Cambridge Chronicle

AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

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TERMS.

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In all cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged according.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must come POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended to.

*** Newspaper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the United States, is superintended by a General Conference, which meets once in four years, and which has under its control, 17 Annual Conferences, into which, the Union is divided; comprising 1350 itinerant, and upwards of 7,000 local preachers, and 350,000 members.

The Baltimore Annual Conference held their session two weeks since, in the city of Baltimore. There are 94 itenirant ministers belonging to it.

The nett increase of members this year in this conference has been 1070; total number of members 32,000.

The next Baltimore Annual Conference will be held in Baltimore, on the 15th March, 1826.

Each Annual Conference is divided into districts, as above, each of which is superintended by a presiding elder, and each of those districts hold an annual conference, comprised of the local preachers, belonging thereto. The Baltimore district conference, named above, under the superintendence of J. Frey P. E. has about 70 local preachers within its circuit. It is understood, that they will hold the next Annual Conference for the Baltimore district in the city of Annapolis. It takes place early in February, 1826.

Rapid Travelling.—The rapidity of our travelling, since the introduction of steam-boats, is only equalled by its cheapness. By the advertisements which appear in the various papers along the route, we perceive that a journey from Richmond, in Virginia, to Boston, taking in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, can be accomplished in about five days, and at a cost very little exceeding thirty dollars. The distance, we believe, exceeds 700 miles. The competition on the Hudson river, says the National Journal, is such, that a passage to Albany, in the opposition line of steam-boats, is only three dollars. A line of lighters has also been established, to be towed by steam-boats, which occupies about 24 hours in the passage. These lighters are chiefly intended for the transportation of merchandise; but passengers who choose this mode on account of its superior safety or economy, are taken at one dollar. A recent Pittsburg paper mentions the arrival there of a steam-boat, from the Harmony establishment, in Illinois, a distance of nearly 1100 miles, in six days. Yet a few years, and we may see the two-and-twenty degrees of latitude which divide the northern limits of Maine from the southern point of the Floridas, traversed by a steam-boat, in less time than it consumed, a few years since, to travel from Washington to Boston; and when it will no longer require the exercise of human ingenuity, to preserve the fruits of the tropics, in order that the *gourmands* of our northern extremity, may partake of them in common with the children of the equator.

Washington of S. America.—Bolivar probably never read Shakespeare in his life—but if any one had cited the following passage from the bard, when the Allied Powers offered to his acceptance the *crown*, would he not have felt the full force of the sentiment:

"And sell the mighty meed of our large honors,
For so much trash as can be grasped thus."

He would have felt it to have been the spontaneous effusion of his own mind. The corpse of Iturbide, was hardly cold in the ground, before the crown was offered to Bolivar. The members of the Holy Alliance most probably concluded, that this would be the most successful mode of disposing of their formidable antagonist—they might have offered him the crown in the hope of its acceptance, and perhaps they calculated that if he did accept, he would share the fate and infamy of Iturbide; but Bolivar, when he departs from this life, has no wish to repose by the side of the Ex-emperor of Mexico.—*Balt. Am.*

Captain Cochrane, who has recently published in London, a volume of *Travels in Columbia*, relates the following anecdote respecting Bolivar.

"At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave, "Should at any time a monarchical government be established in Columbia, may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the Emperor." A high spirited public character, Senor Pepe Paris, then requested permission to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, and exclaiming; "Should Bolivar, at any future period, allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine now does from my glass," at the same time pouring the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately sprang from his chair, ran to Senor Paris, and most warmly embracing him, exclaimed, "If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man, shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Colombia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger.

Gen. St. Clair.—The misfortunes of Gen. St. Clair are known to all of us, when at Washington, claiming a pittance from Congress—when he was penyless and houseless, it was Mr. Crawford that took him to his house; gave him the honored seat at his table; in *uno verbo*, treated him as if he were his father—father! yes, St. Clair was the father of every American. Who can know this and calumniate the character of Mr. Crawford?

Important Decision.—A case has been decided, we observe, by the Court of last resort, in South Carolina, that an *endorser* on a note may be a *competent* witness to invalidate a note; that his interest in the note does not vitiate his testimony; and that the only exception which can be taken to it, is, to his credibility as a witness. The case occurred in a suit upon a note, the maker of which pleaded usury to evade its payment.

New Steam-boat Line.—The Philadelphia papers state, that the subscriptions to the *new* Steam-boat and Stage line between that city and Norfolk direct, are filled.

Com. Porter.—It is reported, that a Court of Inquiry has been ordered, by the Secretary of the Navy, of which Commodore *Chauncey* is to be the President, in the case of Commodore Porter, in regard to the Faxardo affair, and the conduct of the anti-piratical service generally.

Building at New York.—According to the publication of Mr. James Hardie, it will surprise many, says the N. Y. American, who have been misled by exaggerations on this subject, to learn, that the whole number of buildings erected in New York last year, was *only* 1,624, of which 720 are brick or stone, 503 having brick fronts; and 401 of wood; 49 of one story, 1298 of two stories, 228 of three stories, and 49 of *four* stories and upwards.

About 600 journeymen carpenters at Boston, have refused to work until their working time shall be abridged two hours a day.

Execution of Pirates.—The editor of the New York Post has received a Porto Rico paper containing the condemnation, confession and execution, of eleven pirates, who made their escape on shore from a piratical schr. and were afterwards taken in the woods, which schr. was captured by the boats of the U. S. schr. Grampus, Lieut. Sloat. When these pirates were taken to the place of execution, the chief, Cooprecinas, refused to be blindfolded, saying that he had murdered three or four hundred, and thought that by this time, he ought to know how to die, and he wished to see how they managed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres, received at Boston, to the 24th Jan. state, that the confederacy was in future to be known by the name of "The United Provinces of South America," and that the general government was to be invested with powers similar to those conferred on the President of the U. States.—The celebration of the installation of the National Congress, at the capital, had been authorised by the governors of the provinces, who had issued proclamations expressive of their warm approbation of this great event. The liberation of Peru had been celebrated at Buenos Ayres with every demonstration of joy. On the 19th and 20th January, Senor Peneyra Soldre, and Mr. Washington Slocum, arrived; the former as consul, acting commercial agent for Brazil, and the latter as consul of the United States.

HAYTI.—A letter from an emigrant has been received and published by his correspondent in Philadelphia. The writer states that part of the discontent expressed by the new settlers, arises from their having agreed to proposals made by individuals to cultivate land upon shares without seeing the situation of the soil, and without having made a proper agreement; and thus wresting from the government, viewing them as freemen, the power to dispose of and to place them upon their own lands. The writer further states that the grand cause of uneasiness results from the strange and ridiculous ideas entertained by the emigrants themselves; that they look to the sudden accumulation of fortune, not by their own efforts, but the intervention of the government in their behalf; that they had associated the incongruous ideas of freedom and unbounded licentiousness; a freedom separated from justice, order and salutary restraint; a freedom that would allow to them indiscriminate admission into the social circles of the first men in the country, and even into the family of the President of Hayti; The writer states that "the Government has been and continues to be liberal beyond any reasonable conception; in proof of which I refer you to her many acts of benevolence, among which I class her late order to grant passports of all the discontented emigrants who may apply, without exacting that which is most justly her due."

He adds the following consoling evidence for those disposed to embark for Hayti with reasonable expectations:—

"Of the thousands who have emigrated, I am persuaded that there is scarcely a man, who came under the influence of moderate and reasonable expectations, and with a determination to persevere in industry in order to lay a good foundation for posterity, but has realized what he anticipated."

A letter has been received from Citizen Granville, corroborating this statement in all its essential parts. We shall make but two extracts:

"The high pretentions of some servants, who have not found here the remains of splendid tables, & who thought that with the old coats and boots of their masters, they would be here gentlemen and Lords, their disappointed vanity being not able to bend to a hoe or to an axe, and who wish to return to the broom and shoe brush in the U. States: farewell to them.

The other extract mentions another grievance of which not emigrants, but the natives of Hayti, complain:—

"But the thing which has produced the greatest evil to the emigration, is the dissatisfaction of a man, who, under the veil of philanthropy, had brought here his private views and plans of fortune; we have not acceded to them, we have disappointed his skill, his self love and his personal interest, and therefore we are good for nothing, we have a bad government, we have not fulfilled the promises we had made to the emigrants, we have not given them lands already cultivated, we have not given them three story houses, we have not created for them plantations, where reigns one eternal spring, and where they could find coffee ready to put into bags. I perceive that that this subject begins to excite my anger, and I finish in assuring you that there are among the——as great hypocrites as among the rest of mankind; they will write against us; but the emigrants who stay with us will answer for us with their crops; as for ourselves, we are decided to oppose the silence of contempt to all their diatribes."

GREECE.—According to Paris papers, Germany begins to move in the question of Grecian independence; not however because the Emperor feels any sensibility for the suffering Greeks, but because the inhabitants of Servia, appear disposed to throw off the Ottoman yoke, and to rally once more under the Austrian empire, of which it once formed a part.

We learn from the same source, that the Servians have received large reinforcements, and are resolved on a desperate resistance. Thus, in various ways and from various motives, does it become probable that the members of the Holy Alliance themselves, will espouse the Grecian cause; it becomes a case at last, in which their individual ambition may be gratified by lending their assistance to the patriots. If the Ottoman Porte has determined to raise four large armies ostensibly for the purpose of subjugating Greece, we are inclined to believe that these preparations have been made more to repress domestic rebellion, and to preserve the crown upon his own head. A conspiracy against the person & government of the Grand Seignior has been discovered in Constantinople itself, & which was only partially repressed at the date of the latest advices.

INDIA.—That the war now raging between the English and the Burmese is no trifling holiday sport, is evident from the extensive preparations made by the former power. We learn from the last arrival, the following intelligence—

"The East India Company are making the most extensive preparations to send out reinforcements to India. About seventy vessels, many of the largest dimensions, have been tendered to them to carry out men and stores; the report is, that 30,000 tons of shipping will be taken up by the Company. The average tenders are £15 per ton out and home, and for the voyage out about the half."

BY THE

Steam Boat

From the Balt. American of Tuesday.

FROM FRANCE.—The Paris papers received at New York by the ship Montano from Havre, are to the 24th, and the Havre to the 25th March inclusive. The extracts they contain from the London papers have been anticipated.

We learn that the rumour of a secret treaty between Spain and Russia, the object of which has been presumed to be the reduction of the South American republics, has been disavowed in the St. Petersburg Journal; the object of Stratford Canning's journey to that place still remains an unfathomable court mystery; it is well remembered this was supposed to have been a proposition made by England to join Russia in recognizing the independence of Greece. We still have accounts of the surrender of Patras, and by the most authentic intelligence which we have yet received, the disturbances at Constantinople have not yet subsided.

Accounts from Spain still represent that peninsula in a state of the direst distress—In Cordova there has been a riot; in Cuinca similar indications began to be manifest, which were repressed only by the presence of the military; the same disturbances were created in Barcelona and Tarragona. The Generals commanding at St. Roque and Badajos state that not only the inhabitants but the troops likewise are revolting.

We find that the Catholic Association in Ireland was on the 18th March last, formally dissolved, not by Parliamentary interference, but by a solemn and deliberate vote of that association itself.

Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, was to leave Paris for Milan on the 10th instant. His wife died on the 19th March.

Ferdinand is said to have ordered a new levy of 70,000 men between the age of 16 and 40, without having the means to arm and equip them. Renewed efforts were to be made to obtain a loan in England, but success was considered doubtful. Meanwhile, the arrests and imprisonment of persons merely *suspected*, continued throughout Spain. A letter from Madrid of the 10th March, says; "the prior of Magaleza, in the province of Estremadoro, had scarcely reached his priory, when he imprisoned 34 inhabitants of a town which has not a population of 500 souls, and drove away 9 ecclesiastics. Persecution for political opinions was unknown here till the new dignitary arrived." All establishments for the instruction of youth, formed during the existence of the constitution, were to be suppressed, "their existence being incompatible with the system of ignorance and fanaticism, which the Jesuits are desirous should prevail amongst us."

SOUTH AMERICA.—Bogota papers to the 17th March have been received at New York;

The meeting of the plenipotentiaries from all the Spanish American states, is to be held at Panama, in October next; and it was understood that an invitation had been sent to our government to send also a representative. Among other topics to be brought before this Congress, the liberation of Cuba and Porto Rico, from the yoke of Spain, is mentioned.

The following proclamation of Bolivar will be read with interest;

PROCLAMATION—*To the Soldiers of the Army who conquered at Ayacucha.*

Soldiers!—You have given liberty to South America, and a quarter of the world is the monument of your glory.—Where have you not conquered? South America is covered with the trophies of your valour; but Ayacucha, like Chimborazo, rears her exalted head above them all. Soldiers!—Colombia owes to you the glory with which you again cover her; Peru, life, liberty and peace. La Plata and Chile also are your debtors for immense benefits. The good cause, the cause of the rights of man, has conquered by your arms in her terrible struggle with the oppressor. Contemplate, then, the blessings you have conferred upon humanity by your heroic sacrifices.—Soldiers!—Receive the limitless gratitude which I bestow upon you in the name of Peru. I pledge myself that you shall be recompensed as you deserve, before you return to your beautiful country. But no; you never can be worthily rewarded: your services transcend all price. Soldiers of Peru!—Forever will your country rank you among the first saviours of Peru. Soldiers of Colombia!—You will live in hundreds of victories until the end of the world.

Head quarters in Lima, Dec. 25, 1824.
BOLIVAR.

Great Speculations.—By a paragraph in a late French paper, it would appear that a number of wealthy capitalists in England, have appropriated the enormous sum of one hundred millions pounds sterling, for the purchase of cotton and coffee. Should this statement be true, it would at once account for the late speculations in the European markets.

DOMESTIC.

From the Elkton Press.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

The recent appalling murder in this neighborhood a few days since, committed on a beautiful, chaste, and virtuous young woman, and the escape of the monster who perpetrated the horrid act, has created in the mind of every one, conversant with the story, the most distressing sensations: Although this is the season of the year that is attended with most urgent business, still every one around us as they follow their hurried and various avocations, cannot efface from their vision the murdered and violated victim of unrestrained and brutal lust! & insensibly stop in the midst of their labours, when some new scheme suggests itself for probable detection. The facts I will recount to you precisely as they occurred; being near the place and from personal inspection of the body, after the examination of the inquest, I am able to correct some mistakes made by a gentleman traveller, who gave the Editor of the Morning Chronicle the first newspaper intelligence.

On Monday noon of the inst. Miss *Eveline Cunningham* left her uncle's house on the post road, near Cecil Furnace, with her little cousin, a child of 3 or 4 years of age, with the intention of visiting another uncle, who resides two miles towards Charlestown on the same route; on her way, she stopped at a house on the road side, and paid some small account to a shoemaker, and had not proceeded more than half a mile, before she met with the ruthless assassin, who must have forced her down an unfrequented bye-path in the woods about 100 rods distant, where the deep thicket covered the diabolical deed! It was well adapted to hide the monster from the view of the passing travellers; her reticule, with its contents, were strewed along the way, and her neck vesture was torn asunder, and scratched on the earth; this spot was dyed with blood, and the bushes prostrated, and broken in pieces! On Friday following, when found, the poor mangled corse lay covered with wounds, bruised, violated, and already food for worms!—Her beauty of symmetry was still apparent amid the carnage; and the strong evidences of her last struggle being in defence of chastity, harrowed up the souls of those who saw the sight, with grief and indignation bordering on frenzy!—Several wounds inflicted with a sharp instrument in several parts of her body, but no *one* mortal, the throat being compassed apparently by the hands, so as to produce temporary suffocation, with deep scratches with long nails, each of the thousand, made bleeding wounds, and the bruises inflicted over every part of her body, and her long and obstinate resistance, must have caused swooning, together with so much exhaustion, as to produce apparent death. The monster cut her garters, with the intention probably, to bind her if any life appeared; he then rifled her poor feet of her stockings, and made off!! From the circumstance of finding the body a distance from the spot where the conflict was, and a boot found on one of her feet, without a stocking, together with what the child relates, leads us to conclude, that she revived sufficiently to have made this exertion, and then sunk in the arms of death! The child remained with her cousin during the interval of time mentioned, and at last seeing no life, or any probability of it, was returning, impelled by hunger that four days abstinence produced; wandered about until she was espied by a neighbouring gentleman early on Friday morning at his gate! He recognized her, although pale, emaciated, and covered with blood, and the known attendants on putridity, which she had contracted by laying her face on that of her cousin; she was immediately put to bed with a high fever, and almost total loss of speech. On her recovery, she said that a "dark ugly looking man" came on them in the road, and dragged her cousin down the bye-path, he then cut her cousin with a knife and she fell! sometime after he left them, she rose up several times and fell as often, and her last living act was clasping her hands together, exclaiming "I shall never see any body more!!"

My neighbour's son of about 14 years of age was returning from Elkton on that day in a gig, and when near the spot where the act was perpetrated, he overtook a man answering the little child's description, with a pack, who requested him to take him in, and before waiting for an answer jumped in! They had not proceeded far before they espied the young lady with the little girl approaching; he immediately sprung out of the gig, threw off his pack, and lay down on the road's side with the pack under him!

The lad seeing this strange conduct, and knowing the young lady, was induced to proceed on slowly until the females passed the man, and then he lost sight of them by the turn of the road.

May the exertions of our neighbours, and every other good man who loves to bring to condign punishment, this monster in human shape, be crowned with success.

A Description of the supposed Murderer.

A person (name unknown) about 28 or 30 years of age, believed to have a scar on his chin, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, about five feet ten inches high, wore a dark green surtout, black or dark coloured pantaloons, black fur hat nearly new, had a linen knapsack strapped upon his back. The murderer robbed her of her stockings, which were black worsted, and her comb.

PORTO RICO PIRATES.

The Philadelphia Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter from Porto Rico:—

SIR—You no doubt ere this will have heard that the crew of the United States schooner Grampus, Capt. Sloat, fitted out a decoy sloop, which fell in with a piratical sloop (captain of the robbers and murderers, named Roberto Cofresi, who were driven ashore at Boca de Infierno, east end of Porto Rico, with a loss of two or three killed. Eleven of them, with their leader, were taken by the inhabitants, and on the 13th March were brought to St. Johns, and they there made a full disclosure of their piracies and murders: the latter were about 400 of different nations. The Governor of Porto Rico, promised captain Sloat that he would speedily have them all executed; a little delay he thought necessary, to see if he could not learn who were concerned with them, as the leader, Roberto, petitioned to the Governor for a pardon, and intimated, that if granted, he would disclose the names of fifty or sixty persons concerned with him.

There were 6 men brought to St. Johns, on the 14th of March, on suspicion of belonging to the same crew of Pirates and cut throats, but there was no testimony against them; and from good authority, I learned that there were 2 Pirates more taken in different parts of the south side of the Island, which belonged to the same band of robbers, and there was no doubt at St. Johns, P. R. they would all meet the reward they at St Johns long since merited. Much praise is due to Captain Sloat, his officers and crew, of the U.S. schooner Grampus in breaking up that den of thieves and murderers.

Capt. Singer, arrived at Philadelphia confirms the above statement, and avails himself of this opportunity of expressing the high estimation in which he regards Capt. Sloat, for his unremitted attention in affording protection to our commerce through Sail Rock Passage, which has now become very dangerous. The pirate captain said, that much consolation was afforded him by the reflection, that among the four hundred persons murdered, there were no inhabitants of Porto Rico.

Porto Rico papers to 12th. ult. are received at Philadelphia, containing the Spanish official account of the capture of the Pirates by the decoy sloop fitted out by Capt. Sloat of the U.S. schr. Grampus. Great slaughter was made of the pirates by the brisk fire and pursuit of the Americans; and the Porto Rico auxiliaries appear to have been earnest in their co-operation. The other particulars of the affairs have been related in the account received *via* Charleston. The names of the American officers who were engaged are Lieutenants Pendegrass and Magruder, Midshipman Stone and Surgeon Biddle, all of which are curiously misprinted in the Spanish reports to the Governor of the Island.

Desha the Murderer.—We find the following paragraph in an Ohio paper extracted from the Kentucky Reporter of the 28th ult. Every thing we hear upon this subject goes to confirm the opinion already expressed, that "the accused will be rescued from the law in one way or other.

"We have nothing new from Cynthiana, nor have we thought it worth while to enquire relative to the proceedings in the case of Isaac B. Desha. It is certain that he will not be tried again. Harrison—the whole country, relief men and all, with *two* exceptions, appear to have made up their minds; and the Governor's new judge, does not think the im-*partial* enough to try the *Governor's son*!"

Prices of Country Produce

Collected for the American Farmer.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 182

Flour, Howard-st. per bbl.	$5 12
Do. Susquehanna	5 00
Do. wharf	4 75
Wheat, white, per bushel	
Do. red.	100a1
Corn Meal, per barrel	2 50
Corn,	0 41
Rye, per bushel	0 42
Oats, do.	0 31
Whiskey,	0 25
Apple Brandy,	0 27
Peach Do.	0 65a
Herrings,	2 25

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