ancient Rome; who, to satisfy the vulgar, would persuade them, that the flight of birds was indicative of some supernatural agency, or ominous of some future result.

The "High Bird of Liberty."—A curious and interesting spectacle was on Friday, witnessed by several gentlemen from the top of the capitol, during the ceremony of the inauguration of President Adams. No less than four large Eagles were seen poising themselves directly over the Capitol, for about ten minutes when one of them, apparently larger than the rest, began to descend, and after making a number of circles around the centre dome, arose in graceful spirals and all wheeled off to the West.

Was their attention attracted by the immense concourse of people above them? or was this the parent bird which before made her appearance on almost the same place, when our venerable Chief Magistrate was inducted into office, now sent by our guardian spirit, with her brood, from her mountain eyry to augur continued and increased prosperity to our happy country.

[*National Intelligencer.*

JUSTICES

Of the Peace, for Worcester co

Joshua Prideaux, John Williams al Turpin, Wm. M. Gregor, Natha dy, Edward Robins, Joshua Roun Jah Ennis, Adam Brevard, James ell, John P. Slemaker, Samuel M Isaac S. Johnson, Robert Givan, J er Burroughs, Moses Purnell, Le can, Elijah Hearn, Johnson Gray Morris, Giles Jones, Stephen S John R. Pitts, James Layton, I Round, of James, Thomas Mil Isaac Bredall, Isaac I. Collins, J Gilliss, Schoolfield Lamberson, Laws, of Wm. Henry Franklin, siah Crapper, Isaac Holland, Joh land, sen. John Bishop, of Wm Hearn, Samuel T. Carey, Geo. M Daniel Smith, Wm. F. Riley, H. W. Clavor, John Reddish, J Cluff, Samuel R. Smith, Peter V John O. Selby, Wm. Showel, Wm field, Joseph Hucheson, Benjam son.

Levy Court,—Zadock Purn Sewel Turpine, Wm. M'Gregor, as S. Fassett, Benjamin Aydelo Williams, Nathan Gordy.

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