# THE Boss Chronicle

"MUC

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1825.

Printed and Published by

LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT,

N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

TERMS.

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

No Subscription will be received for less than Six Months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance shall be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted 3 times for 1 dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.

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

All Communicattions 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.


## ANOTHER FARCE EXPECTED.

Our readers will recollect that among the charges preferred against Commodore Stewart, was one for embezzling several articles from the *slush fund*! We now learn from the National Advocate, that among the charges on file in the Navy Department against Dr. Phillips, there is one for *eating the hospital soup*!

A physician, in the humane discharge of his duty, tasting the soup of a hospital patient, to ascertain whether it was sufficiently nourishing, is *court martialled* for it!—What next?

*Next Election.*— The Editor of the Chronicle will be much indebted to Post masters, and the Clerks of elections in this and the adjoining counties, if they will forward him by mail or otherwise, a statement of the polls in their different districts, *as early as possible.*

*Executive Council.*—There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on the 29th inst.

*Conners the Murderer.*—A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, dated Elkton Sept. 9 says—"*John Conners* has been indicted by the grand jury of this county for the murder of EVELINA CUNNINGHAM—he was this morning brought into Court and arraigned, when he plead "not guilty," and asked the Court to assign him counsel. The Court accordingly assigned him counsel, when he was remanded back to prison, where his counsel had a conference with him, which resulted in the removal of the case to Kent county—the affidavit stated that he could not have a fair and impartial trial in Cecil. The Court for Kent county will meet on the 19th inst. during the term of which he will probably be tried."

*Schools for the Blind.*—Americans who have recently travelled in Europe, have been struck by the English and French *Schools for the Blind.* The philanthropists of our own country have neglected the Blind, who, however, are as capable of being well educated as the Deaf and Dumb, and possess at least equal claims upon the public and private beneficence.

*Great Mortality.*—Out of a population of 2099 inhabitants in the townships of Albany and Greenwich, (Penn.) no less than 110 persons recently died of Dysentery in the course of seven weeks.

*Take warning Girls!*—A young lady in Conn. has been killed by lightning, and her breast mangled in a frightful manner, supposed to have been caused by the electric fluid being attracted to a *steel busk* which she wore in her corsets.

*Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.*—The Leesburg (Va.) paper says—we have been very obligingly favored with the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Leesburgh, from his friend in the District of Colombia:—

———"We have just understood from unquestionable authority, that an agent from Holland has arrived fully authorised to take two thirds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stock, if the remainder is ensured to be subscribed."

The above intelligence will certainly be deemed important; and, from the source whence it is derived, we believe it to be entitled to entire credit.

*Georgia.*—The Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal of the 30th ult. says—We understand the governor has determined to postpone the survey of the land until after the meeting of Congress. In doing this, none of the rights of Georgia have been either abandoned or compromitted. Protest is made in strong terms against the determination of the President and also against the rights of Congress to interfere with the treaty any farther than to see that it is executed. The treaty was as fairly made as any other Indian treaty. It has been ratified by the proper authority, and has become the supreme law of the land. It is therefore, according to the uniform practice of the government, beyond the reach of Congress, as to its annulment. There are the grounds occupied by Georgia, and they will not be abandoned.

*A Fact worthy of notice.*—On the morning of the 7th inst. calling over the roll of the hands employed in various ways, at the Navy Yard in Washington city, out of 340, only *one* person was absent in consequence of indisposition.

The cruelty of the Ottomans, who after conquering their enemies cut off their heads, salted them down, and sent them to Constantinople, constitutes decisive evidence that they despair of the reduction of the Greeks.

*Slavery in Maryland.*—At a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Maryland, held on the 7th inst. at which *Paul Allen* acted as president, and *E. Needles*, as secretary; it was, on motion of Daniel Reymond, esq. resolved,

Whereas the system of negro slavery which exists in Maryland, is inconsistent with our republican institutions, incompatible with the Christian religion, and derogatory to the honor of the state; and whereas, under the existing laws of the slave states, the evils of slavery, instead of diminishing, are most rapidly increasing:—Therefore,

*Resolved*, 1st, That in the opinion of this Society, the Legislature of Maryland ought to adopt more efficient measures than any hitherto adopted for the purpose of extirpating slavery from this state.

*Resolved*, 2d, That we conceive the only practical means of removing slavery from the state is by the passage of a law, fixing the date, after which all persons born in the state shall be free without regard to color.

*Resolved*, 3d, That this Society will use its influence to procure the passage of such a law.

*Resolved*, 4th, That the non-slave holders in the state of Maryland and all others who are desirous of eradicating slavery from the state, be requested to unite with us in the use of all legal and constitutional measures for the purpose of procuring the passage of such a law.

*Resolved*, 5th, That we will use our influence to promote the election of Delegates to the Legislature, from the city of Baltimore, who are favorable to the passage of such a law.

*Resolved*, 6th, That a committee of three members be appointed to ascertain whether any, and if any, which of the candidates of the Legislature from this city, will support and vote for a law, fixing a date, after which all persons born in the state shall be free, and report to the next meeting. Signed by order, PAUL ALLEN, Vice President.

EDWARD NEEDLES, Secretary.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.—Intelligence has already been received of the presence of a Colombian squadron in the Mediterranean seas, and the damage done by it to Spanish commerce. It appears that this armament has received some supplies from Gibraltar; this has occasioned very serious discussions between the British envoy resident at the Court of Spain and the Spanish ministry. The discussions turn on this point; the Colombian forces are denominated pirates by the Spanish ministry, and the British envoy regards them as the forces employed by a power recognised as independent by the king of England, with whose destination the English have no right to intermeddle. It is stated to be the determination of England to suffer the present deplorable state of things to continue in the Spanish peninsula, because it is peculiarly auspicious to the confirmation of South American independence. It will enable England to form advantageous treaties with these new republics; to improve an opportunity for the sale of English fabrics; to extend her commerce, which could not be done if Spain had followed a different policy and recognised the independence of South America. England, it is said, will enjoy more wealth from the Spanish colonies than ever the mother country did.

SPAIN.—We have seen, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, a letter from a merchant now in France, giving notice to his correspondents that in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Spain, he had given up his mercantile establishment in one of the seaports of that country. After speaking of the hopes he had entertained of a better state of things, he proceeds, "however I am sorry to say that the political state of Spain, instead of improving, begins to look every day worse, and it really frightens any sensible man to see persecutions continued, merchants put into dungeons on mere suspicion, and confidence and repose fled from that miserable land for many years."

GREECE.—With regard to the intelligence from the Morea, the accounts are as usual, contradictory. A letter dated Smyrna, July 11th, states that a battle had taken place on the 3rd of June, in which 1700 Greeks were cut to pieces and that Tripolizza had been taken by Ibrahim Pacha. This account has been published before in the German papers, and letters received of a subsequent date make no mention of this fact. On the contrary, letters received from Constantinople in London, dated June 28th, positively announce the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha by General Colocotroni, and that the Turks were repulsed with great loss in an attack which they made on Missolonghi on the 17th of June; and we learn from the same authority, that official accounts had been received of the raising of the siege. That English confidence in the success of the Patriot cause, still continues unabated, is evident from the new loan which they have made to the Greek government. It may perhaps be matter of curiosity to our readers to learn the nature of the oath taken by Colocotroni before he was invested with the supreme command.

"We swear before God and man, to contribute by all means in our power, to the independence of the nation, or to die free with our arms in our hands; submitting loyally to the laws of our country as established by the two legislative assemblies of 1822 and 1823.

We swear not only not to raise our rebel arms against the government, not to conspire by indirect ways and secret machinations, but to be submissive to the orders of government, and faithfully to execute them.

That we may be deprived of the light of Heaven—that the curses of the Fathers of the church may fall on our heads, and that all the nations whom we call upon to witness our oath, may crush us with their present and future contempt, if we perjure ourselves, unmindful of these solemn promises."

CUBA.—The Editors of the Norfolk Beacon have received the following important information by a letter dated Savanilla July 31, 1825.

"A letter to our Commander in Chief Gen. Montilla, states that 29 sail of vessels [French] were cruising off St. Jago de Cuba, and that they had landed 5000 men at Cumberland harbor.

This news has put us all on the alert. The General is taking every measure to raise recruits. Carthegena is at present garrisoned by 2000 men, and the provinces of Carthagena and Santa Martha have a regular militia of ten thousand, therefore, although taking every precautionary measure, we have nothing to fear from such a force."

HAYTI.—In a letter dated Port au Prince, July 10, it is stated, that little business had been done there since the 5th, on account of the rejoicings, at the acknowledgement by France of their independence. This act of the French king has rendered him and his nation so popular in Hayti, that the government has already passed certain acts, by which it is said the French manufactories will have a decided preference. The regular army of the country amounting to about 30,000 will be disbanded, leaving only about four or five regiments to remain on a war establishment. Speaking of the troops to be disbanded, the writer says, "They will form at the same time a most efficient militia on the plan of the United States." Alluding generally to the plans and regulations of the government, he says—

"Indeed most of the regulations of various departments of the Republic have been copied from the United States; and it will appear an anomaly in history, that a monarchy, little less than despotic, should be the first to acknowledge the independence of Hayti; while their neighbors and brother republicans of the United States should be amongst the last. It is yet hoped, they will not be the very last.—*Christian Watchman.*

*Commodore Porter.*—The following is an extract of a letter from Commodore Porter to a committee of gentlemen appointed to invite him to partake of a public dinner in Washington.

No man is free from human frailties—and I have my full share; but among them, is not to be ranked vindictive resentment, or a disposition to crush the already oppressed. Attacks continue to be made on me through prints under official patronage, but experience has convinced me, that it were safer at least to bear the evil than complain. The Court has awarded the punishment for my offence, and I am bound to abide by its decision; if others, by their complaints, wish to induce the belief that it is not sufficiently severe, or feel that their conduct requires justification or apology, be theirs the labor of justifying it; I envy them not the task, or the honor they will acquire by the performance.

By submitting, patiently and prudently, to my punishment, the idea is not entertained that I feel myself less worthy now than before my sentence—far from it. My conduct in the affair of Foxardo has been said to have originated in "an anxious disposition to maintain the honor and advance the interests of the nation, and of the service," for which it is *impossible* that I could be punished. My publication it has been said, proceeded, from no unworthy motive, and is, of course, undeserving of punishment; I disclaim, and have ever disclaimed, any "disrespect" to any one; and, adopting the rule which has been resorted to on the part of the accusation, I should be the best judge of my own intentions. *My* assurances, then should have been, and no doubt were, sufficient to exonerate me from the charge. Then, "wherein have I offended?" And for what am I punished? Is it for appealing to my fellow citizens under accusation? I have followed, only, the example of those exalted far above me. In the public decision, I have sought for a solace for that justice which I believe was withheld from me. I felt myself goaded almost to desperation under supposed wrongs, and I sought to save my honor at every risk, I have saved it and I am content, whatever evil may befall me.

Viewing the subject in all its bearings, and having in view ulterior consequences, I think I could not consistently and safely become a participator, and join in any festivity that might by the most forced construction, be attributed to an expression of opinion, opposed to the course of the prosecution or the sentence of the Court. D. PORTER.

*Com. Porter* appears to submit to his sentence with more tranquility and resignation than his fellow citizens in general. It is true that personally he has not much reason to regret it; it has furnished in the universal commiseration and lively sympathy of the public, a grateful testimony of the undiminished good opinion and admiration of his countrymen, which will nourish in perpetual verdure the laurels which adern his brow.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

## DEPARTURE OF LA FAYETTE.

The following is the valedictory address of President Adams to Gen. Lafayette, on his departure for France from Washington City, Sept. 7th, 1825:

GENERAL LAFAYETTE: It has been the good fortune of many of my distinguished fellow-citizens, during the course of the year now elapsed, upon your arrival at their respective places of abode, to greet you with the welcome of the Nation. The less pleasing task now devolves upon me, of bidding you, in the name of the Nation, Adieu.

It were no longer seasonable, and would be superfluous, to recapitulate the remarkable incidents of your early life; incidents which associate your name, fortunes, and reputation, in imperishable connection with the Independence and History of the North American Union.

The part which you performed at that important junction, was marked with characters so peculiar, that, realizing the fairest fable of antiquity, its parallel could scarcely be found in the *authentic* records of human history.

You deliberately and perseveringly preferred toil, danger, the endurance of every hardship, and the privation of every comfort, in defence of a holy cause, to inglorious ease, and the allurements of rank, affluence, and unrestrained youth, at the most splendid and fascinating Court of Europe.

That this choice was not less wise than magnanimous, the sanction of half a century, and the gratulations of unnumbered voices, all unable to express the gratitude of the heart with which your visit to this hemisphere has been welcomed, afford ample demonstration.

When the contest of freedom, to which you had repaired as a voluntary champion, had closed, by the complete triumph of her cause in this country of your adoption, you returned to fulfil the duties of the philanthropist and patriot in the land of your nativity. There, in a consistent and undeviating career of forty years, you have maintained, through every vicissitude of alternate success and disappointment, the same glorious cause to which the first years of your active life had been devoted—the improvement of the moral and political condition of man.

Throughout that long succession of time, the People of the United States, for whom, and with whom, you had fought the battles of liberty, have been living in the full possession of its fruits, one of the happiest among the family of nations. Spreading in population; enlarging in territory; acting and suffering according to the condition of their nature; and laying the foundations of the greatest, and, we humbly hope, the most beneficent power that ever regulated the concerns of man upon earth.

In that elapse of forty years, the generation of men with whom you co-operated in the conflicts of arms, has nearly passed away. Of the General Officers of the American army in that war, you alone survive. Of the Sages who guided our Councils; of the Warriors who met the foe in the field or upon the wave, with the exception of a few, to whom unusual length of days has been allotted by Heaven, all now sleep with their fathers. A succeeding, and even a third generation, have arisen to take their places; and their childrens children, while rising up to call them blessed, have been taught by them, as well as admonished by their own constant enjoyment of freedom, to include in every benison upon their fathers, the name of him who came from afar, with them and in their cause, to conquer or to fall.

The universal prevalence of these sentiments was signally manifested by a Resolution of Congress, representing the whole People, and all the States of this Union, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to you the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment of this Government and People, and desiring that a national ship might be employed, at your convenience for your passage to the borders of your country.

The invitation was transmitted to you by my venerable predecessor: himself bound to you by the strongest ties of personal friendship: himself one of those whom the highest honors of his country had rewarded for blood early shed in her cause, and for a long devotion to her welfare. By him the services of a national ship were placed at your disposal. Your delicacy preferred a more private conveyance, and a full year has elapsed since you landed upon our shores. It were scarcely an exaggeration to say, that it has been, to the people of the Union, a year of uninterrupted festivity and enjoyment, inspired by your presence. You have traversed the twenty-four States of this great confederacy. You have been received with rapture by the survivors of your earliest companions in arms. You have been hailed as a long absent parent by their children, the men and women of the present age. And a rising generation, the hope of future time, in numbers surpassing the whole population of that day when you fought at the head and by the side of their fore fathers, have vied with the scanty remnants of that hour of trial, in acclamations of joy at beholding the face of him whom they feel to be the common benefactor of all. You have heard the mingled voices of the past, the present, and the future age, joining in one universal chorus of delight at your approach; and the shouts of unbidden thousands, which greeted your landing on the soil of freedom, have followed every step of your way, and still resound, like the rushing of many waters, from every corner of our land.

You are now about to return to the country of your birth, of your ancestors, of your posterity. The Executive Government of the Union, stimulated by the same feeling which had promoted the Congress to the designation of a national ship for your accommodation in coming hither, has destined the first service of a frigate, recently launched at the Metropolis, to the less welcome, but equally distinguished trust, of conveying you home. The name of the ship has added one more memorial to distant regions and to future ages, of a stream already memorable at once in the story of your sufferings and of our independence.

The ship is now prepared for your reception, and equipped for sea. From the moment of her departure, the prayers of millions will ascend to Heaven that her passage may be prosperous, and your return to the bosom of your family as propitious to your happiness, as your visit to this scene of your youthful glory has been to that of the American People.

Go, then, our beloved friend; return to the land of brilliant genius, of generous sentiment, of heroic valor; to the beautiful France, the nursing mother of the Twelfth Louis, and the Fourth Henry; to the native soil of Bayard and Coligni, of Turenne and Catinat, of Fenelon and D'Auguesseau. In that illustrious catalogue of names which she claims as of her children, and with honest pride holds up the admiration of other nations, the name of LAFAYETTE has already for centuries been enrolled. And it shall henceforth burnish into brighter fame; for if, in after days, a Frenchman shall be called to indicate the character of his nation by that of one individual, during the age in which we live, the blood of lofty patriotism shall mantle in his cheeks, the fire of conscious virtue shall sparkle in his eye, and he shall pronounce the name of LAFAYETTE. Yet we too and our children in life, and after death shall claim you for our own. You are ours by that more than patriotic self-devotion with which you flew to the aid of our fathers at the crisis of their fate; by that long series of years in which you have cherished us in your regard. Ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious portion of our inheritance. Ours by that tie of love, stronger than death, which has linked your name, for the endless ages of time, with the name of WASHINGTON.

At the painful moment of parting from you, we take comfort in the thought that, wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will be ever present to your affections; and a cheerful consolation assures us, that we are not called to sorrow most of all, that we shall see your face no more. We shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again. In the mean time, speaking in the name of the whole people of the United States, and at a loss only for language to give utterance to that feeling of attachment with which the heart of the nation beats as the heart of one man, I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell!

The General listened with deep attention; and at the close of the address embraced the President in his arms, saluting him in the French manner on each cheek. He then replied in the following terms.

Amidst all my obligations to the General Government, and particularly to you, sir, its respected Chief Magistrate, I have most thankfully to acknowledge the opportunity given me, at this solemn and painful moment, to present the people of the United States with a parting tribute of profound, inexpressible gratitude.

To have been, in the infant and critical days of these states, adopted by them as a favorite son, to have participated in the toils and perils of our unspotted struggle for independence, freedom, and equal rights, and in the foundation of the American Era of a new social order, which has already pervaded this, and must, for the dignity and happiness of mankind, successively pervade every part of the other hemisphere; to have received at every stage of the resolution, and during forty years after the period from the people of the United States, and representatives at home and abroad, continual marks of their confidence and kindness, has been the pride, the encouragement, the support of a long and eventful life.

But how could I find words to acknowledge the series of welcomes, those unbounded and universal displays of public affection, which have marked each step, each hour, of a twelve months' progress through the twenty-four states, and which, while they overwhelm my heart with grateful delight, have most satisfactorily evinced the concurrence of the people in the kind testimonies, in the immense favors bestowed on me by the several branches of their representatives in every part, and at the central seat of the confederacy.

Yet, gratifications still higher awaited me—in the wonders of creation and improvement that have met my enchanted eye; in the unparaleled and self-felt happiness of the people; in their rapid prosperity and insured security, public and private; in a practice of good order, the appendage of true freedom; and a national good sense, the final arbiter of all difficulties; I have had proudly to recognize a result of the republican principles for which we have fought, and a glorious demonstration to the most timid and prejudiced minds, of the superiority, over degrading aristocracy or despotism, of popular institutions, founded on the plain rights of man, and where the local rights of every section are preserved under the constitutional bond of union. The cherishing of that union between the states, as it has been the farewell entreaty of our great paternal Washington, and will ever have the dying prayer of every American Patriot; so it has become the sacred pledge of the emancipation of the world—an object in which I am happy to observe that the American people, while they give the animating example of successful free institutions, in return for an evil entailed upon them by Europe, and of which a liberal and enlightened sense is every where more and more generally felt, show themselves every day more anxiously interested.

And now, Sir, how can I do justice to my deep and lively feelings, for the assurances most peculiarly valued of your esteem and friendship; for your so very kind references to times, to my beloved associates, to the vicissitudes of my life; for your affecting picture of the blessings poured by the several generations of the American people on the remaining days of a delighted veteran; for your affectionate remarks on this sad hour of separation, on the country of my birth—full, I can say of American sympathies—on the hope so necessary to me of my seeing again the country that has deigned near half a century ago, to call me hers? I shall content myself, refraining from superfluous repetitions, at once before you, sir, and this respected circle, to proclaim my cordial confirmation of every one of the sentiments which I have had daily opportunities publicly to utter from the time when your venerable predecessor, my old brother in arms and friend transmitted to me the honorable invitation of Congress, to this day, when you dear sir, whose friendly connexion with me dates from your earliest youth, are going to consign me to the protection, across the Atlantic, of the heroic national flag, on board the splendid ship, the name of which has been not the least flattering and kind among the numberless favors conferred upon me.

God bless you, Sir, and you all who surround us! God bless the American People, each of their States, and the Federal Government! Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart—such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat.

## CANDIDATES

*For the General Assembly of Maryland*

*Talbot County.*—Robert H. Goldsborough, Richard Spencer, Stephen Reynor, William P. Ridgeway, Thomas P. Bennett, Spry Denny, Levin Mills and John L. Elbert, Esqs.

*Caroline County—Independent Ticket.*—Gen. William Potter, Joseph Douglass, Solomon Richardson, Samuel Cubreth, Nimrod Barwick, Richard Hughlett, John Tilloston and Joshua Clark Esqs.

*Caucus Ticket.*—Elijah Barwick, Wm. M. Hardcastle, Robert T. Cain and Thos. Saulsbury, Esqs.

*Dorchester County.*—Capt. Matthias Traverse, Capt. B. Byus, Brice I. Goldborough, Thomas I. H. Eccleston, John Brohawn, John Douglass, Dr. Daniel Sulivane, Joseph Ennalls and Washington Jones, senr. Esqs.

*Queen-Ann's County.*—Arthur E. Sudler, Vincent Benton, Col. Robert Stevens, Charles R. Nicholson, Richard Ridgaway, Thos. Wright 3d, Capt. Thomas E. Sudler, Thomas B. Hopper and Henry R. Pratt, Esqs.

*Kent County.*—James G. M'Clean, Dr. Edwd. H. Worrell, David I. Cambell and James Boon, Esqs.

*Cecil County.*—Joseph Gilpin, Richard D. Thompson, Chas. Oldham, William Maxwell, Israel Reynolds, Sylvester Veach, Hugh T. Ferguson, William Mackey, William Miller, Joseph Hanan, Alex. E. Grubb, David J. Campbell, John W. Thomas and John Ewing, Esqs.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_61-0247.jpg