Cambridge Chronicle

AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1825.

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TERMS

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

No Subscription will be received for less than Six Months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance shall be considered as a new engagement.

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 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.

☞ The Post-Office has been removed to Mr. Samuel Lecompte's store.

The Orphan's Court for Dorchester County will sit on Monday next.

☞ The "Dorchester Agricultural Society" will hold their first Exhibition and Cattle Show on Thursday and Friday next, in this town—which will afford a good opportunity to some of our delinquent subscribers, to settle their respective accounts.

The Frederick county papers mention Dr. *William Tyler*, as the person most likely to be chosen Governor of this state at the approaching session of the Legislature.

GREECE.—With regard to the Greeks, the intelligence by the last arrival furnishes a full confirmation of the determination of that oppressed people to solicit the aid of Great Britain. This course, says the Baltimore American, we presume, arose from this circumstance—that being driven to the last extremity in defence of Napoli di Romania, they displayed the English standard from the walls. Finding an expedient resorted to only in a case of extreme urgency answered so well, the provisional government deemed it the most prudent measure to make a real overture to England for succour and support. The interesting document containing this proposition appears in the English papers—The Grecian government may have themselves, in a moment of alarm, made a proposition, which, in the hour of subsequent victory, they may revoke. It is true Mr. Canning, about one or two years ago, when the Greeks demanded succour from England, avowed his intention of observing a rigid neutrality—but the case is now altered—when the Greeks appear before her in the character of English subjects, Mr. Canning now may feel himself at liberty to act—nor can we see on what grounds the English editors have treated this proposition of the Greeks with ridicule. If we may judge from the French papers, the overture created no inconsiderable alarm in the French cabinet, and in the Russian cabinet it will excite still stronger consternation. If the overture be accepted, a decisive blow will be given to Alexander's project of aggrandizement. Constantinople has been long with the Russian monarchy a great desideratum.—We do not think there was any need of that paper called a protest, issued by an American and a Frenchman, in the name of their respective governments, against this measure: for if England does not accept this overture, we believe that it will only be a preliminary to a declaration that will then be made by the holy alliance, that they will all embark in the cause of the Grecian patriots.

Georgia.—The Savannah Republican of the 20th ult. says: "We have all the returns of votes for Governor, except Early and Ware, which leave Troup's majority over Clark 800. The other two counties cannot materially vary the result of the election."

THE DEED IS DONE.—The roaring of cannon heard in New York city pursuant to a previous arrangement, on Wednesday week, at twenty minutes past eleven, announced the important fact "that the great, the gigantic work of uniting the upper lakes with the ocean, was completed, and that exactly *an hour and twenty minutes before*, the first boat from Erie had entered the canal, and commenced its voyage to New York." This proud intelligence having been communicated in the same manner to Sandy Hook, and notice of its reception returned to the city, the return salute was commenced, at Fort Lafayette, by a national salute, at 22 minutes past eleven, and the sounds of rejoicing sent roaring and echoing along the mountains, and among the highlands, back to Buffalo.—As Americans we participate in the joy, and if we do not mingle in the crowd and enjoy the splendors of the day, our hearts most cordially partake in the jubilee.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. De Woolf, of Rhode Island, contemplates resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

A Liverpool paper mentions that American bills drawn on that place for a million of dollars, had been returned under protest by one vessel.

Sundry citizens of New Market, Frederick county, and its vicinity, have had a meeting and organized an Anti-Slavery Society. James Semmes, Esq. was chosen President; Abraham Jones, Vice President; John Perry, Secretary; and Doct. C. Hughes, Corresponding Secretary.

Cast Iron Grist Mill.—Mr. Baily, of Hartford, Con. has invented a cast iron grist mill, which has been tested by grinding wheat, rye, and corn, as well as most kinds of provender, corn in the ear, oil cake, &c. and its work pronounced by experienced millers to be equal to that produced by the common mill stones—one horse will grind ten bushels per hour, sufficiently fine for flour. The cost of a mill, with the machinery for a horse to work it, will cost from 250 to 300 dollars.

Joseph N. Gordon, Esq. has been appointed Clerk of Kent county, by the Governor and Council of Maryland.

SELF NOMINATIONS are becoming all *the rage*, in various parts of the state.—The *facetious* seems to be the style which the aspiring candidates most affect. One applicant for the important office of Coroner for the city of Hudson, who appears to be a tailor, concludes his address to the people with "cutting done as usual."

Another aspirant to the same office in that place, solicits the electors to vote for him, and the ladies and others to come and buy his *boots* and *shoes*. He attaches an ill-looking portraiture of a *boot* to the head of this modest annunciation of his name for Coroner, but whether this is meant to indicate that he is desirous of being *kicked* into office, or that he will give credit for a pair of boots for a vote, we are unable to determine. For our own part, we really think we have a plentiful sufficiency of *official cobblers* already.

A man at the north of us, somewhere, makes application for this same much-sought-after office of Coroner, and the only argument he urges in favor of his election is, that his opponent is a *blacksmith*, and therefore he thinks there is danger of his *forging chains* to enslave the people, and that he will pound to pieces the pillars of the temple of freedom with the sledge-hammer of tyranny.

But, none of the self-sufficient gentry have set forth their *immensely* strong claims for office and emolument, in better style than the never-to-be-sufficiently-admired-and-rewarded Mr. *Job Pray*, whose manifesto-and-petition appeared in Noah's Advocate, three or four days since, as follows: *Microscope.*

☞ Feeling desirous of affording my fellow-citizens an opportunity to gratify the desire that has long existed to place me in some public office—I give notice that I will accept any office in the gift of the people at the next election, from Ward Constable to Senator, provided the compensation be not less than $1000 per annum. As this offer is made purely to satisfy the longings of a grateful public, I trust my claims will not be forgotten; and as I have neither short nor long hair, and neither stockings nor shoes, I shall receive the support of all parties.

If the electors of any Ward should wish to make me Alderman, I would inform them that I am alike eligible in either, as I dine, sup, and sleep, in the whole alternately, as my circumstances or the good of the public requires. I would recommend that a committee be appointed to wait on me and determine what office would be best worthy of my acceptance, and to concert measures to ensure my election; in case I should not be elected, to alleviate the distress which the whole city would experience on my account, I would accept a small subscription of two or three thousand dollars.

JOB PRAY.

N. B. I am the man whose grandfather was hung for making two tubs of a barrel.

Thus run the self-nominations of the day. We have a dozen similar specimens on hand, which we have not time to notice.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 29.

GEN. JACKSON'S RESIGNATION.

[*Editorial Correspondence of the Washington Gazette.*]

Murfreesboro, (Tenn.) Oct. 14.

General JACKSON arrived here yesterday evening and was waited on by a committee from the House of Assembly, appointed for that purpose, and invited to meet the Legislature, in the Hall of Representatives, to-day, at 12 o'clock. Accordingly, a little before that hour, he was again waited on by the committee, and conducted into the Hall, where he was addressed by the two Speakers in behalf of the respective Houses over which they presided. To these addresses the General made a suitable and very appropriate reply. After this ceremony had been gotten through with, the Gen. then handed in his resignation herewith enclosed, which was read by Mr. Speaker Brady, in the presence of both Houses and a very crowded gallery. The scene was a solemn and imposing one, and was witnessed with the most profound attention. It is impossible to describe the interest, and feeling, that the occasion inspired. The veteran was surrounded with many of his most intimate acquaintances, bosom friends, and companions in arms, from whose eyes, as well as his own, the big briny drops were seen to steal. All regret his resignation, but, all approve the motives which have led to it.

General Jackson's Resignation to the Legislature of Tennessee.

Two years ago, by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature of Tennessee, I was appointed to the situation of Senator in Congress. Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after nor decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the state, a person for the high and responsible situation of Senator, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet, inasmuch as the Legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withold my consent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted; not, however, without its being previously professed by my friends, that a longer term of service than one Congress, would neither be required or expected. That service has been performed. I was still, though pondering and in doubt, whether exceptions to my resigning might not be taken; and if it might not be proper for me to execute the full term which you had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own, and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had hitherto confided.

One inducement to my determination is that travelling to the city of Washington twice a year imposes no inconsiderable fatigue; and although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met with cheerfulness, if business involving the interest of our happy country had required the exertion, yet I am aware of nothing of great national importance which is likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject that you have lately had before your body; the amending the Constitution of the United States in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate, and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration in which great interest with the people of the U. States exists, and on which the security of our republican system may depend.—But having been advised of a resolution of your honorable body, presenting again my name to the American people for the office of chief Magistrate of this Union, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue, doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith to ask your indulgence, to be excused from any further service in the Councils of the Nation.

Thus situated,—my name presented to the freemen of the United States for the first office known to the constitution,—I could not, with any thing of approbation on my part, consent either to urge or encourage an alteration, which might wear the appearance of being induced by selfish considerations,—by a desire to advance my own views. I feel a thorough and safe conviction, that imputation would be ill founded, and that nothing could prompt me to any active course, on that subject, which my judgment did not approve; yet, as from late events it might be inferred, that the prospects of your recommendation could be rendered probable only by the people having the choice given to them direct, abundant room would be afforded to ascribe any exertions of mine to causes appertaining exclusively to myself. Imputations thus made, would be extremely irksome, to any person of virtuous and independent feeling: they would certainly prove so to me; and hence the determination to retire from a situation where strong suspicions might at least attach, and with great seeming propriety. I hasten, therefore, to tender this my resignation into the hands of those who conferred it, that, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, they may confide it to some one deserving their confidence and approbation.

Being about to retire again to private life, it is probably the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing you.—Permit me, then, to suggest some remarks upon the amendment which you have proposed to the constitution of the United States. Our political fabric being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us that those which have been resorted to are inefficient; or that, however well their boundaries have been defined, on the parchment of the constitution, some new barrier to the encroachments of power or corruption, in any of the departments of government, is necessary, a corrective should be applied: and under such circumstances, it is the duty of the people to see that one is provided. There is no truth more sacred in politics, and none more conclusively stamped upon all the state constitutions, as well as the federal constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power, the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, to be kept separate and apart. But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arriving at it, in practice, with constitutional restraints, still remains, and presents a question, whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation, with a view to amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed. Gratitude to the founders of our happy government, cannot be lessened by honest efforts, on our part, to improve, or rather to fortify, the blessings which have been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle I venture fully to accord with you in the contemplated change proposed to the constitution; and indeed would go further. With a view to sustain more effectually, in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent, constitutional checks, I would impose a provision, rendering any Member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except for the reason, that vacancies in this department are not frequent occurrences, and because no barrier should be interposed in selecting to the Bench, men of the first talents and integrity.—Their trusts and duties being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted, that judicious and safe selections might be made. The Politician may err, yet, his error may be presently retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with Judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal, because without a remedy.

The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the Executive Department which, at present, gives strong ground of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation through prospects of Executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents; while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feeling and party excitements. Calculations, from intrigue or management, would fail; nor would their deliberations or their investigation of subjects consume so much time. The morals of the country would be improved, and virtue, uniting with the labors of the Representatives, and with the official ministers of the law, would tend to perpetuate the honor and glory of the government.

But if this change in the constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue, to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that corruption will become the order of the day; and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up, in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs, than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil: we are early taught to pray, that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provision all avenues to temptation on the part of political servants, should be closed.

My name having been before the nation for the office of Chief Magistrate during the time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate; but delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot, charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied, with degrading the trust reposed on me, by intriguing for the Presidential chair. As, by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American people, I must entreat to be excused from any other service in the Senate; and to suggest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others; and hence, feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptation may exist, and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandisement. Accept, &c. &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Singular Circumstance.—The Franklin, Malone Telegraph, gives an account of the execution of Stephen Videts, for the murder of Mrs. Fanny Mosely. The Telegraph says—

"That while under the fatal tree, a paper was then read at his request, in which he asserted his innocence in the following terms: "With regard to the crime for which I this day suffer, I have only to remark, that I am perfectly innocent. By whose hands the unfortunate Fanny Mosely was deprived of life, I do not know; but I say it was not mine, neither was I accessary to it; neither was I aware of the approach of that unhappy event, but at the time was fearful of the designs upon my own life." A short time after, the rope was fastened to the beam, and the cap drawn over his face, he still protesting his innocence, and the drop fell. But unfortunately, the knot drew over his chin in such a manner as not entirely to stop his breath, nor the circulation of the vital fluid; in this dreadful situation he struggled for several minutes in the agonies of death.

The paper containing his protestations of innocence, he had declared his intention of holding in his right hand, when yielding up his life. This paper he changed from his left to his right hand, when he had hung two or three minutes, and waved it to the multitude with apparent design.

The above is an extraordinary event, and we leave it for the reflecting to say, under every circumstance, whether a man can be guilty who shall act in that manner and in that awful situation."

From the New York National Advocate.

Rights of Hospitality.—The editor of the Philadelphia Chronicle objects to the notice we took of the President's arrival in this city, which he construes into political inconsistency. Ferocious indeed would be our politics, and bitter our animosities, if we could insult the constitutional head of the nation, because he was not the man of our choice. The rights of hospitality alone, demanded a notice of his arrival equally courteous, if his personal claims did not entitle him to it.—Civility and consistency are not incompatible towards our opponents. The following is from the Chronicle, and how a gentleman of Mr. Simpson's talents and deportment, could have written it in his own city, and while the President was his guest, we are unable to say:

John Quincy Adams is in town—and will remain till Wednesday! What have become of our *Drums and Fifes?*—We hear no body playing the *Royal Salutation*—"THE ROGUE'S MARCH."

President Adams is a man about five feet five or six inches in height, a prominent and rather sharp nose, good forehead with a general placidity in the expression of the countenance, which perhaps has no other decided characteristic than an air of deep reflection that does not, however, approach to abstraction.—There is a pleasant but not very animated smile, and if any feature were to be selected as indicative of the greatness of his mind, it would be the eye, though were he an ordinary man even that would not be considered remarkable. The general air and manner, however, in which there is more of sincerity than elegance, is adapted to inspire even involuntary respect, and at the same time puts the most timid entirely at ease in his presence.

New Orleans.—A traveller through the western country, thus describes a Sunday in New Orleans.

The French population is, I suppose, three to one American, and with them Sunday is the greatest day of the week, the morning being devoted to business, and the evening to pleasure. As a specimen, I will give you the following prominent features of a Sunday in New Orleans. You see the markets much better attended; every branch of business moving on with a greater degree of zest; all the uniform companies of the city elegantly equipped, and on parade morning and evening; every species of gambling that human invention ever discovered; congo dances, and the French theatres crowded to overflowing. The Americans are gradually gaining ground, and the old forms are giving place to new ones. They now enjoy a well regulated police.

Fires at the East.—A letter from a commercial house in Halifax to a house in New York, speaking of the late fire in the woods in the Province of New Brunswick, says—"It is most melancholy to think that some thousands of persons have perished in the flames in different parts of the woods. Seven bodies were found dead in one ruin, and twenty-six in another. Many commercial houses have lost every thing. One house is said to be losers to the amount of 40,000 pounds. Messrs. H. & G. Barclay of New York, offer their services in receiving and transmitting donations to the unfortunate sufferers.

Madame Johnson made her promised ascension with a Balloon, at New York on Wednesday afternoon, although the weather had been unpromising most of the day. She took her departure from Castle Garden at 5 o'clock, and, the wind being fresh from the westward sailed directly over the lower part of the city, crossed the East River near the Coffee House slip, passed over Brooklyn and appeared to be in the neighborhood of Flatbush as she began to descend about dusk. As the Balloon passed over Brooklyn Heights, it was judged to be near a mile over the earth. Gentlemen who have witnessed many of the ascensions from Paris, say they never saw one performed in a more beautiful style than this. The Garden and Battery were filled with spectators. Among them was the President of the United States.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that the work on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, which had been suspended on account of the disagreement, between the stockholders and the contractor Mr. John Randel, has been let to new contractors on more profitable terms, and resumed.

A private letter has been received from Captain Morris, dated on board the Brandywine, 25th September, 1825, lat. 47°, long. 37°.—All well; and General LAFAYETTE had suffered less from sea sickness than he anticipated.

The editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Mirror, says that he has in his office a pear eight and a half inches long, and fourteen and a half round, weighing 34 ounces.

Miss Jane Hale of Versailles, Ken. lately put an end to her existence by jumping down a deep well. She had just united herself to a Baptist Church. When the family retired to bed they left her reading the New Testament; in the morning they found a note on the table stating that they might find her in the well.

The Georgia papers positively contradict the report of the failure of the Augusta Bank, and assert that no bank is more justly entitled to sound credit.

Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of $2.758 46 for the month of September. The issues of bibles and Testaments for the same month were to the amount of $3,088,9.

Says a judge in a court of law, "Keep silence there! It is very strange one can not have silence! Here have we been deciding God knows how many causes and have not heard one of them."

ZOPHIL, a Poem, by an American lady, is announced as in the press, and shortly to be published in Boston, where it is highly commended.

Mr. *Peale* has established an elegant new Museum, opposite the Park, in New York.

One dollar notes of the Jersey Lombard and Protection Bank, altered to threes, are in circulation; they are easily detected. The altered notes have the annexed figures (111) on the right corner which are not in the genuine.

On the favorite horse *Cleaveland*, which was to run at the last Doncaster races in England, bets to the amount of *one million sterling* were depending. N. York has not yet overtaken the English spirit of wager.

Preparations are making to despatch a vessel from Boston, for the American Colony in Africa. It is proposed to carry farmers, artisans, mechanics and teachers.

Mr. Calhoun.—We are informed by the Pendleton, S. C. Messenger, that the VICE PRESIDENT of the United States had left that place for his plantation in Abbeville District, on the 27th ult. and that he would remain at the latter place until he should proceed to Washington which would be about the middle of the present month.

A blood beet has been raised at the Alms House, Salem, which weighs 33 pounds, and measures 30 inches in length and 34½ inches in circumference.

A new novel, entitled "Hearts of Steel," an Irish historical tale of the last century, by the author of the "Wilderness," and "O'Halloran," is in press, and will be published in a few days.

Contents of the American Farmer, No. 32

Sir John Sinclair on Irrigation—Lower Virginia, favorable change in its agricultural condition, products and prospects—Spontaneous Combustion in Hay—Inquiry respecting Sainfoin—Pennsylvania Agricultural Society's Exhibition—Worcester Cattle Show—Sea-island Cotton Crop—Middlesex Agricultural Exhibition—Bridgewater Cattle Show—Address to the citizens of Pennsylvania on Internal Improvements, concluded—Education, Seminary at Northampton Massachusetts—On the Culture of Flowers, Cowslip—A Fat Pigeon—Masonic Installation of Stephen Van Rensseler—Number of Grains of Corn in a Bushel—Washington Jockey Club Races—Sporting Technical Terms—Editorial—Prices Current.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. *Gardiner Bayley* to Mrs. *Mary Goldsborough.*

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