Cambridge Chronicle

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, May 14, 1825.

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TERMS.

The Cambridge Chronicle is published at 2 dolls. and 50 cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted 3 times for 1 dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.

In all cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must come POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended to.

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

ERRATUM.—In "*Clio's*" poetry last week, *morn* was incorrectly printed for *dawn*, in the last line of the 1st verse.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H's*" communication is too lengthy for the columns of this paper.

Some verses by "*Mortimer*," we neglected to notice at the time we received them, and being without date, we know not how long they may have been in our desk unnoticed. Some of the ideas are highly poetical, but they are too incorrect. If the writer will look at them again, he will find bad grammar in the first stanza.

The communication on "*Deception*," contains much truth, but is too carelessly written.

THE NATIONAL JOURNAL

Published at the city of Washington, by Peter Force, esq. contains a list of the members of the House of Representatives, and the delegates from territories, of the 18th Congress, designating the county and state where each was born. By this statement, it appears that of 216 members of Congress from the various states and territories, there were born in Massachusetts 20, Vermont 4, Connecticut 23, Rhode Island 2, New Jersey 7, Maryland 12, N. Carolina 14, Georgia 3, Tennessee 2, Maine 4, New Hampshire 7, New York 21, Pennsylvania 32, Delaware 1, Virginia 39, S. Carolina 6, Kentucky 5; Ohio, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan Arkansas and Florida 0; *Bermuda* 1, *France* 1, *Scotland* 1, *Wales* 1, and *Ireland* 3—not ascertained, 7.

In looking over this table, one may be surprised to see the vast disproportion between states at the south and west represented by natives of the north, and northern states represented by natives of the south or west.—None of the New England States have a representative in Congress, born out of New England; N. York has 12 New Englandmen, 18 New Yorkers, 1 Virginian, 1 Carolinian, 1 Scotchman, and 1 Welshman; New Jersey is wholly represented by its own natives, as are the other middle states in general; the southern states, particularly Georgia, exhibit much variety in this respect; the three members from Louisiana, were born respectively in Maryland, New-York and Connecticut; Kentucky and Tennessee are represented principally by natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania; and the other western states send many natives of the middle and northern states.

The Nantucket Enquirer, remarks—while on this subject, we cannot forbear offering our humble commendatory tribute to the paper whence the above information is derived. This singular document is of itself an evidence of the industry and the ability with which the editor of the Journal performs his duties. We are clumsy hands at adulation; but it is our honest opinion, without any attempt at circumlocutory qualification, that the National Journal is, unexceptionably, the most useful paper now published in the United States. Its reports of the debates in Congress are prompt and ample; the most perfect confidence may be placed in the accuracy of those official documents with which it abounds; and its editorial department evinces the utmost dignity, decorum and urbanity. In addition to these good properties, which every other editor knows how to appreciate, we would notice the liberality which the proprietor exercises towards his professional brethren, in the way of *exchanges*. No public print in any part of our country, is debarred by its humility or obscurity from a participation in the intelligence which it is the object of the National Journal to disseminate—though unpaid therefor by Government.

Com. Porter.—The Court of Inquiry for the investigation of the conduct of Com. Porter in the Faxardo affair, &c. convened at the Navy Yard in Washington on Monday week; present Com. Chauncey, Capt. Crane, and Capt. Read.

It is understood that Commodore Porter took exception to the composition of the Court, on the ground that a majority of the Members were officers junior to himself. The exception, being referred to the Secretary of the Navy, was overruled by him, on the ground that the time for making the objection was passed.

The Court, on Tuesday, commenced the examination of witnesses (officers of the Navy, of course) many of whom are attending this investigation. Among them are Capt. Cassin, Capt. Dallas, and Capt. Finch.

New British Minister.—The N. York Albion mentions the appointment of Mr. *Charles Robert Vaughan*, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this country. It was lately mentioned in the Paris papers, that Mr. Vaughan had passed through that city on his return to England from Switzerland, where he has been for the last two or three years in the capacity of Minister. He is a young man under forty years of age, of distinguished talents, a fine scholar, and of great moral worth. He went to Spain in 1809 and soon after published a very interest ing account of the siege of Saragossas. When Sir Henry Wellesley was appointed Ambassador to the Constitutional Government of Spain at Seville, Mr. Vaughan was appointed his Secretary, and remained in that station until 1818, when Sir Henry went for six or eight months to England, during which time Mr. Vaughan acted in the capacity of Minister. He was afterwards, in 1820, appointed Secretary to the Embassy in France, and in 1822 or 1823, Minister to Switzerland.

La Fayette.—We learn by the National Journal that the Southern papers are filled with statements of the reception of Gen. *La Fayette* in the states of Alabama and Louisiana. Processions, entertainments, addresses, await him at the boundary line of every state, city, town and village. The ancient soldier, borne down by the weight of years; the thoughtful merchant with calculation writ in his forehead; the ruddy husbandman, reeking from his day's labour; the youthful citizen, warm with a generous enthusiasm; the staid matron and blooming nymph; all ages, and classes, and sexes of society, have rushed forth to meet and welcome the disinterested stranger, who gave his blood, his fortune, family and country, to serve their beloved country.

We hear of wars in other quarters of the globe; we hear of the baleful operation of envy, hatred, and malice in the jealousy and distrust which mark the intercourse between the nations of the earth; in every eastern breeze, the clashing of scymetars, the roar of cannon, and the cry of death, are borne to our ears; but in what nation between the poles, can we find an exhibition to parallel that which the United States at this moment presents; a whole nation simultaneously yielding to the impulses of love and gratitude, to confer happiness on the autumnal days of an individual, connected with them neither by birth nor kindred, but by ties of feeling which are more strong than those of country, and durable as time.

City Hotel.—We took occasion, a day or two ago, to speak of a plan which had been formed relative to the erection of a spacious and elegant Hotel in North Calvert street; and we have now the satisfaction to add that the sum required for this object has been promptly subscribed by individuals. We presume that no time will be lost in commencing operations for the erection of the Hotel, the completion of which, may be justly regarded as a most valuable improvement to the city.—*Balt. Amer.*

Resolutions have been passed by the General Assembly of Louisiana, expressive of the highest veneration and gratitude of the people of that State, to the the ex-president, James Monroe, for the share he had in effecting the union of Louisiana with the American Confederacy, and as Chief Magistrate of the Union, for his integrity, virtue, and talents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

G. BRITAIN & RUSSIA.—The Paris Constitutional, of the 29th March, adverting to an article in the Etoile, in which the latter charged the former with having invoked war at a time that profound peace was enjoyed in Europe, reiterates its former remarks, "that Great Britain and Russia are already, in a degree, in diplomatic hostilities; there can be no doubt on that subject. The correspondence and acts of the two cabinets, already exhibit evident proofs on that head; still more, every speech of Mr. Canning bears heard on the Russian government, and cannot fail to mortify the cabinet of St. Petersburg." The same paper says, that the Holy Alliance looks on the movements of Great Britain, with a very suspicious and jealous eye; and accuses the English ministerial journals of "great arrogance in insinuating that Austria would take care how she gave umbrage to Great Britain; and that France was too much occupied with her intestine quarrels, to have any influence upon any political question whatever." This (continues the Constitutional) is mortifying language for a Frenchman to hear; let our ministerial newspapers come out and disown such attacks from foreign ministerial papers."

French Sentiments.—The Paris Journal des Debates, has the following editorial article:—

"It is the new world that now furnishes us the most important news. The maintainance of peace and establishment of reasonable and solid governments, are the two great objects of American policy; if it be already permitted, to talk of an American policy, such as the Monroes, the Adamses, and the Bolivars could establish by mutual understanding and support. But as it is evident that the United States should be at the head of this policy, and that England does not wish to lose her influence in Brazil, nothing can yet be said concerning the intimate nature of the foreign relations diplomatically established from one end to the other of the New World.

"All these States agree on two points, to repel the influence of Spain, and to live in harmony with each other. But the real statemen have yet a third principle, that of not gratuitously provoking war with the European powers."

We believe this article to contain partial truth, but not the whole. It is true that real statesmen, as well in England as in America, would not gratuitously provoke a war with the European Powers on account of our stand made in favour of the South American republics, or for any other cause. This however does not tell the whole truth. The existance of free governments; governments founded on the representative system, will lead to a different mode of adjusting questions between independent nations, than cannon and bayonets. They will endeavour to provide a common tribunal, to which all such questions will be referred, and whose impartial decisions both parties will feel themselves bound to obey: this tribunal will be a third independent power; the ally and common friend of both, whose only interest it will be to preserve peace and good fellowship amongst her neighbors. It will be hereafter considered as an anomaly amongst nations, that while the citizens or subjects of each power are not allowed to take one cent of property from their neighbours, but by the judgement of a court of law; that the moment these individuals collectively assume the character of independent nations, they become judges as well as parties in their own dispute, and have no other decisive mode of settling such questions than fire and sword, cannon and bayonets. Our treaty with the republic of Colombia goes very far to establish a national umpirage; all the preliminary feelings to such an arrangement are in that instrument openly avowed and consecrated.—This case it is true is novel, but it gradually becomes more familiar to the contemplation, the more attentivly we examine it; and where justice and mercy both kneel and plead for its adoption, their united applications must be both heard and obeyed.—*Balt. Amer.*

Grecian University.—Who will not rejoice when he reads the following extract from a letter received from a gentleman residing in another of our sister republics, struggling for that liberty which it is our glorious pre-eminence to enjoy.

Extract of a letter from Corfu, dated December 1824.

"It will be agreeable to you to know, that the university here is proceeding admirably. The students are already numerous, and the professors fully equal to the task they have undertaken. A most eloquent and ingenious Greek, named Æsopius, lectures twice a week to an increasing audience of all ages from ten to sixty, on the modern Greek geography & history of Greece, and on the other days most ably instructs a considerable class of pupils in the Latin language. Nothing will equal the satisfaction of Lord Guildford, on his return from Italy, to witness the excellent growth of his beneficent erection."

Madrid.—A letter from Madrid, dated March 14, states that the official account of General Sucre's victory in Peru had been received in that capital, but that every one who even spoke of, it was liable to be arrested by the police.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Philadelphia Methodist Conference, April, 1825.

Philadelphia District---Joseph Lybrand, P. E. PHILADELPHIA---*St. Georges*---Charles Pitman, Joseph Holditch, William Barns. *Union*—Lewis Peas, T. F. Sergeant Sup'y. *St. Johns*—Lawrence McCombs. *Kensington*—Samuel S. Kennard, T. Dunn, Sup'y. *Bristol circuit*—Edward Stout, Sam'l Grace. *Dauphin*—H. G. King, P. A. Ogden.—*Lancaster*—Thomas Neal, Geo. Wiltshire. *Chester circuit*—Henry Beohm, L. Prettyman. *Wilmington*—Henry White. *Cecil*—Thomas Miller, John Tally. *Springfield & Redding*—William Hunter, Sup'y.

Chesapeake District—Jacob Moore, P. E. *New Castle*—Edward Page, J. Goforth. *Smyrna*—Jas. Smith (of Del.) W. B. Jones. *Dover*—Solomon Higgins, John Lednum. *Caroline*—John Smith, John Collins. *Talbot*—William Bishop, William Ryder. *Centreville & Queen Anns*—James Baleman, Jas. B. Ayers. *Kent*—George Wooley, William Allin.

Delaware District—L. Lawrenson, *Dorchester*—Lott Warfield, Levi Storks. *Cambridge*—Asa Smith, D. Lambden. *Somerset*—Charles Reace, Joseph Carey. *Annemessex*—Willam Guinn, Matthew Soren. *Accamack*—Wm. Leonard, Jon. Henry. *Snow-Hill*—David Daily, William Thomson. *Lewis-Town*—Alward White, Edward Stephenson. *Milford*—Wm. Torbet, James Long.

West Jersey District—E. Cooper, Sup'y. Jas. Ozbourn, P. E. *Cumberland*—William Williams, William Lummis. *Bridge-Town*—Waters Burrows. *Salem circuit*—Solomon Sharp, James McLaurin. *Gloucester*—John Woolson, Eliphalet Read. *Salem-Town*—Thomas Ware, Robert Sutton. *New Mills*—Jos. Rusling, Thos. Davis. *Burlington circuit*—Jacob Gruber, A. Atwood.—*Burlington & Camden*—Jas. Smith, Sen. Sup'y. *Trenton and Bloombury*—John Potts. *Freehold*—John Finley, James Moore. *Julian Town*—D. Fidler, Sup'y. *Mount Holly*—Jacob Egbert.

East Jersey District—Manning Force, P. E. *Trenton circuit*—John Walker, R. W. Pettherbridge. *Asbury*—Benj. Collins, Isaac Winner. *Sussex*—David Bastine, Jesse Thompson. *Hamburg*—George Banghart, John K. Shaw. *Burgen*—Bart. Weed, W. W. Wallace.—*Newark*—Wm. Thatcher. *Essex and Staten Island*—D. Best, Wm. A. Wiggins. *Elizabeth-Town*—T. Morrill, Sup'y. T. B. Seargeant. *New Brunswick*—Samuel Dowty. *Patterson*—John Creamer.

Thomas Birch transferred to the New York Conference.

The next Conference will be held in Philadelphia, April 14th 1826.

New Discovery.—A chemical process has lately been discovered, by which Hog's lard can be converted into an article for dipping and moulding candles, superior to Russian tallow. When prepared according to this plan, it is white, like wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it burn with superior light, resembling a flame of the purest gas.—They are altogether void of the offensive smell and greasy touch of other candles, and when burning in the closest apartment, have no smell and emit no smoke

[When this new process is *patent-righted* (as it most assuredly will be, for we now-a-days do almost every thing except eating, by *patent right*) we hope the inventor will speedily dispense to the good people of this quarter of the globe, a morsel of the benefits of his discovery.]

SUMMARY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, is represented as highly flourishing and buildings of all kinds are going up. The National Crisis says there is scarcely a tenement, however humble, that is not inhabited; and that more are called for than can at present be had. A number of new steam boats are now on the stocks and several more are contracted for.

On Wednesday, 27th ult. in Savannah, John Fahr, a shop-keeper, shot Patrick Nugent, in an affray, who instantly expired; the shot having carried off the upper part of the skull. Fahr was immediately committed to prison.

An old and decrepid man, in Cincinnati, Ohio, by the name of Moses Oldham, was beaten by his grandson, Griffin Oldham, a few weeks since, so as to cause his death in a short time afterwards.—The unnatural barbarian is in custody.

Mr. Enos Pratt, of Taunton, Mass. owns a Ewe which in four years has brought him eleven lambs. She had two the first year, and for the three last years 3 each year.

The following is the comparative difference between the proportions of two extraordinary characters now at Boston. *Major Joseph Stevens*, height 38¾ inches; weight 36 pounds; breadth across the shoulders 9½ inches; aged 21 years. Mr. *Richard Stevens*, usually called Big Dick, height 6 feet 8¾ inches; weight 309 pounds; circumference round the chest, 4 feet 2 inches; aged 38 years.

The assassin, *Papavoine*, who murdered two fine children in the woods of Vincennes, near Paris, was executed in the French capital, on the 24th March, in the midst of an immense concourse of spectators. He died as *courageously* as monsters of that description generally do.

In the town of Union, (Illinois,) the citizens fastened the effigy of Daniel Cook, their representative, to a whipping post, *scourged it, hung it, shot it and burnt it.*

A Ship Canal from Havre to Paris is much talked of in France. The expence is estimated at about 40,000 dollars.

The quantity of Molasses imported into Boston from foreign ports in the month of April, 1824, as appears from the Custom House books, was 609,136 gallons: in April 1825, to the 25th. it was only 189;237 making a difference of 509, 237 gallons.

The house and cooper's shop of Charles Carroll, of Croyded, N. H. was burnt on the 19th ult. with *two of his small children!* The mother was absent at a funeral, and the father had lulled them to sleep and retired to the shop.

A Paris paper contains the following article;—"Signor Golmini, formerly *Maitre de Chapelle* of Pope Benedict 14th died lately in the neighbourhood of Parma, aged 138 years. This is the first instance of a musician having reached that advanced age."

At a recent militia election in Philadelphia, *John Pluck* was elected Colonel of 84th regiment. An excellent name for a soldier.

The *Tread Mill*, has been found in England to produce very injurious consequences to the health of those subjected to it for any considerable length of time. It occasioned ruptures in many instances.

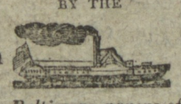
A family in Philadelphia, has recently been thrown into considerable alarm, by eating *Goshen Cheese;* the mother was for some time unable to open her eyes, and the father, for a period, absolutely despaired of the recovery of his daughter. It is supposed that some of the manufacturers use *white lead* to improve the appearance of the article.

Major Thomas Jones, who recently shot his son-in-law, has had an examination at court, which resulted in his being sent on for further trial. He was bailed in the sum of 5,000 dollars.

The Emperor of Russia, has given orders to the Samoieds, a half barbarous people living near Archangel, to turn Christians.

At the Masonic Dinner given in honour of La Fayette, at New-Orleans, the veteran soldier gave the following truly expressive and appropriate toast: "The Brethren who *worked* together on the *lines* on the 8th of January, and the *Master workman* who directed them."

BY THE



Steam Boat

From the Baltimore papers of 11th inst

PERU.—We have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman, direct from Lima, who, as late as the first of February, had an interview with Gen. Bolivar, at that capital. The liberator appeared in a feeble state of health, sallow visage, and of a very thin person.—The fatigue and privation of his late campaign have made serious inroads on his constitution, which was, formerly, robust. He was about to return to Colombia for the restoration of his health, and consequent repose from the toils of the field. We learn that this intention had been delayed, in order to witness the fall of Callao, and to organize a government adapted to the yet unsettled state of Peru. He was received with great enthusiasm in Lima, and was visited every day, by crowds of the citizens with whom he is very popular, and unostentatious in his behaviour, generally attended by an aid-decamp, a son of Sir Robert Wilson. At proper hours, none are denied admittance to his presence, conversing affably with all who approached him. The army which surrendered at Ayachuco had embarked and were last seen by our ships steering for the Manilla. Our naval officers who visited Lima, distant from the coast 12 miles, were well received and permitted free egress and ingress without passports. The U. S. uniform, when recognized by the guards, was sufficient.

[*Washington Gazette.*

HAYTI & FRANCE.—The negotiations between the French government and Hayti, an account of which has been published some time since, as well as its rupture, is thus ended. President Boyer had despatched three commissioners to form a commercial treaty on the indispensible basis of the independence of Hayti. The amount of indemnity furnished no immoveable bar to the progress of the negotiation; the commerce of France was to be put on the most favored footing; but on the question of independence, the French monarch had directed that he should reserve to himself the "exterior" sovereignty of the island, (or a right to establish garrisons there.) The envoys of the Haytien republic, conceiving that this proposition was only intended to procrastinate and spin out the negotiation, demanded their passports and returned home.

BUENOS AYRES.—A letter from Buenos Ayres of the 20th February, says—"In commemoration of the glorious victory of Ayacuho, the citizens of the United States, resident here, will give a ball at the mansion of the American Consul on the 22d inst. the birthday of the immortal WASHINGTON.—More than 700 persons have been invited to participate in this festival, including His Excellency the Governor, the ministers, the diplomatic corps, and distinguished strangers."

From the Pacific.—Letters from Val paraiso to the 31st. of January, postmark ed New London, per ship Connecticut state that the army of the Royalists which had capitulated, were embarkin for Spain. Flour was plenty and dull a from $7 to 8 on board. There was eve ry appearance of an unusually abundan crop of wheat.

Very Late from the W. I. Squadron.

The arrival at Norfolk on Sunday, the U. States ship Decoy, lieut. comd M. P. Mix, in the short passage of seve days from Matanzas, has put the editor of the Norfolk Beacon in possession very late intelligence from our West In dia squadron, for which they are indeb ed to the officers of the Decoy, and th attention of a friendly correspondent Matanzas.

The Decoy sailed from New York the 28th of December last, for Thom son's Island, touching at St. Jago Cuba and Havana, since which the of cers and crew generally have enjoy good health, and have returned ho with a good stock of that first of earth blessings. She sailed from Key We on the 16th. April, with 19 convalesce and four Pirates, (the captain, surge and two men wounded in the encoun with the Sea Gull and British Boa The Pirates were to be delivered up the Governor of Havana. The pirati captain died of his wounds, on the p sage.

Information by this arrival confir the intelligence before published by that Key West was very sickly dur the months of February, March & Ap the mortality at the same time very gr among the residents of Thompso Island, and there was very little provement in this respect to the riod of the Decoy's sailing. Surge mate Joseph B. Stillman, temporaril charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital Key West, we regret to learn, is am the victims to that inhospitable clim He died on the 28th March; five y having expired on that day since he tered the Navy. He was a nativ Massachusetts.

The pirates recently captured by Sea Gull and British boats, we le would probably be tried at Havana military commission.

We understand that a duel was fo at Key West on the 12th ult. betw lieut. com. M'Intosh, and lieut. Varn in which the latter was slightly wo ed.

The Hornet, captain Kennedy, s from Matanzas 25th April, on a crui windward to relieve the Grampus.

The schr. Fox, lieut. com. Cook, this port arrived at Matanzas on Sun 24th ult. and was despatched next on a short cruise.

The Terrier, from Thompson's Is was going into Matanzas as the D came out.

The Sea Gull and the brig Spark, com. Newton, were the only U. S vessels at Matanzas when the D sailed; the officers and crew of whi well as those of the squadron gene were in fine health.

The Spark arrived at Matanza the 21st ult. after a disagreeable down the Main, and having landed Bolton (who went out, as we u stand, for the purpose of surveyin line for a canal across the S. Ame continent) about 1st April, at St. J River in Costa Rica. She would be patched, as soon as she could be wa to scour the coast, in search of pi

Pirates.—Intelligence has bee ceived, by way of Charleston, of th ture of three or four more pirates were carried into Porto Rico, sinc sweep made by Lieut SLOAT. The was brought to Charleston by Capt. son of the brig Hunter, from St. Th

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) April

Distressing Occurrence.—On day last, an affair took place streets of this place, between Mr. the editor of the Western Monito Mr. Thomas J. Stevenson, who ha in his employ as a printer, unt morning. The result was that M venson received a mortal wound breast with a sword cane, which nated his existance at 2 o'clock ne ning. Mr. Bayly, was arraigned Messrs. Keene and Todd, Just our County Court, that evening, ter a lengthy examination of ev the prisoner was discharged, ground that the act was done in fence. After the death of Mr. son, he was again arraigned befo Bradford and Wm. West. esqrs after another lengthy examinatio greed in their opinions, and Mr. was again discharged.

Lest our friends might suppo there was any thing of a political involved in this affair, we will st it arose from circumstances which red in their relation of employer ployed; that they were of the sam in the presidential contest, a these questions had nothing to d the dispute which terminated so ously.

True Greatness.—During th session of about three months, t lic spirited Legislature of New Y sed 326 laws; by which nearly were appropriated for public ments, independent of large su to sustain the interests of Learn ligion, Charity, and Useful Ar objects of this public spirit are, t ing of a Canal between the Sen Erie lakes: exploring seventeen

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