which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendour of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for legislation upon objects of this nature.—The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority.—But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury. Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon thequestion of constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed.—The extent and limitation of the powers of the general Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow-citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which has resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative Councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service: and knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favour, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

GEN. JACKSON.

In our paper of the 19th ult. we published a letter from Mr. Clay to the Hon. F. Brooks, in which he applied the words "*military chieftain*," to Gen. Jackson.

The following is a copy of a letter from the General, to Mr. *Swartwout*, of New York, who addressed him on the subject, after the publication of Mr. Clay's letter.

[COPY.]

Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.

My Dear Sir—Yesterday I received your communication, adverting to the reasons and defence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brooks, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, "a military chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it, the appearance of personality, more than any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary—such a belief, however, I cannot entertain without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honoured by ninty-nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term "Military Chieftain" has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay and certain of his friends; but, the with which I have been honoure people, is enough to satisfy m prejudice which was therefore be produced, has availed bu is sufficient for me—I ent and heartfelt gratitude f for the confidence which fested towards me, ced minds whatever the epithet "Mil

It is for in to conceiv be conv true, t of

Eagles. If this constitute me a "Military Chieftain" I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the western people and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honour, the safety and glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of "a Military Chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of the country, to be termed "Military Chieftains," and denounced therefore? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardour of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril; with me it will make no difference, for my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been charged, by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man, who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "Military Chieftain," I am content so to be considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the west, why, in his opinion, I merited neither his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repeal an invading foe; of course 'his conscience' assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard be held up as "a Military Chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again among us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit; it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but considering that by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer it even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him, thank God, I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself. To the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal, whence is derived whatever of reputation either he or I may possess. By a reference there it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of president; it was the frank and the flattering call of the freemen of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking thro' art or management, to entice any representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me, no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institution, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, *my* conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who thro' management may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have in times past done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of man, than ever did a military chieftain, and in our country, at least in times of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life; and have seen some men too making the oldest professions, who were more in- nced by selfish views and considera- than ever they were by the work- an honest conscience.

me a soldier for the good of my difficulties met me at every step, God, it was my good fortune them.

and peace restored, I to private life, where, ived to the Senate have contentedly sought office or willing to could be f, and I make

New source of Wealth.—A petition has been presented to Congress from the inhabitants of the state of Missouri, stating that a commerce has been carried on between them and the interior provinces of Mexico, which they state to be naturally dependent on the Mississippi valley—that the Rio Grande which penetrates these regions is incapable of navigation, being obstructed with sand between the Pass of the Gulph. Vera Cruz is therefore made the port of entry, and the over land journey between this place and Coaquilla, Sonora, Sinaloa, a distance of 2000 miles, is made on the backs of mules, crossing sterile deserts, ascending high mountains often infested by robbers. San Blas, situated at the mouth of St. Jago, is much nearer than Vera Cruz to the internal provinces, but 2,000 miles of ocean must be traversed, Cape Horn doubled, and the same overland journey must be made by mules—500 miles to Durango—1000 to Chuahua and 1500 to St Foe, before an Englishman or an American can avail himself of this commerce.—The merchants of the Mississippi valley therefore, aided by the noble river whose waters flow from these internal provinces, enter into the competition with singular advantages. The route from the Mississippi frontiers to St. Fee and Chihuahua is but 700 miles over a level country, passable by carriages, and is shorter than the route from Missouri to Philadephia. In the month of May last, a caravan of 82 men, 42 pack horses and 23 four wheel carriages set out and accomplished the expedition. The profit made on this adventure was $130,000. The petitioners solicit Congress to afford them protection against the Indians inhabiting the intermediate country, by roads, stations, agencies and treaty stipulations; such as are secured to the people of Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky, commerce with the natives; as well as by stationing consuls at St. Fee, Chihuahua and Durango. They state that the principal article of exportation is cotton, from whence it may be seen how important this commerce with the Mexican interior will hereafter become to the United States.—*Baltimore American.*

President's Accounts.—The Richmond Enquirer, of the 17th ultimo, contains the communication, which it had announced some days before, with such well-affected regret, at the supposed necessity of making itself the vehicle of circulating through the world harsh and disagreeable truths in relation to Mr. Monroe's public accounts, that we not only gave the Editors credit for some return of correct and honorable feeling, but anticipated, in the communication itself, some stubborn fact that would shake our long-cherished confidence in the integrity and fair dealing of our venerated Chief Magistrate. We were tricked by Mr. Ritchie's pompous solemnity of manner, into the labour of reading the communication, long and tiresome as it is; and we do not regret that we have read it, since it establishes the plain honesty of the President beyond all future efforts of malignity to cast a stain upon it. We shall, at a more convenient opportunity take some notice of this communication and its author; for though he is anonymous, the cloven foot of the fiend is too strongly imprinted upon every sentence of his production, to leave a doubt of his indentity. We refer to the subject now, for the same reason that Mr. Ritchie sent forth his *Avant Courier*, in the shape of an Editorial lament, namely, to excite the public curiosity, and bespeak attention to what shall come hereafter.

Nat. Journal.

Mr. Canning.—The following is the substance of the communication made by Mr. Canning to the Foreign Ambassadors: "That in consequence of the repeated failures of the applications of his majesty's government to the Court of Spain, relative to the recognition of the independent States of South America, his majesty's servants have come to the determination to appoint Charge d'Affaires to the states of Columbia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres, and to enter into treaties of commerce with those respective states, on the basis of the recognition of their independence."

More Decency.—It is stated in the Western Monitor, that a gallows had been erected across the road in Harrison county, (Ky.) and the effigy hung to it, of the Judge who presided at the trial of Desha. Desha has escaped from jail.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Mr. Editor—Finding the beneficial effects of the seasonable admonition which is conveyed in the following computation, and supposing that the reality when brought under our immediate notice, might have the effect to make us regard our time with more serious attention, have been the considerations that induced the recommendation of it to those who are in the habit of wasting in dull repose, or the day dreams of imagination, those hours which are therein enumerated.

Early Rising.—The difference of rising at six and rising at eight, in the course of forty years, supposing the person to go to bed at the time he otherwise would, amounts to 29,000 hours, or three years, 121 days and 15 hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly 10 is in fact, the same as if 10 ves, and which

Presidential Electors.—The bill, which some days ago passed the Senate of New York, providing for the choice of Presidential Electors by districts, has also passed the Lower House with only four dissenting votes.

Presentation of Medals.—On Saturday medals were delivered by the President of the U. States, in Washington city, to Major Generals Brown, Scott, Macomb, Harrison, Gains and Porter, and Brigadier General Miller, for gallantry displayed, and services performed in the late war with Great Britain.

Baltimore, March 9, 1825.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Flour from the wagons, $4 75—Susquehannah do. $4 62½—White Wheat, 95 to $1 05—Red do. 90 to 95—Corn, white, 32 cents—Yellow, do. 35 to 37½ cts.—Hay, per ton, $8—Corn Beef, 7 cts—Mutton, 8 cents—Beef, prime prices, 8 to 10 cts.

BANK STOCK—per share U.S. Bank, div. off, 118 a 118¼; Bank of Maryland div. off 208; Bank of Baltimore 333; Union Bank, ¼ shares 34 3-8; Do. whole do. 68 75; Mechanics, 7 50; Franklin Bank, 24; Com'l & Farmers 24; Farm's & Mer. Bank ¼ 50; City Bank 2 62½; Marine Bank, 29 a 29 50; Farmers Bank Md. 50.

Obituary.

Departed this transitory life, at the Alms-house of Dorchester c'ty, on Tuesday night, 14th Feb. last, of a complication of diseases, Mrs. *Sarah Keys*, consort of Levin Keys, keeper of that Institution. The deceased endured her sufferings, which were numerous, afflictive, and lingering, with becoming fortitude and submissive resignation, to her ultimate and last fatal struggle. She seemed to be under a serious conviction of religious impressions, for immediately previous to her dissolution, she solicitously requested her family who stood around, "to pray for her and to sing," and expressed a longing desire to be freed from her earthly body, and to be with her Saviour in heaven! She has left behind her, a sorrowing husband, and three mourning children to bewail her lamented death; but it is confidently to be hoped, that arrayed in the refulgent vestments of celestial light, she now possesses a beautified and never ending glory, in the presence of her Creator.

Military Notices

printed with neatness and dispatch, at this office.—

ALSO,

JOB PRINTING,

such as

HANDBILLS, CARDS, | BLANKS, LABELS,

&c. &c. &c.

☞ All orders for the above, will be thankfully received.

Commissioners' Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Dorchester county, will meet at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday the 4th day of April next, and sit twenty days, (Saturday's excepted) to note transfers and hear appeals. In consequence of the Grand Jury occupying the Commissioners' Room, they will during Court, sit in the counting Room of Chaplain and Donovan, near the Court House. By order,

THO'S I. PATTISON, Jr. Cl'k.

march 12 4t*

LOST

Or taken through mistake, a *bamboo* CANE and UMBRELLA. The person or persons who may have them in their possession, will be kind enough to return the said articles either to the editor or the subscriber.

BOND MARTIN, Jr.

P.S. The person or persons that may have them in their possession, will find upon examining the said articles, either the initials, or my name written in full.

march 12—3t B.M.

Teacher Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to employ immediately, in his School House, near Middletown, in this county, a person well qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar. Liberal terms will be offered.

ANTHONY MANNING,

march 12—3t* Dorchester c'ty

STATE LOTTERY,

Now drawing regularly in the City of Baltimore. The capital prizes of

20,000, 10,000,

5,000, 12 of 1000 and 6 of 500 dollars, &c. &c. *are floating*, and liable to be drawn. Tickets $12, shares in proportion, to be had at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market st. Baltimore,

Where the great capitals in both the last State Lotteries were sold, and where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the *cash* or *prizes* in any of the Baltimore lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, jr.

Baltimore.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Dorchester c'ty Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas I. H. Eccleston, against Wm. Applegarth, will be offered at public sale on Monday the 4th of April next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at the Court House door in Cambridge, all the right of said Applegarth to the land conveyed him by Thos. Loockerman, esq. and Dr. John Hooper, and one sorrel Horse, taken and will be sold to satisfy said claim and cost.

ALSO,

On the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, all the right of Henry H. Edmondson to a part of a tract of Land, called "Pilgrimage," supposed to contain 45 acres, more or less, "Sprigg's Discovery, containing 48 acres, more or less, and "John's Choice" and "Hayward's Lot," containing 30 acres, more or less, taken by virtue of a fieri facias, at the suit of Dr. Arthur Rich, and will be sold to satisfy said debt and cost.

ALSO,

On the same day between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the residence of Zadock Cropper, all the right of said Cropper to a Tract of Land, lying and being in Northwest Fork, adjoining the lands of Major Turpin, which land fell to said Cropper by the death of his mother, also one Negro boy Jim, and one roan Colt, taken at the suit of Henry Nichols and at the suit of Elizabeth Marshall, administratrix of Wm. Marshall, and will be sold to satsify said claims.

THO'S H. HICKS, Sh'ff.

march 12 4t

Steam Boat

MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her regular route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - $3 00

From Easton and from Castle Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - - - - 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, - - - - - 50

CLEMENT VICKERS.

march 12

Superfine and Fine Flour,

BY THE BARREL,

From Hopkin's & Craft's Mills, always for sale by

BIRCKHEAD & LOOCKERMAN.

march 5 tf

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. G. & D. Starkey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to close their accounts by the 1st day of May next, and all persons having claims against the said firm will please to bring them forward.

WM. G. STARKEY.
DARIUS STARKEY.

N. B. The Tanning Business will be carried on in its various branches by the subscriber, who feels himself under great obligation to those who have heretofore encouraged him; and hopes to receive a continuance of their custom, as he assures them that every attention will be paid to their orders.

☞ The highest prices, in *cash*, will be given for HIDES.

☞ LEATHER sold low for *cash* or *country produce*. W. G. STARKEY.

march 5 tf

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 26th instant at the house of Levi Moore, in Cambridge, on a credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale, on all sums above *five* dollars, the leasehold of the House and Lot in Cambridge, at present occupied by Levi Moore—one Bedstead and one Chest, the property of Edward Kiah, late of Dorchester county, deceased. Sale to commence between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. JAS. CHAPLAIN,

Adm'r of Ed. Kiah, deceased.

march 12 3t

Clock and Watch Maker.

The Subscriber ever grateful for past favors, embraces this opportunity of tendering his acknowledgements to the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity, whom he has had the honor to serve in his capacity, for the last 18 months, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting (that is practicable,) to secure a continuation of their favors. He acknowledges from the detached situation of his shop and dwelling, and the long indisposition of his family last fall, he has been accused of non-attention to business, and assures a generous public, that in future, nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. He still continues to occupy the old stand formerly occupied by C. K. Bryan, deceased, where all orders from a distance as usual will be promptly attended to. He has, and shall endeavour to keep a general assortment of the best *double flint Watch Glasses*, with an assortment of *Chains, Seals* and *Keys*. WM. MULLIKIN, Jr.

P.S. The subscriber has a large keel CANOE for sale, particularly built by a particular friend and for his own particular use and benefit; copper spiked and fastened. Any one desirous to purchase, can see her at the wharf of Capt. Mitchell. W. M.

march 5 tf

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, February Term, A. D. 1825.

On application of George Jones, and Eliza Jones, administrators of Jno. M'Namara, late of Dorchester county, deceased; it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of *three succeseive weeks*, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court I have set my Hand and the Seal of my Office affixed, this 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1825. Wm. W. ECCLESTON,

SEAL.

Reg'r of Wills for Dorch'r county.

Pursuant to the above ORDER, notice is hereby given,

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscribers of Dorchester co'ty, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John M'Namara, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of Sept. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under our hands this 28th day of Feb'ry, anno domini, 1825. GEO. JONES,

ELIZA JONES, *Adm's.*

march 5 3t

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, February Term, A, D. 1825.

On application of James Chaplain, administrator of Edward Kiah, late of Dorchester county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of *three successive weeks*, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Dorchester county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of February in the year of our Lord, 1825. Wm. W. ECCLESTON.

SEAL.

Reg'r of Wills for Dorchester c'ty.

Pursuant to the above ORDER, notice is hereby given,

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Edward Kiah*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of Sep. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 28th day of Feb'ry, anno domini, 1825.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Adm'r.

march 5 3t

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