# Cambridge Chronicle

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser.

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TERMS.

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


☞ G's selection shall appear next week.

## PARDONING OF PIRATES.

It appears that about the last official act of President MONROE, was, that of lenity, as *he* probably would term it, in pardoning *seven* PIRATES, who had been confined in jail, in Savannah county, (Georgia) since 1821, under sentence of death, and who had been respited since 1822, during the pleasure of the President. We do not wish to impeach the motives of Mr. Monroe, in the many instances in which he has wrested the arm of Justice in the case of pirates; but we really cannot see how an effectual remedy is to be applied to this scourge of nations, if so many chances of hope are extended. We cannot see how a magistrate is to escape the imputation of "bearing the sword in vain," if it be not exercised on such guilty wretches. In all doubtful cases, it is a maxim that *justice should lean to the side of mercy;* but in cases of *piracy*, there can be no doubts; the laws of nations have pointed out the discrimination; the crew of a vessel taken under certain circumstances, are deemed pirates. It amounts almost to a moral certainty, that the whole are involved in the crime, either by being principals, abettors or accessaries; to show clemency, therefore, by shielding them from justice, is, in almost every instance, throwing worthless wretches upon the, public to commit more atrocious depredations.

In venial offences, a well timed lenity may perhaps recall an offender to reflection and reformation; but in the most aggravating of all offences, it becomes dangerous, if not *criminal*. We hope that our present chief magistrate will, for the honor of the nation and protection of the innocent, extend mercy with prudence and justice with decision.

*Egyptian Newspaper.*—The only extraordinary article by the last intelligence from Europe, is the establishment of an Egyptian newspaper. If the Pacha ventures on an establishment of this kind, he is preparing, we will venture to say, an instrument for the overthrow of his own tyranny. A free press and an arbitrary government are formidable and irreconciliable neighbors to each other. Buonaparte laughed hostile armies to scorn, but he *trembled* at the PRESS—and at the *press* the members of the Holy Alliance tremble now.

*La Fayette.*—We have not given the details of General La Fayette's progress through the South, since it would only be to repeat the most sincere and ardent expressions of grateful affection on the part of our fellow-citizens, and corresponding replies of esteem and kind feeling on the part of him who is so deservedly the subject of our praise and hospitality. The only drawback, says the National Journal, on the universal satisfaction which his presence inspires, arises out of the rapidity of his movements; which is such as to cause severe disappointment to some thousands of the American people who are anxious to enjoy the privilege of a moment's intercourse with this uniform friend of liberty, and tried benefactor of mankind. Personal communication with him, as far as his rapid progress has permitted it, has rivetted the chain which history has forged, to bind us to each other. We had learned to love him from the record of his good deeds in our behalf; his presence has established and increased that affection, because we behold him, after all his intermediate intercourse with courts, and the pageantry of European splendor, the same republican in heart, in sentiment and in action, as when he threw away the gifts of fortune and the allurements of rank, to endure our hardships in the hour of danger, and to fight and bleed for the uncertain chance of rescuing an injured people from the gripe of their oppressors. He has earned every distinction which the American people can bestow upon him: May his reward be worthy of us and him.

*Spain and Russia.*—A London paper says, that "a private letter from Madrid, dated Feb. 17, states that General ALOX is gone to St. Petersburg, to demand the execution of a *secret treaty* between the court of Madrid and that of Russia, by which the latter has pledged itself TO FURNISH TO SPAIN, A SQUADRON AND TWELVE THOUSAND MEN, TO AID THAT COUNTRY IN REGAINING HER AMERICAN POSSESSIONS, in the event of England openly recognising the independence of the new American States, should it be impossible for Spain to reconquer them by her own forces. Russia, it is added, is to be indemnified for the expenses, by the cession of the Balerian islands, according to some; of the Californias, according to others."

*Description of Fortress Monroe.*—It faces the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, within about a mile of the Rip Raps. Every vessel entering the Bay, must pass within half that distance of the guns of the Fortress; and as upwards of 200 guns can be brought to bear within that range, upon an object not larger than a human being, it would appear impossible for any hostile vessel to force an entrance. The precautions taken to render this Fortress impregnable, are admirable. An external wall of about 25 feet thick surrounds, the entire area. The space between this outward wall, and the inner, is filled with a canal, perhaps 50 feet feet wide, and the whole space of this canal, together with the outer wall, is commanded by the guns of the castle. Viewed in this light, it may be considered the Gibraltar of the Chesapeake.

*Buonaparte.*—The character of Bonaparte gleams upon us from the tomb with such diversities of radiance, that those who were his most inveterate enemies while living, are now compelled to follow in the train of his admirers. It was commonly believed that the *Napoleon code* of laws, now the admiration both of Europe and America, and which is now recommended for *adoption in both*, was not substantially indebted to Buonaparte for its origin. It was thought that he merely commissioned or empowered certain competent individuals to revise and amend the code of laws which bears his name; but it now appears from an extremely interesting article on that subject in the last North American Review, that he presided at these deliberations himself—mingled in all their discussions, and was himself one of the most effective, *if not the most* effective, of the members of that body.—*Balt. Am.*

*Melancholy.*—We learn that on Sunday morning last, while a child of Mr. *John Stevens*, (of this county) was playing near the fire, her clothes caught, and before any assistance could be rendered, she was so much burnt that she survived but one day.

*Laws of Maryland.*—From Annapolis we learn that the printed volume of the laws of Maryland, passed at the recent session of the legislature, is just completed, and that the usual number of copies will be immediately transmitted to the several counties for distribution.

*Brigadier General.*—We understand that *Solomon Dickinson*, esq. of Talbot county, late aid-de-camp to Major General *Benson*, has been appointed by the Govornor and Council, Brigadier-General of the 12th brigade of Maryland Militia, composed of Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester counties—vice brigadier-general Wm. Potter, resigned.

*Western Enterprize.*—On the 24th ult, a company of enterprising citizens of Richmond county, Kentucky, started on a trading expedition to Santa Fee, in New Mexico. Other companies are expected to follow them in a few days.—This trade, at present in its infancy, will be rendered of great and growing importance, upon the opening of the road to the Mexican frontier, agreeably to the act of our last Congress.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.—The ships Meteor and Baltic, at New York from Liverpool, bring London papers of the 6th and Liverpool to the 8th March inclusive.

A letter from Madrid states that it was reported that the government of Spain had received from the Holy Alliance, the notification that the three High Allied Powers were not in a position to aid Spain to re-conquer her transmarine provinces.

LONDON, March 6th.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. In the Etoile it is stated, from the Augsburg Gazette, that a change has been made in the Turkish Ministry. The difficulties of the Ottoman Government multiply daily, and the weight of its oppression renders it intolerable to all its wretched subjects. There is every symptom of an insurrection at Constantinople; and, as if pushed onwards blindly by fate, the Divan are embroiling themselves with the Russian Minister. Yet this is the Power which we are told is making "preparations to subdue the Greeks."

According to these papers, the troubles of Ferdinand VII are only beginning. On the one hand, we hear that the high Allies have formany declined to interfere in his quarrel with the transatlantic States; and on the other, that the Island of Cuba has renounced his authority, and joined itself to Mexico.—We suspect however, that the latter fact is asserted somewhat prematurely:—that it will ultimately occur, there can be no doubt.

Considerable sensation was produced in the city yesterday by accounts from Dover and Boulogne, stating that on Wednesday, the authorities at Boulogne and Calais received an order from the French government to open the despatches of all commercial couriers sent from England; and that in consequence, several expresses were detained three or four hours. One of them had in the bag, forty letters, all of which were opened and read.

IRELAND.—Among the literary journals which we have lately received from England, is the 82d Number of the Edinburgh Review. It contains an article of more than fifty pages on the affairs of Ireland, which is written in the boldest spirit. We proceed to quote two passages as samples.

"The period has at last arrived, when it is certain that measures of a decisive character must be adopted with respect to Ireland; and we are bold to say that the integrity, and, for that reason, the fate of the British empire, depends on the nature of these measures. If we act on sound and liberal principles, it is not yet too late to repair the faults and follies, of which we have been guilty, and to make Ireland our best bulwark: but if we resolve to abide by our present system—if we are determined to continue to treat five-sixths of the people as an inferior and degraded race, and to uphold and cherish all the gross, flagrant, and scandalous abuses with which every part of the internal administration of the country is inflicted, we must expect to see every species of outrage redoubled, and the flames of civil war rekindled with increased fury, and raging to an unprecedented extent."

"Had Humbert, when he made his descent in Ireland, in 1793, been accompanied by 10,000 instead of 1000 French troops, and been furnished with 50,000 or 100,000 stand of arms, there would have been an end of the English government; and the tricoloured flag would have then floated as triumphantly over Dublin, as it did over Berlin or Vienna. But the numbers and the exasperation of the people, have been prodigiously increased since 1798. And if we do not totally change our conduct, it is certain that whenever we are involved in war, either with France, or any of the other Continental powers, or with the U. States, we shall find our bitterest foes, and our foreign enemies thier most zealous and devoted allies, in the people of Ireland. No efforts will be necessary to seduce the peasantry from their allegiance; no intrigues, no subsidies will be required to tempt them to the field; but the first foreign standard that is erected on the Irish soil will be the signal for a rising *en masse*, of a whole population impatient of oppression and burning for revenge. The system of White Boy association, so unceasingly acted upon for the last thirty years, has trained and prepared the peasantry for the most desperate purposes. Nor do we think that it is possible to point out another instance in the history of the world of a people so completely estranged from their rulers, and so thoroughly ripe for rebellion."

FRANCE.—The French Minister Villele, has declared in a debate before the House of Deputies, the assertion, that France at the instigation of Russia invaded Spain, was a calumny; that this measure was set on foot and prosecuted by France alone, independent of, and uninfluenced by, the Russian Court:—This may be the fact, but still was there no prospect of assistance, in case of need, promised by the Russian Court?—We all know that the Ministers of all the members of the Holy Alliance were contumaciously and indignantly dismissed by the Constitutional Government, previous to the invasion of Spain.—France, as the next neighbour of Spain, was the first to invade, and in case her armies had been driven out of the Peninsula, she would have received reinforcement from all the Allies whose Ministers had been treated with so much contempt by the Constitutional Government of Spain.

GERMANY.—From Germany we learn that some disquietude is felt on account of the rise of Constitutional principles in that quarter. The King of Bavaria has allowed a license of the Press in his dominions, and the members of the Holy Alliance have made frequent complaints, and even employed threats on this subject, both of which his Majesty has uniformly despised and disregarded. In opposition to such *holy allianced policy*, we behold, and who would believe it, the Pacha of Egypt; he is labouring most assiduously for the civilization of his dominions; reforming his political, civil and military departments, and establishing that horror of European princes, a free press, the very engine that Alexander and his confederates are labouring to overturn. This intrepid Mahometan laughs to scorn the fears of the Holy Alliance, and dares to allow to his ignorant subjects, a freedom that the confederate monarchs of enlightened Europe dare not.

SPAIN.—Capt. Dorsey, at N. York from Gibraltar, March 6th, states that great discontent existed in Spain. The youngest son of Murat, the late King of Naples, had been taken when on his way to Gibraltar, from Trieste, and was imprisoned in Spain on a charge of having been concerned in some of the revolutionary attempts at Algesiras.

On the first annunciation to the Spanish court of the English recognition of South America, their hopes for its ultimate reduction became stronger than ever, on the ground that confederated Europe would embark in this hopeless project. A proposition was made to the ministry to express what was called the junta of purification by the members of the diplomatic body, and particularly by the French, and indignantly rejected.

The studied endeavours of the Court of Spain to misrepresent, is evidenced by every article of South American intelligence published in their official papers. Cisneros and Amirez, two notorious robbers of the Carraccas, are called suffering martyrs for their king, and their robberies are distinguished by the more prompous and imposing title of inroads on his Majesty's rebellious provinces.—Wherever liberty makes its way, the Madrid papers always substitute the word anarchy. This brings to mind an observation of Col. Stanhope, who expresses in his letter from the Morea, an opinion, that a free press established in Greece would be of itself a lever sufficient to overthrow the Ottoman goverment.

It is impossible, say the French papers, to form an idea of the terrors that prevail among the travellers—no man can go out of Madrid even for the purpose of sporting, without danger of being stopped. And this is the government that contemplates the reduction of South America. Gen. Cruz, who has suffered so much, is now set at liberty, with which the ministerial journal thinks he ought to be satisfied; but the sturdy veteran demands a trial by a court martial, where he threatens to make important revelations.

Letters from Cadiz mention the insolvency of several great Spanish houses, particularly that of the firm of Zuloago & Co. in Zeres, decidedly reported one of the richest in all Andaluais. It is feared that the entanglement with this house will occasion the failure of a great many other houses.

The King of Spain had just experienced a relapse, and was unable to attend to business. It is stated that while riding out, he was agitated by hearing the cries of "*Death to the King*," from some persons who had been arrested for seditious acts.

COLOMBIA.—The editor of the N. York Commercial Advertiser acknowledges the receipt of Jamaica papers to the 18th of March, which contain advices from Carthagena, to the 6th. On the 8th of February, an extraordinary Congress was held at Bogota, to take into consideration the recognition of Gen. Bolivar, in conformity to his determination, after the destruction of the Spanish forces. Great interest was excited during the reading of the General's letter, and at the conclusion is was unanimously resolved, that he should be requested to continue to be President of the Republic. The election of the Vice President and Representatives of Congress, was to take place in April. An agent from Hayti had arrived at Colombia, to propose a treaty of Commerce, as well as of definite alliance between the two governments.

A Russian admiral at Cronstadt has made a successful experiment with a compass furnished with a plate of tin, by which the magnetic needle is secured against the influence of cannon and other objects of iron.

Gen. La Fayette has transmitted from Washington $3000, for the relief of the French exiles in England, as also $200 to the Spanish, and the same amount to the Italian.

On the 26th Feb. the village of Mejanes in the department of the Arriege, was almost entirely reduced to ashes through the carelessness of a child, who set fire to some straw. One hundred and fifty houses were consumed, and only eight or ten remain.

## NOTICE.

## DOMESTIC.

An act relative to licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, licenses to retail spirituous liquors at horse races, and licenses to hawkers and pedlars.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That hereafter, the clerks of the several counties in this state shall collect and receive on issuing licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, to retailers of spirituous liquors at horse races, and to hawkers and pedlars, the taxes upon the same, which have been heretofore collected by sheriffs.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council shall cause to be furnished to the treasurer of the Western Shore, blanks for said licenses, of which said treasurer shall deliver on the application of the several county clerks, as may be deemed necessary, in the same manner, and at the same time, that blank marriage licenses are now furnished.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the provisions of the act, entitled, "An Act to secure the collection of the duties imposed upon marriage licenses," shall be extended, so far as applicable to the licenses mentioned in this act; and so far as relate to the duties of the several county clerks, and treasurer.

4. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, so much of any act or acts, as are inconsistent with its provisions, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

*Capture of Pirates-Confirmed.*—Matanzas papers of 30th ult. have been received at Charleston. The U. S. Steam brig Sea Gull arrived at Matanzas on the 29th ult. after a successful cruize against the pirates. She had captured two small schooners both armed, one with two six pounders, about 18 leagues to windward of Matanzas. Eight pirates were killed on shore after a short action, and 19 of them taken prisoners—The prisoners are now on board the Sea Gull at Key West—They deny being pirates, and say that their vessel was a commissioned one, and that the Governor of some part or other of Cuba had signed it; they also say that the captain of the port from which they sailed was on board of their vessel when they left it; but they do not mention when or where he left them. The Sea Gull was assisted by the boats of the British Frigate Dartmouth, which vessel was left at anchor a few miles to windward of Matanzas. A number of bales of goods and also hats, with New York stamps, were found on board the piratical vessels. *Thirteen male corpses were found on shore, tied to trees*, supposed to have been starved to death; the figure head of a vessel was discovered on board one of the pirates, supposed to to have belonged to the Balize, a Philadelphia and New Orleans packet.

*Susquehanna Trade.*—A writer in the last Lancaster Gazette, gives a glowing and interesting description of the trade prosecuted at Marietta, one of the many thriving and growing towns on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the products of the country watered by that extensive stream. In the course of his remarks he observes:—

Baltimore, in despite of every exertion made, will command the trade of the Susquehanna; she deserves it. Its trade alone would support a city twice as large.

By a liberal appropriation to the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of this river, steam-boats would ply on her surface from Baltimore to a distance exceeding belief, and found cities on the spots now tennanted by the cottager; where the sound of the axe and rifle only breaks the sabbath stillness of the forest.

A new article of commerce will be raised on our banks, which will pour treasures on our land: the whole alluvial soil along the banks of this river is the finest soil in America for the cultivation of the Kite foot tobacco, which commands 40 dollars per hundred, in the market, raised on a stiff clay land, in Washington county, Maryland, although a half degree South, yet a colder climate, than in our latitude, owing to the mountains. The peach tree here is in blossom, on this alluvial soil, three days sooner than there.

*Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.*—The Delaware tidelock is now completed with the exception of the gates which will soon be put in. The western lift lock will be finished early in August; early in the next month one of the Baltimore steam-boats will run *three* times a week to the Delaware tide lock; the line of the canal exhibits a lively scene; about 12,00 persons are now employed, and from handbills posted, there seems a disposition to increase the number.

*Money—a drug!!*—An Ohio paper observes—"money is said to be so plenty in Boston, as to have become a mere *drug*." An editor in New Jersey, says he would not object to a *dose* of it. Another editor, says he would be willing to *repeat the dose every hour*. We would be willing, says the Masonic Mirror, to take *double doses*. And we should have no objections, says the Cheraw Intelligencer, to *repeat double doses every fifteen minutes until it operated freely*.

*Latest of Gen. La Fayette.*—For some days the good La Fayette being on his passage through the Indian country, we have heard nothing of him. At length we have the following account of his first meeting with the Indians, who are in that part of the country in a state of comparative civilization, and of his introduction to the Alabamians.

"*Fort Mitchell*, 31st March, 1825.

"We arrived here to day with General La Fayette about 11 o'clock. We reached the Agency the day we left Milledgeville, about 9 o'clock, P. M. The reception the Indians gave the General, was quite odd and interesting. We found them in waiting on the western bank of the Chatahoochie, under the command of Chilly M'Intosh. While we were crossing, they gave several yells in concert. When we touched the bank, they took the horse from one of the sulkies, seated the General in it, and pulled him up the hill. We here found the Alabama escort, under the command of Major General Taylor, formed ready for his reception. They saluted him as he passed. He was then introduced to Mr. Bibb, who made a very feeling and appropriate address; to which, the General made a reply. The Indians then formed, and after going through some ceremonies, gave a *Ball Play*, which, to them who never witnessed one before was very amusing. It lasted an hour and the General appeared to be well entertained with it. He then set out about 2 o'clock for Montgomery."—*Geo. pa.*

*Steam Artillery.*—There is an interesting article in the New Monthly Magazine on this subject, from which we extract a few passages:—"One cheering principle would result from the use of steam weapons in war, viz. that it would give the most civilized nations the advantage, and tend to make the wisest st more powerful. England, America, a France, might adopt them in the fulle extent; but Russia, Turkey, and ev Austria, in their present state, would ha little chance against the scientific co binations, and the mechanical adroitne that could perfect a hundred effecti steam engines, while they laborious produced one. The nations of Engla France, and America, will, ere long, navigated & fought by steam. On sho the art of war will be quickly chang to the advantage of humanity. In field, battles will be quickly terminat No dense smoke will arise to interc the deadly aim of the steam weapon masses of men cannot be manœuve under the showers of balls which ste batteries will pour upon them. Def sive positions will, in many cases, be pregnable, and small fortified ports take an enormous time to reduce. us suppose a fortification casemated bomb-proof, with steam guns, 60 po ers. The walls would literally rain on the besiegers, metal of this enoru weight, every gun projecting 50 or balls a minute. In case of attemptin escalade, or of storming a breach, if could be made in the face of the besie under such a defensive fire, not a would pass the ditch alive, while it flanked by a single gun, such a h death might be poured forth with u sing energy. England will fortun have no difficulty in getting the st other countries in forming a steam Its elements are peculiarly her ow if the prejudices of the Navy-board way to the necessity of the case, sh have nothing to dread. The steam in its present incomplete state, has tried before the Duke of Wellingto I understand, as far as the exper went, its efficiency was not ca question a moment. "Whatever butes to protract a state of warfare by increasing its expenses, opera way friendly to the interests of hu ty. Governments, however incli rush heedlessly into war on every excuse, will pause more than ever, they bring about the ruin of their ees. Nations of scanty populatio be able to offer a long resistance strong, and war will become an defence rather an aggrandizeme change in the art of war, which m der fortified places impregnable t thing but famine, or capable of protracted defence, will be fri the stability and integrity of e [*Liverpool.*

*Convention of Typographer* Editor of the Geneva Palladium ses a Convention, to be compose or more of the printers of each c the Western district of New be held at Geneva, or Canandai the purpose of taking measures themselves on a footing with o fessions, and to receive an e to their labors.

[If a General Convention we held of all the Proprietors Journals in the United States, probable they might come to re which would make their labor more useful to the public and selves. As the vocation now s situation of a publisher of a n except in a few cases in the c cities, is one of pain and de instead of being one of ease pendence. Printers owe it selves, for one thing, as they ed to pay at short credits and ly, for all the materials the wages, and for their own ma to exact payment from others But this is no where done.—