Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 25, 1824.

☞ Desirous of commemorating the nativity of our Saviour, which will be on our publication day, we issue the Chronicle this (Friday) evening, although dated as usual, on Saturday.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Vote of Louisiana.—By a slip from the Louisiana Advertiser, which contains the result of the Presidential Election in that state, we learn, that on the 22nd of November their legislature chose, after six trials, five electors—Four for Jackson and one friendly to Adams, but some expectation is entertained that the unanimous vote will be given to the General. The whole of the votes have now come to hand, and are as follows:

Jackson.	*Adams.*	*Crawford.*	*Clay.*
100	83	41	37

Mr. Clay is consequently left out of the House.

The Report of the Secretary of War to the President of the United States, laid before Congress with his message, abounds with such statesman-like views; such long-sighted policy—displays such an intimate acquaintance with the subject on which he writes—such honorable, persevering vigilance and industry to accomplish the business entrusted by Congress to his hands—such Spartan integrity in the various disbursements of his office, and such promptitude and fidelity in his accounting officers, that we feel proud of the character of Americans while perusing the document.—We behold an honest and enlightened ambition working on large and extensive materials—bringing out apparently from discordant masses harmonious results; and all finally eventuating in the permanent grandeur and prosperity of his country.

This plan of opening intercourses and facilities throughout all parts of this country; of rendering rivers themselves tributary to the convenience and enterprize of man, and to compel them to flow into other channels than those provided by nature—vast and magnificent as it is, in a commercial point of view, we look upon it in a political, as more important. Without such intercourse we may be Pennsylvanians, Marylanders, Virginians, Carolinians, Georgians, Missourians—but we are not *Americans.*—We object not to local prejudices; they are honest, homebred and honorable; but we do object to any thing else in a national point of view than Americans—Our star-spangled banner and our eagle illuminated by the thunderbolt that he bears, both stand as the representatives of *America alone.* Such is the policy of Mr. Calhoun, as testified by his able report.—*American.*

There are some particulars disclosed in the reports of the subordinate branches of the War Department, which will be interesting to our readers—such as the following:

The whole number of men enlisted to recruit the army, for the year ending 30th September, 1823, was 2,558.

The aggregate strength of our little army, by the latest return, was 5,779.—The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is but 6,183.

The Quartermaster General and Commissary General's Departments appear to have been admirably managed, and as to the Paymaster's Department, the head of it says, in his report, that he is confident, that the whole of the troops are now paid to the first of September, and a considerable portion of the first of November, and that the Paymasters will render vouchers before the close of the year, which will fully account for all sums advanced to them within the three first quarters.

The annual expense of medical stores by the army, it appears by the Surgeon General's Report, has not been more than $2 50 per man. The deaths in the army in the two first quarters of the year were but 55, and 13 of them were from consumption.

The expense of the National Armory, in Springfield, Ms. for the year 1823, was 186,824 dollars; that of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, Vir. was 194,368 dollars.

In the year 1823, fifteen thousand of arms were distributed amongst the militia of the several States and Territories, under the act of 1808, "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia."

The number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 13,034, that of the Invalid Pensioners, 3,736, and that of half-pay in lieu of bounty land, 202. Of the first class there died, in the three first quarters of 1824 441; of the second class, 73; of the third class, none. The annual amount of pensions to the first class, is 1,337,316 dollars; to the second, 298,000 dollars; to the third, 9,876 dollars.

The number of military Bounty Land Warrants issued up to the 22d of November, 1824, is 26,761, covering 4,475,632 acres of land.

Congress are beginning business thus early, and we can cherish the hope that this session will prove a business one. The many important topics dwelt upon in the President's Message, have been, with unusual promptitude and despatch, distributed to the various committees, and it is believed, that they will report in the same way. We presume, that the plan of internal improvement, so boldly and luminously sketched out by the pencil of Calhoun, will be filled up by other hands, and with the same fearless spirit. A patriot has no time to squander; his country is an object too dear to his heart to be tampered with—her glory is the monument which he erects, and on which after ages will inscribe his own name.

In Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Hayne, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of making provision for Gen. La Fayette, reported the following bill:

A BILL making provision for General La Fayette.

Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of *two hundred thousand dollars* be, and the same is hereby, granted to Major General La Fayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution, and that, for this purpose, a stock to that amount be issued in his favor, dated the 4th of July, 1824, bearing an annual interest of six per cent, payable quarterly, and redeemable on the 31st December, 1834.

Section. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That one complete and entire Township of Land be, and the same is hereby granted to the said Major General La Fayette, and that the President of the United States, be authorized to cause the said Township to be located on any of the public lands, which remain unsold, and that patents be issued to General La Fayette for the same.

The bill was twice read, by general consent, and Mr. Hayne gave notice that he should move its third reading the next day.

A petition is now pending before the Legislature of Virginia, praying that body to propose to the legislatures of the other states a constitutional amendment, dispensing with all Presidential Electors, and restoring the suffrages to the people direct.

Norfolk, Dec. 20.

The North Carolina 74.—On Saturday, the Broad Pendant of Commodore John Rodgers, was hoisted on board this superb ship; upon which occasion the Commodore visited her; the yards were manned and a salute fired in handsome style.

Congress seem disposed to adopt the course of conduct with regard not only to the Cherokees, but to all the other Indian tribes under their jurisdiction—to allow them a tract of country to be purchased by the United States, and settled by Indian emigrants. This is perhaps the only way that can be taken to save this unhappy race of men from utter extirpation. If the Cherokees accede to this measure, they will rest under the protection of the United States, and may hereafter realize what appears to be at present the great object of their ambition, to form an independent government of their own. They are advancing rapidly in civilization, and they contemplate the day as approaching when their Republic shall be admitted as a distinct branch of our republican family. Their language possesses melody; they reprobate the hissing character of the English dialect.—They have translated many of Watts' psalms into the Cherokee language, which they sing with much animation. Both humanity, policy and literature, have been turned with much attention to the improvement and civilization of the Indian race: we certainly owe them a debt which it becomes us to pay in other coin than that of extirpation.

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

From a friend at Annopolis we learn that agreeably to arrangement, General La Fayette visited the General Assembly on Monday. The whole ceremony was conducted in a dignified and imposing manner. It is impossible for any state legislature to hope to rival the reception given to the Nation's Guest by the respresentatives of the nation at Washington; but there are many historical recollections connected with the state of Maryland that might have been expected to render this visit to the legislature interesting and impressive. These were successively alluded to in different parts of the ceremonies of the day, in a happy and pertinent manner.

Accompanied by the Committee of Arrangement, the General proceeded a little after 12 o'clock, to visit the Executive in the Council Chamber, and remained there until a deputation from the Senate invited him to visit that body. On his entrance into the room, which has been but little changed since General Washington there resigned his commission into the hands of Congress, the President of the Senate, William R. Stewart, esq. addressed him in a pertinent speech, to which the General made a suitable reply.

The Senate then, upon motion, adjourned, and the members were individually introduced to the General, who was accompanied throughout by the Governor, Samuel Sprigg, esq. Ex-Governor, and by Dr. Kent and Col. Mitchell, of the House of Representatives of the U. States. The doors communicating with the two chambers were then thrown open, and a Committee from the House of Delegates proceeded to the senate chamber to invite the General, the Governor and Senate, into the House. Upon his entrance the members rose, and remained standing, uncovered, until he was conducted in the seat prepared for him, when they also seated themselves, and the Speaker, rising, pronounced an appropriate address, which elicited a corresponding reply from the General.

Upon motion, the House then adjourned, and the members were introduced by delegations. A few hours were then passed by the General in paying and receiving visits from ladies, and at five o'clock the officers of the state, with their invited guests, the Governor presiding, sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. Williamson, in the hall of the College, which had been beautifully adorned by the ladies for the occasion.—*American.*

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

ON PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Editor—The circumstance which gave rise to the following comment, on a subject worthy the pen of more able writers than myself, was the attentive perusal of our venerable President's Message to Congress at the present session. There is perhaps no qualification that a man can possess, which is so capable of exalting his nature, as a sincere attachment to the good of his country—To behold his fellow-men happy, both collectively and individually, and that happiness produced by an union of wishes and interests all tending to the general good, is a scene which (from the declarations of our chief magistrate) can be realized in the present state of our country, and its origin traced without difficulty to that first principle of liberty, Patriotism. If we go farther, and behold its intimate connection with virtue, surely there can be no one, who does not more or less feel or desire to feel its genuine influence, and realize thereby, that happiness which the consciousness of the possession of this inestimable feeling is calculated to produce. It stimulates the young to follow the glorious example of their ancestors, and when that example has produced a political phenomenon that excites the admiration of the world, they will preserve the beauties thereof, when the novelty has vanished, and by a proper regulation of their conduct, assisted by virtue and experience, perfect and hold fast on that, which at first seemed but an appearance and untenible in its nature; who, under circumstances like these, and when that beauteous fabric, which is the source of their happiness, becomes endangered by an invading foe, would not stretch forth an arm nerved by patriotism, to shield and support it, and exult in the thought, that through the increasing influenced of this very principle, he was making himself worthy to be the lifeguard of the genius of liberty; that genius beneath the influence of whose genial smile, the germ of virtue starts apace, but beneath whose frown, kings must tremble, and the thrones of tyrants totter to their fall.

LÆLIUS.

The Wiscasset Intelligencer informs us, that a man was tried before the Supreme Court of Castine, and found guilty of the murder of his own son. Twice did the murderer attempt self-assassination. Listen, son of intemperance, and tremble! The defence was insanity produced by intoxication—which, in the eye of an earthly as well as in that of the Omniscient Judge, aggravates the crime. The following is the awful language of the magistrate in pronouncing the sentence.

"Give yourself no rest, until you have made your peace with God. What though your sins are as scarlet, and your hands red with the blood of your poor, helpless, unoffending child; your heavenly Father will not disregard your strong crying, your struggles, and tears, as you did the convulsive dying struggles of your little son. In this your distress, the Saviour, so often rejected by you, stands at the door knocking, asking to be admitted, and offering himself as your mediator, and redeemer, and advovate with the Father, God, unwilling that any of his rational off-spring should perish, waits long to be gracious; and those who come to him, he will in no wise cast out; nay, while the returning sinner is yet a great way off; he will have compassion on him, and come forth to meet and receive him. Reject not then the offered salvation. Return, we once more entreat you, that God may have mercy upon you. Return, and the sounds of joy among the angelic hosts will be swelled by the noise of your own infant son. But you have attempted to lay violent hands on your own life. O rush not, uncalled, with all your sins upon you, into the presence of your Maker. Seal not your eternal condemnation by another murder. Wait patiently and submissively the dread sentence of the law. You have introduced by your life and example, confusion, and disorder, and crime, into God's moral kingdom. Be resigned to the fate that awaits you, and by submitting to an ignominious death, show to the world the consequences, which flow from crimes like yours. This is all the reparation you can make to society for the many injuries you have inflicted upon it."

Sons of intemperance—pause, ponder and tremble!

The Boat Race.—A postscript in the New York American of Thursday, dated 1 P. M says the match for $1000 aside, between the English boat *Certain Death,* belonging to Capt. Harris, of the frigate Huzzar, and the American boat *American Star,* belonging to this place, was decided this day in favor of the latter, which beat a full quarter of a mile, in a row of 4 miles. The English boat was rowed by select men from the crew of the frigate, the American was rowed by four of our Whitehall boatmen, who have well supported their credit for being the best oarsmen in the world. It should be noted, that the boat that beat is a beaten boat, having lost a race some years since against the *New York.* The whole thing was conducted with great good nature, and the crew of the Huzzar's launch, which was the goal, cheered the victors manfully. It should be said, that Capt Harris consented to this race, for the gratification of his crew; and after having been once or twice invited by the Whitehall boatmen, to do so. To show the ease with which the race was won, the *American Star* at about the middle of the race, on passing a sail boat, was cheered by those on board, when the crew of the Star returned the three cheers, rowing, during the time, with one hand. The race was run in about 23 minutes. A gentlemen who timed the performance, states that the Whitehall oarsmen pulled on an average 43 strokes in a minute, the Englishmen 39.

The oarsmen of the American and British boats, dined together on Thursday after the race, and spent the evening in good fellowship. Last evening, an entertainment entitled "The Challenge, &c. and written for the occasion, was brought forward at the Chatham Garden Theatre, in which the winning boat was introduced. The oarsmen and coxswain of the American Star, and the Whitehall boatsmen generally, were present by an invitation from the Manager of the Theatre. The house was filled to an overflow, and as lively a feeling seemed to animate the audience on the appearance of the boat, as that which was displayed on the day of the race when she came in ahead.

The boatmen of Whitehall will endeavour to obtain the American Star from her owner, and if successful, they intend to offer her to Captain Harris, as a mark of their esteem for his very gentlemanly conduct and those under his command.

We are glad to learn, that a public dinner is to be given to the gallant Captain Harris, of the British frigate Huzzar, as an expression of feeling which has been excited on account of his success against the pirates, the protection of American lives and property, and as an acknowledgment of acceptable deportment during his visit to this city.

From the Middletown Conn. Gazette.

Twenty-three years ago, George Robbins, of Wethersfield, went to sea, and was supposed to be lost. His parents have long mourned for him. On Sunday last, his brothers received from him, the following letter, written in the Spanish Mines. "*Yucatan, May* 20, 1824.

Dear Brothers:—This is the first time for fourteen years, I have had an opportunity of writing to any body. Fourteen years ago, I shipped on board a smuggling vessel, in Havana; we got taken and carried in by a Spanish man of war, and were condemned, and all of us sentenced to three years in the mines. We had been in about one year, when our captain laid a plan, we thought, to get clear in getting out of the mines. Our captain killed a sentinel, we were overpowered, our captain was gibbetted, and all of us sentenced to the mines for life. The Governor has cleared one man, for good behaviour, and promises to clear all of us, his next birth day, if we behave ourselves as well as we have done. We are not allowed to write, but, by the help of a woman, I have got pen and paper. The man that is cleared, carries the letter out of prison, stuck to the bottom of his foot. To relate my misfortunes and sufferings, would be more than you could have any idea of, but the worst of them is over I hope. If thro' the blessings of God, I shall get clear, and once more enjoy my friends and country, it would seem like a new world to me. Most likely my father is dead.* Give my affectionate love to father, if alive, and all the sisters.

Dear Brothers, I remain your affectionate Brother, GEO: ROBBINS."

* The old man is alive, and ready to go and visit his son, if there is no redemption.

We are always pleased to see, even in our enemies, any evidence of right feeling. The manner in which the Richmond Enquirer speaks of the President's Message, in the following article, is highly honorable to its editors.

[*National Journal.*

President's Message.—This is one of the longest and most elaborate documents of this description we have ever published. The President seems to have let himself out in this last appeal to his countrymen. There is scarcely a question, as to the general concerns of the United States, or as to the measures of the day, which he has not directly embraced. He retraces the past; he exhibits the present; he anticipates the future prospects of our country. He skims the whole surface of the departments.—He dwells particularly upon the events of the eight years of his administration: renders an account current of his own transactions, and prepares the inventory of the estate for the information of his successor. We confess that when we first glanced over the Message, we thought many things might have been omitted, which were unnecessarily introduced; but the more we study it, the better we are satisfied with its extent. It was the last Message, which James Monroe was to deliver to the representatives of the people. It was the last reckoning which he was to make of the measures of his administration. It was the time that he was to exhibit from the Executive chair a descant on the blessings of our free institutions. It was the last time that he was to display to the world the benefits which they conferred, the last time that he was to warn our countrymen of the means which were necessary to preserve them.

While it is impossible for us to subscribe to all the measures which it recommends, it would be unjust not to acknowldege the noble vein of sentiment which runs through this production. No foreigner can peruse it without respect; no American, without pride. Such are the blessings which liberty produces.—Such, the fruits of a government, which is administered by representatives responsible to a free people.

Extract of a letter from a Midshipman on board the United States sloop of war *Ontario,* now in the Mediterranean, to his father in New-York, dated Gibraltar Bay, Nov. 3:

"Almeria is pleasantly situated near the sea shore, and makes a fine appearance at a distance; but on examination the streets are found to be narrow, dirty and very irregularly built. The Spaniards at present are careless of every thing conducive either to happiness or cleanliness, on account of the present form of government. They are under the yoke of the French, who restrain them from making any remarks under pain of death. Before we left Malaga some ladies visited us, and (our band playing *Vive la Constitution*) shed tears. After staying two days at Almerra, we sailed for Algiers. This town is built on the side of a hill, in a triangular form, and makes a splendid appearance at a distance, the houses being all white. The Dey gave us a salute of 21 guns, which we returned. We gave our Consul 13, as a salute. Our Captain paid his respects in person to the Dey, who sent us a present of 8 bullocks, 8 sheep, bread, fruit and vegetables in abundance. We remained at Algiers almost a month, for the crew of the American schooner Harriet, which was wrecked near the Barbary coast. She was struck by a whirlwind which capsized and sunk her almost immediately. She went down so quick that they had to dive to cut the lashings of the long-boat. After having been three days in the boat, they gained the shore, and were immediately seized by the Moors, who treated them inhumanly.—They however made out to convey a letter to our Consul, who sent a vessel for them, with 2400 dollars for their ransom. They arrived, after three weeks, pale and emaciated, having undergone many hardships."

Treaty with the Quapaws.—The Arkansas Gaz. of the 2nd ult. says we are glad to announce to our readers, that the time is at length fixed for holding a treaty with the Quapaw Indians, for the purchase of their lands on the Arkansas.—It will commence on Thursday next, 9th inst. Mr. Crittenden, Acting Governor and sole Commissioner on the part of the United States, we understand, will set out to-morrow morning for the treaty ground, which will be at or in the neighborhood of Col. Harriston's on the Arkansas, and in the vicinity of one of the principal villages of the Quapaw nation. A number of Gentlemen from this place will attend the treaty, and it is expected, that the unusual interest which it excites throughout the Territory, will attract to the spot a large concourse of spectators.

James Pleasants, is re-elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for one year, without opposition.

From the Easton Star.

George Town Cross Roads, Dec. 15

Dear Sir—I have been out this morning to the farm of William Pryor, Esq. near this place to see a large Hog belonging to him, which he was about to kill, which was weighed before killed—the weight 767 pounds.

Respectfully, JOHN IRELAND

The following singular ann
was copied from the Nationa
gencer:

The Book of Revelation U
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*A General in the last w
a member in Congress from
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ENGLISH MENDI

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new picture of London.

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