Cambridge Chronicle

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser.

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TERMS.

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All Communicattions 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.

COM. STEWART.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday last says—'The evidence against Capt. Stewart, on the part of the prosecution has closed, and that the defence will be entered on this day. It is to be expected that the whole of the proceedings in this case, will be brought to a termination during the present week.'

Executive Clemency.—His Excellency Governor Stevens has granted a *nolle prosequi* to young *Smith*, the lad, who in May last, shot at and dangerously wounded his teacher, the Rev. Mr. *Morrison*, of Harford county.

Look out.—A man by the name of *Henry S Allen*, is advertised in the New-Jersey papers, and a reward of fifty dollars offered for his apprehension. It seems he recently married a young lady of Essex county, and after swindling her and her family out of some hundreds of dollars, absconded; since which it has been ascertained that he has another wife or two, living. *Girls, take care of straggling beaux!*

Baltimore Market—The ship Belvidera arrived at Baltimore on Thursday week, with a full cargo of dry goods from Liverpool. The Baltimore papers speak of the ample supply of goods in that market, at present.

Supposed Murderer.—John Conners, the supposed murderer of Miss Evelina Cunningham, has been delivered to the Sheriff of Cecil county. He is now safely lodged in jail, to await his trial at the approaching court, which will commence on the 5th inst.

Lightning Rods.—Professor Leslie of Edinburg, has ventured to dispute the utility of lightning rods. He states that the air streams in all directions from the clouds, (a fact which we were never aprised of before)—is dissipated among the more remote portions, (of what?) & thus gradually communi cates electricity. Hence, he says, the action of the thunder rod is confined immediately to the surrounding atmosphere; that to avert the stroke, it would require a thousand rods to guard at the distance of a hundred yards; if terminated with a knob, it might take ten thousand rods. Such are the vaunted performances of thunder rods, and such the advantages of their different forms! Now we would by no means, venture to dispute with a professor, on the subject of electricity; but we will ask how it happens that ships of war, with such immense quantities of iron on board, in the midst of an atmosphere so electric as that of the Gulph stream, so abundant in thunder storms, escape the action of the bolt? It is caught by this little rod that meets it before it reaches the ship, and conducts it off to the deep. The mass of iron beneath, attracts the lightning ! this conveyance, and the lives of all on board are saved from the flash.

Kentucky.—James Clark, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, and late one of the Judges of the old Court of Appeals, has been elected a member of the next Congress.

Tennessee.—John Cocke is re-elected by a majority of 1200 votes over his opponent, Mr. Arnold. James C. Mitchell and John Blair are also elected members of the next Congress. General William Carroll has been re-elected Governor of the state, without opposition.

A very respectable gentleman in Georgia writes to his correspondent in New York, that the State of Georgia is "much distracted by the madness of the Executive." He thinks that Governor Troup cannot succeed at the election in October.

To the Editor of the C. Chronicle.

SIR—As you have published the *finding of the court, charges* &c. in the case of the gallant PORTER, I ask the favor of you to republish the following remarks on the subject, from the N. Y. National Advocate.

COMMODORE PORTER.

"The penalties of the sentence are nothing—Commodore Porter might as well be dismissed the service as to be found guilty of those charges and suspended; the disgrace intended is positive; the triumph of his enemies is complete. Let us, for a moment, calmly look at this affair.

He is charged with landing in the dominions "of his Catholic Majesty" and found guilty. No demand for his trial and punishment is made by his Catholic Majesty, for whom, all at once we have a profound veneration; no remonstrance; no threats; no appeal is made by Spain to our justice; no example is required; no punishment solicited—our government is the accuser—we punish when we should reward. The head of the Navy Department, the supposed protector of the honor of every officer, is himself the prosecutor; and why did not Spain complain to Commodore Porter? Because that government is sensible that her territories are filled with pirates and is beyond her control. She feels no injury; no injury was done; the people of this country with great unanimity approved the conduct of Com. Porter in the Foxardo affair; the commercial interests of the country, whose property was jeopardised and sacrificed, did not complain; the widows and orphans of our poor seamen, murdered by these monsters in human shape, did not complain; no one complained; no one called for the trial, conviction and disgrace of Commodore Porter *but* the President, and Secretary of the Navy; and they have succeeded against the voice of common wrongs, and common protection.

But let us admit that Commodore Porter was wrong in landing at Foxardo and demanding the restitution of American property—let us admit that for this offence he merited being dismissed the service, how could Mr. Adams *approve* the sentence after having *justified* in an able manner General Jackson, who crossed the Spanish lines, stormed and took a Spanish fort, and put Spaniards to death, while we were in a state of amity and at peace with his aforesaid Catholic Majesty? How could he have *justified* the acts of one and *condemned* those of the other? Mr. Adams stands accountable to the nation for this extraordinary inconsistency of conduct.

If Commodore Porter was censurable in the Foxardo affair, he was in the residue of the charges; but if he acted correctly, honestly, and with good motives in that affair, he is excusable as to the [illegible] only charge.

It is admitted that Commodore Porter has exhibited in this and other affairs much warmth and irritation. Human infirmities have their privilege. Here was an officer who from his youth had fought his country's battles, and had eminently assisted to sustain the national honor and the drooping spirits of the nation in the most trying times. Obedient to the calls of suffering humanity, he braves a frightful climate, and scours the ocean in pursuit of pirates and freebooters, who make the Spanish territory their head quarters. In the midst of his usefulness he is recalled, tried and disgraced.

One word as to the Court.—They are all honourable men, it is said, but we ask and ask in the name of the nation, in the name of justice and common sense, how they could convict and punish Com. Porter for a crime, when they declare in their finding, that his conduct "*proceeded from an anxious disposition to maintain the honor and advance the interests of the nation and service.*" If it be so, then is "dooms-dry near"—if disgrace is the lot of him who is anxious to advance the honour and interests of the nation then traitors must be rewarded.

Fend off the hardest.—A pamphlet has been published at Washington, by Richard S. Coxe, Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry, entitled, an examination of 'Commodore Porter's Exposition,' in which some of the errors and inaccuracies of that publication are rectified, and some of its deficiencies supplied.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the WASHINGTON JOURNAL.

"A passing word for Mr. Coxe. In reply to his Pamphlet wherein he attempts to redeem his public pledge, I refer the reader to the *sentence* of the Court Martial recently published; and for a knowledge of the '*errors*,' and '*inaccuracies*,' which Mr. Coxe has attempted to point out, I refer him to the '*record*,' of the Court when it shall issue from the Press, where it now is at Davis & Force's Printing Office."

"I have been tried and judged by my peers, and I bow with deference to their opinion. I have endeavored throughout my trials to defend my honor as became a man, and I trust that I can bear my punishment without repining. No one has yet heard me complain until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the Court or the prosecutor. I do not *express* a doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me. D. PORTER.

Meridan Hill, August 20 1825.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the truth of the charge against Commodore PORTER, of transporting specie to the neglect and injury of his other naval duties while employed to suppress piracy. It results in the fullest justification of that gallant officer.

The Court has thus in obedience to the orders of the Department, gone through the investigation which it has been required to make. The result of this laborious inquiry has already been stated in detail. In concluding this report, it may be sufficient to add, that the manner in which the squadron, under the command of Captain Porter, was employed, during the period of his command, appears to the Court to have been highly honorable to him, and to the officers and men employed; that the said forces were employed in the suppression of piracy in the most effective manner, in which they could be employed, in conformity with the orders and instructions from the Department; and that no part of them was on any occasion engaged in objects of inferior moment, to the injury of the public service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. CHAUNCEY, President.

RICHARD S. COXE, Judge Advocate.

COMMODORE STEWART.

The following are among the Specifications in the first charge against Com. Stewart—viz. *Un-officer like conduct.*

In approving the muster rolls of the Franklin, wherein it was made to appear that the said William A. Weaver was actually on board said ship, and performing the duties of a Lieutenant on board, from the commencement of the said cruise up to December 31, 1823; whereas he the said Charles Stewart, well knew the said Weaver to be absent from said vessel, engaged in his own private concerns, during the whole of said period.

In permitting the Purser of the said ship, the Franklin, at the port of Arica, in June, 1822, to send on shore for sale, large quantities of clothing and other articles, brought out in said ship for the use of the officers, by which means, when those articles were required, it became impossible for the officers, to procure them from the Purser.

In sending, or causing to be sent, at various times in 1822 and 1823, on board the Canton, a large number of musket cartridges, and other military stores, belonging to the Government, which said articles were entered on the books of the Franklin and expended in that vessel in the regular course of public service.

In causing or permitting to be used, a large number of hoops and other materials, belonging to the Government and the crew of the Franklin and other vessels under his command, to be occupied in making kegs to hold specie, &c. deposited on board said vessel, and not accounting to the Government for the money charged to and received from the owners of said specie, &c. on account of said kegs.

Specification 29th. In permitting to be taken from the public stores in the month of September 1822, in April and November 1823, and in January 1824, and at divers other times, saws, copper nails, iron nails, iron spikes and ammunition, and given or sold on private account without rendering a faithful and true account thereof to the government.

CHARGE 2d—*Disobedience of Orders.*

For that in express violation of his instructions, he the said Charles Stewart, then commanding the U. S. ship Franklin, did aid and assist an American ship called the Canton, an American ship called the Pearl, an English brig called the Sarah, and a French ship called the Telegraph, in carrying on an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, called the Intermedios, aiding and assisting said vessel in violating the laws and decrees of the Government of Peru, and in transporting and landing arms, military stores and other contraband articles; and in protecting the said vessels from the consequences of such illegal conduct by employing or threatening to employ the naval forces of the United States in their defence.

In assisting, with the naval forces of the United States, then under the command of him, the said Charles Stewart, in defending and protecting persons and property engaged in smuggling, from arrest and detention by the lawful authorities of the Government of Peru, at the times mentioned in the last preceeding specification.

In permitting to be received, and in receiving on board the said ship the Franklin, and other vessels under his command, at various times, within the periods aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the said Government of Peru, certain persons who, by the laws of said government, were obnoxious to capture and punishment, spies and officers in the Royalist army, and in protecting said persons from seizure and punishment, contrary to the express instructions given to the said Charles Stewart by his government, in contravention of his duties as the commander in the service of a neutral nation. In particular, in receiving or permitting to be received and protected as aforesaid, an individual by the name of Madrid, an officer in the Royalist army, and spy in Lima; and the director or late director of the mint.

In unlawfully and in violation of his duties as a neutral, carrying from Callao to the before mentioned ports called the Intermedios, some time between the 1st of May and the 15th of July, 1822, intelligence of a contemplated military expedition prepared by the Patriot government of Peru against said Intermedios, and thereby exposing the same to defeat and destruction.

CHARGE 3d—*Neglect of duty.*

For permitting and authorising William A. Weaver, a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, attached to the Franklin, and borne on the books of that vessel, to absent himself from said ship and from his duties on board, during the entire cruize of said ship from the month of September, 1821, till her arrival within the United States in the summer of 1824, without any necessity or reason of a public nature.

In not having his men regularly and properly exercised at quarters, and in not having his guns in a proper state for action as he was bound to have done, during the cruise of said Franklin from the month of September 1821, to the summer of 1824.

CHARGE 4th—*Oppression and Cruelty.*

In confining Joshua R. Sands, a Lieutenant in the Navy of the U. States, and under the immediate command of the said Charles Stewart, in an unusual and unnecessary manner, on board the Franklin, from the 9th of October 1823, until the 13th of April 1824, without taking any measures to bring the said Sands to trial for any alledged misconduct, and in continuing said oppressive and cruel conduct subsequent to the said 13th of April, to the manifest and great injury of the health of the said Sands.

What next?—We have heard of eggs, lying upon a slate in the sun, being roasted during the recent hot weather, and fish in the Rhode Island ponds, and Pennsylvania rivers, being boiled fit for table: but that is nothing in comparison with the effects of the heat at Herkimer. The American of that place states that in two gardens in that village, apples were plucked from the trees, last week, with one side of them roasted by the sun almost to a pulp.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND has, by the recognition of the South American republics, made herself as much an object of dread and jealousy to the holy alliance, as the United States have done, and there is every probability that this act on her part, will break up the confederacy itself. The sovereigns of France and Russia, may now say with much propriety, we, by refusing our recognition of the newly formed governments, deprive ourselves of all participation in a lucrative commerce, every hour becoming more important. If we venture openly to assist Ferdinand in his attempts to recover his possessions, America and England have both pledged themselves to resist; and it is worse than ridiculous to suppose that this monarch will ever regain his territories single handed. We have exhausted millions to place the Spanish monarch upon the throne, and to place his dynasty in permanent possession of the crown, will require millions more. Why need we then preserve this formal trifling among ourselves any longer? Let us sanction the independence of these new governments at once, and throw open their ports to our own commerce. It will be time enough for us to form another confederacy when Europe is endangered by the progress of republican principles—it will be time enough then to think about another holy alliance. Napoleon is in his grave; Charles has been crowned the lawful sovereign over France; let us then, the legitimate sovereigns of Europe, bid good bye to the holy alliance. If this is not legitimate reasoning, then policy is something very different from common sense.—*Amer.*

BRAZIL.—The correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser at Rio Janeiro has forwarded papers to the 9th July.

The emperor has ordered a supply of bread stuffs to be sent to Ceara, where the drought has been severe.

The commander of the squadron sent to cruize on the coasts of Uraguay reports, that there, every thing is entirely peaceful, and that the people do not appear to have fovoured the intentions of the factionaries. A small collection of arms and ammunition was in one place discovered buried in the sand.

The papers contain nothing of much importance. The official letters of the different departments of the government are published daily, and one of the papers contains the vote of thanks from the congress of Peru to Bolivar, with his reply, and the account of the reception of Gen. La Fayette by the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington.

PARAGUAY.—Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres: "Most of the unfortunate English who have been so long shut up in the delightful province of Paraguay have arrived in this place.—Some of them gave strange accounts of the Chief Magistrate, Dr. Francia. He kills and confiscates at pleasure, without any trial, and frequently on suspicion alone. Formerly it was no extraordinary sight to see half a dozen brought out and shot like so many sparrows. He is a man of 72 years of age or thereabouts, He was regularly brought up to the bar, and formerly pleaded in Buenos Ayres. It is said he has travelled in Europe.

The New-Hampshire Patriot contains a report of a trial of Zenas C. Johnson upon the charge of "robbing the grave"—he was found guilty and contrived to make his escape, and forfeit his bond of recognizance. This business of a Physician's robbing the grave, is a new charge against the faculty.

The Secretary of State arrived at Washington on Sunday—He heard of the death of his daughter a few miles from the city.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The following gentlemen are candidates to represent *Dorchester County* in the next General Assembly of Maryland:—

Capt. Matthias Traverse, Brice T. Goldsborough, esq. Capt. Bartholemew Byus, John Brohawn, John Douglass, Thomas I. H. Eccleston, esqs.

In addition to the list of candidates already noticed, the following gentlemen are announced.

Washington County.—Mr. Merrick has reconsidered, and at the solicitation of his friends, consents to be a candidate—the present members from that county are all, therefore, before the people—Thomas Kennedy, Esq. is also announced. Col. John Blackford, Thomas B. Hall, Robert M. Tidball, Lancelot Jacques, Jr. David Brookhart, James H. Bowles, Andrew Kershner, Henry Fonts, George Tilghman.

Frederick County.—Peter Smith, John Lee Potts; (making 20 candidates for this county.)

Montgomery County.—John W. Landdale, Archibald Lee, Otho Wilson and Joshua Purdum.

Allegany County.—John C. Gray, Wm. R. Dawson, John Kimberly, (of M.) John Brant, and Roger Perry.

Caroline County Caucus Ticket.—Elijah Barwick, Wm. H. Hardcastle, Robert T. Cain and Thomas Saulsbury.

Queen Anns County.—Arthur E. Sadler, Vincent Benton, Col. Robert Stevens, Charles R. Nicholson, Richard Ridgeway, Thomas Wright, 3d. Thomas B. Hopper, Henry E. Pratt, Capt. Thos. E. Sudler.

Talbot County.—Richard Spencer, Stepen Reyner, Levin Mills.

Anne Arundel County.—Messrs Esteps, Gantt, Maxcy (present members)—Joseph Howard, Abner Linthicomb, John S. Williams, Solomon Grover, George Howard, (of John E.) and Edward Anderson, Esqrs.

From the American Farmer.

A PRACTICAL QUESTION—*To Candidates for the next Legislature.*

The patronage of the state has been given in a thousand forms to every particular interest, and the more isolated and particular, the more apt have been all applications to succeed before the Legislature; but what has been done for *the plough.*

It will be proposed at the next session to give out of the proceeds of lotteries, or some other fund, the sum of only $100 for each county, on the following plan and principles.

In premiums to be distributed by the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern and Western Shores, for the best crops and the best manufactures, from each county, respectively. If there be no competition from a county, then the sum allotted to it to be reserved or to go into the general funds of the Society. The law to be limited to five years to try its effects.

This is the rough outline of the system. Will you or will you not support it? that is the question.

A Friend to the Plough.

Contents of the Am. Farmer, Aug. 26

WestPoint, Regulations for the Government of the Military Academy, and Course of Instruction, concluded—Artificial Grasses, or Green Crops, concluded—Diseases in Cattle, from the Complete Grazier—On Packing Cotton as practised in South Carolina, with an engraving—Proceedings of Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture—Silk Worms in Philadelphia—Flies on Horses—White Flint and Lawler Wheat—Wheat from Asia—Change of Wheat to Cheat—On Selection of Seed Wheat—North American Sylva, published in Paris—Sagacity of Wolves—The Alligator, from Lawson's History of North Carolina, 1706—Match Race over Tree-Hill course—Editorial, Maryland Cattle Show for the Western Shore—Wool—Prices Current.

BY THE

Steam Boat.

LAFAYETTE—We infer from the following letter that the General will not be able to visit Baltimore again before his departure for France. This we regret; however, like the parting of kindred souls, the parting, with the melancholy foreboding that "*we part forever*" would be the more sorrowful the oftener he returned to say farewell. Go, peerless philanthropist! and may smooth seas and pleasant gales attend thee, and may the family at *La Grange* receive thee with the affection that *this great family* entertains for thee.

Extract of a letter to J. S. Skinner Esq. dated Washington. Aug. 27th 1825.

I have just returned from my Virginia visits, excepting Mount Vernon; there I must go—dine on Thursday with Com. Morris and a large company; on the 6th of Sept. my birth day, at the President's house. I leave the seat of the U.S. government the next day, to meet the Brandywine at the nighest place on the 8th. You see how few days remain for me at Washington city, where I have several things to do, yet it grieves me to the heart to leave this shore before I have paid one more visit to my Baltimore friends. I expect to hear from you'

Believe me forever, your affectionate friend, LAFAYETTE.

GOVERNER TROUP.—The Georgia Journal of August 16, received yesterday, contains two long letters from Governor Troup to the President of U. States, complaining of the proceedings of General Gaines, particularly of the letter of the 28th July, in which General G. retorts with so much justice upon Troup's language to him. Of this letter of General G's governor Troup thus speaks in the letter of the 7th August: "With regard to the second letter, of the 28th ult. which now that I am writing, has, for the first time been put into my hands and almost a week after its publication, I have to remark, that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, diliberate disrespect, and the outrage of all decency."

This is the most ridiculous of all Troup's writings, He is the last man in the world that ought to complain of indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the outrage of decency." He goes on in this style denouncing General G. without any other apparent object than the indulgence of splenetic humour through two closely printed columns, and winds up in the following gracious and condescending manner:—

"Be persuaded sir, that whenever hereafter you shall think proper, not deceiving yourselves or us, to send gentlemen to represent you before this government of the character given those by the letter of the Secretary of War, of the 18th May, they will be received and respected as officers of the General Government would be by the most friendly states of the Union."

The other letter is dated 26th July and appears to have accompanied the report of the Georgia commissioners to the President. The same supercilious contempt for the United States authorities pervades this as well as one above noticed, all the former effusions of this Sancho Panva of Georgia, on this subject. He seems, however, not altogether willing to brave the consequences of the survey—not "having exhausted his argument" he will not yet "stand by his arms." At least we think he has made out to invent an excuse for postponing the survey. The following is the conclusion of his letter:—

"The survey will in the first instance extend no farther West than Catahoochie, the act of the Legislature leaving it discretionary with the Governor to run to that river before the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama shall have been ascertained. Having corresponded with the Governor of Alabama upon this subject and received his assurance that the Legislature of that state will immediately on its meeting in November, cordially cooperate with Georgia in running the line, and there being a difficulty in ascertaining the precise point at which that line will commence; the running is postponed to meet the wishes and expectations of the State of Alabama."

[*Baltimore Patriot.*

"*Et tu Brute? Then fall,*" TROUP!

We can assure Governor Troup, and every other factionist in Georgia, or elsewhere, that Louisiana never will "confederate" with any State, northern, southern, or western, in any measure that can disturb the harmony or endanger the union of the republic. The inconsiderate complainings of certain presses in Kentucky and Virginia, have made no impression in Louisiana. They are considered as honest opinions of patriotic men, made from idle apprehensions of unwarrantable encroachments on the part of the national judiciary. These apprehensions have not reached us. We have seen in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, a lucid and fearless exposition of the law, without ever taking into consideration what censure might be passed upon the Court by the factious demagogue or disappointed litigant. We have not felt the "dark and dangerous constructions of designing minds' clothed with judicial powers, on "our constitutional rights"—nor have we heard of any "snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress," against our "retained rights." It remains for men with optics as keen as those of governor Troup, to see that which has no existence except in a bewildered brain or a profligate heart.

[*Louisiana Journal.*

MOBILE.—A New Orleans paper of the 30th ult. states there had been several severe cases of fever at Mobile and at Mobile Point; and that the inhabitants generally, were removing to the country.

The Mobile Commercial Register, of the 2d ult. says, "we have delayed our paper several hours waiting for the report of the Board of Health. The Board have handed in the following for publication:"

"The Board of Health together with the Medical Faculty of the city of Mobile, conscious that there are existing in this city several cases of malignant fever take the first opportunity to warn the inhabitants thereof, and advise all who can to move from the city."

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