Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan'y 8, 1825.

Fire!—On Thursday last, about 2 P. M. the cry of *fire* resounded through our streets, which was soon found to proceed from the Cabinet Warehouse of Mr. Theodore Smith, adjoining the Chronicle office. A few sparks had fallen from the stove in the workshop, which communicating with the shavings soon enveloped the room in a blaze. A number of active citizens repaired immediately to the spot, who, assisted by the *Cambridge Fire Company*, soon checked the progress of the devouring element.—We unite with Mr. Smith in tendering our warmest thanks to those gentlemen.

The Presidency—A letter from Washington of the 27th ult. says, there is no mistake in supposing that a calm respecting the Presidency continues among the members of Congress—and this calm is thought, by judicious persons, to indicate favorably as to a temperate and prudent result.

Well Done!—Mr. *Lewis H. Foote*, of Elkton, Md. killed a hog on Monday week, which weighed 533 pounds. The weight of this hog on the 20th of March last was 70 pounds—making an increase of *four hundred and sixty-three pounds in two hundred and seventy days!*

Napoleon's House.—A correspondent of an English paper who has recently visited St. Helena, states, that the house in which the ex-emperor of France was imprisoned, has been converted into a barn; and that in the room in which he breathed his last, there is now a machine for thrashing corn !!!

Mrs. Decatur.—This lady has presented a memorial to congress, claiming compensation for property lost in the blowing up of the Philadelphia frigate at Tripoli.

Byron's Conversations.—The National Gazette says, "We have read the 'Journal of the Conversations of Lord Byron,' published by a Captain Medwin, in London. An editor who should recommend this book, might be well regarded as lost to all sense of decency and morality. It consists, in good part, of the confessions, or vaunts, of a reckless, braggart libertine, and contains much silly tattle and unmanly sarcasm. In general, the literary opinions ascribed to the poet are crude and petulant; and and on the whole, there is very little in the work which will not operate injuriously to his memory. We could adduce from it abundant confirmation of the opinions which we have heretofore uttered about his character.

A late number of Cobbett's Register, speaking of Great Britain, says, "Thousands upon thousands die from want every year in this kingdom. There is not a people upon earth who suffer so much from hunger as the people of this country. In no other country do the people die so quietly from the assaults of hunger.

New Jersey Legislature.—The act passed last year, abolishing imprisonment for debt in New Jersey, has been repealed at the present session of the Legislature of that state.

Emigration to Hayti.—The yearly meeting of friends in North Carolina, has come to the determination to send all the coloured persons under its care to the Haytien Republic. They are in all about 700, being persons whose unconditional emancipation is not permitted by the laws of North Carolina, and who have for many years been held in trust by the society.

Canals.—One of the professors at West Point, has calculated that the annual diminution of expense in transportation between the Lakes and the Ocean, consequent to the construction of our Canals, amounts to the saving of 272,400 days work of men, with 2,088,400 days work of horses.

[*Communicated.*]

Twenty-seven Rabbits were killed on Wednesday week, near the farm of Capt. John Griffith, Meekins' Neck, by a hunting party.

Alabama.—The late census taken in the State of Alabama, shows an increase of 70,000 since 1820. The population then a little exceeded 127,000.

The Greeks.—A private letter from the East, communicates a curious anecdote which is thus introduced;—Speaking of the valour of the Ipsariots, the writer says—"No history ancient or modern, can furnish a parallel—they fought with a courage never equalled, and when every hope was lost, they plunged with their wretched children from the rocks headlong into the sea! A French frigate was lying-to during the engagement and picked up many of them. I saw one of these poor children at Smyrna, a slave to a Turk of distinction—his history is deeply distressing. His, mother he, says shot the first man who broke into the house, but was speedily overpowered, his father fought for a long time—he at length retired into a room where the family had taken refuge; he killed his three little brothers, and twice lifted his sword to despatch him; he was the favourite of his father—his resolution failed him and that wretched parent had only time to use the weapon on himself when the room was broken into by the soldiers."

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle, concludes some remarks on the Presidential canvass in the following manner:

"We hope to see a spirit of harmony and good will prevail; bitterness and asperity of party feelings, we trust, will every where subside. Individual preferences and partialities might innocently and properly have been entertained, but an acquiescence in the constitutional expression of the popular will, is the duty of all.

Serious Accident.—On Thursday week, the brick stores of Crawford Allen, esq. at Providence R. I. suddenly fell in, and were reduced to a heap of ruins. No lives were lost, or serious personal injury sustained, except by the book keeper, Mr. Tyler, who, with one clerk and one or two other persons, were in the counting room at the time the accident happened. Mr. Allen had a large quantity of property in these stores, probably to the value of $76,000. The loss however in goods was not expected to exceed $2500. The stores cost about $6500.

Distressing Fire.—On Thursday morning last, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a little dwelling in Washington, Pa. was consumed by fire, and *Francis Henry*, an old revolutionary pensioner, and his wife, the only residents in the house, were burnt to death.

In August last, the second daughter of the Emperor of Brazil was baptised by name of—*Donna Francisca-Carolina-Joanna-Charlotta-Leopoldina of the Angels-Romana-Xavier de Paula-Micaella-Gabriella Rafaella-Conzaga.*

On Sunday afternoon, an attempt, not altogether unsuccessful, was made by the *ry*, to escape. As it is expected something of an official account of this affair, prisoners in the Philadelphia *Penitentia-* will be published, we give the following information, from good authority, merely to allay the public curiosity.

The prisoners made a ladder of ropes with wooden stepping pieces. To one end of the ladder was attached an iron bar taken from a large nail rod. To the ends of this bar were attached two hooks made of the same material. To the middle of the bar was fastened an old shoe. The prisoners took two of the wooden straitening pieces by which they hew stone, and by putting the ends into the shoe, hoisted the bar and hooked it to the top of the board fence which covers the walls, thus suspending their ladder, so that they could easily climb out of the yard. In the evening, before the prisoners were locked up, a citizen discovered them going over the wall. He gave the alarm by raising the cry of fire. A crowd was soon collected and by the active exertions of the keepers, the remaining prisoners were prevented from escaping.—Fifty prisoners might have gotten out had they not been discovered in the act of escape. We understand that but Five succeeded in getting over the wall and and these were all taken.—*Demo. Press.*

The editor of the Troy Centinel states that the price of pig iron in England has been raised from 8*l* to 13*l* per ton. This rise he accounts for by the extraordinary consumption of that article not only in pillars, braces and beams, but frequently the whole frame work of a house is made of cast iron, in some cases the whole of the building. To these may be added iron railways, one of which it is proposed to build from London to Edinburg, which will consume 96,000 tons.

Vermont Civil List.—The economy with which the government of that state is conducted, is surprizing. There is a free state, a distinct, independent commonwealth, containing nearly 250,000 souls, defraying the expenses of its government with 36,396 dollars and 52 cents, and leaving a balance in its treasury, upon its whole income, which is 51,929 89 dollars, of 16,033 37 dollars.

THE MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.

The public feeling considerable anxiety to know the grounds on which Isaac Desha, son of the Governor of Kentucky, was arrested for the murder of Francis Baker, of Mississippi, as stated in our last, we give the following particulars communicated by a gentleman from Mayesville, Ky.

It appears that Desha fell in company with Mr. Baker at some place near Mavslick. After some conversation, by which he learned that Mr. Baker was travelling eastward, and intended calling on captain Wm. Beckley, a relation of his, living near Washington, he, Desha, offered to accompany him, to show him the way to that gentleman's, which offer was accepted. Nothing more was seen or heard of Mr. Baker, until he was found several days afterwards in the woods, covered with logs and rubbish, with his throat cut from ear to ear! The back of his head was much bruised supposed to have been occasioned by the strokes of a large whip in Desha's possession, and the thumb of his right hand had been cut—apparently while resisting the knife of the murderer. Desha, we learn, was met near the place where the murder was committed, by a lad who asserts that his hands and clothes were bloody, and that he was carrying a bridle which was also bloody. The horse of the deceased was found in the possession of Desha; and a shirt Desha had on, on being compared with Baker's, was found to be of the same quality, with the mark cut out in precisely the same place where Baker's name was written on the other.

These circumstances, and perhaps a check for a large amount seen in Desha's possession, caused him to be arrested; and so great was the excitement in the neighborhood, that the jail in Fleminsburgh where he was confined, had to be guarded to prevent an enraged populace from breaking in, and violently putting to immediate death the man charged with this atrocious crime.

The statement we give as we received it, without vouching for its correctness. The Kentucky papers are silent on the subject perhaps in deference to the feelings of their Chief Magistrate.

JUDGE CHASE'S ADDRESS.

The following address of the Hon. J. T. Chase to General Lafayette, was received last week, but too late for insertion in Saturday's paper:

General Lafayette,

The citizens of Annapolis, ardently solicitous to demonstrate the feelings of their hearts on this happy occasion, have requested me, with one voice to express them to you—Welcome General Lafayette, thrice welcome as the revered guest of the citizens of Annapolis; the citizens rejoice to see you, they rejoice to see you as the friend of America, they rejoice to see you as the friend of the illustrious Washington. They rejoice to see you receiving the congratulations of a free people; whose hearts from one end of the continent to the other, are filled with the most lively gratitude, for the great, the important services rendered by you in the revolutionary war. To you, illustrious chief, they are indebted for that aid you afforded, at a time the most perilous, by which, under the favour and smile of Providence, and under the guidance of the patriotic Washington, the freedom and independence of America were established.

To you and your glorious achievements they owe those rights, which they are now in the full enjoyment of—Liberty, the rights of conscience, the rights of property and the security of all personal rights, and that high and exalted station America holds among the nations of the earth. Your noble, your distinguished conduct, as the devoted friend of liberty, and your timely aid in her cause, will long be remembered by Americans. They are deeply engraven, indelibly impressed, on their hearts, and will be transmitted from father to son, from generation to generation, until America shall be lost and wallowed up in the never ceasing flood of time.

May the Almighty God, the great Jehovah, take you into his holy keeping, prolong your days, and may they be prosperous and end in peace, that peace of mind which passeth all understanding and may you finally be fitted for and received into those mansions of bliss prepared by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, for his happy followers, is the ardent prayer of the sons of freedom.

To the above address General Lafayette made the following Reply:

The welcome I received from you gentlemen, in the name of the citizens of Annapolis, the pleasure to meet you again, my dear and venerated sir, and the remembrance of one of my earliest friends and co-patriots, in the cause of America, your excellent brother, are sentiments which I am happy to express. I thank you for the testimonies of your esteem and friendship, I rejoice with you in the admirable results of our glorious revolution, and feel an affectionate eagerness to re-enter the metropolis where I am so kindly invited, and where so many old obligations have been conferred upon me.

The young Pretender to the French throne, who sailed from N. York in the Galaxy, on his arrival at Havre, was taken into custody by the police, and committed to prison.

From the Balt. American of Dec. 28.

MASONIC DINNER

TO GENERAL DE LA FAYETTE.

Baltimore is again honored with the presence of Gen. La Fayette. At the previous visits which he has paid our city, the time and attention of the Nation's Guest was so completely occupied by the various testimonies of respect and gratitude which were shewn towards him by a grateful people, that it was not in his power to accept an invitation, which had been tendered to him by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to partake of a Masonic Dinner with them. To suit his convenience the 27th of the present month (yesterday) was fixed for that purpose, and accordingly on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by his son, secretary, and colonel PETER LITTLE, our representative in Congress, he arrived in this city from Washington. Upon reaching the lodgings reserved for him at the Fountain Inn by the Corporation of the city, carriages were found in waiting to convey the party to the seat of the venerable President of the Cincinnati, Col. JOHN E. HOWARD, where they dined and spent the evening.

Yesterday morning, the General received the visits of a number of citizens at his lodings, including the Mayor and members of the corporation. Between three and four in the afternoon, the brethren assembled at the Masonic Hall when the Grand Lodge was duly opened and awaited the arrival of the General and family. It was a little after four when the General reached the hall, and upon entering the lodge was presented to the fraternity, from whom he received a welcome which can better be felt than expressed. About five o'clock, the respective lodges formed the line of procession according to Masonic usage, and proceeded to the hall of entertainment in S. Charles street, (known as Concert Hall) the ball room of which had been converted into a dining apartment for this purpose.

We shall endeavour to give our readers some idea of the Hall and its splendid decorations—but we feel certain that any written description cannot do justice to the taste and elegance which were displayed on the occasion. It is proper to remark, that it is only a short time since this property was taken by Mr. D. Barnum as an appendage to his extensive hotel—and that in the hands of its new proprietor it has undergone a thorough and costly repair, including new furniture, hangings, &c.

The tables, four in number, ranged the whole length of the hall from west to east, and at the latter extremity, terminated in an elevated table, which crossed the Hall from north to south.

In the centre of the east end of the hall was placed a beautiful marble bust of the Father of his country—one of the brightest ornaments of the Masonic Fraternity. It rested on a pedestal of dark polished marble. Suspended over the bust, were the golden square and compass, and surmounting the whole was a rich crimson canopy, the summit of which was crowned by the American Eagle.

At the south east angle of the hall was placed and elevated, a full length transparent portrait of Gen. La Fayette in military dress. The surmounting motto was inscribed

"Yorktown, 19th October, 1781."

At the north east angle, was a corresponding transparent painting of Washington, as commander in chief of the armies of the U. States, also surmounted by a motto,

"Washington, Columbia's Boast."

At the north west angle of the Hall, was a similar portrait of General Jackson. In the centre of the west end of the hall, was a splendid colossal marble bust of Washington, in the Roman costume, a finely executed copy from the celebrated work of Canova. Immediately over it, were placed crossed banners of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, surmounted by the grand banner of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. In a recess allotted for the purpose at the centre of the north side of the hall, was placed an upright grand piano, which was used to accompany the instrumental performances which contributed so much to the pleasure and satisfaction of the company throughout the evening.

The R. W. Grand Master of Maryland, Benjamin C. Howard, presided at the entertainment, taking his seat at the centre of the elevated table in the east. On his left was seated the GUEST whom all hearts delight to honor, and on either side were John Montgomery, esq. Mayor of the city, His Excellency M. Rebello, Charge des Affaires of the Brazilian government, colonel Peter Little, Past G. Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and others. The brethren, to the number of nearly three hundred, took their seats at the other tables, in the order disignated by the excellent arrangements of the committee.

The entertainment itself we venture to assert, has never been excelled in this country. The tables were decorated in a splendid and tasteful manner with appropriate masonic emblems and fancy devices, and presented every thing which could tempt the palate or delight the eye. It was evident at a glance that nothing had been spared either in the provision or preparation for the entertainment—and a corresponding expression of approbation and praise was elicited in behalf of the spirit, liberality and taste of the host.

In the centre of the southern table, was a beautifully executed silken banner representing *Hope*, and at each end of the elevated table were disposed similar banners, emblematic of *Faith* and *Charity*.

After the sumptuous repast had been concluded and the cloth removed, the following regular toasts were drank, interspersed with excellent instrumental and vocal music from professional gentlemen and amateurs:—

TOASTS.

1. Our Country—Supported by wisdom strength and beauty, established in the West, imitated in the South, respected and admired in the East.

2. The memory of the Master Workman of his age—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[On offering the following toast, the W. G. Master, in a short but eloquent address, alluded to the many and signal services which had been rendered to this country, during its struggle for liberty, by General La Fayette:—

3. Our illustrious brother, *La Fayette*—he relinquished the honors of the East, to assist in the labors of the West.

[General La Fayette now arose, and in his accustomed feeling manner expressed his gratitude for the many testimonies of esteem and friendship which had been extended towards him—and, alluding to the persecutions which were now suffered by Masons in some parts of Europe, he concluded by offering the following toast:

The memory of an illustrious patriot and mason, General RIEGO—may the day soon come, when the anniversary of his martyrdom will be celebrated in Spain so as to atone for the base and ferocious celebration of the present year.

The regular toasts next in succession were:

4. The World—the Trestle Board on which are sketched the magnificent operations of our Supreme Architect.

5. The Mysteries of our Order—a pillar of fire to the Brethren; of clouds and darkness to the uninitiated.

6. The spread of Masonry throughout the world—the Divine decree, 'Let there be light,' never can be weakened by by the force of human power.

7. The ties of our Order—exceeding in strength the Gordian knot: they never can be severed.

8. Our Brethren of the South—may Love, Charity and Concord be their motto; *Union* their shield.

After this toast was drank, His Excellency, M. REBELLO, Charge des Affairs of the Brazillian government, arose and in behalf of his brethren of the South, expressed his thanks for the kind wishes manifested towards them. His feelings on this subject, he remarked, he could not better express than by offering the following:—

The Government and People of the United States—May they enjoy forever, prosperity, peace, and plenty; the necessary offspring of order, energy and religion.

The regular toasts next in order were as follow:

9. The 19th of October, 1781—Millions of Freemen remember with gratitude, the glorious triumph of the *York* Mason.

10. The Temple of Masonry—its golden gates open but to the magic password, which is deposited in the bosoms of the faithful.

11. *Masonry*, the handmaid of Religion—like Martha and Mary, both devoted to the service of the Master.

12. The Charity of Masonry—"the Widow's cruse shall never fail, nor the widow's son feel want."

13. The Mason's Badge—More ancient than the golden Fleece or Roman Eagle, more honorable than the Star or Garter.

14. The Masonic Communications—like the hand writing on the wall of the Royal Palace, intelligible only when interpreted.

15. The Memory of Benjamin Franklin—a faithful brother and the friend of man.

16. The Memory of our late Grand Masters, Coats, Kerr, Crawford, Wirgman and Winder; they wrought faithfully; their work is finished, and they are now receiving the Master's wages.

17. The Star of Masonry—it shines with equal lustre upon the whole world.

18. The light of Masonry—A lamp to the feet of the afflicted, a source of joy and comfort to the destitute.

19. The Twenty-four pillars of our western temple—like the Alphabet, may the nations of the earth learn wisdom therefrom.

20. The motto of our Order—"on earth, Peace, good will towards men."

21. The ambition of Masonry—its principles Philanthrophy; its aim the glory and happiness of mankind.

22. The knowledge of Masonry—like the mantle of Elijah, it has descended from generation to generation, unimpaired in its beauty, unpolluted in its spirit.

23. Our persecuted brethren in Europe—Lux ex Tenebris.

24. Woman—Though not permitted to worship in the masonic temple, she enjoys its protection and its blessings.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Br. B. C. Howard, Grand Master.—Our Republic—never more glorious than when presenting like the Roman daughter, "the full breast of her youthful exuberance" to the lips of a venerated father.

By Br. Little, Past Grand Master—Man as a tree—the fruit is ripe in the latter season, the evening crowns the morning—thus has it been with the *Nation's Guest.*

By Br. Montgomery, Mayor of the city. The Temple of Liberty, built in our land by the master workmen, Washington, La Fayette, and their co-patriots—may it be perpetual. Its founda-

tions have extended to the
Continent—may they spread
out the empires of the world.

By Br. Steuart, Dep. Grand
—Long life, health and happin
worthy brother, George Washi
Fayette.

To which Br. G. W. La Fa
posed a toast which we have
able to obtain.

By Br. E. G. Woodyear, Gr
surer—Brother La Vasseur,
esting friend and companion
lustrious guest; he has been e
a good school and under an ab

Upon which Col. La Vassen
ed the following toast:

The Freemasons—they will
get that the Temple of Libe
trusted to their care.

By Br. Edme Ducatel. To
ory of the brave ancestor of o
and venerated guest, Gilbert
ette, who lost his life at th
Poictiers, in 1359. while en
to rescue his King from the h
English. From that moment
of that illustrious race bequea
descendants their exploits to
and their patriotic devotion
a noble legacy which the He
rica, and the friend of man
in both hemispheres, has no
served inviolate, but glorious
ed; and which he will tra
worthy posterity with the
splendour of his own bright

Fortes creantur fortibus

By Br. P. A. Guestier.—
this day feel, in seeing be
dear brother La Fayette,
hanced, when we reflect,
generations, will hear with e
a generous people knew h
roses over the evening path,
the winter of the life of th
devoted the spring time of
deliverance of their country

By Br. Kelly, Senator of
from Alabama. The soul
the soul that fills this Ha
that strikes here so strongl
undimmisned ardor in ev
the western wilds.

By Br. Reynolds. The
of our national indepen
this day greet one of its no
a brother whose work bear

By Col. Miltenberger.
Masonry—We rejoice tha
champions of the former, a
patrons of the latter.

By Br. Creme, of New
United States—The asylu
ed patriots, adorned w
strength and beauty, havi
like light out of darkne
brightness that will serve
nations of the earth in t
from the thraldom of oppr
confusion of anarchy, to t
freedom.

By Br. R. Lemmon.
Garden—the secret and
Its plants, benevolence,
affection; its fruits, grati
peace and good will to ma

By Br. Hinkley. The
being free is not greate
honoring those who have

By Br. P. Macauley.
Lodges of Tennessee an
shire; may their gratitud
of the nation be imitate
every other state.

By Br. S. Keerl, Is
ed of high, elevated patri
disinterestedness of ch
Free Masons—we point t
to Franklin and to La Fa

By Br. E. J. Coale. T
the U. States; they have
of ten millions of grateful

Between eight and ni
General rose to retire,
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spend the day with them
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of the company; and as
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CONGRE

Thursday, Decembe

SENATE

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to-morrow, ask leave to
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The resolution was r
House of Representati
joint Committee to wait
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his acceptance of the
made to him.

The resolution was
con. and Messrs. Smi
Boulinge, were appoint
the committee on the pa

The Senate then adjou

House of Repres

On motion of Mr. A
was

Resolved, That a Co
Senate in announcing
YETTE the passage of th
him, which has just be
to express to him the
and confidence of th
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of the testimony of pu
tended to him by this
and signal proofs whi
of his esteem for the U

Official P

THE AFFAIR A

Naval

28*th*

Sir—In answer to

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