Cambridge Chronicle

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser

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TERMS.

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

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Internal Improvement.—At Lancaster, Ohio, the Fourth of July was celebrated by the commencement of the Grand Canal, destined to connect the Ohio with Lake Erie. The concourse of people was very large. Two spades were delivered by the Canal Commissioners, one into the hands of Governor MONROW of Ohio, and the other into those of Governor CLINTON, of New-York, who, standing opposite to each other, went stoutly to work and threw the first shovels full of earth, amidst the plaudits of thousands and the roar of artillery. Governor Clinton made an address; during the whole of which, the most respectful silence was observed, and at the conclusion, the air resounded with acclamations.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at St. Clairsville, Ohio, by breaking the ground for the continuation of the Cumberland road west of Ohio. The declaration of independence was read, and an oration delivered; after which, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies, and the exulting roar of cannon, the first excavation was made by the superintendant of the road—the military in the meantime forming a hollow square, and cheering the laborers with loud, long and repeated huzzas.

The citizens of Graham, (Me.) and its vicinity, commemorated the last 4th of July in a manner alike creditable to their patriotism and benevolence. Their fellow citizen and neighbor, Dr. Folsom, a short time since, lost his house, out buildings and goods by fire. Accordingly between three and four hundred citizens assembled, and proceeded by a voluntary contribution of their labor partially to repair his loss, The timber for a dwelling-house 40 feet by 36, and two stories high, was framed and prepared for raising, and raised. The cellar of the old house was cleared out, and much of the wall relaid. A wood-shed 34 feet by 26 was framed, raised, boarded, and shingled, and the floor laid, and a good barn, 36 feet by 24, was moved about 180 rods; a new cellar dug under it, the whole completely walled up, and the barn underpinned.

Slave Trade.—This horrible traffic in human flesh, so disgraceful to humanity and so revolting to the best feelings of the heart, we regret to find it is carried on with activity. A letter from Havana, under date of June 28th, to the editor of the N. Y. Advocate says:—

"The insurrection at Matanzas is put down for the present. How horrible is it, as well to policy as to humanity, to see the slave trade carried on between this Island and Africa. The French brig Cyrus, 134 tons, landed between three and four hundred slaves from Africa, in this colony a few days ago. She is now in port, reporting herself on her arrival, in ballast: she came to a house of which a *citizen of the United States* is a partner! What a comment upon a republican creed! A person, once U. S. Consul at Matanzas, was well known to have been recently engaged and deeply, in the African slave trade!"

Benefits of Canals.—We have frequently directed the attention of our readers to the benefits and advantages which have accrued to those communities where a wise and liberal policy has been exerted in the establishment of canal communications. The following instance, we think, cannot but be regarded as one of the most striking which has yet been presented:—

The Pilot Line, (one of the Lines for transportation on the Erie Canal) give notice that they now transport goods and merchandize from New York to Buffalo, *at one dollar and twelve and a half cents per cwt.*

The distance from New York to Buffalo is *upwards of five hundred miles!*

MORE FROM GOV. TROUP.

The report of the Indians designing hostility to the whites on the frontiers of Georgia which the Governor made the subject of a message of the Legislature before its close, seems to have been got up expressly to produce effect at a distance and induce a passage of the resolution authorising the Governor to call out the Militia.

The Governor finding that his communication on the subject of Mr. King's resolution, and Mr. Wirt's speech, was likely not to produce its desired object, and that Mr. Lumpkins's report of the committee on the state of the Republic, was likely not to be called up, concluded to follow up the subject whilst it was warm, by another message to the following effect:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO.
Milledgeville, June 7, 1825.

I had hoped that in submitting to the legislature the resolution of Mr. King, the abstract from the government paper, the several resolutions of the Legislatures of certain states, and the reference to the doctrines maintained by the attorney general, before the supreme court at Washington, in cases involving the question of slavery, and had expressed my own opinion upon them, I had done enough. In cheerful compliance, however, with the expressed wishes of the House of Representatives, I make this further communication.

Even from the moment we became parties to the Union, notwithstanding the guaranties of this interest by the constitution, efforts have been made to render unavailing those guaranties; to make inroads upon the subject of them in various modes, sometimes by open assaults, sometimes by covert acts, equally injurious to the interests involved, as disgraceful to the party inflicting the injury.

Throughout this period and to the present moment, we have defended ourselves by memorial, remonstrance, resolutions, supplications, &c. All reflecting men had foreseen that these might serve the purposes of the times, because, as God would have, for these times the strength and courage were with us.—Now the times are changed; the strength has departed, and they would destroy the interest that they might destroy the moral principle which sustains it. The spirit which animated these disturbers of peace is of no ordinary kind. It is the same as that which rallies under the banner of the cross and propagates religion by the sword. It sticks at no measures, it weeps over no distress, but believes all means justifiable, and holy, without regard to age or sex, and wars even with the sleep of the cradle. This is the very spirit of fanaticism. But the other day, I sent you the resolution of the state of Delaware, formerly with us; now against us. Maryland losing her interest, will soon follow her example. The resolution of Mr. King, preposterous as it is, is just as likely to succeed as any other silly thing. Mr. King, certainly one of the most able men in council that his country has produced, proposes to buy out our own interest with our own money. Mr. King, in token of the high value set upon this special service, is sent Ambassador to England, to refresh his memory there with the law in Somerset's case, which is also a favorite one with our learned Attorney General. The government paper at Washington, daring more than had ever been dared, announces that this is the appointed time. The Attorney General, representing the United States, says before the Supreme Court, in a ripe and splendid argument, that slavery being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist. Do we want more; shall we wait until the principle being decided against us, the execution issues, and the entire property put up at public auction, is bought in from the proceeds of our public lands? This is left to your decision. The United States can choose between our enmity and our love, and when you offer them the choice, you perform the last and noblest of duties. They have adopted a concert, and if they love that more than they love us, it will be written in your history, that you did not seperate from the household without adopting the fraternal language—Choose ye this day between our friendship and that worthless idol you have set up and worshipped.

G. M. TROUP.

From the National Journal.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Court-Martial on Com. Porter,

4th Day—Monday, July 11.—Captain *Wadsworth* was excused from attendance, on account of indisposition.

Lieutenant *Platt* corrected his testimony as a letter from Mr. Furnis, which was more explicit as to time. This letter which requested him to visit Ponce, was dated the first of February, 1825. He also produced a copy of the official report, which was appended to the proceedings. This report, was dated February 10, after his visit to Ponce, and described his treatment there.

Q. *(By the Court, to Lieut. Platt.)* What is the distance from Foxardo to St. Johns? A. About 40 miles. Q. *(By Walter Jones, Esq.)* Was it generally anticipated and understood by the officers on the station, and by the merchants at St. Thomas, who had heard of the proceeding at Foxardo, that the steps which were afterwards taken, should be taken? A. It was hoped that such would be the case, and was so believed by all the merchants of respectability and citizens of the United States; and was wished for by the officers on the station. Q. *(By the Same.)* Was this general anticipation of my intended course proved from me, or from the general propriety and necessity of the measure? A. The mere propriety and necessity of the measure. Q. *(By the Same.)* Was it the general opinion, and your own, in particular, knowing the circumstances at Foxardo, that the measures at that place produced a beneficial effect, in relation to the general objects of your cruize? A. It was decidedly my opinion; and our treatment by the Spaniards in the West Indies; and the assistance since offered by them, produced that opinion. Q. *(By the Same.)* Did you ever know of any assistance rendered by the authorities of the Spanish government, previous to the affair of Foxardo? A. No. Q. *(By the Same.)* Had you not been for some time by cruizing about Foxardo, in the Beagle, well known in those ports? And was there not continual intercourse with the island, by means of small boats? A. Yes: I had been on that station some time, in sight of the island, cruizing about on the look out for pirates, before I went to St. Thomas: and there was a constant communication between Foxardo and St. Thomas.

The Court was then closed, in order that a proposition which one of the members desired to make, should be considered; and on the re-opening of the doors, the Judge Advocate read a decision which had been formed by the Court, while in deliberation, by which the further taking of notes for the purpose of publication in the newspapers, was prohibited. The reason assigned for this prohibition was, that the publication of the proceedings of Courts Martial, during their progress, was without precedent; that it was considered improper, because it enabled the witnesses, to make themselves acquainted with the testimony of those who had preceded them; while, by a rule of the Court, the witnesses to be examined were uniformly excluded during the reading of the testimony which had been previously taken. This order having been communicated, together with an intimation that no one but the Clerk employed by Com. Porter could, in future, be allowed to take notes of the proceeding, our Reporter was, consequently, prevented from continuing his reports.

As soon as the Judge Advocate had announced the order, Mr. Jones, on the part of Commodore Porter, expressed not only his acquiescence in the prohibition, but the satisfaction which he felt that the Court should have made this order.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to call Lieut. Ritchie, who accompanied Lieut. Platt on his landing at Foxardo, in the first instance; as well as afterards, when Commodore Porter landed his force on the island. His evidence went to confirm, in all its most particular points, the testimony of Platt. He deposed to the landing in the dresses of citizens, to the original civility of the Alcalde and the Captain of the port, to the subsequent change in their deportment, to the menaces of imprisonment which were thrown out, to the insulting language with which they were accosted, the actual imprisonment for a short time of Lieut. Platt and himself, to the sending on board for commissions and uniforms, to the interference of some of the better class of inhabitants, to the interference of Mr. Campas to induce Lieut. Platt to go to a village about 20 miles distant, to seek for the goods stolen, and to the ultimate release of Lieut. Platt and himself. He also gave evidence on the subject of the second visit to Foxardo, when the Grampus, bearing the Commodore's pendant, and the Beagle, both cleared for action, sailed into the port of Foxardo; of the landing, forming on the beach, marching to the town, spiking the guns, of the return of Lieut Stribling from the town with the authorities, of the interview between them and Com. Porter, of the demand of an apology, and of the apology itself; of the invitation to the town, of the return to the beach, the refreshment there, &c.

The examination of Lieut. Ritchie continued until about 2 o'clock, when the Court took a recess of a few minutes, and Lieut. Barton was then called and examined until the Court was adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

A PRESENT FOR BOLIVAR.

We understand that a present is preparing in this city, intended for the Liberator BOLIVAR, and that an opportunity will be sought of confiding it to the care of the Colombian Minister, through the honored medium of our Nation's Guest, during his now shortly expected and last visit to the Seat of Government.

This compliment to worth, which, though so distant from us, is not the less revered, will consist of two articles—A Medal, which was given by the city of Williamsburg, the ancient capital of Virginia, to the ancestor of the present donor, the lady of Washington, in commemoration of the virtues and services of her illustrious husband, in the war of independence. The medal is of the purest gold, weighing upwards of an ounce, and has engraved, on the one side, the genius of American Liberty, represented by Wisdom and Valor; legend, "*Virtute et Labore florent Republicæ.*" City of Williamsburg. On the reverse is seen an armed Warrior, who has thrown aside his shield, and is in the act of piercing with a lance a crowned Lion, which rushes to destroy him. Above the Warrior, appears the American constellation of thirteen Stars, with the legend, "*In hoc signo vinces.*"—Inscription on the reverse, "*En dat Virginia primum.*"

Selected TOASTS at ELKTON.

William H. Crawford: Dignified in retirement we admire the patriotic sentiment, he lately expressed of the present administration.

The present administration: "Let it be tried by its merits," and "the tree judged by its fruit."

By Mr. Robert Virtue (a cabinet maker.) The *cabinet* of our country: May its measures be conducted with skill and wisdom, and each *secretary furnish* his *bureau*, suitable to the best interest of his country.

By Mr. Joel Evans (a mill-wright.)

The *mills* of our country, whether propelled by *steam, wind* or *water:*
May they withstand the attacks of any Quixotic plotter,
Who, through a delusion, like Messieurs Lumpkin and Troup,
Makes a foolish endeavor, our government to dupe,

By Mr. John Kinkead (a saddler.)—May the *saddle-seat* of office, never be occupied by the incompetent; nor the *reins* of government, deputed to those who require either *curb* or *spur*.

By Mr. Adam Purves (a taylor.) May the *thread* of that man's life be *cut*, who attempts to *cabbage* from his country.

By Mr. James Roach (a carpenter.) The *fabric* of our government: May it continue to serve the purpose *designed*, at the *foundation;* and let there be no other use for a *scaffold*, than such *edifices* require.

By Mr. Joseph Fisher (a shoemaker.) The *last* of our country: May it *suit* the *soul*, and *fit* the *understanding* of *awl* patriots who hold out, even to the *end*.

By Mr. Wm. Raney (a blacksmith.) The *screws, vice*, and *hand* of despotism: May they be formed of a more flexible, and less useful material, than *iron*.

By Mr. John Scarborough (a distiller.) *Ardent Spirits*, not "the choice spirits" of Aaron Burr. It is possible to have too much of any good thing.

By Mr. Alexander Kinkead (a wheel and cart wright.) The *wheels* of the general and state governments: May they *revolve* in their proper *track;* and those who leave the right *road*, get *up to the hub* in the *mire* of difficulty.

By Mr. James Bates (a tanner and currier.) The constitution, and bill of rights, the *beams* which support our body politic: May they be "engraven on *tables of stone*" so that our sage lawgivers, and even the *couriers*, may read as they *run*.

By Mr. Philip D. Riley (a taylor.) The enemies of our rights and liberties: May they be *sheared* to the quick; *seared* with the *goose; run through* with the *bodkin*, and *laid out on the board*.

By Mr. Zebulon Ferguson (a waterman.) The Republican institutions of our country: After such a "*full tide* of successful experiment," the most sceptical must acknowledge the safety of our political *ark*.

By Levin R. Shockly (a farmer.)

The *harvest* is plenty, the *laborers* are few,
The return of this day makes more still to do,
For the *crop* that was *seeded* in '76,
Gets larger and larger, each year that we fix,
A treaty with England, or a law of our own;
Or obtain, by fair purchase, the Indians' *new ground*.

By William Rochester [a merchant.] Our Ambassadors at foreign courts: May their *negotiations* be *ruled* by the *standard* of discretion; the *scales* of justice be so *equalised* at the beginning of the *settlement*, that the *measure* of our country's rights may be duly appreciated; and that at the *closing of accounts, a balance may be struck*, to the *credit* of our country.

By Elisha Simmons [a musician.]—The *band* of patriots, who *led in full concert, the march* to liberty: May their successors, *keep up the measure* of our country's glory, according to the *time* and *tenor* of its institutions; and may any, so *base* as to run *counter* thereto, be *drummed out of company*, as were those who paid the *trebel* tax.

By James Pugh [the host of the Mechanics' Inn.] Artificial distinctions in society: Wisely forbidden by the spirit of our government, which avers, that "worth makes the man," and the *proof of the pudding* is in the *eating*.

At FALMOUTH Virginia.

The memory of George Washington. The pyramids of Egypt have failed to commemorate their founders; but Mount Vernon, without a tomb, will ever be known as the grave of Washington.

Our sister republics of the South.—May they ever form with us a holy alliance against the foes of liberty.

Freedom.—Onward is its march; ignorance and superstition, chains and fetters, thrones and sceptres, crumble before it.

Gen. Andrew Jackson.—The conservator of the West. History will erect for him a monument, beneath whose shade kings shall moulder, and around whose summit eternity shall play.

Gen. La Fayette.—Tyrants may awe, conquerers subdue, and statesmen have their parties; but he alone can boast of ten millions of free, sincere and grateful friends.

At RICHMOND Virginia.

The federal constitution; in its primitive simplicity, fairly construed, and faithfully administered.

The constitution of Virginia!—Like the "moss covered bucket," we love it for its age.

[This toast was drank with much good humour and good feeling by the whole company, but the following supplement was received with the most enthusiastic applause.]

A new hoop to the old bucket.

At WORCESTER Mass.

"Our Nation's Guest."—The conductor of an electric power from his adopted to his native country; destined to purify the political atmosphere of the civilized world.

The President of the United States—May he tread in the footsteps of those his predecessors, who have obtained the approbation of all parties.

At the dinner of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues at BUCKANAN'S spring, Captain William Finney gave the following—

"Old Batchelors; May the Devil fly such as ladies don't take."

Gen. Andrew Jackson—may he become the next President of the United States.

John Quincy Adams—may he serve eight years before the accession of Gen. Jackson.

William H. Crawford—dignified in the cabinet, respected in that retirement where

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels."

Portraiture of Cobbett.—A writer in the Albany Daily Advertiser draws the following picture of this political and masculine *Sphynx*, whose mind is a riddle that none but an Œdipus can resolve. "His writings" says this writer, "so voluminous and continue issuing from the press, stamped with that free and independent style, that undaunted spirit, that energy of mind, and strong and triumphant reasoning, that have produced him the name of being an extraordinary writer. He grapples and wages war with all subjects, and the able stand aghast before the strength of argument and powerful eloquence that he displays in all his productions. His *domestic habits* and fondness of *rural life* are worthy of admiration. England has not a more complete and practical *farmer* than Mr. Cobbett. His *personal appearance* any one can figure from a perusal of his writings. Imagine a man with vast strength of mind, a great memory, amazing resources, active and energetic habits; of good statue, robust appearance, round face, ruddy complexion, small piercing eyes, and white hair, a *tout ensemble*, that resembles a yeoman of the old English roast beef school; imagine all this, and you have William Cobbett."

DESHA'S TRIAL.

Frankfort June 18.—The June term of the Harrison Circuit court commenced on Monday last. Our correspondent at Cynthiana informs us that Mr. Wall, attorney for the Commonwealth, moved a continuance of Desha's case, on the ground of the absence of material witnesses. The motion met with opposition, and an agreement was made that the cause should lay over until yesterday, and that attachments should issue, in the mean time, for the absent witnesses, returnable on that day. The Governor and other connections of the prisoner were in attendance, and his counsel, Mr. Taul, expected he would be ready for trial.

The understanding at Cynthiana was that there would be no difficulty in relation to the jury, and that the trial would proceed.

Tribute of respect.—In the Legislature of N. Hampshire, on the 19th ult. the following resolutions were adopted;

Resolved, That the public services of JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, late President of the United States, justly entitle him to the virtuous regard of a grateful people.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this state entertain a high respect for this distinguished citizen of our country, and feel a deep interest in his health and happiness.

The *Funeral rites*, unavoidably omitted at the interment of the departed revolutionary patriot, *Col. William Richardson*, of Caroline, were performed on Sunday last, at his late dwelling, at Gilpin's point.

The large *patriarchal* house was filled to overflowing with children and descendants, connexions and friends; and an assembly of about five hundred persons of both sexes, attended the service, and moved together in solemn procession to the grave.

There was a moral grandeur in this scene! for it was the free-will offering of public sentiment to the spotless reputation and usefulness of a man who had attained his *ninetieth* year, living "without fear and without reproach," and using no politic arts to deceive or *to buy golden opinions from any sort of people*.

An impressive Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bayne of Talbot, which concluded with a pathetic appeal to the immediate friends and neighbours of the deceased.—*Easton Star.*

The Annapolis Republican of Tuesday week says—"A crime characteristic of the very last stage of human depravity, and for which the laws require the life of the offender, is said to have been perpetrated a short distance from [illegible] last week. Suspicion is awake[illegible] hoped the community will not su[illegible] vigilence to stop short of the [illegible] justice."

U. S. Bank.—We learn that [illegible] annual dividend upon the sto[illegible] bank, for the half year just end[illegible] ed at *two and three fourths per* [illegible] that after the payment of this [illegible] there will still be left a surplu[illegible] about five hundred thousand [illegible]

FOREIGN NEW[illegible]

SPAIN.—It was believed by [illegible] isters of Ferdinand, that the tr[illegible] lecting at Guyaquil are princip[illegible] posed of Englishmen and citize[illegible] United States, who, it was app[illegible] meditated an attack on Cuba. [illegible] which had been long expected [illegible] ney, had arrived at Cadiz from [illegible] but much disappointment was [illegible] count of their being only 40, [illegible] tres on board. The work of [illegible] nation was going on briskly [illegible] prisons of Barcelona and V[illegible] there were actually, on the 26 [illegible] 144 persons for trial by the [illegible] Military Commission, all of wh[illegible] was no doubt, would be put [illegible] Among other financial difficul[illegible] Government, information had [illegible] ceived at Madrid that the [illegible] for a new loan in Holland had [illegible] nitively broken off. It thu[illegible] notwithstanding the countena[illegible] Holly Alliance, that the credi[illegible] nand is so low at London, [illegible] Amsterdam, that the monied m[illegible] loan him a single dollar, ever[illegible] he has offered to pledge his r[illegible] for the payment. It is menti[illegible] ever, as a proof of the activity [illegible] rine department, that it had o[illegible] frigates to put to sea to destro[illegible] lombian privateers which in[illegible] coast of Spain, and capture[illegible] chant vessels even in sight of [illegible] ries.

A London paper of the 4th [illegible] pears by all the accounts from [illegible] a crisis is rapidly approach[illegible] country. The Journal de Tou[illegible] letters which contain rectio[illegible] murder of many French sol[illegible] the private letters contain lo[illegible] parently authentic details of [illegible] bulence among the Spanish tr[illegible] promise to end in a general r[illegible]

MONTEVIDEO.—Bueno[illegible] pers to May 11th represent th[illegible] volution in the Banda Orient[illegible] ry general; that the Oriental [illegible] force in the neighborhood of M[illegible] where the government and [illegible] were in the greatest conster[illegible] corps of the garrison, compos[illegible] nambucans, suspected of disa[illegible] been disarmed and imprisone[illegible] ber of the principal native [illegible] had been arrested and were [illegible] to Rio Janeiro; the Portuguese [illegible] were taken to the capital to s[illegible] diers, and the guards and [illegible] doubled.

GREECE.—Accounts fro[illegible] the 9th of May, received at [illegible] nounce that the Greek Adm[illegible] had completely defeated a[illegible] the Egyptian squadron, an[illegible] eight or ten vessels laden wit[illegible] and ammunition destined [illegible] Pacha at Modon, whose troo[illegible] a state of the greatest destitu[illegible] had been reduced to 3000 m[illegible] exasperated was he at the Eu[illegible] cers, to whom he attributed [illegible] defeats, that he beheaded all [illegible] had not been taken by the [illegible] example which, it was expec[illegible] serve as a warning in future [illegible] eigners who espoused a caus[illegible] The Greeks, had 25,000 ha[illegible] from Napoli, with which th[illegible] enasing ammunition and pro[illegible] embarking it with the greate[illegible] Navarino. The courteous [illegible] the patriots by the English [illegible] in the islands, is spoken of [illegible] high commendation.

CHILI.—A letter from V[illegible] March 27 states, that the [illegible] was in a very unsettled stat[illegible] number of members of the C[illegible] in prison for a conspiracy. [illegible] to be tried by the legislative [illegible] harvest in Chili was very abu[illegible] was supposed there was suf[illegible] for two years consumption, [illegible] and Peru.

UPPER PERU.—Lette[illegible] in New York from Buenos [illegible] May 10th, say that General [illegible] commanded the remnant [illegible] army in Upper Peru, had be[illegible] battle. Buenos Ayres paper[illegible] May are silent on the subje[illegible]

Prices of Country [illegible]

Collected for the American [illegible]

BALTIMORE, J[illegible]

Flour, Howard-st. per bbl. [illegible]
Do. Susquehanna - [illegible]
Do. wharf - - - - [illegible]
Wheat, white, per bushel [illegible]
Do. red. - - - - - [illegible]
Corn Meal, per barrel - [illegible]
Corn, - - - - - - [illegible]
Rye, per bushel - - [illegible]
Oats, do. - - - - [illegible]
Whiskey, - - - - [illegible]
Apple Brandy, - - - [illegible]
Peach Do. - - - [illegible]
Herrings, - - - - [illegible]

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