Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, 1825.

Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT,
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets,

At TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance shall be considered as a new engagement.

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Not exceeding a square, inserted three times for *one dollar*, and *twenty-five cents* for every subsequent insertion.

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☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

DESHA THE MURDERER.

It was with much satisfaction that we announced the other day, that the foul murderer, Desha, had not, as was reported, effected his escape from prison. But yet, for the fair fame of Kentucky, perhaps it would have been better had the monster escaped. For although his hands drip with the blood of a victim, murdered under the most aggravated circumstances, yet it seems to be the settled purpose of the civil authorities of that state, to arrest the arm of justice, and suffer the villain to triumph in his iniquity. There is not, says the New York Spectator, a parallel to this case in the annals of modern times. A gentleman arrives at an inn; a stranger, feeble, emaciated from disease. He enquires for a certain place, and with apparent kindness, the son of the Governor tenders his services as a guide. The unsuspecting traveller avails himself of the proffered services of the stranger-fiend, commits himself to his guidance and protection, with feelings of gratitude instead of suspicion, and in one short hour falls beneath his ruffian arm! The ferocity of the wild Indian, the cupidity of the wandering Arab, the treachery of the Spanish bandit, or the cruelty of the Italian robber, are all enviable qualities in comparison with such fiend-like conduct as this. But what follows? The murderer is arrested with the deep and damning evidences of his guilt in crimson spots yet fresh upon his skirts: He proves to be the son of the Governor, and instantly every engine that corruption can purchase, or power command, is set in motion to screen the *patrician* robber from the just vengeance of the law. A venal and obsequious legislature interferes, and at the instance of the Governor, changes the place of trial. And not satisfied with this, the constitution is torn and scattered to the winds, the judiciary crushed, and new judges appointed for the consummation of this, with other unhallowed purposes. The wretch is at length brought to trial; and notwithstanding that his cause was more eloquently pleaded by the court than by his counsel, a virtuous jury, unawed by power and unbribed by GOLD, *convicted* him. Here, one would have supposed, the efforts of those in power would have ceased, and the law suffered to take its course. But not so:

——"Plate SIN with GOLD,
And the strong lance of Justice harmless breaks;
Clothe it in RAGS, a pigmy straw will pierce it!"

So in the present instance—notwithstanding "proofs strong as holy writ," of his guilt, supported by "a cloud of witnesses," a new trial was granted without hesitation, on a mere motion, and without legitimate cause. Such is a brief history of one of the most cold-blooded murders ever committed, and the most extraordinary judicial transactions known since the days of Jefferies.

Small Debts.—We have been politely furnished by a friend, with a copy of the late "Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act for the recovery of small debts out of court, brought forward by *John N. Steele*, Esq. which, as it is of considerable importance, we lose no time in laying before our readers. It will be found in a subsequent column.

We refer our readers to Mr. BARR'S advertisement, inserted in this day's paper. His Hotel is in the most central part of Baltimore, and we have no hesitation in recommending his establishment to our friends who visit that city.

A German paper contains a singular account of three men detained in the prison of Hersfeld, who sawed through the bars of their prison, and went out nightly to commit robberies in the neighborhood. After carrying on this practice for several months, they were detected in consequence of having left some garments behind them in the house where they had murdered the owner and his mother.

FOREIGN.

WAR.

It has been notified to the English ministry, that the members of the Holy Alliance are determined to make reprisals, if we may be allowed the expression, for the English recognition of South American independence, by seizing on Spain and Portugal. Three hundred thousand Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians, will march during the course of the present spring on this expedition.

King of Spain.—Accounts received by an arrival at Philadelphia, state, that the Spanish king has been severely indisposed, in consequence of a violent attack of the gout, and that fears were entertained, that his life was in jeopardy.—His kingdom still continues the asylum of riot, route, and misrule, exhibiting no sort of evidence of the revival of internal tranquility.

Holland.—The most disastrous accounts are received from Holland of the damages done by the overflow of the dykes. East Friesland & the whole coast of Overyssel from Rampen to Ruinder, are laid under water; the dykes of Stor are broken in fifty places; Gluckstadt exhibits similar ruins; in Emden, the same dreadful appearances are presented—in Slunhausersiel the tide rose four feet above the highest water mark.

Greece.—The Grecian forces are still engaged in blockading the fortress of Patras; the garrison of which, reduced to the last extremity and deprived of all supplies, have made repeated overtures for capitulation. An expediton is fitting out at Missoulinghi of between six and seven thousand Greecians from the Archipelago; Lepanto or the island of Euboca, is supposed to be the object of destination.

Catholics.—We learn from the English papers, that the bill hostile to the Roman Catholic Association, will speedily pass into a law. Parliament refused by a formidable majority, to hear counsel in defence of that body. All hopes of obtaining Catholic emancipation at the present session of Parliament, are prostrated.

Holy Alliance.—The envoy of the Emperor of Russia, in congratulating the King of France, on his ascending the throne, received the following reply, which speaks volumes as to the object of this alliance:

"I received with pleasure the congratulations which you convey to me in the name of the Emperor of all the Russias; and you may assure him of the sincerity of the friendship which unites me to him. I am as much attached as your powerful Monarch, to the doctrines of the Holy Alliance, and shall do all that lies in my power to maintain them. Tell him from me, that as long as he and I continue united, nothing is to be feared for the tranquility of Europe."

PERNAMBUCO.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, dated Pernambuco, Feb. 13, 1825.

"This place is perfectly quiet. The trials of the Revolutionary patriots are commencing, four have had their trials. Three of them are condemned to be hung; two were hung about three weeks ago; the hangman refused to execute one of them, and he was shot at by fourteen soldiers who all fired at him twice, and succeeded in killing him.

"John Rougers has been condemned to death, but has been recommended to the mercy of the Emperor."

CHINESE DINNER AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore is an Island belonging to Great Britain, situated near the southern extremity of Melacca. In June last, Mr. Habi, a Chinese merchant, entertained the whole of the European merchants and military officers of the city of Singapore with a splendid Chinese dinner. In the bill of fare, were the following 'delicious novelties;' soups of birds' nests, frogs' and ducks' livers; a lasher of stewed elephants' tails, with a sauce of lizards' eggs; a stewed porcupine, served up with the fat of turtle; fish-maws served up with sea-weed; a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished around the border with peacocks' combs, (this dish cost $200;) jellies made from the rhinoceros' hide; fruit from Mallacca and Rhio; wines from Europe, &c. The party remained at the table until 3 o'clock the next morning; "about this time, the wine had made an impression on the heads of some of the party, and the glassware was heard to jingle in different parts of the room; all however, ended in perfect harmony."

DOMESTIC.

A further additional Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act for the recovery of Small Debts out of Court, and to repeal the Acts of Assembly therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. That from and after the first day of May next, in all cases where any injury shall be done to any real property within this State, for which an action of *tresspass quare clausum freget*, might be maintained under the existing laws of the State, and where the damages claimed or laid, shall not exceed the sum of *fifty* dollars, it shall and may be lawful for any one Justice of the Peace of the county where the trespass shall be committed, or where the trespasser may reside, to try, hear, and determine the matter in controversy between the parties; and to give judgment against the trespasser for such damages, (not exceeding *fifty* dollars) as to the said Justice may appear reasonable and just.

And be it enacted, That the several Justices of the Peace of this State, in the administration of this law, shall in all respects, and for all purposes whatever, possess the same powers and adopt the same mode of proceeding that are given and prescribed by the original act, to which this is a supplement, and the several supplements thereto in cases depending before the said Justices for the recovery of small debts.

And be it enacted, That any person who may think himself or herself aggrieved, by any judgment rendered under the provisions of this act, shall have the same benefit and liberty of appeal, and upon the same terms and conditions as is allowed in cases of debts of a similar amount.

And be it enacted, That judgments rendered under this act may be superseded in the same manner, as other judgments rendered by a Justice of the Peace may be superseded.

And be it enacted, That the Judges of the several county courts within this state, shall not hold plea in the said courts of any case within the jurisdiction given to Justices of the Peace by this act.

And be it enacted, That if any person against whom a complaint is made under this act, before a Justice of the Peace, shall appear on the return day of the warrant, and alledge that he is entitled to the property on which the trespass is charged to have been committed, or that he acted under a person (named by him) claiming title to the same, and shall verify an allegation by oath or affirmation, the Justice before whom the complaint aforesaid, may be made, shall take no further cognizance of the same.

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1824.

Test, JOHN BREWER,
Clerk of the H. of Delegates, Md.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore Porter.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 27, 1825.

SIR—Your letter of the 15th November last relating to the extraordinary transaction at Faxardo, in the Island of Porto Rico, on the —of that month, has been received and considered.

It is not intended, at this time, to pronounce an opinion on the propriety of those transactions on your part, but their importance demands for them a full investigation, and you will proceed, without unnecessary delay, to this place, to furnish such explanations as may be required of every thing connected with their cause, origin, progress, and termination. For that purpose, you will bring with you those officers whose testimony is necessary, particularly Lieut. Platt, and such written evidence as you may suppose useful.

You will return in such convenient vessel as may be best spared from the squadron, and on your leaving the station, you will deliver the command to Captain Warrington, with all such papers, instructions, and information, as may be useful to enable him in the most effectual manner to accomplish all the objects for which the vessels now under your command were placed there.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

Com. DAVID PORTER, commanding U. S. Naval Forces; W. Indies, Gulf of Mexico, &c.

—

U. S. ship JOHN ADAMS,
Thompson's Island, Jan. 30, 1825.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 27th ult, informing me of your reception of mine of the 15th of November, relating to what you have been pleased to term 'the extraordinary transactions at Faxardo,' and recalling me from my command, for a full investigation of my conduct in that affair.

Agreeably to your order, I shall leave this place for Washington "without unnecessary delay,' & have taken measures to obtain all the testimony necessary, and such written evidence as I suppose useful, and, on my arrival in the United States, shall hold myself ready to justify my conduct in every particular, not only by the laws of nations and of nature, and by highly approved precedent, but, if necessary, by the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

To use the emphatic language of Mr. Adams, "By all the laws of neutrality and war, as "well as of prudence and humanity," I was warranted in chastising and intimidating the authorities of a place who had not only became the allies and protectors of outlaws and pirates, but our active enemies; by the imprisonment and forcible detention of an American officer, while in the performance of his duties. "There will need," (continues Mr. Adams.) "no citation from printed treatises on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind. No writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to insert it.' I am willing, sir, to submit my conduct in this affair to the strictest investigation, and, if I cannot fully justify it, I shall cheerfully submit to the severest punishment that can be inflicted. But, if it shall appear that the motives which influenced me were founded in patriotism; that the necessity for my conduct really existed, and that "my vindication is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as the first law of nature, self defence," I shall then hope that atonement will be made for this forcible withdrawal, for an alleged offence, from my command, by restoring me to my former station, and allowing me to retire from it, in a manner more honorable to myself and my country, and less injurious to my feelings and character.

This, sir, will be an act of justice, that I hope will not be denied to me.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't. serv't. D. PORTER.

Hon. SAM. L. SOUTHARD, Sec'y. of the Navy.

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Extract of a letter from Com. Porter, to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, dated Washington, March 16, 1825.

"Officers continue to make to me their reports and to request of me orders. Not knowing whether the department still consider me in command of the West India squadron, I have been at a loss how to act. Will you be pleased to instruct me on the subject.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't servant, D. PORTER.

"HON. SAM'L L. SOUTHARD."

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Extract of a letter from Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD to Com. PORTER, dated, Navy Department, 16th March, 1825.

"It was the intention of the Department, in ordering Captain Warrington to the West Indies, to relieve you from the command of the squadron there." I am respectfully, SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

Com. D. Porter, U.S. Navy—Present.

NASHVILLE LETTER.

The following letter from Gen. Jackson to the Hon. John H. Eaton, in reference to the one said to have been taken from the Nashville Whig, and which we copied from the Richmond Enquirer, appeared in the Washington Gazette, of Tuesday evening.

Wheeling, Va. March 23, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I have this moment received your letter of the 17th inst. enclosing a conversation with Mr. "H." and which is now travelling about, a Sinbad story. This officer of the southern army may be ascertained, when I reach Nashville; and *when he is*, it is quite probable he will be found to be some tool who has sold his signature.

I am very certain that at Washington, Pa. in November last, I met no individual, a former officer with me; and I am also equally certain, that I have never in my life uttered any such sentiments as are ascribed in that letter. They are a fabrication from beginning to end. Neither Gen. Call, nor Mr. Donnelson, who were with me, recollects any such individual. They well remember, that I arrived at Washington Pa. in the evening, much indisposed, and departed early the next morning.

Washington, Penn. seems to be a fatal place; it will be recollected by you that sundry reports grew out of my meeting there last year Governor Edwards, while as I came back Mr. "H." was there.—You may be assured, however, that the inhabitants of that place have nothing to do with these tales: they cherish no hypocrites; nor do they countenance those miserable attempts against my character. The citizens there have treated me with the utmost attention and kind feelings. Your friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

MR. CRAWFORD.

This distinguished man, it appears, will positively return to the bosom of his native state. We have seen a letter from Washington, which, after noticing the offer and rejection of the treasury department, states, that all his furniture is advertised for sale, with the intention of returning to Georgia, immediately after the adjournment. Like another Cincinnatus, adds the letter, this truly great and pure statesman returns to the plough, with an augmentation of character and popularity. He has received a letter from Mr. Jefferson, in which the patriarch of the republican party, expresses his deep regret, at the loss which the nation has sustained in his defeat. His health is entirely restored, and his spirits were never better.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Mr. Clay in Tennessee.—By the last Nashville Republican, we find that Mr. Clay has been burnt in one or two places in that state. We are inclined to think that our neighbors are intermeddling with our affairs, when they undertake that business. It is against the people of Kentucky that Mr. Clay has sinned, if he be guilty, and not against our friends in Tennessee. What does Mr. Clay owe that state. He is not its representative? They did not support him for the Presidency, and therefore have no claim on his gratitude! We would barely refer the *gentlemen* who were engaged in that affair, to the proceedings in the Pittsburg courts in relation to a similar exploit.—*Kentucky Gaz.*

Mr. Clay.—A letter from General Jackson to a friend in New-York, wherein the General animadverts, with some severity, on the course taken by Mr. Clay, is going the rounds in the papers. The term "military chieftain," made use of by Mr. Clay, in assigning his reasons for voting for Mr. Adams, seems to have touched the General in a tender part. Now we can see no harm in the expression, if taken as was evidently intended it should be taken. It had no reference to the *man*, but the *principle*; men, generally, of distinguished military capacity, are dangerous at the head of a government; and although, in this particular instance, General Jackson might have been entirely free from any objection of this sort, yet the precedent would have been extremely dangerous. If Mr. Clay intended to convey an idea of personal animosity to General Jackson, by the term "military chieftain," he certainly used a term which had no application to his meaning; an offence, which Mr. Clay is not often guilty of; he generally, we believe, suits his language to his thoughts or ideas, with great clearness and precision.—*Clarksburg Intelligencer.*

Kentucky.—The following deplorable picture of the condition of that state, is given by a Mr. Willis, one of the members of its late Legislature:

"Our judge of the Court of Appeals repealed out of office; the Constitution of our state trodden under foot; our treasury robbed and empty; capital burnt down; convicts in the penitentiary naked and starving; Governor's son a murderer and cut throat; a deficiency of $40,000 in our revenue; a denial of justice, by our execution laws; a relief Legislature."—

And the party that lately ruled the state is thus characterised in a spirited address from Mr. Wickliffe to his constituents. They are (says he) the party that established the Independent Banks, that suspended the laws for the collection of debts; that annihilated the credit and wasted the stock of the Bank of Kentucky; that multiplied offices, and divided them among themselves; the same party that invited and brought to this state the Branch Banks of the United States, and after borrowing upwards of two millions of dollars from them, attempted to drive them from the state; the same party that wasted the revenues of the state; that had doubled the expenses & the taxes of the government; that had ruined our credit at home and abroad; that had sunk labour and every man's estate at least one half in value; that had banished specie from the country, and introduced in its stead a base, disgusting, depreciated, ragged paper currency."

NORFOLK, Friday, March 25.

The North-Carolina 74.—It was expected that this splendid ship would go to sea yesterday morning, from her moorings in Hampton Roads. By the following extract of a letter from a friend on board, it will be seen, that although not departed, she is ready to avail herself of the first favoring breeze, and we learn will, doubtless, leave the Roads this day: "*One o'clock, P M.*—Our ship is unmoored, but I am doubtful whether we shall leave the Roads this evening."—

List of Officers attached to the U. S. Ship North-Carolina.

Commodore, John Rodgers. *Captains*, Daniel T. Patterson, Charles W. Morgan. *Lieutenants*, Matthew C. Perry, Philip Voorhees, Robert B. Randolph, Andrew Fitzhugh, Jona. D. Williamson, William Taylor, Harrison H Cocke, Allen Griffin, Daniel H. Mackey, Thomas R. Gedney. *Surgeon*, Bailey Washington. *Surgeon's Mates*, Benj. F. Bache, acting, Chas. B. Jaudon, do. John R. Chandler, do. Augustus P. Beers, do.—*Purser*, James M. Halsey. *Chaplain*, John W. Grier, acting. *Midshipmen*, Samuel F. Dupont, Levin M. Powell, John Graham, Isaac S. Sterrett, Robert D. Thorburn, Edward O. Blanchard, John L. Ball, William W. Hunter, John E. Holt, Gabriel G. Williamson, John J. Glasson, Charles H. A. H. Kennedy, Wm. J. Slidell, Horatio M. Houston, Thomas O. Selfridge, Sidney Smith Lee, Hugh Y. Purviance, T. M. Washington, John R. Goldsborough, Carey W. Selder, Frederick P. Chatard, John A. Carr, Bushrod W. Turner, George M. Hooe, Charles M. Hopkins, William M'Blair, Frederick W. Rodgers, Daniel L. Randolph, James Southard, Charles G. Hunter, Charles W. Chauncey, Israel S. Griffin, James Noble. jr. Cadwallader Ringgold. *Acting Midshipman*, Thos. Mull. *Master*, Peter Carson. *Boatswain*, James Minzies. *Gunner*, George Marshall. *Carpenter*, Thomas Armstrong. *Sail-Maker*, Isaac Hall. *Com's Secretary*, Robert S. Brook. *School-Master*, Adam Marshall. *Captain's Clks.* John Farilie, La Fayette Randolph.—*Commanding Marine Guard*, Captain Charles R. Broom. *1st Lieut. Marines*, Aug. A. Nicholson. *2d do. do.* Wm. A. Randolph.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Lieutenants, Uriah P. Levy, William Mervin, Samuel W. Le Compte.

NEW YORK, March 24.

Police.—Mary Stevens, alias Caroline Palmer, alias Mary Rutlidge, was brought up to the Police, charged with stealing clothes. As she entered the Police Office, she drew from her pocket, a three ounce phial, filled with Laudanum, which she immediately drank off. The Physician to Bridewell, was instantly sent for, and he administered a powerful emetic, which relieved her of the poison and saved her life.

She was some time since indicted for felony, and plead her cause to the jury with so much effect, as to produce her discharge. Her character is bad, but she is a woman of considerable talent.—They kept her running about Bridewell Yard very briskly, to destroy the effects of the Laudanum.—*Noah's Advo.*

La Fayette.—The Savannah Georgian of the 21st ult. says.—Among the visitors of La Fayette, yesterday, was an old negro man, now entirely blind, who was a servant during his services in this country, and now belongs to Mr. M'MQueen, near the city. The old negro appeared overjoyed at the honour of the visit, but soon commenced recounting the actions in which he had accompanied his master, and the incidents which took place at that time. They were listened to by La Fayette, with that affability and kindness characteristic of the individual, and the old slave encouraged and his memory assisted by reminding him of other incidents of the same nature. Every action of this truly good man's life, adds to the respect and admiration of the virtuous.

SUMMARY.

The Baltimore papers mention, with high commendation, the virtues of Mrs. *Ellen Moale*, of that city, and recently deceased. She was the first white child born within the territory occupied by Baltimore, containing 70,000 souls!

A line of Steam Boats, is now plying between Baltimore and Port Deposit, every Tuesday and Saturday—Fare $2.

The Western papers have announced General Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency at the election of 1829.

Mr. JAMES BOSLEY has left with the Editor of the American Farmer, a quantity of Madeira Grape Seed, for a gratuitous distribution. It is said that vines raised from the seed, will last 90 or 10[illegible] years; whilst those from the slip will only last 10 or 12 years.

An Alexandria paper states, that Shad had been sold in that market at *two dollars a hundred* by the cargo, and that $2,25 was the market price on Tuesday last. Shad were retailing in Baltimore on the 1st inst. at 16 2-3 cents each.

The furniture of J. Q. Adams is advertised at auction, in Washington, preparatory, we suppose, to his taking possession of the Presidential mansion.

The British frigate Hussar, Capt. G[illegible] Harris, arrived at Havana on the 9th instant, from Tampico, with 700,000 dollars in specie, on board.

Wm. Green, late of Haddonfield, E[illegible] unforunately lost his life, in consequence it is reported, of wounds received in an affray at the Green Tree, Hamilton village, on Thursday, the 24th ult.

Mr. Daniel Neely, son of Mr. Hen[illegible] Neely, deceased, of Franklin townsh[illegible] Pennsylvania, bled to death at the nose on Monday week. It commenced bleeding on Saturday, and continued without intermission until he expired.

It has been ascertained by calculation that by the substitution of coal for wood the expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital have been diminished about [illegible] thousand dollars a year.

A number of whales have recently been seen off the Capes of Delaware. Several attempts have been made to take them, but without success.

On the 18th ult. Peggy Facto, was executed at Plattsburgh, New York, for the murder of her infant child.

Cooper is finishing a tale which has for some time occupied his thoughts, and is entitled, "The last of the Mohegans."

Letters from England say that Sir Walter Scott has relinquished the [illegible]saders, and is now engaged with an [illegible] novel.

The cotton manufactory of the [illegible] Reuben Palmer, in Montville, Ct., was burnt on the night of the 14th ult. [illegible] supposed by the heat of the friction [illegible] part of the machinery.

The Hartford Times states that [illegible]eral Dearborn was at the City Ho[illegible] that place, having fractured one [illegible] legs, while on his passage from N. [illegible] in the steam-boat Oliver Ellsworth.

Capt J. C. Symmes, is now lecturing "on the Natural History of the [illegible] Regions," at the Athenæum, Cincinnati, (Ohio.)

Patrick Collin, of Niagara, re[illegible] information of John and Martin [illegible]hon, natives of Ireland, who were [illegible]posed to be in Pennsylvania or [illegible]ware.

The Transylvania University, in [illegible]tucky, is in the most flourishing con[illegible] It has four hundred students in [illegible] departments; of these 192 are from [illegible] states; from Kentucky, 208.

A young woman was recently [illegible] $25 for appearing in the streets of [illegible] Orleans in "*men's* clothing."

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