Cambridge Chronicle

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser

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TERMS.

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

∴ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Lightning.—We learn that on Saturday evening last, the house of Mr. Levin Frazier, Sen'r. in Morris' Neck, was struck by lightning, and his daughter and a negro boy severely injured. They are, however, both on the recovery.

Serious Rencountre.—One day last week, an affair of a very distressing nature occurred at or near New Market, in this county, between Mr. Charles Pritchett and Mr. Solomon Frazier, the particulars of which we have not learnt. The latter however, was stabbed several times, as we understand, by a son of the former, and now (Tuesday) lies dangerously ill. His life is despaired of. Mr. Pritchett and his son are now confined in jail.

Murder.—About ten days since, two negroes in Caroline county, had a quarrel, and after some altercation, one ran up to the other with an open knife, determined, as he said, to kill him. This occurred in an open field, and the person threatened took a fence rail and ordered him to keep away. He however persisted in his threats, and approached him. He was then struck with the rail over the head, his scull fractured, and he expired in a short time. The surviving negro belongs to Dr. Whitely, of Denton.

Good Crop.—A gentleman in Virginia has got through his harvesting, who has cut *nine hundred acres of wheat*, with sixteen cradlers, and thirty-two rakers and binders. Nine hundred acres of wheat, at the moderate calculation of 20 bushels per acre, will produce 18,000 bushels, which if sold at the present reduced price of 90 cents per bushel, will amount to the handsome sum of 16,200 dollars.

Deaths by cold water.—A Philadelphia paper states that no less than six deaths occurred in that city on Tuesday last, by the imprudent drinking of cold water.

In New York on the same day, two or three deaths occurred from the same cause.

COMMODORE PORTER'S TRIAL.

Washington City, July 20.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Tuesday July 19.—The answer of the Attorney General to the request of the Court, through the Secretary of the Navy, for his opinion on the questions stated yesterday, was read by the Judge Advocate. The Attorney General explains the legal duties of his office, as being restricted to the giving of an opinion whenever requested by the President of the United States, or any of the Heads of Departments, upon questions connected with the discharge of their respective functions. An opinion to regulate the decision of a court martial, or any question judicially before it, is not supposed to be within the sphere, thus described, of his proper office: and, therefore, he cannot be officially called upon for such an opinion, but thinks that it would be highly improper for him to act officially on any such question.

Commodore PORTER then stated to the Court, that seeing the delay and probable embarassment likely to arise from his persisting in the objections, in their present shape, he had concluded to withdraw them; and prayed leave to carry that determination into effect, by a written explanation of the operative considerations and inducements which had brought him to the conclusion now announced. This was acquiesced in by the Court; and, no other business being ready, the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when Com. PORTER is expected to deliver in his formal waiver of the objections, in their present shape, accompanied by his reasons for the measure, and to tender himself ready to proceed with the trial.—*Nat. Intel.*

Twelfth Day—Wednesday, July 20.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

Commodore Porter gave in a document which, with the permission of the Court, was read by his Counsel.

This document, as will be seen by our report of yesterday, contained the considerations by which Commodore Porter had been induced to waive his objections to the second charge and its specifications. It commenced with a general waiver of the objections as a preliminary measure, reserving the right to resume them in a general defence. The document then proceeded to comment on the reply made by the Judge Advocate.

In this stage, the Judge Advocate took exception to the document as being a reply to his argument, which reply was prohibited by the decision of the Court on Monday. The Court was then cleared for deliberation on this question.

On the doors being re-opened, the decision of the Court was pronounced, by which the different paragraphs which referred to the rejoinder of the Judge Advocate were striken out. The reading of the document was then concluded; the latter part, containing merely a request that Commodore Porter should be either furnished with a copy of the rejoinder of the Judge Advocate, or should be allowed access to the original on the records of the Court.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to give in the evidence in support of the second charge, in the order of the specifications.

On the first document being read, which was a certified copy of a letter from Commodore Porter to the President of the United States, dated April 17, 1825, the counsel for the accused demanded that the original letter be produced.

On this question, the court was cleared for deliberation; and when the doors were re-opened, the decision of the court was pronounced, that no certified copy of a letter was admissable as evidence.

The Judge Advocate then called on Com. Porter, to produce certain correspondence which took place between him and Mr. Monroe, late President of the U. S. in the month of March, 1825.

To this demand, the counsel of Com. Porter put in a written reply, declining to produce such correspondence.

His reasons for this refusal, were in purport as follows: the correspondence between Com. Porter and Mr. Monroe, was private and unofficial; and it was asked, by what inquisitorial power could private correspondence be called for? By what authority could correspondence of this character be made the subject of criminal charges? How could unpublished letters be made the subject of accusation! It was contended that the J. Advocate was bound to specify for what purpose he required the production of this correspondence, and to show its relevancy to the matter of the charge.

It would be necessary to do this, and it would be still further necessary that he should produce from Mr. Monroe, his consent for the giving publicity to the part which he possessed of a correspondence, which was guarded by all the sacred forms of a confidential correspondence, before the Judge Advocate could call upon Com. Porter to decide upon the propriety of giving up to the court, that part of the correspondence which was in his possession.

The Judge Advocate then put in a demand on the Court for authority to take the deposition of Mr. Monroe, on the subject of this correspondence.

The Court was cleared for deliberation; and on the doors being re-opened, its decision was announced, by which, authority was given to the Judge Advocate to take the deposition of Mr. Monroe, by transmiting to him interrogatories, together with such cross interrogatories as the accused might desire to transmit; and that Mr. Monroe be requested to send his answers, made on oath before some neighboring magistrate.

The counsel for the accused then put in a request that the Judge Advocate be required to furnish to the accused, a specification of the precise object of these interrogatories, and the point to which they would be directed; in order that the accused might be enabled to understand the nature of the charge which was to be founded on this correspondence, and to shape his interrogatories accordingly.

The court was then again cleared for deliberation, on re-opening the doors, it was announced that the application of the Counsel for the accused was rejected.

The court then adjourned till tomorrow morning, at eleven o'clock.—*Jour.*

Thirteenth Day—Thursday, July 21.

The Court Assembled at 11 o'clock, and, after the proceedings of yesterday had been read,

The Judge Advocate produced the original letter from Commodore Porter to the President of the United States, dated April 17th, 1825, of which a certified copy was presented the Court yesterday, and decided to be inadmissible as evidence.

On comparing the original with the copy, the only variation appeared to be in the abbreviation of the word *President* in the one, and its being written at full length in the other; in the spelling of the word *Randall*, with two *ll* in the one, and with one *l* in the other, and in the word *April* being before 17th in the one, and after in the other. The Judge Advocate then stated that he had left the certified copies of the other letters at the Navy Department, for the purpose of being compared with the originals, and that he expected the chief Clerk with the originals, presently.

Commodore Porter then laid before the Court a paper, in which he stated that the Judge Advocate having this day put into his hands the originals of his letters to Mr. Monroe, and a rough draft of Mr. Monroe's reply, he had no hesitation in admitting their authenticity.

The Court then adjourned, until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.—*Ib.*

Fourteenth Day—Saturday, July 23.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

The Judge Advocate proceeded with the reading of the pamphlet of Com. Porter, which occupied until half past twelve o'clock.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to compare the printed pamphlet with the record of the Court, and to point out the various discrepancies which existed between the two.

This contained the evidence in support of the 3d and 4th specifications.

During this comparison, the Report made by the Court of Inquiry to the Secretary of the Navy, was read. It contained, simply, an historical digest of the evidence given before it, to collect and embody which was the duty of that Court.

In support of the 5th specification, the Judge Advocate offered a number of the National Journal, and, also, one of the National Intelligencer, containing sundry letters purporting to have been written by Commodore Porter.

The Court then adjourned, until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.—*Nat Intel.*

WASHINGTON, July 16.

At the sitting of the Naval Court Martial, yesterday, Mr. JONES, Counsel of Commodore PORTER, read his argument, objecting to the legality of the second charge preferred against that officer, (for writing and publishing certain letters and papers,) and to the sufficiency of the specifications under it, if proved, to establish the charge. At the close of his argument, he observed that, possibly, the Judge Advocate might have some reasons to assign against the rejection of this charge: and if so, as the consultation between the Court and the Judge Advocate was usually conducted with closed doors, he requested that the accused might be furnished with a copy of those objections, if made, to allow him an opportunity to reply to them. After receiving this argument, strangers were excluded; and in a few minutes, the Court adjourned, to meet again tomorrow at 12 o'clock.—*Nat Intel.*

"It is understood, that Commodore STEWART has applied for a trial, under charges preferred against him concerning his late command in the Pacific, by the Court Martial now in session. We have not heard whether it will be in the power of the Executive to gratify his wishes in this particular. Hitherto the Court on his case has been deferred, we believe, on account of the absence of a material witness in his behalf (Mr. O'Sullivan) of whose death news having been received, the Commodore is said to desire no further delay, but a speedy trial."

At the NAVAL COURT MARTIAL, on Friday the 15th as stated in our last, the reasons and authorities relied upon to support the objections formerly stated by the Counsel of Com. PORTER to the second charge, and the several specifications of it, were read and stated at large by the Counsel, from written notes, prepared since the preceding adjournment. These notes, owing to the indisposition of the Counsel, were at the time stated to be in too rough and illegible a state to be delivered in, pursuant to the former order of the Court. It was therefore arranged that a fair transcript should be prepared and delivered on the next day; which was done, accordingly, on Saturday the 17th: whereupon the Court adjourned, having under consideration the very important questions involved in these objections, which the Judge Advocate is expected either to admit or answer on Monday.—*Ib.*

PIRACY, as it really is.—We have read a pamphlet of about fifty pages, entitled "a Narrative of the shipwreck of the brig Betsey of Wiscasset, and murder of five of her crew by pirates, on the coast of Cuba, Dec. 1824," which discloses scenes of horror and suffering that are almost incredible. The author is Daniel Collins, one of the only two survivors of the crew, and we are assured by persons of respectability, that his relation is entitled to belief. It is well written; and as it is published for the benefit of an unfortunate seaman, we hope it will meet with a liberal sale. We annex a short extract, giving an account of the murder of the writer's companions.

[*Washington Gazette.*

"The seven pirates and four fishermen, as before, now proceeded with us towards the beach, until the water was about three feet deep, when they all got out; the two fishermen to each canoe hauling us along and the parties walking by the side of us, one to each of our crew, torturing us all the way by drawing their knives across our throats, grasping the same, and pushing us back under the water which had been taken in by rocking the canoes. While some of us were in this humiliating manner beseeching of them to spare our lives, and others, with uplifted eyes were again supplicating that Divine mercy which had preserved them from the fury of the elements, *they* were singing and laughing, and occasionally telling us in broken English, that 'Americans were very good beef for their knives.' Thus they proceeded with us nearly a mile from the vessel, which we were now losing sight of by doubling a point at the entrance of the Cove before described; and when within a few rods of its head, *where we had before seen the human bones*, the canoes were hauled abreast of each other, from 12 to 20 feet apart, preparatory to our execution.

The stillness of death was now around us; for the very flood-gates of feeling had been burst asunder, and exhausted grief at its fountain. It was a beautiful morning; not a cloud to obscure the rays of the sun; and the clear blue sky presented a scene too pure for deeds of darkness. But the lonely sheet of water, on which, side by side, we lay, presented that hopeless prospect which is more ably described by another.

——"No friend, no refuge near;
All, all is false and treacherous around;
All that they touch, or taste, or breathe,
is Death."

We had scarcely passed the last passing look at each other, when the work of death commenced.

They seized Captain Hilton by the hair; bent his head and shoulders over the gunwale, and I could distinctly hear them chopping the bone of the neck.—They then wrung his neck, separated the head from the body by a slight draw of the sword, and let it drop into the water; there was a dying shriek; a convulsive struggle; and all I could discern, was the arm dangling over the side of the canoe, and the ragged stump pouring out the blood like a torrent.

There was an imploring look in the innocent and youthful face of Mr. Merry, that would have appealed to the heart of any one but a pirate. As he arose on his knees, in the posture of a penitent, supplicating for mercy even on the verge of eternity, he was prostrated with a blow of the cutlass, his bowels gushing out of the wound. They then pierced him through the breast in several places with a long pointed knife, and cut his throat from ear to ear.

The Captain's dog, repulsed in his repeated attempts to rescue his master, sat whining beside his lifeless body, looking up to those blood hounds in human shape, as if to tell them, that even brutal cruelty would be glutted with the blood of two innocent, unoffending victims.

Bridge and the Cook, they pierced through the breast, as they did Merry, in several places with their knives, and then split their heads open with their cutlasses. Their dying groans had scarcely ceased, and I was improving the moment of life that yet remained, when I heard the blow behind me; the blood and brains that flew all over my head and shoulders, warned me that poor Russel had shared the fate of the others; and as I turned my head to catch the eye of my executioner, I saw the head of Russel severed in two nearly its whole length, with a single blow of the cutlass, and even without the decency of removing his cap. At the sound of the blow, Manuel, who sat before me, leaped overboard, and four of the Pirates were in full chase after him. In what manner he loosed his hands, I am unable to say; his escape I shall hereafter explain. My eyes were fixed on my supposed executioner, watching the signal of my death; he was on my right and partly behind me; my head, which was covered with a firm tarpaulin hat, was turned in a direction that brought my shoulders fore and aft the canoe; the blow came; it divided the top of my hat, struck my head so severely as to stun me, and glanced off my left shoulder, taking the skin and some flesh in its way, and divided my pinion cord on the arm. I was so severely stunned, that I did not leap from the canoe, but pitched over the left side, and was just arising from the water, not my length from her, as a Pirate threw his knife which struck me, but did not retard my flight an instant; and I leaped forward through the water, expecting a blow from behind at every step.

The shrieks of the dying had ceased; the scene of horrid butchery in the canoes was now over; Manuel and I were in the water about knee deep; two of the Pirates after me, and all the rest, with the fishermen, except one Pirate, after Manuel. We ran in different directions. * * * *

Gov. Troup.—The Attorney General of the United States, in answer to the charge made by Gov. Troup, of Georgia, of having said in an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, that, "slavery was inconsistent with the laws of God" produces letters from Chief Justice Marshall, Judges Thompson and Duvall, from T. A. Emmett the opposite counsel, and from Henry Wheaton, the Reporter, all of whom concur in the statement that no such assertion was made by the Attorney General as the one reported by Governor Troup.

The Georgia Patriot says—"Whilst Troup is threatening the separation of the states, we are glad to find that he has no adherents among the ladies; *they* are all for *union*—to a man!

The Alexandria Herald states that on the 9th inst. a white woman committed suicide by drowning herself at one of the wharves in that town. On Tuesday forenoon Mr. William Stewart, an industrious and respectable master carpenter, of Alexandria, drowned himself in the Potomac. He left several letters, in which he assigned his reasons for doing the deed.

The income of the University of Pennsylvania is about $13,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA.—The following article, relative to the unsettled state of matters in the Island of Cuba, appears in the British Traveller of the 26th May:

All the recent communications from Cuba have given note of an approaching change in the government of that island; and letters from Havana, received this morning, corroborate the probability of that event. In the last of these advices, dated April 20th, it is stated as an unequivocal fact, that there is a decided unanimity of sentiment throughout the island, for throwing off the yoke of Old Spain, and forming a union with Colombia. It is added, that a Colombian squadron was hourly expected, for the purpose of affording protection against any hostile attempt from Spain. Letters from Jamaica of the 12th, state the rumour of a separation between Cuba and the mother country to have been so generally credited at that date, that the ships of war on the Jamaica station had received orders to cruize off Cuba, for the protection of the British trade in that quarter.

The editor of the London Times, giving a description of the recent coronation of the French monarch, says:—

The public, both at Paris and Rheims, have been deeply struck by the accident which befell the two Royal carriages, which took place near Rheims—by many sinister appearances which have attached themselves to this coronation and to the Bourbon family. The King gave himself up for lost, on occasion of the accident first alluded to, and two days afterwards had scarcely recovered from his fright. On the 28th, accordingly, his entrance into Rheims looked more like a funeral than a festive scene. No body shouted *Vive le Roi;* a universal gloom prevailed.

The oath to maintain the Charter gave some relief. But then came a new kind of obsolete raree-show. In pursuance of an ancient symbolical custom, a thousand birds were let loose at once throughout the building; the wretched animals, parrots, and thrushes, and various others, fluttered about the chandeliers, put out candles, screamed, and worried themselves and the company, spoiled the ladies' head dresses, and set one half of this august assembly a laughing, while the others cursed and swore.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GREECE.

LONDON, June 14.—The Paris papers of Saturday are exceedingly barren. They contain nothing new nor specially worth extracting which relates to the Greeks.

The correspondence of the Journal des Debates announces that another important victory has been gained by the Patriots. Ibrahim Pacha, it appears, on this account, despairing of success in his invasion of the Morea, had determined to abandon his enterprize and return to Candia. He had embarked for flight but was becalmed; the Greek fleet under Miaulis came upon him, and the Greek hero Canaris, threw himself into the midst of the Egyptian vessels and burned them. The loss of the Mahometans was immense. The whole coast was illuminated with the conflagration. Seventy ships were destroyed or captured, and it was believed that Ibrahim Pacha had perished in the general catastrophe. A report was current at Constantinople that his father, Viceroy of Egypt, had died suddenly, but it is probable that if this fact were true, we should have had the intelligence direct from Alexandria. The following are among the particulars:

ZANTE, May 14.—The Greeks have once more victorious; both officers and men have contributed another page to the history of the regeneration of Greece—Peter Mavromichalis Mavrocordatos (whom the Oriental Spectator wishes to render suspected,) Constantine Botzaris, Anagoostoras, Andrew Metaxas, and a crowd of brave Greeks, after having overcome the Egyptians who landed in the Peloponnessus, had succeeded in driving them on board the squadron near Modon, and in which Ibrahim Pacha, reduced to despair, proposed to embark from so fatal a country. His vessels then at anchor at the island of Sapienza accordingly, on the 10th, drew near the land, and the whole of the 11th, was occupied in taking all the wounded troops and baggage they possibly could. On account of a N. W. wind, blowing in the teeth, Admiral Miaulis was not able to impede their manœuvres; but the wind having abated, and shifting to the South, the hero of Greece, Constantine Canaris, who commanded the vanguard in a fire ship, in the middle of the night sailed into the midst of the Egyptian fleet, and it was soon perceived that he had succeeded in grappling with a frigate of the enemy's. Two other fire ships were equally fortunate, and the fire having spread, the conflagration illuminated Cebrera, the Greek island, Sapienza, and the precipices of Mount Egialeus. The sight now became truly terrible; on all sides were seen vessels grappling, running foul, flying, and sinking, mingled with the shrieks of soldiers and sailors in the burning vessels. Several ships, however, succeeded in gaining the open sea, and it is from six damaged transports just arrived in our port that we received the first news of the grand disaster experienced by the Mahometans, whose loss is estimated to amount to nearly seventy vessels wrecked, burnt and sunk. The coast was covered with fires, and it was thought that Ibrahim Pacha had perished in this frightful catastrophe.

Irbahim previous to his engagement offered to capitulate, on conditions of giving up the fortresses of Coron and Modon; but the Greeks were not willing to suffer him to escape on such easy terms. The traitor Odysseus, abandoned by his soldiers, it was expected would share the fate of Colocotrini and the other chieftains. The defeat of Redschacha at Anatloca, and the burning of the Egyptian fleet on the night of the 11th of May, are confirmed beyond all doubt.

SUMMARY.

At a recent dinner in Philadelphia the chairman proposed a toast, and invited to pass the bottle, upon which a facetious citizen exclaimed—As president, I will thank you for some toast, for a *dry toast* always gives me a *burn.*

We observe that the citizens of Philadelphia gave to Mr. RUSH, Secretary of the Treasury, a public dinner on his passage through that city to the seat of government.

It is stated that some gentlemen in the state of Ohio, have examined a township lately bestowed on G. La Fayette, and have agreed to offer a hundred thousand dollars for it, as conclusive evidence that the land has been well located.

A Philadelphia paper states that in a few days Achille, and Napoleon Murat, two sons of the late king of Naples, have made the necessary declaration of their intention, preparatory to becoming citizens of the United States. We believe that both these gentlemen intend to settle in Florida. Among the first members of the Bonaparte family, who have officially recorded their intention to become citizens of the United States.

Upwards of one thousand emigrants arrived at Montreal the first of June, in the steamboats Lady Sherbrooke and La Prairie.

The income of the Harvard University, at Cambridge, was in 18[illegible] $46,000.

At Portland, Mr. G. W. [illegible] gave the following toast—Yankee Doodle—the American tune. The [illegible] gayest death-song to despotism.

Dr. Percival is engaged in [illegible] cal department of the United States Literary Gazette, published at Cambridge (Mass.)

The second part of the "Tour of General La Fayette through the United States," was published at Paris on the 9th of May. Honorable notice is published in the Paris Journals of the attention paid to the General in this country.

Another gang of counterfeiters has been broken up near Stanstead, Canada. The ringleader is the celebrated Morrel Mogoon, who when last [illegible] ted, was pardoned by the governor of Canada. The villains set fire to and burnt the house of a Mr. Clark, [illegible] who was instrumental in causing their establishment to be broken up.

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, took passage in the ship Canada, which sailed from New York on Saturday. Mr. O. has [illegible] colony at "Harmony" in a very flourishing state.

Extensive quarries of the stone producing the first quality of the [illegible] to make water cement, have been discovered along the proposed line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, in Sullivan county, N. Y.

Mr. Wiley, bookseller, of New-York, has in the press, a new novel entitled The Last of the Mohicans, by the author of the Spy, Pioneers, &c.

David Patterson, Esq. of Orange county, N. C. lately liberated eleven slaves, who have sailed for Liberia.

Twenty-four cases of sudden death occurred in New-York from the 8th to the 15th inst. viz. from Apoplexy 2, Intemperance 2, Debility 2, Accidents 2, Overheated 6, [illegible] cold water 8.

A meeting is called in Pittsburgh to devise means for doing honor to General La Fayette, who is expected to be in that city within a few days. This is [illegible] of the spirit of internal improvement.

Last week, as a man below New-Market Cross Roads, was cradling a field of wheat (one working and one resting) he was overcome by the exercise he felt [illegible] scythe, and instantly expired.

Pinckney Stubblefield, a [illegible] years of age, & weighing only [illegible] rolled a hogshead of tobacco, [illegible] upwards of 1400 pounds, from Ellicott's Warehouse at Danville [illegible] to a wagon, near the door, without assistance. He was so confident of his powers, that he made a wager [illegible] "available fund," (his knife [illegible] issue. Three or four able bodied men are usually employed to perform the same act.

☞ The (regular) Orphans Court for Dorchester county will sit [illegible] day and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th August next.

Married,

In this town, on Thursday [illegible] the 14th inst. by the Rev. [illegible] Mr. *John Lowe*, to Miss *Hannah* [illegible] *ush.*

By the same on Tuesday evening [illegible] Mr. *Robert Geogheghan*, to Miss [illegible] *ine Corkran.*

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