FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.—The following ter from London, under date of April th, is published in the New York A- erican. The near relation in which e editor stands towards our Minister that Court, inclines us to attribute it that respectable source, and if our sur- se be correct, the letter cannot fail to read with interest:—

"Matters are going on smoothly here. ven the monied affairs are returning to eir accustomed regularity. Ministers e strong and popular, and not a little ated at the success of their new princi- es of free trade. The return of the ke of Wellington is anxiously expec- d. It is supposed he left St. Peters- rg immediately after the funeral of exander. If so, he is on his way.— is experience and sagacity will have abled him to judge of the condition of ussia, which is here thought to be one of eat difficulty. I heard from the best thority, that more than fourteen thous- d persons were under arrest, some of em of the noblest and best families in ussia. No executions have yet taken ace. A fact that evinces most strong- the difficulty of the conjuncture.— his hesitation proves though it is at- mpted to be concealed, the extent of e defection, and the alarm caused by e high character of the persons connec- d with it. To pardon or punish might nder these circumstances be alike fatal. otwithstanding the pacific disposition Nicholas, a war seems to be the only medy for the fire that surrounds him. hen the Pretorian bands are masters, e law they prescribe must be obeyed— ith Turkey therefore must war in all robability be made. Constantinople ay be pillaged and Greece relieved from e Ottoman power. This will give vent the rebellious spirit which seems to ave infected all classes—extend the nits of the empire—and preserve for e present the Imperial throne.

The Holy Alliance, and above all, England will not see this without apprehen- on and jealousy—but in what way they n avert, or successfully oppose the ar, it is not easy to perceive. The ing has lately been severely attacked ith fever, and some inflammatory symp- ms, but is again convalescent. He has ept himself much in retirement at indsor, but is expected in London to- ards the end of the month to remain ll the dissolution of Parliament, which looked for about the 1st of June.

POLAND.—Letters from Poland re- resent that country, as well as Russia, be in an alarming situation. There are ports of many arrests, and of indubi- ble marks of conspiracy like that of ussia. A Polish genreral, the compan n in arms of Kosciusko, has been arrest- l in Dresden, and sent to Petersburg, t affairs are kept as secret as possible. he trials have not begun in Petersburg, ecause, it is said the arrests still con- nue, although the prisons are filled with ersons sent from distant places. The mperor is making great retrenchments the expenses of government. He is ccompanied on all public occasions by ord Wellington. The time for the oronation has not been fixed.

The French papers, as far as they are ermitted, and our private letters concur expressing the belief, that both Rus- a and Poland are in a state of fermen- tion.

Susquehanna.—The Steam boat Codo- us has reached the town of *Owego*, in e State of New York; and it is stated at the captain intended to ascend *still gher*, to the town of *Chenango!* This ct speaks volumes in favor of the capa- ties and importance of the Susquehan- river. There is now no doubt that e expenditure of a comparatively small m will render the river navigable for eam boats from York Haven, to the tate of New York on the north branch, d to the Alleghany ridge on the west anch! The canal from York Haven to altimore,—to which the state of Mary- nd has liberally subscribed half a mil- n of dollars,—will complete the chain communication to the Atlantic waters d will place in the possession of our vored city all the profits and advanta- of the trade, ascending, as well as scending, of the vast populous and fer- e country watered by the Susquehanna. [*Balt. American.*

Philadelphia.—We heard much, about year ago, of the prosperous condition Philadelphia—but we regret to find at it rested on so unstable a foundation that described in the following para- aph.

rom the Philadelphia Gazette, May 24

The effects of the speculating mania hich prevailed about this time last year e now very sensibly felt in this city, in e prostration of productive industry.— his time last year, it was calculated at there were four thousand hand looms nployed by the cotton weavers. Now is said, there are not more than one ousand in use. We are informed that l the passengers in the steerage of the lexander (for Liverpool) were weavers. thers of the craft have gone to the Ca- ls, and dispersed themselves through e country in search of employment.

Upwards of 2,000 Irish were sent to anada from Ireland last year, at the ex- nse of the British Government.

Cambridge Chronicle,

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, June 3, 1826.

Printed and Published by

LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT,

N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

☞ The Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, will sit on MONDAY the 5th of June.

N. S's Communication shall appear next week. We welcome him as a valuable correspondent and hope to hear from him often.

CAUTION.

Persons in the country who are in the habit of bringing marketing to Cambridge, are reminded that the late ordinance prohibiting certain articles from being sold in the streets until after 10 o'clock, A. M. took effect on Thursday last. We understand that it will be rigidly enforced.

We are authorised to announce Major *William Done*, and Capt. *Littleton U. Dennis*, of Somerset county, as Candidates for the next Legislature of Maryland.

John C. Ruth, of Queen Anne's and *Abner Linthecum*, of Anne Arundel are also candidates.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

On the 4th of July next, we shall have completed the first half century of our national existence. During that brief portion of time, our country has performed the work of ages. From a feeble infancy she has grown, with unexampled rapidity, to a giant's size and a giant's strength. She has dashed through all the obstacles which jealousy and hatred flung in her path, to a surprizing point of greatness. Her valor has commanded the respect—her enterprize has excited the emulation—her prudence won the regard—and her success obtained the admiration of the world.

Fifty years ago, and these States were linked together by an uncertain and frail tenure, which the slightest breath of interest might have destroyed. Now, we are a firm and solid brotherhood, which neither treachery (if there be any) from within, nor assaults from without, can dissolve. Fifty years ago, the pettiest principality in Europe might treat us with disdain:—Now, the mightiest empires in the world solicit our friendship and avoid our hostility. Fifty years ago, our civil policy was sneered at by the critics of the old world, as chimerical and impracticable:—Now, the problem has been solved. The principles of our constitution have wrought wholesome reformation in the rotten politics of Europe, and its form has been copied by the Young Republics of the South. Fifty years ago, the philosophers speculated on the vast inferiority of our physical powers and our moral genius:—Now, the world stands amazed at the designs which that genius has conceived, and those powers accomplished—designs excelling all that is contained in the history of civilized man. Fifty years ago, and we were a population of two millions scantily dispersed along a protracted seaboard:—Now, we count 12 millions of citizens, covering a boundless territory. Fifty years ago, and all beyond the coast was a desolate wilderness, disturbed only by the yells of animals, or the war-whoop of savages:—Now resounding with the "busy hum of men," and endowed with all the comforts, and much of the splendor of the most accomplished society. Fifty years ago, and the name of an American was a reproachful stigma:—Now, it is a proud distinction and passport to honor. Fifty years ago, and we were a dependant colony:—Now, we are a great glorious and free people, rejoicing in the blessings we possess, and ready to partake those blessings with the world.—*Noah.*

To answer a double purpose of celebrating the next anniversary of our independence and making improvements, some of the citizens of Ulster County, New York, intend to charge a large rock with Two Thousand pounds of gunpowder, and it is expected that the report of the explosion will be heard over a great part of the New-England States.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

"Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter:
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,
Quo me cumque rapit "*Animus*," deferor.

MR. EDITOR—My attention has been often forcibly arrested with the inconsistencies of human nature, in its moral relations, and the violent hostility frequently manifested between the actions and professed principles of the agent, without any adventitious, ostensible constraint, or rational motive to produce it: Instances of this kind of infatuation (for it can be expressed by no term more appropriate) daily present themselves; but among the multitude, I have witnessed none more conspicuous, irrational, and unphilosophic, than that of the utter abhorrence of "*deviation* from *old practices*," that insuperable pertinacity in the adherence to old customs and modes of thinking and acting, whether good, bad, or indifferent, which distinctly characterises a portion of mankind, contrasted with the intuitive abhorrence of "*addiction to the precepts of a Master*" a principle implanted universally, in the breast of man by the wisdom of his Creator, who has made him an independent, free, and accountable agent and endowed him with reason, judgment and discrimination, by which he may reflect on the past, investigate the present, and calculate on the future; possessed of these capacities, he must feel an irresistible conviction of the progress of improvement in human knowledge, of all those arts and sciences, which tend to his comfort & advantage; the retrospect of half a century, or of half that period, will leave no doubt of the accumulative powers of the human mind:—Yet so addicted is a portion of mankind, in violation of that intuitive principle of *non addiction*, to the precepts of others, in derogation of the faculties of the mind, with which they have been invested, for reflection, judgment, and discrimination, that the experience of the past does not avail them for the present; they become, by the force of habit, dragooned into a conformity with the thoughts and actions of man in a relatively uninformed age of the world; they abandon the exercise of those faculties which alone constitute the pre-eminence of man in the scale of nature, and they sacrifice by such habits of servility, the fruits of the tree of knowledge which the God of nature had planted, for his exclusive enjoyment.

In the department of Agricultural art and science, this *addiction* to *habit*, is accompanied with the most unfortunate and deleterious consequences to society at large; operating to deter the timid, and discourage the most confident from attempting to transcend the trodden, ancestral limits: so prevalent is the error, that it most imperiously calls for an effectual corrective, & none can be more cogent, to *intelligence*, than that of a conviction of the fact; nor is any process requisite to produce this conviction, but a free unprejudiced exercise of the rational powers common to man, who has had the happiness to be reared and educated in a civilized society.

The hacknied phrases of *innovation*, *freaks*, *pranks*, and *experiments* have been exultingly arrayed in formidable phalanx against any unfortunate being, who should presumptuously violate the sacred character of *ancestral habit;* and many victims have succumbed to their influence. To be serious, there is a large number, of otherwise respectable and at least well meaning men, who upon this point, really exhibit great mental imbecility, who appear to consider themselves *bound* as honest inheritors of the soil, to pursue the same course of agriculture with their fathers before them. (See moral essay or *Anathema*, in the Easton Gaz. against the *growing* and *growers* of Cotton in Maryland and Virginia, subscribed "Inimicus Novis Rebus"—where the author frankly acknowledges this sentiment, in context as well as signature; and where the subject is treated, *seriatim*, in a moral point of view; nine tenths of it consisting of good old *ethical maxims* and *doctrines*, to establish, I presume, the criminality of new crops—the remainder against cotton and its growers,) who would pursue, exclusively, the *paternal* crops of wheat and Indian corn, where Hessian fly, weavel, change of climate, and other circumstances of various characters confound and crush every hope of their success, which modern years have fully established; and who would proscribe the grower of mangel wurtzel, *because* its hard and crooked name had never sounded in the auditory antichamber of their grand-fathers brain. The odium attempted against the introduction of new crops is frivolous, the logic may be magical but it is unsound, it recoils with annihilating force upon its impotent authority, and reflects disgrace on that portion of mankind which obeys its impulse, and rejects that of the great attribute of divinity, which might enable him to meet the various mutations of human contingencies, physical and moral, and convert evil into good.

An instance, in point, related in Welds Tour to Killarney, in Ireland, which I lately met with, and which I had at first merely designed to request the insertion of, in your useful paper, has occasioned the association of these reflections, which you may prefix, or not, as your judgment or inclination may lead you.

Anecdote of the Plough in Ireland.

The obstinacy of prejudice among farmers, and the blind infatuation with which the ignorant adhere to old customs, is strongly illustrated in the following anecdote, related in Weld's Tour to Killarney, in Ireland. Most of our farmers have prejudices as inconsistent as those of Run, though few of them are sensible of the fact.

"At a place called Run, (says the tourist,) within Bantry Bay, the plough was absolutely unknown till the present clergyman introduced it. Immense crowds immediately flocked down from the neighboring mountains to see the novel instrument, and its operations were beheld with wonder. To those of his parishioners who were inclined to employ it in the cultivation of their grounds, the proprietor offered to lend it; and numerous applications were in consequence made. Shortly, however, the plough ceased to be in request; even the sight of it appeared to be cautiously shunned.—That an instrument productive of such an obvious and immediate saving of labour, should be thus discarded, seemed somewhat extraordinary, but to unravel the mystery was not difficult. The people had been reminded that their forefathers had *dug* the ground; that the plough was an *innovation*. An unanimous resolution was instantly made to follow the steps of their ancestors; every argument to the contrary proved ineffectual; and when we visited Run, the ground still continued to be cultivated with the spade!"

I have the honor to be, sir,
Amicus Novis Utilibus.

Cambridge, June 1, 1826.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Scott,—It was with much pleasure that we read the notice relative to the improvement of our roads, as it evinces a strong disposition to execute the duties assigned to that officer; and we can but hope that the Overseer will strictly adhere to the determination manifested in his advertisement. I am told that the same person is now Bailiff of the town, and he should remember that there are certain subjects that come immediately under his jurisdiction and ought not to pass unobserved. 1st—permitting slaves and free coloured citizens from parading the streets after a limited hour. 2d—to ascertain and remove certain causes that tend to engender diseases, such as filthy yards, &c. Indeed the unhealthiness and sufferings of our citizens last fall and summer, are sufficient inducements to call forth the attention of every inhabitant to search out if possible a remedy—But if dull and inert matter be one of the causes that so effect our citizens with the semina of disease, it is within the power of the bailiff to furnish an antidote. These subjects are worthy of every consideration and ought not to be neglected. *Citizens.*

We extract the following from a Philadelphia paper received by the last mail.

I do certify, that I have been seriously afflicted with an impediment in my speech for about thirty-three years, attended with painful distortions of my features; yesterday I applied to Mrs. Chapman for relief, and I have now been under her instruction about twenty-four hours, and it gives me great pleasure to state, that I am already so much relieved by the powerful effects of Mr. and Mrs. C's. system, that to-day, I am enabled to articulate with perfect ease to myself, without distortion or impediment; but yesterday, when Mrs. C. asked my name, I was obliged to point to it on my trunk, as it was then impossible for me to articulate a word without the most painful exertion. Now I have every reason to believe that I shall be perfectly cured in the course of a few weeks.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

Cambridge, Eastern Shore of Maryland. *Philadelphia, May* 12th, 1826.

The Crops.—Farmers say that after the 20th of May they can then judge of the prospect of the wheat crop with some accuracy, at least so far as it may be affected by the Hessian Fly. On the first of May the crop, upon all improved lands, was fine—the greatest anticipated loss was from defective seed, occasioned by the weavil fly, of which seed there is much. The fly made its appearance later than usual this season, owing to the cool and damp weather. The heat and drought of May brought it into life and action, and its ravages have been severe —whole fields are now destroyed—the thin lands will scarcely produce their seed—some not half—The good and the manured lands are greatly injured, and the continued drought prevents recovery —prospects are gloomy—upon the whole we have scarcely seen the approach of June with such general bad appearances. Rain even now would improve the well farmed land crops, but nothing can restore the general loss.

Corn is low and latter, but the drought enables the farmer to work it well and to destroy the weeds and grass—in its young state Indian Corn suffers but little from drought. Oats promise nothing —the Gardens suffer extremely—the Fruit generally destroyed—Grass never promised a worse crop.—*Easton Gaz.*

Gone! Gone! Gone! Says the Centreville Times, speaking of the wheat crops of that neighborhood. The *Hessian fly* is at work.

The Richmond Compiler complains of the drought in that quarter, by which vegetation suffers severely—water courses low—wheat stunted—corn put back—pasturage injured—and butter and vegetables scarce and dear.

We find the following notice in our last Baltimore papers:—

The Next Legislature of Maryland.

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain equal and unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness." Candidates for the next legislature of Maryland, favorable to the passage of a law fixing a time after which all persons hereafter to be born shall be free, in this state, at a suitable age; also favorable to colonising the negroes, will be powerfully supported in Baltimore county, by the

INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

Georgia.—The Raleigh Register of the 5th ult. contains the following paragraph. As we received no Milledgeville papers by the last mail, we are unable to give any other information on the subject, than what has thus reached us through an intermediate channel. Possessing only this defective information, we refrain from making any comments.

"We learn from the Georgia papers received yesterday, what from previous indications we were prepared to expect, that Governor TROUP has determined to stand by the old Treaty made at Indian Springs, and has, of course, refused to acknowledge the validity of the treaty recently ratified."

A CARD.

ROBERT N MARTIN,

Has removed to Cambridge and opened his office in the front room of Mr. Donovan's house. He continues to practice in Somerset and Worcester counties. june 3 4w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, on Quantico creek, in Somerset county. A large portion of this land, is heavily timbered, with fine pine and oak.—It is believed enough timber might be sold from the tract, to discharge one half, or two thirds of the amount, that would be asked for it. There is as good a landing on the premises, as can be desired—from which timber and produce may be taken off with great convenience. Advantageous contracts for timber, might be made with the proprietors of the Steam Saw Mill, on Nanticoke. The distance of water transportation to the mill being inconsiderable. About one half, or rather more, of the above land is cleared.—He also offers for sale or rent, his FARM, on Chickmicomico river, in this county; not long since occupied by the late Willis Vincent. If desired, he can lay off this farm in such a way, as to enable the purchaser to have a great deal of excellent white oak timber to dispose of attached to it, and convenient to the mill above mentioned.

JAMES B. STEELE,

Eldon, Dorchester county, [Md.] June 3 4w

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and opened at Vienna and Crotcher's Ferry, an elegant assortment of *DRY GOODS, both fancy and staple,* Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, &c. together with a complete assortment of *HATS and SHOES.*

Their friends are solicited to call at either of the above places, where they are assured all kinds of merchandise can be had, on as good terms as they can be at any other store in the county, for either cash, country produce, or fair promises; except they are from such persons as have been in the habit of neglecting their accounts; and it will be useless for those persons to apply for further accommodation. J. H. & R. VALLIANT.

june 3 3w

NOTICE.

Several FARMS, formerly the property of Mr. John Williams, deceased, are to rent for the next year. During my attendance on the Court of Appeals, application may be made to Mr. Martin L. Wright, at Church Creek. WM. B. MARTIN.

June 3 4w

Notice to TRAVELLERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons wishing to engage seats in the stage for Castle Haven to meet the Steam Boat Maryland, that to prevent disappointment, application must be made on the evenings of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the bar of Mr. Samuel Lucas. The stage will continue to leave his tavern as usual, at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Thursdays and Sundays, and in future cannot be sent from his house for passengers, except for females or sick persons, which may be done by his consent.

june 3 w LEVIN JONES.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

LIBERAL wages will be given for a man acquainted with the nature of Black-smith's work—one that can only do common work will suit me at present. JOHN ANDREWS,

june 3 2w Dorchester county.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. James Chaplain, deceased, on bonds or notes, are particularly requested to pay the interest, as longer indulgence cannot be given; any person having open accounts will please to call and have them settled either by note or paying the money. Those who have claims against the estate will please present them by the first day of July, duly authenticated. E. S. CHAPLAIN, Adm'x. of James Chaplain, dec'd.

N. B. 80 Barrels of Corn for sale, for terms apply to E. S. C.

June 3 3w

Clock and watch making.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them since he commenced business in Cambridge, and begs leave to inform them, and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the house (in Poplar street) lately occupied by Mr. Martin, and next door to the Post office, where he will attend strictly to all the various branches of his profession, and flatters himself that he will be enabled to merit a continuance of public patronage.

WM. MULLIKIN, Jr.

P. S. The subscriber will wait on persons having clocks out of order, at their houses, either in town or in the country, at the shortest notice. W. M.

june 3 3w

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, to a good tenant who will be punctual to his lease, A FARM at the head of Secretary Creek, where Arthur Traverse now lives.—Also, A FARM near New Market, where Andrew McCollister lived last year. For terms apply to the subscriber in Cambridge.

HENRY DICKINSON.

june 3 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *Birckhead* and *Loockerman* are requested to come forward and make arrangements for a speedy settlement;—as it is necessary that the business of the concern should be closed immediately. EDWARD LOOCKERMAN,

june 3 3w Surviving Partner.

THE NEXT LOTTERY.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, will be *certain of obtaining at least* ONE PRIZE, *and may draw* THREE.

Grand STATE LOTTERY

Of MARYLAND, No. 7—under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The drawing will be completed in ONE DAY, and will take place in Baltimore,

On Wednesday the 12th July.

HIGHEST PRIZE

30,000 DOLLARS.

Brilliant Scheme.

1	prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
10	"	1,000	is	10,000
10	"	500	is	5,000
30	"	100	is	3,000
50	"	50	is	2,500
200	"	20	is	4,000
250	"	10	is	2,500
500	"	6	is	3,000
20,000	"	4	is	80,000
21,054	Prizes;	- - - -		$160,000

Not one Blank to a Prize!

All payable in CASH, which, *as usual* at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN:

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Halves, - - 2 50 | Eighths, 0 62

To be had in the greatest variety of No's. Odd and Even, at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange office, No. 114, Market street, Baltimore;

Where two shares of the 25,000 dollar prize—and two quarters of the 10,000 dollar prize—and also the 5,000 dollar prize; all drawn in the Grand State Lottery on the 10th ult. have already been presented and paid, and where the great and magnificent

CAPITAL PRIZE OF

100,000 DOLLS

In the Grand State Lottery a few weeks ago, was sold in shares (one half and two quarters,) ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where more capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞ *Be particular in directing to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

BALTIMORE.

*** COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the complete List of Prizes, it will be forwarded GRATIS to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

June 3 w

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