Cambridge Chronicle

AND THE Eastern Shore Advertiser.

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TERMS.

The Cambridge Chronicle is published at 2 dolls. and 50 cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

IMPORTANT.

We have delayed the publication of our paper beyond the usual hour, for the arrival of the steam boat. We received Washington papers by her, which state that Commodore Porter has been found guilty on all the charges and specifications preferred against him, and sentenced to be suspended for six months.—Lieut Whitlock has been suspended for two years, and Lieut. Hunter acquitted. The above sentences have been approved by the President.

We are reluctantly compelled to defer the publication of "Lines to the memory of Miss Isabella E. Steele," until our next,

La Fayette.—The PRESIDENT of the United States, with General LA FAYETTE his Son and Secretary, attended by the Marshal of the District, returned to the Seat of Government on Wednesday week from their visit to Loudoun county.

They arrived at the residence of the late President MONROE, on Sunday week, and on Tuesday went, by previous appointment, to Leesburg, the chief town of the county. The General and the other distinguished visitors were received, we are informed, in a very handsome manner by the authorities of the town and the citizens of the country, assembled on the occasion. A public dinner was given, to which nearly two hundred citizens sat down, of which President ADAMS, and Ex-President MONROE partook, as well as the GENERAL and his family. The entertainment, we are told, was every way worthy of the proverbial hospitality of the ancient dominion, and was rendered unusually interesting by the number and character of the guests, and the incidents that occurred at it.—The present and late Presidents both addressed the company, as well as General LA FAYETTE.

A New Orleans paper states, on the authority of passengers in the steam boat General Brown, arrived there from St. Louis, that the carriage which had been presented to General La Fayette, by the heirs of General Washington, and which sunk in the Mechanic, has been regained, as well as the gold headed cane—Hopes were entertained that the General's trunk with his papers would also be found.

Mungo Park.—We had lately to announce the return of Lieut. Clapperton, after successfully exploring those wilds, which have been the grave of so many of our heroic countrymen. We now understand, that besides uncovering walled towns in places heretofore supposed to be solitary deserts, peopled with inhabitants who were in the constant habit of using articles furnished by the manufacturing industry of this country, he had the good fortune to discover the Journal, or part of the Journal, kept by Mungo Park, when he last attempted to discover the source of the Niger. How this treasure was obtained we have not heard; but if we are correctly informed, the MS. has been preserved with care, probably by those who were ignorant of its true value, and who it is to be feared, prevented the author from bringing it to that conclusion which he contemplated, and which science desired.—*Eng. pa.*

New York.—A letter received from New York, says, "such is the demand for houses, that people move into those that are not one quarter finished.' On Sunday, I saw ladies and gentlemen, genteelly dressed, sitting at the window of a house which had not any front door, and but few window frames in."

Commodore Porter.—The Washington Journal of the 12th inst. says—The Court Martial came to a decision yesterday, on the case of Com. Porter. The sentence will not, of course, be made known until approved by the President.

This morning the Court will meet for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of Lieut. Whitlock,

GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS.

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, July 17, 1825.

SIR—I have only a moment left to say one word in answer to that part of your letter I had the honor to receive yesterday, which relates to the assent given by M'Intosh to the survey of the country. The certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy to palm falsehood upon credulity. Now Sir, that you may be at once undeceived with regard to the trick which has been played off by somebody, I have to assure you, that independently of the assent three times given by M'Intosh, under his own hand, which I have in my possession, this same man Marshall has repeatedly declared to me that there was not a single dissenting voice from the survey, among the friendly chiefs—all the chiefs I have seen have uniformly declared the same, and so they have declared to others, both in and out of the Council; and for this you have my word of honor—and you may have my oath. I well know from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the Commissioners of Georgia, that the oath even of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him. But I assure you Sir, if that oath should not weigh one feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who, so far as I have a knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief magistrate—and I believe will not to the present one, unworthy as he may be.

Permit me to say in frankness, that I do not like the complexion of affairs at all, as disclosed by the Commissioners on the part of the state, and sincerely hope you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them. Every prepossession here was in your favor, and it would have given me great pleasure to cherish it in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal services to his country, through many a perilous and trying scene. Very respectfully your ob't serv't G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES.

Copy of a letter from General Gaines to Governor Troup.

Head Quarters.-Eastern Department.
Indian-Springs, July 28th, 1825.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the honor of your Excellency's letter of the 17th of this month, by which it appears that you had "only a moment to say one word" in answer to mine of the 10th.

Your one word, comprehending however, two pretty closely written pages, coming as it does from the Chief Magistrate of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States, demands my attention. Not being disposed, however, to follow your example as to *time*, I have permitted your letter to lie on my table for a week past, in the expectation that a little reflection would suggest to you the propriety of correcting some expressions apparently hasty, and calculated to call forth an answer partaking of the climate and heated atmosphere in which I find myself, against which it has been my constant purpose carefully to guard. But your letter having made its appearance in a newspaper, just now handed to me by a friend, I can no longer see the propriety of withholding a reply.

You say "the certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villany to palm a falsehood on ignorant credulity."

"No matter how procured."—I will first state to you the manner in which that frightful certificate was "procured," and then proceed to show that its "daring" character consists in its truth, and its direct tendency to expose in part, the "malignant villany" which has been extensively practiced on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other states in reference to the Indians and the treaty. The facts contained in the certificate in question were voluntarily and to me unexpectedly communicated by Mr. William Edwards and Joseph Marshall, whose signatures it bears. Of the character of William Edwards, who is a citizen of this state, I have had no means of knowing much personally. He has been represented to me by Col. Broadnax of Pike, and by Col. Phillips of this county, as a man of truth, poor, but honest and upright: a discription of character, applicable to a large class of the inhabitants of this and other parts of our western border, in whom I have usually found as much devotion to truth, as is in any other class of American citizens. Joseph Marshall is personally better known to me. He is a Creek half breed, and is deemed to be a good Interpreter; and however defective, as I know he is, in education, and refined moral sentiments, such as have obtained the sanction of civilized society, I have no doubt that he is one of the most upright Chiefs that ever belonged to the little treatymaking party. Neither of these men, Edwards or Marshall, appeared to me at all qualified for what you denounce their certificate to be "the most daring effort that ever was attempted by malignant villany."—Their statements were simple and apparently unprejudiced and unimpassioned. They were made after the principal business of the Council had been brought to a close, and in the presence of many of the respectable citizens of Pike county. Convinced of the propriety of all my duties with the Indians being performed in *open day* and in the presence of as many as would attend of all states and of all colors; I took care that the certificate should be taken and explained in presence of the Council and all others who had seen fit to attend. I had no secret project to promote, nor any "secret griefs" to remedy, or secret hopes to gratify: and consequently had no occasion for separating the Chiefs, or for secret examinations. The certificate was written as it was dictated, as I believe word for word, by my Aid-de-camp Lieut. E. George Washington Butler, a young officer of accomplished military education and talents, with unbending integrity and spotless honor; and who is as incapable of giving countenance to a trick or misrepresentation as was the beloved father of his country with whose name he is honored, and whose patriotism and virtue he constantly and scrupulously imitates.

Having thus explained to you the means employed to obtain the certificate in question, for which I hold myself responsible, I have now to remark that although I never entertained a doubt but you were deceived into a belief that Gen. M'Intosh had consulted the few chiefs of his party, and had obtained their consent in Council, to the immediate survey of the ceded land; yet I have found no satisfactory evidence of any such Council of the chiefs of the ceded country, having ever acted at all upon the subject. And it is apparent from M'Intosh's letters "no matter how procured" (I will offer no apology for making use of your Excellency's very *pregnant phrase*) or by whom written, that he himself considered the permission to survey as merely conditional. But I do contend that neither Gen. McIntosh nor his vassal chiefs had any right to give such permission, for the treaty, "no matter how procured" had become a law of the land—its provisions could not therefore be changed or rendered inoperative by any correspondence or any subsequent agreement between your Excellency and any part or the whole of the individuals of one of the contracting parties, without the consent of the other. The treaty makes it our duty to *protect* the Indians against the whites and all others To protect them from the whites, it is necessary and proper that we should maintain the usual line of demarcation between them and the whites. I am charged with their protection.—To accomplish this important duty, my first object has been to take effectual measures to prevent all intercourse between them and the whites, excepting only such as is sanctioned by the laws of the United States.

You say "I very well know that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the Commissioners of Georgia, that the oath of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him—but I assure you sir, if that oath should not weigh a single feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who, so far as I have a knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief magistrate."

To this apperently very serious, but certainly very vague charge, I cannot undertake to reply until you do me the favour to give me some specification of the matters of fact to which you have reference. I will however take this occasion to remark that whatever statement you may have received in support of the insinuation apparently contained in your letter, that I have called in question, or ever put any person in requisition to call in question the oath, or the word, of a Governor of Georgia, during his continuance in office, is wholly destitute of truth. I have indeed believed, and have expressed to you my belief that you have been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor you placed reliance, but who were unworthy of your confidence.

But I am by no means disposed to yield even my tacit assent to the high toned rule of English law which your remarks just now quoted call to mind, that "the King can do no wrong." Truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue. "Truth is the basis of all excellence." This inestimable moral treasure, truth, is to be found in the *cottage* as well as in the *palace*, at the plough as well as at the official bureau of state. Many of the unfortunate wanderers of the wilderness and its borders are as firm votaries of truth as any men I have ever known. Some of them who have been unfortunate, and whose regard to truth and honesty induced them to give up the last dollar justly due to their creditors, had they regarded money a little more, and truth a little less, might have *failed full handed* and now instead of being reduced to the condition of despised poverty, would, wanton in the luxuries of plundered wealth. It is no longer possible in America to make free men believe that *"the King (or he who governs) can do no wrong."*

The enlightened citizens of the republic having long since found it to be fruitless to look for *angels* in the form of men to govern them, know full well how to discriminate between the *high office*, and the *man* who fills it. Your excellency will I doubt not always receive a degree of respect proportioned at least to that which you are wont to bestow on other men in office: more than this could not be expected; less than this would not be just. That a great part of the citizens of Georgia are magnanimous, just, generous and chivalric, I well know; and that they are dispose to do justice to the United States as well as to the state officers. I rely upon the wisdom and justice and patriotism of at least nine tenths of those with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance; many of whom are cultivators of the land, to which class, in this and every other state of the republic, I look up with confidnent pleasure and pride, as they form the adamantine pillars of the UNION; against which the angry vapouring paper squibs of the little and great demagogues, of all countries, may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries without endangering the noble edifice; this beloved monument of American wisdom and valour and virtue, will stand unshaken, when the disturbers of its infantile repose will be remembered only to be pitied or execrated.

The good people of Georgia I am well aware are anxious to obtain possession of the land upon their western border? but they would abhor the idea of fraudulent or lawless means being resorted to, to treat for, or after treating, to obtain possession of it, before the time authorized by the treaty; and I am convinced that the President of the U. States is as sincerely desirous as any upright citizen of Georgia can be, that the Indian claims to the land without her limits should be speedily extinguished; and that the Indians should remove therefrom as soon as they can justly be required to remove—But he owes them *protection* and *justice*.

It is not to be denied that there is in Georgia, as well as in every other state, a small class of men, who, like the "holy alliance" profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community; but whose labors consist of vain and "daring efforts" to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which they themselves respectively belong; and that all others go wrong. If you will take the trouble to read the newspaper essays with which the presses have been teeming for some years past, you will find that many of the essayists have had the hardihood to "refuse credence to the word of their chief magistrate" and yet we have no reason to despair of the Republic.

You say, "I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state and I sincerely hope (you add) that you may never have cause to regret the part that you have taken in them." Permit me then, sir, to conclude with a sincere hope that the commissioners with whose report I am thus menaced, may prove by their conduct that they belong not to the aforementioned one-sided *enlightening class*. Should their report be found to contain the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, your Excellency may dismiss your apprehensions on my account, as I have nothing to apprehend. But if the report is not true, I can only say that the tongue and the pen of calumny can never move me from the path of duty, nor even make me regret the course pursued by me in respect to the Indians, or the commissioners, the state, or the United States.

In tendering to your Excellency my acknowledgements for the "prepossessions" in my favor of which you speak, and which you say would have given you "pleasure to cherish in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal services to his country," permit me to observe that the approbation of my country is more dear to me than any earthly treasure they could bestow, save that of an assured devotion to the republic—if indeed, it be in my power to win that approbation by a faithful discharge of my duty, as a public officer, and as an honest man: I have long endeavored thus to win it; my best efforts are constantly exerted to ascertain the direct and proper course of duty, prescribed by law, justice, and honor, and to pursue that course without any regard to consequences.

I have seen of late with regret, that it is scarcely possible for an officer of the general government, to differ from you in opinion, without incurring your uncourteous animadversion, or your acrimonious censure—neither of which shall ever induce me to forget what is due to the venerated station which you fill, and the relation in which you stand to the general government, in whose service I have the honor to be placed.

Wishing you health and respect, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES,
Major General Commanding.

To His Ex'cy, *Geo. M. Troup*, Governor of Georgia.

ANNAPOLIS Aug. 15.

Arrival of the British Minister.—Saturday morning discovered the British frigate Phæton, capt. Steuart, of 46 guns, lying at anchor in Annapolis roads, having on board Mr. Vaughan, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of St. James to the United States. At 12 o'clock a salute was exchanged between the Frigate and Fort Severn, now under the command of Major Bird. On Sunday morning Mr. Vaughan and his suite landed and proceeded to Mr. Williamson's Hotel; where he was welcomed by Gen. Harwood the Mayor of the City, and by many of the citizens of the place. He took an opportunity of calling upon Mrs. *Murry*, whom he recognized as the mother of Mrs. Rush, the wife of our late minister to England, for whom he expressed an ardent attachment. He likewise called upon Chancellor Bland and Col. Boyle, and some others of our citizens.

At noon, capt. Steuart and the officers of the Phæton landed from the frigate and partook of a dinner given at Mr. Williamson's by Mr. Vaughan as a mark of his esteem and thanks for their attention during his voyage.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Vaughan and suite proceeded to the city of Washington, in a couple of carriages, which were bro't in the frigate, each drawn by four horses and driven by postilions, a relay of horses having been sent on to Magruder's the evening before, he must have reached the city in a few hours.

[*Republican.*

Georgia.—We are frequently asked, "what will be the result of the Georgia and Creek Indian controversy?" We pretend to no extraordinary share of skill in foretelling future events; but so far as we can form an opinion from what we know of human nature, we think that the controversy will end in an amicable adjustment of differences. Noisy and barking dogs seldom bite, says the proverb. Gov. Troup appears to have too great a propensity for scolding, to admit of his doing any thing else; he will not push things to extremeties, depend upon it. But suppose he does? Why then it will be upon his own *"responsibility."* We think that Gov. Troup, after he ascertains that the Indians will not permit him to survey *their* lands, and after the first Monday in October, when he is to be re-elected or sent into "dignified retirement," will sit down, bite his nails, and say no more about it till September, 1826.—*Balt. Pat.*

Something new.—The Chillicothe paper, in what some will denominate these dull piping times of peace, at least presents us with one novelty. A man by the name of Gabriel Crane, pretending to supernatural revelations, has written to the Editor of that paper, demanding from him, and declaring that he received high authority so to do, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars. The editor puts on a grave face at his demands; asserts the low state of his funds, and makes the following proposal in return.

"As we do not wish, however, to be thought unreasonable, we will make our correspondent a fair offer. The sums due our establishment exceed the total amount of what we owe, whether as principal or security, in the proportion of upwards of five to one. Now, if Gabriel will so contrive it as to enable us to liquidate the latter with the former, and without the sacrafice of any of our property, within a twelvemonth from this date, we will assign over to him, in full property, as many accounts as shall amount to *one thousand dollars*, with the proceeds of which he may purchase as much "distinction" for *himself*, or any of his friends, as may be obtained for the money."

Naval Court Martial.—In consequence of an informality in the record of the Court Martial on Commodore Porter's case, rendered to the President of the United States, on Thursday last, the whole of the proceedings, defence, &c were yesterday returned by the President for revision, which the Court went through (with closed doors) to-day; returned the same to the Executive, and adjourned at half past one o'clock; it assembles again on Monday, when it is said the trial of Lieut. Whitlock will be taken up.

[NOTE- We are told that the informality alluded to above, was owing to the Judge Advocate's not having included the second part of the defence in the record, before being rendered to the President of the United States, after the decision of the Court and delivery of the proceedings to him; which, being informal, it was thought proper, in consequence, to return the whole for arrangement or revision. This circumstance has necessarily occasioned a delay.

[*Gazette of Saturday.*

Washington.—It is stated, but not generally known, that General Washington was made Marshal of France, by Lonis XVI to enable him to command Rochambeau, who in rank was a very old General, and could only be commanded by a Marshal of France. On a picture presented by the Earl of Buchan, to General Washington, is written—"To Marshal General Washington." The picture is now at Arlington House.

[*Noah's Advocate.*

Maryland Penitentiary.—There are 268 males confined in the Maryland penitentiary, of whom 138 are employed in weaving, warping and quilting, 18 in cord waining, 28 in hatting in sawing marble, &c. and 68 females, of whom 41 are employed in carding and spinning, and 6 in binding hats,

Contents of the Amer. Farmer Aug. 12.

Memoir on the culture of Cotton, by a South Carolina Planter—Agricultural remarks, made by R. Sinclair, on a tour through part of the adjoining states—Artificial Grasses, or Green Crops, and continued from p. 149—Correction of Remarks of Col. Pickering on Native Cattle—On Dipping Sheep—Poultry, Spanish hen—Letter from a Mattopont Planter—Mortar of Potatoes—New Vertical Kilns—Sumach, description of, and time of gathering—The National and Cultivated Productions of the Carolinas, as they appeared more than a century ago—Quantity of Blood in Animals—Natural Life of Trees—Recipes—Communication—Editorial, Cattle Shows, &c. &c.—Advertisement—Prices Current.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM SPAIN we are always prepared to anticipate nothing else than tumults and commotions; an exhausted treasury; an army unpaid and consequently mutinous; a government without credit; arrests by the civil police; wild and impracticable projects to recover territories separated forever from the government; condemnations without trials; tumultuous rising and rebellions in every part of the kingdom; violent, sudden and abrupt changes of the ministry; a commerce made a perpetual prey of privateers whose government the sovereign refuses to recognize; all of these facts, of which we have daily and hourly evidence, point demonstratively and conclusively to one event, that Spain is herself on the extremest verge of another revolution—her feet are on the edge of the crater, and the ground is crumbling away beneath. Of these notorious facts the members of the holy alliance appear to take no notice whatever, it would seem that they are prepared to abandon the Spaniards to their fate.

GREECE.—The eyes of all Europe are intently fixed upon the Morea, and it is a curious and interesting fact, that the continental papers seem more engrossed with the struggles of this people than they are with their own internal concerns; they emblazon their victories; they tender congratulations on their successes; which is of itself a proof that no hostility is intended from the European powers. The conflagration of the Egyptian fleet is now confirmed by the official account of that transaction. In addition to this splendid naval triumph, we learn that the garrison of Missolonghi have sallied from their entrenchments and beaten back their Turkish invaders; that the powder magazines at Modon were blown up by the flames communicated from the fleet; that the whole population of Missolonghi, full of confidence and triumph, are under arms; that citizens are established along the whole coast. From the Morea we hear of nothing but victories, exultations, hope and confidence. This gallant nation has achieved its independence; there is no danger now from the Ottomans; the charm is broken, and glory claims her former residence in Greece.

ENGLAND is now in the full enjoyment of commercial prosperity, constantly enlarging her mercantile profits; by forming more extensive alliances. A project is now on the tapis to form an intercourse with this country, with the West Indies, and with the other parts of the world by the agency of steam.—New publications in every department of the arts and sciences are pouring from the press; new plans formed for penetrating still further into countries as yet little known to geography.

FROM FRANCE—We learn that an address got up in England, and signed by a number of characters of high respectability, has been presented to the French Monarch, congratulating him on his accession to the throne of his ancestors. Yet no hostility is to be expected to the cause of the Greeks from this part of Europe, we infer from the notoriety with which public subscriptions are going on in their favor, as well in the metropolis of France as in the towns, hamlets and villages. A splendid fete was in preparation, to consist of triumphal arches, and fireworks were to be exhibited for the reception of the monarch, at St. Cloud. Every thing from this quarter breathes peace and concord, as well as the other members of the holy alliance as with their English neighbors, which would hardly be anticipated if the fate of Cuba was intended.

FROM RUSSIA we learn generally, that the monarch is still pursuing his ancient policy of superintending the cultivation of his internal resources, extending commercial privileges formerly confined to native Russians, to his naturalized subjects, and empowering them to fit out vessels upon their own account under Russian flags. The Autocrat evinces no symptoms of hostility toward Turkey, and appears to have given countenance to no project for the reduction of South America.

SUMMARY.

The number of strangers now at Saratoga is not less than 1400; among the rest are Joseph Bonaparte and suite, who it is understood, will continue during the warm season.

During the last season there was shipped from Nashville, Tenn. 15.037 bales of cotton estimated to have produced in the New Orleans market, one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The growing crop is expected to exceed 30,000 bales.

La Fayette.—Left Washington on Saturday morning, for Mr. Monroe's Loudon, Va. where he will remain three or four days, and then proceed to Leesburg, Winchester, Shannondale, Harper's Ferry, &c.

Chancellor of the State of N. York we understand, directed the titles "Honorable" and "esquire" to be stricken from the proceedings of his Court. It is time to dispense with such mere trifles, for the use of which in our day, there is not a shadow of a reason.

The Washington City Gazette states, that Captains Creighton and Deacon, of the Mediterranean squadron have both been at home under arrest, by order of

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