Cambridge Chronicle

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser.

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TERMS.

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SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The treaty of Union and confederation recently concluded at Bogota, between the Republic of Colombia and the United Provinces of Central America, and measures of a similar character, are preliminary to a treaty of union between the Republics of America, in opposition to the Holy Alliance. We agree with the Baltimore American, that this doctrine is deemed by many extravagant; but can it in the nature of things be otherwise. If monarchs confederate for the destruction of representative governments, it forces a confederacy of representative governments for their own protection against monarchs. This union can hardly be said to be brought about by choice—it seems the result rather of physical necessity. To the kings of the earth therefore, may the young republics be said to be indebted for that complete and cordial intercourse, that good understanding and fellowship, existing amongst the different members of their own body. Had not that political and devouring monster, the Holy Alliance, existed in Europe, it is not improbable that these representative governments would have watched each other with eyes of jealousy, suspicion and distrust; but at such a crisis, they are compelled to bury all sectional feelings, and all thoughts of individual grandeur, in the permanent prosperity of the whole confederation. They are taught in the very commencement of their existence, to abhor monarchy as the most dangerous and detested of all governments; that the indulgence of sectional feelings leads to their inevitable ruin and overthrow; that in union alone, can their strength and independence be preserved. They are indebted to the members of the Holy Alliance for this knowledge, which they are now reducing to practice.

The Crops.—We have endeavored to ascertain the extent of danger done by the storm on Saturday and Sunday last, and as far as we can learn, at least one fourth of the wheat in this county will be lost. Whole fields in some districts, which but a few hours before, promised amply to repay the farmer, are totally ruined. The storm, together with the ravages of the Hessian Fly, will, we fear, cause the crops to fall far short of what was anticipated in the early part of the season.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday last states that the crops of every description, whether of wheat, barley, Indian corn or cotton, in that section of Virginia, between Richmond and the Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac and North Carolina boundary line, are as flourishing as they were ever known to be in Virginia.

Appointments by the Governor and Council, June 1825.—James Sangston, Register of Wills for Caroline county. Mr. ——, Eichelberger, Register of Wills for Frederick county.

General Hull—A public dinner is about to be given, by a number of citizens of Boston, and the neighbouring towns, "for testifying their respect and good feeling to Gen. HULL, who has been invited to partake of the Dinner, and has accepted the invitation."

The Boston Courier remarks—How far this measure will accord with the public feeling, we have no means of ascertaining correctly; but, from a moment's inspection of the subscription papers, and from the few remarks we have heard, we apprehend that there is a general wish to soothe the wounded heart, and enliven the drooping spirits of an old Revolutionary officer, by some testimonial of sympathy and respect. This can be done, and probably will be done, in a manner that will be gratifying to him, and without exciting political asperity, or casting injurious reflections on the administration of 1812. There are those who honestly believe that Gen. HULL is an injured man; there are others, who believe that he has suffered enough to expiate all offences that he may have committed; and these can unite in an offering of gratitude for revolutionary patriotism and an expression of sympathy for subsequent misfortune. It is expected that the company will consist of two or three hundred.

Suspicious Circumstance.—The Bucks County (Pa.) Patriot says—Last week, a man, indifferently dressed, called at the house of a respectable farmer, a few miles from Doylestown, and it being near noon, asked to be accommodated with dinner. It was accordingly prepared by the females of the house, and just as the stranger sat down, the farmer himself came in. He took up a number of the Patriot which contained the account of the murder of Miss Cunningham and a description of the murderer, and commenced reading the article aloud to his family. No sooner had the stranger discovered what he was reading, than he jumped up from the table, at which he had not eaten three mouthfulls, threw down four times the value of a meal, and instantly left the house. Some surprise was excited by this sudden movement, but he was suffered to depart unmolested and is, no doubt, by this time, far out of the reach of pursuit.

TAKE HEED.

We find the following in the last Easton papers.

The Freeholders of Talbot county are respectfully informed that suits have been instituted by the representatives of Louisa Browning, one of the Devisees of Charles, late proprietary of the province of Maryland, against certain individuals of this State, for the recovery of arrears of *quit-rents* for many years alledged to be due for the lands they respectively hold. If Judgments should be recovered against the defendants in those suits, every land-holder in the state will in consequence be subject to the like suit and recovery as to the quit-rents claimed for the land in possession: if judgments should be rendered against the plantiffs, it is probable the claim will be prosecuted no farther:—And it is presumable that the present actions have been instituted with the main design of settling the question not only in those cases but in every instance.

As all the Freeholders in the state are more or less interested in the decision about to be given, it appears to be just and reasonable that they should contribute, in proportion to their respective estates, to the defence of those actions—The contribution of each will be moderate; and time, trouble and expense may be saved by this union of means.

The Freeholders of Talbot county are therefore requested to assemble together at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June inst. at two o'clock, for the purpose of fully understanding the nature of this claim, and of taking such just and lawful measures in their defence as in their judgment shall be proper.

A FREEHOLDER.

Talbot county, June 2d, 1825.

Cadiz.—This once opulent city, the commercial emporium of the world, is running its course, like all mutable things, to abondonment and ruin. The Churches and public buildings, both externally and internally are in a state of dilapidation, and its Cathedral, which was to have been the glory of Cadiz and the admiration of Europe, the building of which cost millions, is now partitioned into workshops. The pompous and formidable Navy of Spain, which in former days, floated in insulting security in her wide and spacious Bay, is long since annihilated from the waters of the deep, and the rich galleons, which annually poured in their vast wealth from the mines of Mexico and Peru, to feed the sickly appetite of pampered sensuality, are no more. Neptune, too, has declared war against the city, and decreed that his watery element shall ride rampant over its walls; already he has made great inroads on its boundaries, and I doubt whether the treasury of France (for Spain has none) will be adequate to repair its rotten walls. Commerce also has taken her departure, and is now on her wings to other distant regions, and has left nothing behind but poverty and distress. Men are to be met at every corner, in the attitude of supplication from the daily wants of nature, who not many years ago, were among the first merchants of the city. Every day turns out a fresh supply on the town, and those whom the blind goddess has been more favourable to, studiously avoid their quondam associates who now supplicate their charity. Families who, during the former siege of Cadiz, occupied the first rank in society, and were the very centre of attraction and admiration on the Alemeda, are now the criminal agents of gaming tables, and the panders of prostitution. Others again, who wish to preserve an apparent virtue in the reverse of fortune, live more retired, and are never to be seen beyond the doors of their comfortless habitations, but on Sundays and holidays, to comply with their religious obligations to hear mass.

[*London paper.*

Slavery.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, after dwelling upon the evil effects of too much self confidence, after regretting the small advances which as a nation, we have made; and after remarking that the whole of our revenue, and the employment of all our national ships in sending the people of colour to the proposed colony in Africa, would be sufficient to transport the annual increase of the coloured population; says that a law must be passed making every one free, who is born after a certain year; and that to pass such a law by Congress, the Constitution must first be altered.—And he says, however, at present, some may denounce such a measure, it *will* be done; for in time the *public safety* will demand it. He says that the coloured population thus gradually freed, would either leave the country for the West Indies or Africa, or remove to the South and work for hire. He condemns the existence of universal suffrage, because it gives to the ignorant the power of controlling the better informed; remarks that the present course of education will not answer the necessary purposes, and proposes a system of national education, connected with the militia system of the United States. The present course unites education with wealth, which is the worst connection that can exist; the Lancasterian system may answer to teach children to read and write, but not to strengthen the powers of the mind; that of Mr. Owen may answer to "make members for the peace society, or citizens for the millenium, but the present state of the world requires a very different system;" and the one which he suggests is to give to every white male citizen a complete National Education, calculated to form the character suited to the American freeman; and this system he proposes to found on the clause of the constitution which empowers Congress to organize, arm & discipline the militia; & to effect it he proposes that all the male white inhabitants, between 18 and 21, be called out for two years, during which time they shall be taught by proper masters, chiefly drawn from the military school, the military exercise, and other exercises connected with it; in the intervals of duty be taught all the branches of useful knowledge, by the best masters, paid by the government; the country to be divided into military districts without regard to the divisions of states, and the different sections of the militia to be changed from camp to camp; every one to be found at public expense, and paid about one dollar per month, and at the expiration of their term of service to receive a certain portion of public land; and no one to exercise the elective franchize, nor to hold any employment, but such as have served their term, unless exempt by law. The result of all which, he thinks, would be that the nation would consist of a well informed and well disciplined people, early marriages would be prevented, and great good produced, and great evil prevented, and to render the scheme pleasant to the powers that be, he concludes with a few complimentary strokes towards the President.

[*Delaware Gazette.*

Remarkable fish Story.—The Salem Register states that while a Cape Ann fishing schooner was lying on the Middle Ground a few days since, with her anchor down, and her men employed in fishing, they suddenly perceived their vessel was moving at a rapid rate; after she had gone a considerable distance, they saw a large whale rise to the surface of the water and blow; when he disappeared, the vessel was again carried swiftly thro' the water, and again the whale rose and spouted, and they perceived the water coloured with blood.—The fish then sunk, and the schooner remained stationary. The crew now endeavored to raise the anchor, but found they could not! Soon after, a brig came up with them, and on being informed of the circumstances, sent several men on board of the schooner, to assist in weighing the anchor, which they effected with considerable difficulty, and when they took it on board, found a part of the entrails of the whale upon it!

It is supposed the fish either swallowed the anchor, or in diving to the bottom struck upon it with such force as to cause it to enter his body. This, although a fish story, we have reason to believe is essentially true.

A simple and ingenious method of condensing smoke, metallic vapors, and other sublimed matter, not liable to be infused by admixture with water, has lately been made public by Mr. Jefferys, of Bristol, England. It consists of having connected with the fire, a furnace, with parallel funnels communicating together at the top, up one of which the smoke or vapor ascends, and then passing into the other, is immediately condensed and carried down by a shower of water, which falls unceasingly from above, and passes off by an opening below.

La Fayette.—A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated at Wheeling, May 26, says:—

"General LA FAYETTE left here yesterday for Washington, Penn. and Mr. Gallatin's. He was escorted by a large number of the citizens of this place to the Pennsylvania line, accompanied by the Governor of the state of Ohio and his aids, and the committee of arrangements from Washington. He expects to be in Pittsburg on the 28th, and take the route by the lakes, &c. to New York."

The Hagerstown Torch Light of Tuesday, says—We learn by a letter received by the last western mail, that the "Nation's Guest" dined in Brownsville, Pa. on Thursday last, and proceeded on the afternoon of the same day to Union town, where he remained during the night; and on Friday visited Mr. Gallatin at N. Geneva, at which place he purposed remaining until Monday morning; thence he intended proceeding for Pittsburgh, where it is probable he is this day, May 31. A gentleman who conversed with the General, and who arrived in the stage, says that he will take the direction of the lakes from Pittsburgh, and proceed down the New York canal.

Erie Canal.—Several letters have recently appeared in the New York Statesman, from a traveller on his route from Albany, by way of the Erie canal, to Niagara. One of his letters furnishes the following anecdotes:—

"The canal boat had got so far under way, as to compel us to run to a bridge above, and leap upon the deck; an expedient often resorted to by passengers, who remained a moment too long on shore. Sometimes they happen to drop in; but the water is not deep enough to drown them, and like Palinurus, they only make sport for the rest of the crew—A curious accident of this kind happened last summer. A lady passenger fell overboard from the bow, carrying the steps with her. The captain had the gallantry to leap in, to rescue the unfortunate fair, and the boat went over both of them. As soon as it had passed, they rose to the surface, and the captain seized his charge.—She shook the mud and water from her head, and immediately burst into a fit of laughter, at the figure which herself, the Captain, and a half a dozen other passengers, who had jumped overboard to her assistance, made while wallowing in the bed of the Canal.

"An anecdote was told us of a Frenchman, which served to amuse a dull mile of our passage, if indeed such a mile has been met. He was sitting reading, with his face to the stern, and his elbow projecting from one of the cabin windows. The man at the helm seeing Monsieur's arm exposed, just as the boat was approaching a bridge exclaimed by way of warning, "*look out!*" The Frenchman construing the phrase literally, and supposing his attention was directed to one of the ten thousand interesting objects along the canal, popped his *head out* of the window, instead of drawing his *arm in;* and the consequence was, a severe, though not dangerous, bump against a post, to his aggravation, but to the no small diversion of the rest of the passengers—He flew to the steersman in a fit of passion, and they had a long dispute, whether the phrase *look out*, could at the same time, possibly mean *look in.*

Steamboat Explosion.—We regret to state that another steamboat explosion, attended with fatal consequences, has occurred at New York. The following particulars are furnished by the N. York American:—

The city has been again shocked this morning (Thursday) with another steamboat explosion.

The Legislator plying between this city and New Jersey, was lying this morning at the wharf at the foot of Marketfield street, on the eve of her departure for New Brunswick, when a sudden explosion occurred, which produced excessive consternation among the numerous passengers on board, exceeding in number, it is said one hundred; and resulted in the loss of two lives, and the injury of several persons.

It was soon ascertained that the main flue of the boiler had burst, driving out the false head, and sending forth a volume of steam. Francis Ramsley, a colored man and cook of the boat, was killed instantly,—Robert Greenleaf, a fireman on board, was severely scalded, and has since died, in the hospital, whither he was immediately conveyed,—Joseph Bease, one of the hands, was severely, and Capt. Henry of New Brunswick, a passenger, and several others, names unknown, were slightly scalded.

The alarm among the passengers was so great, that a lady, with her two children, jumped from the cabin window, and fortunately escaped without injury.

Of the actual cause of this accident, we can obtain no satisfactory information, and in the state of excitement which it has produced, we will not hazard any conjecture concerning its probable cause, in order that we may not wrong any one.

Creek Indians.—What will be the end of the controversy between Georgia and the Creeks, is a question that comes home with emphasis to an American heart. It appears now that McIntosh, supposed at first to have been wantonly murdered, received his death in conformity to an Indian law that was passed, denouncing death on any of their chiefs who should sign a treaty for the cession of their lands; and it is further stated that McIntosh was present and voted for the passage of this law. The following extract from the Darien (Georgia) Gazette will be read with deep sensibility—

"We are informed that at a late meeting of the Creeks, they made three irrevocable laws, viz. That they would not receive one dollar of the sum stipulated to be paid them by the last treaty for their land.

"That they would not make war upon the whites, nor would they shed a drop of the blood of those who should be sent to take their land from them.

"That if they were turned out of their houses they would die at the corner of their fences to manure the soil, rather than they would abandon the land of their forefathers."

Naval.—Mr. Robb, who arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last, from East Florida, informs, that Mr. Smith, Marshal of East Florida, arrived at St. Augustine about the 14th ult. from Key West, who stated that Commodore WARRINGTON, with a part of the squadron, were at Key West, when he left there, all well, and that one of the pirates recently sent to Havana, had been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, and that immediately after his conviction, two merchants at Matanzas shut up their stores and decamped.

Handsome Bar Maids.—We republish, says the N. Y. Post, the following advertisement for the benefit of the "beauties and handsome girls" of New York, taken from a N. Orleans paper of the 30th ult. The editor says that it is the first attempt to introduce there the practice at Paris of procuring the handsomest females to attend on customers in coffee houses, where the profits of the bar in a great measure depend on the fair charms of the keeper:

"Wanted, two handsome ladies to assist in two bar rooms, and to whom liberal wages will be given. Beauties from N. York, Charleston or Savannah would be preferred. Due attention will be paid to applicants at No. 60 Camp street."

Phenomenon.—The Indianapolis Gazette gives an account of a singular phenomenon which appeared in that State on the 30th of April. About 8 o'clock, A. M. a heavy sound, like a discharge of artillery, was heard, apparently descending from the Heavens. This was followed by something like a discharge of musketry, firing in defile and in regular succession. An intermission of a moment then took place, which was succeeded by a long and distinct roll, as correct as the roll of a drum, and accompanied by something like a *feu de joie.* The sounds are said to have been heard in towns fifty miles apart; and the evidences of the fact are stated to be some of the most respectable citizens of Indiana.

More of the marvellous.—A wondrous *Cat* with a human face delineated upon the hairs of the back, has, in the absence of the sea-serpent, been brought forward for the gratification of the curious. Quoth Dr. Mitchell in a letter to the proprietor of the catskin,—

"Spots in hair of cats, as well as of swine, kine and dogs, are, you know, among the most common occurrences; but it is exceedingly unusual for them to have any outline resembling the human head and face; and yet, in your article, there is a near approximation to such form and feature."

Pirates Captured.—Captain Waters of the schooner Iago, arrived at Baltimore from Porto Rico, spoke in the Gulf Stream, a brig, the captain of which informed that a piratical sloop manned with thirty eight men, had been captured by an English cutter and a steam boat fitted out for the purpose at Matanzas and carried into the latter port. The pirates who survived the action were sent to Havana for trial. It was ascertained that they had murdered the crews of more than twenty American vessels.

Lightning.—On Wednesday a severe storm of thunder and lightning was experienced at Philadelphia, from which several accidents occurred. The daughter of Mr. John Parham, residing in Eleventh, below Walnut street, was very seriously injured by the lightning; several houses in the neighborhood were slightly injured by the electric fluid. At the same time, a coloured woman passing along Seventh st. was instantly killed. The same flash shattered the axle of a gig, and both the horse and driver escaped unhurt. At Chesnut street wharf a sloop was struck; the mast was much shattered. The hands were fortunately in the cabin at the time, and escaped unhurt, though they were severely stunned by the shock.

Singular Occurrence.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald of May 28, says, "about sunset on Tuesday, during an extremely broad and vivid flash of lightning, accompanied by severe thunder close on board, a heavy fall was heard upon deck by the passengers in the cabin of the steam boat Washington, and in a few seconds the helmsman came, in a manner *doubled up* down the companion and fell like a log of wood, lifeless upon the floor. His eyes appeared fixed and glazed, and for some time it was apprehended that the poor fellow's last life line was unreeved, and that his grog was stopped forever. In a short time, however, he revived, and in about an hour entirely recovered. His account was that, without seeing any lightning, he was driven by an unknown power from the wheel of the vessel against one of the lateral iron rods of the platform on which he stood; was then precipitated forward and recollected nothing more. His fall from the platform to the deck was about eight feet, and from the deck to the cab-

in floor nearly the same distance. He received not even the slightest bruise. There is no doubt but that the unfortunate man sustained upon the platform, owing to his proximity to the cabin, in the same manner that the discharge of a cannon near a window will shatter the glass; but how, in a state of insensibility and almost entirely deprived of the use of his limbs, he got to the cabin floor, a distance of at least 20 feet distant, is rather inexplicable; there not being a single person on the deck at the time but himself.

Suicide.—Adonijah Bailey was sentenced to be executed in Ohio on the 8th of June inst. for the murder of Jeremiah W. Pollock, (an account of which we published some time since) but evaded the sentence of the law by *hanging himself*, on the night of the 4th inst. He made a rope from the band of his hat, which were used upon his lame leg, one end of which he secured by a nail in the hinge of the door, and the other fastened around his neck—He then sat down, hanging with his knees nearly touching the floor, when the gaoler entered the cell in the morning. It is said he has left with him, in writing, a full confession of the bloody deed for which he was about to have been executed.

Wretched! most Wretched! On Saturday, the 14th May, Jacob March was killed at Mocksville, in Kentucky, by being thrown from his horse *running a quarter race!* The circumstances attending this fatal casualty, as related to us by a number of eye witnesses, are most revolting to the feelings of a christian people; and show the force of thunder, in repeating the dangerous and demoralizing effects of petty horse-racing. There was considerable of a "gathering" at March's on the day the casualty happened, as usual on such occasions, provision was made of spirituous liquors, under their influence, a horse race was agreed upon, and a number of the young March rode his own horse (the horse he had in keeping) and one of his rode the other; soon after the horse which the deceased rode "left the track," and threw his rider to the ground; the deceased however jumped up, not being much hurt, and inspired with valor by the effects of the "tea" he had previously taken, ejaculated, with an imprecation, he would win the race, *or neither!* Infatuated man! there was prophetic truth in his exclamation, for he took but little heed: It was determined that the race should be run again—March's horse again left the track," and dashed his rider against a tree, with such violence as to split his head in a most shocking manner, killing him instantly. Thus was a fellow hurried into the eternal world with an imprecation on his tongue, and his faculties benumbed by sensual indulgence.

Melancholy Accident.—Some time ago, as Mr. Waddy Thompson, a respectable citizen of Greenup county, Kentucky, was repairing a boat on the Ohio river, opposite Portsmouth, his son of his, between three and four years of age, unnoticed by the father, crept upon the boat, and while playing on the water with a little boat, fell into the water. The father, although unable to swim, hearing the shrieks of his son, saw him struggle for life, and throwing himself into the river and clasped him in his arms; and, although the water was not over his head, they both sunk to the bottom and were drowned.

Shocking!—It seldom falls to the lot of a writer to announce so appalling a tragedy as has occurred in Putman county, Ohio, on the 4th ult. A young Mr. Robinson, who resided in that place had previously some difficulty with one of his neighbors, and in the course of certain expressions which he is said to have uttered, which were likely to become the foundation of an action of slander. The law suit would ultimate in the loss of his property, and consequent ruin of his family, he determined on one of the most desperate acts of which a mind capable of the least humanity could adopt. Understanding that Mr. James, a respectable citizen of the place, would be the principal witness against him in the case, he determined as the only means of security, on his death. He accordingly sent his own son from home under some pretence, to a distance of several hundred yards, to a field in which Mr. James was at work, and deliberately shot him. He returned home and by means of a rope fastened to the trigger of his rifle, shot himself through the heart. By the latest rumor, yesterday, we learn that James (the 4th day from the transaction) was yet alive, though not expected to recover. He received the ball from the left, in a stooping posture. The ball first struck his left shoulder, scattered at the point of his spine, and ranging downwards and backwards, came out passing out. A wife and family are anxiously awaiting the catastrophe.—*Indiana Gaz.*

Robbery.—The Annapolis Gazette states that Mr. Thomas W. Hall has been robbed on the Washington turnpike. "When within twenty miles of the robber, he ordered Mr. H. to the woods or he was a dead man. On his wheeling to escape, he received nine or ten large duck shot in the shoulder and the balance in the back part of the head; one shot entered the ear. With difficulty, loss of blood, Mr. Turner reached Snowden's. The overseer

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