Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb'y 12, 1825.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Henry's Lines are unavoidably crowded out this week together with several other pieces.—*Anselmo, Wasp,* and *Epsilon* are received—*Amator Pietatis,* is on file for insertion.—We know that *Arion* can produce something better than his last communication—It contains errors which even the "Poet's license" will not allow—we have consigned it to the "*Archives of Oblivion,*" where, if it will be any gratification, we assure him it will not want for company.

WAR WITH SPAIN!!

There appears to be a probability of a war with Spain. The New York Advocate, says, the infatuated monarch of that country, having demanded that the United States should relinquish and surrender one of the first powers of a free people, namely, the right of making treaties, forming alliances, and recognizing the independence of nations, and a refusal, on our part, is to be followed by a revocation of a solemn treaty, and a grant of territory transferred in commutation for spoliations on our commerce. Not only have we suffered patiently, for twenty years, the numerous aggressions of Spain; not only have we seen her territory occupied by the enemy during the late war, and armaments arrayed against us, but we are actually suffering from piracies and murders committed on the lives and property of our unoffending people, by Spanish subjects, and from Spanish ports; and while exhibiting the utmost moderation towards that government; while commiserating the unhappy condition of Spain, her sovereign calls upon us with a native arrogance, to revoke our recognition of South American Independence, or take the consequences. There is but one voice: if Spain persists in the demand, *we will* [illegible] *the consequences.*

The troops of France, and the protection of the Holy Alliance, will not move the American nation one inch from the ground of justice and natural rights. We have a right to acknowledge the independence of any nation. We have exercised that right with great prudence, and strict neutrality in the contests, and we will no more surrender it, than we surrendered "Free trade and Sailor's Rights."

There is more in this than appears on the surface. Spain, in the midst of her local troubles, would not venture to assume such a ground, if not prompted to do so by some of the continental powers, who perceive danger in making the continent of America free. At all events, we must be *prepared.* The ample resources of the United States must be brought in requisition; and if Florida is to be defended, or Cuba invaded, the task must devolve on an experienced and capable head.

English Grammar.—We refer our readers to Mr. W. B. Hamilton's advertisement in this day's paper. On the importance of the study of Grammar and principles of composition, it would be idle to speak; and as regards the system adopted by Mr. H. we can only say, that it has been spoken of in the highest terms, by the most judicious grammarians of our country.

CONGRESS vs PRINTERS.

A proposition is before Congress, to alter the present law regarding the free postage of exchange papers, so that the number should be limited to fifty. Never was there a more unlucky proposition. In every point of view, it is absurd and preposterous. The editor of the Hartford Mirror, says, we hope that all the presses in the country from the *Aurora Borealis* Intelligencer in the north-east corner of Maine, to the Pacific Advertiser and Columbian Observer, at the mouth of the Oregon river, will open their batteries upon the Vandal, that would interfere with diffusion of the knowledge—political and true—cheap and scientific—sublime and ridiculous, that is to be found in a newspaper. What would become of the speeches of our members of congress, if they were not printed in a newspaper? Instead of being corrected in their spelling—rectified in their grammar, and embellished with the varieties of the typographical compositor, they would go, not to the world, but to their constituents, in the first writing of the speaker himself; and if he should ever again enquire of them the road to Washington, he would get the sailing orders of the flying Dutchman, that could not find his port, to the misleading directions of Peter Rugg, in his long lost way to Boston. In short, a member of congress who should make a speech without the assistance of a newspaper, would never be sent to Washington again. As to the objection which these gentlemen have to burthening the public mail, let them commence the reformation in the proper spot—let them send fewer of their everlasting documents home—write fewer letters upon poorer paper, and with less sealing wax and cheaper quills. The worthy gentlemen at Washington can make greater savings in such wise, than by making reports and amendments of bills at the rate of, we know not how many, dollars a day. One western member, it is said, took advantage of his *frank,* and sent home his blue breeches to be mended, with a card of gingerbread for his second child; but to have a newspaper go free, would in the estimation of such a man, be cheating the revenue. What in the name of intelligence will the poor country papers do for news? A daily paper in New-York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Charleston, or Savannah, cannot exchange with but fifty papers. So they must exchange with each other, and the inland traffic in news will be peddled out with all the simplicity of two centuries ago. Mercantile news will go by letters, and unfair speculations will be the consequence. Politics must go post paid, and none but postmasters can afford to understand them. The danger of stopping the free circulation of printer's ink, in the veins of the body politic, is such, that all the friction of steamboats and canals would not restore the paralysis, and we hope the last gasp of each newspaper that languishes and dies for the want of its customary sustenance, may be thought of by those who vote upon this most unfair and ill-advised bill. The cheapness in the price of newspapers ought, in charity, to save publishers from additional expenses; and if Congress would pass a law, ensuring payment, even to the paper-makers, they would come nearer the objects for which they are congregated—namely to do the best they can for their constituents.

U. S. Senate.—It is stated that the Hon. AMBROSE SPENCER, late Chief Justice of New York, has been elected to the United States Senate, in place of the Hon. *Rufus King,* who declined a re-election.

Mr. J. S. JOHNSTON has been re-elected a Senator to Congress from Louisiana, against Mr. Livingston. On the first ballot, there being three candidates, Mr. Livingston had the highest vote.

Real Estate in New York.—The amount of real estate in the state of New York in 1824, as reported to the Legislature by the comptroller, is 211,649,495 dollars. Of this, the city and county of New York own 52,019,730; dollars; Dutchess county is next in wealth, owning 8,670,967 dolls. Westchester next, 6,758,336 dollars; Albany city and county next, 6,743,072 dollars; Orange next, 6,650,548 dollars; and Rensellaer next, 5,902,992.

Peru.—The Charleston Mercury of the 28th ult. says: By the schr. Endeavour, from Chagres, we learn that at the time of her sailing, the latest accounts received at Panama stated, that Bolivar was in possession of Lima. On the 22d December, Com. Hull had declared the port of Callao to be in a state of blockade. He was induced to do this in consequence of the royal general Rodill having illegally seized the ship China of New York.

Communicated.—A male colored child was born on the 29th ult. on the plantation of Mr. J. B. Barnes, in this county, whose head measured 21¼ inches from ear to ear!

Indians.—It is supposed that there are 129,666 Indians who live in the U. States. They claim 80,000,000 acres of land.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Eng. papers received at N. Y.

Mr. Appleton, of the American legation to Spain, had passed through London and embarked at Liverpool for New-York.—The London Morning Chronicle gives a letter from Madrid, of Dec. 7th. as follows:

"In my last I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary at a short notice with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The King, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recal the recognition of the independence of the several Spanish Countries in America, under pain, in case of refusual, of issuing a royal decree, *revoking the cession of the Floridas.*"!!

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.

"On Saturday night last, the ship *Diamond,* capt. Henry Macy, from N. York, laden with cotton, struck upon the Causway near the east end, and sunk in 7 fathoms water. An express came to me last night for a vessel or boat to go off directly to take six men from the rigging. The Preventive boat immediately went, and I hope was successful. It is not yet returned, being in the district of Barmouth. It is reported ten men were drowned. One got safe on shore."

The following is a list of the passengers who sailed in the Diamond:—Mr. John Betterly, lady, and daughter, understood of Baltimore; Messrs. William Walker, & —— Walker from Philadelphia; Messrs. Robert Givan, jun. John Nicholson, John and Joseph Broadbent, and Wm. Wood, of New-York; H. N. Gilbert, of Louisiana; Dr. Strutt, of London; Mr. M'Donald, residence not known—and 15 in the steerage.

A company has just been formed, for working the great silver mines at Pasco, in Peru, with a capital of £600,000.

Under date of Trieste, Dec. 10, it is mentioned, that a letter from the aid-de-camp of Admiral Sachtierg, dated Cape St. Angelio, Nov. 8, (20th,) was in circulation, on the subject of an action which took place on the 1st (13th,) of November, off Candia, which is said to have terminated in the total destruction of the Egyptian fleet.

There is considerable bustle on Irish affairs, Mr. O'Connel has been arrested, and his arrest has caused great commotion in Dublin.

The pawnbrokers of Dublin have been required to send in returns to government of the name and address of individuals who should redeem from pledge any description of fire-arms. The pawnbrokers are likewise ordered to send in a list of all the fire-arms they have in their possession.

The Duke of Trias and Abrantes, Court Altamioa, the Marquis Ceralvo, and Alcanizes, with 30 others who had been banished from court, had all been brought in chains, like malefactors, to Madrid, for being Constitutionalists. Out of 50 grandees of the first class and largest estate, who formerly resided at Madrid, 30 are banished and 10 are in dungeons. None have kept their places except the Duke of del Infantado.

On the 10th Nov. the Greek and Turkish fleets had a battle between Cos and Candia, but were separated by a tempest. One of the Turkish frigates was set on fire.

It is reported that the King of Spain talks of abdicating, and returning to the Escurial with his Queen.

The coronation of the King of France was to take place at the close of the sessions—probably in May or June.

The deficit in the Spanish finances for the ensuing year, is estimated at 590,000,000 reals.

The Greeks have officially announced the blockade of Patras and Lepanto.

There has been a great inundation in Hanover.

A letter from vice admiral Sacionis, dated cape Malea, Nov. 20th, to his friends at Trieste, states, that in the battle of Nov. 13, near the great fortress of Candia, with the Egyptians, the Greeks obtained a complete victory, and took more than 20 transports, with troops, arms, and many persons of distinction. He says the happiness and safety of the country are now secured.

The case of Foote vs. Hayne, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, on the 21st of last month; and a part of it occupies 14 close columns of the Courier. The jury retired for a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £3000. It was a breach of promise of marriage, and excited intense interest.

In the north western part of Spain, the state of things was distressing in the extreme, on account of the civil dissentions.

A gentleman who left Madrid on the 18th of Dec. states, that petitions had been presented to the king from forty principal towns, praying for the re-establishment of the inquisition; and also that the king has plainly declared that he will *never* recognise the laws of the Cortes.

The sale of Fauntleroy's effects at Drighton, commenced on the 29th Dec. It is said Lord Whitworth bought the villa, with its fixtures, for 14,590 pounds sterling.

One pound of American cotton, which costs 1s. 6d, is by the labour of Nottingham manufacturers converted, without any expense except that of labor, into a manufactured article, which sells for £31 10s.

A young man named Hugh Russell, a native of Scotland, walked 102 English miles, on the Mardyke, Cork, in 25 successive hours. In the first hoar he walked six miles and a half, and continued a regular pace of four miles an hour until he finished his task.

Oysters.—Only one vessel appeared at Billingsgate on the 21st December, and oysters in consequence were sold at five guineas a bushel.

A St. Petersburg article says, the population of the whole Russian Empire, including the kingdom of Poland and the principality of Finland, amounted, at the beginning of the year, according to very creditable statements, to 53,768,000 souls. In the same article it is averred that the population of Russia increases annually half a million.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Extract of a Letter from Washington, dated Jan. 26.

"We are so accustomed, of late, to witness the union of honest men," you will not be surprized to learn, that the Albany game has become fashionable here. Rumor says, and I wish I could say I doubt it, that Mr. Clay has united with Mr. Adams, and that the latter gentleman is to be elected president on the first ballot. This is but the prologue to that comedy of "Corrupt Bargainings," which our old republicans anticipated the peformance of whenever the election of president devolved on the House of Representatives. When the balloting commences we shall see more of it—one exhibition of this kind, more than twenty years ago, disgusted the people of the U. States—another will, I trust, banish the spectacle from this political theatre forever."

Extract of a letter from a venerable member of Congress, who opposed Mr. Clay for the Presidency.

"The attempts to create the belief of a *bargain* between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, or their friends, are base in the extreme. The one would never propose it and the other would not ask it. The friends of Mr. Crawford, with a few exceptions, look to Mr. Adams as their second choice; the members from Virginia particularly so. I am confident neither of the states favorable to Mr. Crawford, will vote for the military chief."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Letters from Washington rumour about coalition between Messrs. Adams and Clay, the terms, &c. &c. We shall believe no such thing till we have the best and most direct authority for such assertions. It is incredible to us! Mr. Clay can make no bargains, &c. &c. to blast his own permanent interests.—Fame, we know has mounted the pinacle with her thousand trumpets. Let us have evidence before we believe. Our *curiosity,* we confess, is excited—but our *faith* is not commanded. Let things, however, go as they may, *Virginia will do her duty. She* will have no lot or part in any combinations, bargains and sinister ballotings. She will stick to William H. Crawford.

Another Card.—George Kremer, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Honorable "H. Clay," and informs him, that, by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may asertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which it seems has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay:" in the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay."—Being a Representative of the People, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not" when their rights and privileges are at stake.

We subjoin the letter to which Mr. Clay's card alludes.

From the Columbian Observer, Jan. 28.

"The following letter is from a member of the *House of Representatives,* from Pennsylvania. Let the people read it, and prepare *to right themselves.*"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1825.

"*To the Editor.*—☞ DEAR SIR—I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the Republican Ranks. Would you believe that men professing *Democracy,* could be found base enough to lay the axe at the root of the tree of Liberty? Yet strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the *Famous Burr Conspiracy* of 1801. For some time past, the friends of Clay have hinted that they like the S——, would fight for those who would pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would give the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the States, who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion when I first heard of this transaction, that men professing any honorable principle could not, nor would not, be transferred like the planter [illegible] his negroes, or the farmer his team [illegible] horses. No alarm was excited—we [illegible]lieved the Republic was safe. The [illegible]tion having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the Nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay will be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fear on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end of Liberty."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

It gives us pleasure to state, in confirmation of what we have heretofore confidently assured our readers, that intelligence from Washington continues favorable to the good cause, and leaves not a doubt of the election of Mr. ADAMS.—This may be depended, on—it is from sources that cannot be questioned, and the result on Wednesday week will prove its correctness.

From the Delaware Gazette.

MR. CLAY.—For some days past, it has been said that Mr. Clay has avowed his intention to support Mr. Adams for the presidency, in consequence of which his note upon the subject of the fisheries and the navigation of the Mississippi, and Mr. Adams' reply to it, have been published in various papers, accompanied by some tart remarks in relation to them, and the present avowed preference. It is said, moreover, that this annunciation has had the effect to induce the friends of General Jackson to make Mr. Crawford the object of their second choice, and that in a trial of strength between the latter and Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford will unquestionably be elected; and this we are inclined to believe will ultimately be the case.—At least, we believe that the friends of Adams will not support the General, and that those of the latter will not support the former; and, consequently, that the chance of Mr. Crawford to be elected is the best.

One thing we think is certain, that if Mr. Clay supports Mr. Adams, he is a ruined man; and no subsequent act can ever redeem his character as a politician; and this we assert without any unfriendly feeling towards him.

True state of the Case.—The following we presume may be as depended on as correct, for it was communicated in substance to the editor of the Raleigh, N. C. Register, by a member of Congress, one of Mr. Crawford's friends, and of the company to which the Kentucky delegate made his communication.

"On the 22d January, the members of congress, boarding at a certain house, and who were, it is believed, favorable to Mr. Crawford, were waited on by a member from Kentucky, and formally notified of the ultimate determination of the delegation from Kentucky to support Mr. Adams. At the same time he said that he was not authorised to speak for the other western States; but that they had been consulted, and would, each through their own organ, communicate the fact. The declaration was produced by the friends of Mr. Clay coming to the determination of informing the friends of Mr. Crawford, frankly, of their intentions, that they, the friends of Mr. Crawford, might act with their eyes open. So that the members of congress from Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, the friends of Mr. Clay, seeing that their first choice, Mr. Clay, was beyond their reach, simply thought proper to give their support to their *second choice,* instead of their third, and Mr. Clay had no other hand in the business, than that of a delegate from Kentucky, acting with his colleagues. If his influence had any weight, it was that, and that alone, that gives him weight with the world, with his country, and with the house over which he presides, that was the cause of it—his talents, and judgment of men, measures and principles.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, closes a long communication with the following paragraph:

"But why address these considerations to the friends of Mr. Crawford? *They will be firm and united. They will adhere to him.* Why despair? His cause is by no means hopeless. In the north and in the west, we have friends who would weep while they part with us. Their conduct has been partly induced by a false despair of his success."

The editor of the New York Advocate, says—

"When the smoke of this battle disappears, and men are seen on their own ground, a cool and dispassionate view of things may be profitably taken. In the mean time, the friends of Mr. Crawford will do their duty, and whatever may be the issue, we shall have no censure attached to us. *If Gen. Jackson's friends are true, we cannot still comprehend how Mr. Adams is to be elected.*"

CONGRE[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESE[illegible]

Appeal by the Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Cl[illegible] his place, and requested [illegible] of the House for a few m[illegible] he asked its attention to [illegible] which he felt himself de[illegible] A note had appeared this [illegible] National Intelligencer, u[illegible] and with the authority, a[illegible] of a member of this Hou[illegible] sylvania, (Mr. Kremer) [illegible] as his own, a previous let[illegible] another print, containing [illegible] jurious imputations aga[illegible] which the author avowe[illegible] to substantiate by proof. [illegible] implicated his conduct, [illegible] pending Presidential ele[illegible] respectability of the st[illegible] member holds, who thu[illegible] them, and that of the [illegible] represents, entitled the [illegible] tention.

It might be, indeed, w[illegible] eration, whether the ch[illegible] nity of the House itself [illegible] a full investigation of th[illegible] partial decision on thei[illegible] they were true, if he w[illegible] base enough to betray th[illegible] which the constitution [illegible] him; if yielding to per[illegible] considerations, he coul[illegible] highest interests of h[illegible] House would be scanda[illegible] tinuing to occupy the [illegible] he had been so long h[illegible] ing at its deliberations [illegible] instantaneous expulsion [illegible] ever, presuming to in[illegible] House might conceive [illegible] account of its own puri[illegible] hoped that he should b[illegible] fully to solicit, in beh[illegible] inquiry into the truth [illegible] which he referred.

Standing in the relat[illegible] which both the membe[illegible] nia and himself did, i[illegible] that here was the pro[illegible] tute the inquiry, in or[illegible] here the proper puni[illegible] applied, and if inno[illegible] character and conduc[illegible] ed. He anxiously ho[illegible] the House would be p[illegible] investigation to be m[illegible] of the charges. En[illegible] source which they di[illegible] notice which he coul[illegible] the House should th[illegible] a Committee, he trus[illegible] er than the ordinary [illegible] the practice and ru[illegible] would be adopted t[illegible] mittee.

Mr. Kremer, of [illegible] and said, if, upon an[illegible] instituted, it should [illegible] sufficient resort to ju[illegible] he had made, he tr[illegible] ceive the marked re[illegible] been suggested by th[illegible] fall where it might, [illegible] was willing to mee[illegible] abide the result.

A debate arose u[illegible] pursued; finally the [illegible] to be entered on t[illegible] motion to refer the [illegible] tee, was carried in [illegible] committee be chos[illegible] sist of seven.

The House of [illegible] spent some time in [illegible] to be observed by [illegible] President. The sub[illegible] ported are 1st, on [illegible] the electoral vote [illegible] entered on the jou[illegible] has a majority of [illegible] votes, the roll to b[illegible] member or memb[illegible] the states are pr[illegible] immediately proce[illegible] tinue to ballot w[illegible] other business un[illegible] en. 3d, The doors [illegible] gainst members o[illegible] of the house; an[illegible] closed on the req[illegible] of any one state. [illegible] has occasioned th[illegible] it will be stricke[illegible] adjourn &c. are [illegible] gation of one st[illegible] those of another [illegible] the arrangement [illegible] around the room [illegible] ng, teller for ea[illegible] All questions i[illegible] president shall [illegible] of states and wi[illegible] Method of annou[illegible]

Maryla[illegible]

From th[illegible]

The senate [illegible] limiting the nu[illegible] Peace for the [illegible] state. The hous[illegible] with a request [illegible] der their vote [illegible] nate admit th[illegible] the appointmen[illegible] and from the i[illegible] pointed, but in [illegible] a remedy does [illegible] where it ought, [illegible] They add "th[illegible] doubt, that wh[illegible] made to the e[illegible] ary source, th[illegible] immediately [illegible]

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