Viscount Lorton seconded the address which was, as usual, an echo of the speech.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, it was not his wish to move any amendment to the speech of his majesty, but he certainly thought the part of it which related to foreign politics should have been more frank and decisive. With respect to the state of our West India colonies, he agreed with the noble Lord, in thinking that the subject ought to be treated with the utmost caution; and that a great deal ought to be done, while as little as possible was said upon it;—never loosing sight of the main point—the amelioration of the condition of the slave population.

The Earl of Liverpool said, his opinions as stated in the last session of Parliament, relative to the invasion of Spain, by France, remained uncharged; he still thought that France had no right to interfere in the internal arrangements of that country; and indeed, he thought that France had not even now made out any case. His wish was, that Spain should have been left to herself; but looking at what had been done, was it not evident that the majority of the Spanish people were averse to the constitution? and so opposed were they to it, that they hailed the French army as deliverers. With respect to Ireland, his Lordship said that his majesty's government had directed their attention to the subject of the evils of that country; but unfortunately, the greatest evils were not of a nature to admit of a legislative remedy. The vigilance of government, and the wisdom of Parliament, might, however, be advantageously employed to the state of education and the state of police in Ireland, and there was another point of infinitely greater importance—the tithes in that country. The noble Earl concluded by expressing a hope that other measures would soon be matured for the benefit of Ireland.

Further Extract from English papers received at the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser, per the Emerald, Fox, arrived on the night of the 8th inst. in 16 days from Liverpool.

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

The following is an extract from Mr. Canning's speech in the House of Commons, Feb. 17, on the navy estimates.

"With regard to what had fallen from this Hon. Member for Aberdeen, respecting the inexpediency of any increase of our naval force, at a time when his majesty in his speech from the throne, had expressed himself so strongly as to the probability of the continuance of peace, he begged leave to say a few words. Undoubtedly there never was a time in which his majesty's government were more thoroughly justified by the assurances of our foreign relations, in looking for a continuance of peace as at the present moment. But it was equally true that there was never a time in which so many points of importance were agitated, and in which it became the British government more vigilantly to take care that the continuance should depend, not only on the disposition we experience, and on the assurance we received on the part of foreign countries, but on the conviction impressed on all parts of the world, we are able and ready to maintain war. It was impossible to look at the three great naval stations, which must be regarded by his country with peculiar jealousy, he meant the Mediterranean, the West Indies and now S. America, and to contemplate the possible occurrence of events which might render a vigorous interference on our part necessary, and not be convinced, not only that it was the duty of the board of admiralty to take care that in that event the naval force of England on those stations should be equal to that of any other nation, friendly or otherwise; but that it might be necessary to provide means by which the naval force of this country on any of those stations should outweigh that of any other nation; and for that purpose that there should be other stations from which additional strength might be at pleasure derived. If any person would calculate the strength which would be necessary to meet the demands to which he had alluded, in the event of their occurrence that person would find, that the proposed vote was not only not beyond that necessity, but that its limited nature afforded abundant proof, that the state of the world gave his majesty's government additional confidence in the continuance of peace; without which confidence such a proposition would be insufficient."

From the London Courier of Jan. 16.

We consider it not at all unlikely that the Message of the President of the United States will give umbrage to the Russian Government.

In truth, the tone of that Message is very decidedly hostile to the extravagant pretensions of a Power which, with all imaginable coolness, contemplated the turning, by a Russian Ukase, of the Pacific Ocean into a Russian Lake. We have reason to believe, that the explanations which have taken place between our own Government and that of the U. States, upon the subject of the Message, have been of the most satisfactory kind. We believe, also, we may venture to assure our readers, that upon all the great measures now engrossing the attention of Europe and the United States, this country and America understand each other perfectly, and upon the best possible footing.

WARSAW, Dec. 26.

The Jewish Rabbis and Elders have met in a general assembly at Platskow, and have decided that the celebration of the Sabbath shall be changed to the Sunday.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.

A Ukase of the Emperor of Russia allows all Jews residing in the Russian Empire, who have embraced the Catholic Religion according to the rites of the Greek Church, to enter the ecclesiastical orders of that religion.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

HINDOO WIDOWS.

We have a copy of an apparently official return of the number of Hindoo widows, who were burnt or buried alive, in the "six divisions" of Calcutta, Patra, Dacca, Moorshedabad, Barcilly and Banares, during the years 1818 and 1819, and during the year 1800; which shews a great change in the manners of the people.

In the year 1800, no less than 607 widows were burned or buried alive in the districts named; but, in the *two* years of 1818 and 1819, only 371 thus perished. The reports are signed by the "Registers."

CHEAP WOOLLENS!

A late British paper says, that from 300 to 350 packages of woollen *rags* are *weekly* broken down, re-spun & wrought into cloth, in the towns of Leeds and Huddlesfield alone. They are chiefly imported from the continent, and fifteen thousand to 18,000 packs are annually received. ☞ *It is out of these that* CHEAP *goods are made "for the American market."* Cheap? Yes! very cheap! But we buy them because they are *cheap!* The British Manufacturers would not dare to sell such stuff for *home consumption.—ib.*

AGRICULTURAL.

ENGRAFTING.

Young trees properly pruned in the nursery, will, it is said, come to bearing sooner, and continue in vigour for nearly double the common time. All superfluous or rambling branches should be taken off annually, and only three or four leading shoots be left to every head.

That new varieties of valuable fruit may be obtained, it is best to reserve some of the most promising trees in the nursery, which can sometimes be determined by the large, thick and wolly appearance of their leaves; these should be transplanted into the orchard in their natural state, and if they prove poor can be immediately engrafted. When trees of six or eight years old are grafted, their growth will not be retarded more than two or three years, frequently not one. When a tree of considerable size is grafted, only a part of the branches must be cut away at a time, to prevent it from being injured. When grafts have acquired some inches in length, it may be well to rub off all the buds which have pushed out below them on the stem, and perhaps a few of those which have appeared above them, and if the grafts themselves put out any latteral shoots, spare them till the succeeding year, when you are called to regraft such as have failed. In pastures where apple trees are scattered about, it is best to graft them with sweet apples, which will injure the cows less than such as are sour; and large sweetings will not be so likely to choak them as smaller apples.

Engrafted apple trees sometimes bear fruit when two or three years old; but if this premature produce be permitted, the prolific powers will be greatly impaired. If, therefore, the blossoms appear abundant, the fruit should be taken off as soon as formed, leaving only four or five to ascertain the kind. By permitting trees to bear too plentifully when young, they are more apt it is said, to be alternate bearers.

The choicest kinds of fruit must be selected for making the best cider.—Trees may be found which will bear excellent fruit for this purpose, and which, when grown to good size, will each yield, yearly, from twenty to thirty bushels or more; which is perhaps five times the quantity that the common sort of such trees usually bear. This is surely a sufficient inducement to search for the most valuable fruit-trees, when about to collect scions to engraft trees for an orchard, instead of planting in the common way.

COMMUNICATION

To the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, forwarded for publication by the Chairman of the Committee on Publications.

The last year, (1823) I selected two half acres of land, of a light sandy soil, as equal in quality as possible, with the view of ascertaining the most profitable mode of cultivating the Sweet Potatoe—namely, whether the seed ought to be cut into two or more parts, according to the usual practice, or to be planted whole. These two half acres were manured equally with long litter or straw from the barn yard, and the same labor was bestowed on each. The result is as follows—the half acre planted with the cut seed produced 56½ heaped bushels, being equal to 113 bushels to the acre, and gave no vines in time* for slip-planting. The half acre planted with the whole seed, gave 108 bushels, being equal to 216 bushels to the acre, and produced vines early and in abundance.—As the experience of one year however, cannot lead to just conclusions in agriculture, I shall continue the experiment until I am perfectly satisfied as to the result.

This paper is laid before the Society, with a view of inducing others to institute a similar course of experiments.

J. MIDDLETON.

Wacho, 20th Feb. 1823.

*It is said that the vines will take and produce good slips even when put out in dry weather, provided they are put in a line on the top of the bed and then covered with earth, leaving only 4 or 5 inches of the vine extending beyond the rows where they are intersected by the cross alleys. This is a matter of such importance as to merit experiment. W. W.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 20, 1824.

☞ Gentlemen holding subscription papers for the *Cambridge Chronicle*, will confer a favour by forwarding the subscribers' names and places of residence; and those desirous of becoming patrons, will particularly oblige by giving their names at an early period, in order that they may receive the first numbers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In presenting to the public the first number of the CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE, it becomes necessary to state explicitly, the views, intentions and objects of its proprietors. As we have nothing to conceal—as we believe that honesty loves the sun-light—that all intrigue, mystery and artifice, is alike detestable in public or in private life; we cheerfully embrace this opportunity to lay before our fellow-citizens, the measures which we have prescribed to ourselves in the management of our Journal. Believing in the outset, that the PRESS is FREE, that the constitutional guarantee that secures to our country that inestimable blessing, means something more noble, something more dignified, something more imposing, than a paper which fights under a particular party flag is entitled to; we are resolved that this Journal shall not belong to *any* party—that all our fellow-citizens, indiscriminately, may, whatever may be their politics, have FREE access to the columns of the *Chronicle*, under no other restraint, than those which decency and dignity prescribe—that every subject may be viewed in all its lights, bearings and relations—preserving at all times the sanctity of *private character* inviolate. We do not affect to hold, on great important national topics, neutrality of opinion—that is not to be desired nor expected; but this we will say, with perfect fearlessness, that our opinions will form no guide in conducting our Journal, nor deprive our fellow citizens from entertaining a different opinion from ourselves, of all the advantages resulting from a free, fair, temperate and manly discussion. To make the paper a record worthy the attention of the American Farmer, who walks on his own domain the monarch of the soil, imparting to his view, the earliest discoveries in agricultural science, by which he may decorate, adorn and embellish his little kingdom, and render it more productive—supply the wants of his countrymen and foreigners, constitutes one great object of our ambition. To give to the sturdy and industrious Mechanic, the earliest intelligence of the improvements made in the mechanical arts, in which the present is beyond all others, so abundant, by which labour is saved, and more accomplished than could be done without such assistance—this forms another department of the Chronicle, to which the proprietors will give assiduous attention. To the Merchant, who provides the means of intercourse with foreign countries, whose vessels bear the rich productions of our native land to foreign climates, receiving in return the riches of other hemispheres, it is proposed to make the Chronicle the earliest repository of such intelligence—the Price of Stocks—the rates of Exchange, and all the varied information adopted to commercial intercourse.—It is further proposed to devote a portion of the paper to the lighter and more attractive graces of literature—to adorn our Poetical department with boughs fragrant with blossoms, and plucked from the groves of our American Parnassus. Such are our objects—a broad outline of the plan in which it is proposed the Chronicle shall be conducted. We therefore, invite and solicit contributions on these varied subjects, and we can but cherish the belief, that with such aids, our Journal will be rendered worthy of public patronage. It is by the means of an INDEPENDENT PRESS, that we may hope to preserve our liberties untarnished; at a time when the kings of the earth are endeavouring to place their manacles and fetters, not only on the body, but on the *mind* also of immortal man. The American Eagle was born to enjoy the freedom of the sun, and it requires something more than a *cobweb* to confine the energy of his wings.

We have too high a sense of our countrymen to believe, that they will suffer our labours to go unrewarded, when they are themselves convinced that they deserve encouragement. On any other grounds we should never dare solicit patronage. In this free and happy country—a country endeared to us by every tie that can bind the human heart to the soil, we discover a retreat, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Under such auspices we were born, and under such auspices we hope to die.—In the mean time, to extend such generous feelings—feelings that ennoble and adorn human nature—that have made THIS COUNTRY the boast of the brave and patriotic, and the envy of the mean and debased, is our object, our pride and our duty. We feel confident of success—we feel that the bosoms of our countrymen, will respond an echo to our own sentiments. We know that the pride of Americans will bear us triumphantly through an undertaking replete with so much responsibility and hazard.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We have understood that some persons, endowed with more than the Scottish gift of second sight, (that is, to see things which *never did* and *never will* exist,) have stated that this paper was designed to support a particular candidate for the Presidency, notwithstanding our express declarations to the contrary. Be it known then once more, that we disclaim and disavow all ideas of this kind.—On the contrary, we wish it distinctly understood, that we are pledged to no candidate for the Presidency, and that the columns of the CHRONICLE are open for the claims of *all* the candidates.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

Is in exact accordance with the sentiments of the British ministry, so far as their views have been developed. We shall wait with much anxiety to see if Parliament adopt the motion brought forward, for the recognition of South American independence, because we should think such an acknowledgement almost decisive of the fate of South America. If England should recognize the independence of that country, not a member of the Holy Alliance will be able to injure the young republic. She will in that event be placed under the guardianships of the U. States and G. Britain. The next arrival from England, will, we hope, bring us the pleasing intelligence, that the liberties of South America have received the strong guaranted of English recognition.

CICERO AND CATALINE.

An English Divine has enrolled his name on the list of Cataline's conspirators. In other words, he has published a volume in which he endeavors to shew that Cataline was a hero and a patriot—unjustly murdered by Cicero and the Senate, and that he only took up arms for the preservation of the Roman republic. If impartial history could speak, what pages of enormity among some of those denominated *patriots* would be unfolded to our view; and what obloquy would be removed from some who have slumbered for ages, under unjust accusations. Sir Robert Walpole once said, that "*all history must be false*" If Cataline be that meritorious character, represented by the Rev. Divine, it will seem to verify the remark of Sir Robert.

FOREIGN.—By referring to our first page, will be found, copious extracts made from London papers, received at N. York, by the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, to the 15th of February, and Liverpool of the 16th. We have also an extract from Mr. Canning's speech in the House of Commons, on the 17th Feb. which will be found in a preceding column.

In the confusion inevitably resulting from establishing a new Press, we may probably omit forwarding the papers to some of our subscribers.—Should this occur, we will thank them to notify us of it, so that it may be remedied.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The number of subscribers already obtained to this paper, induces the proprietors to believe that its circulation will be very extensive throughout the different counties on the Eastern Shore. We mention this for the purpose of saying, that merchants, farmers and others will find it advantageous to advertise in the Chronicle. Particular attention will be paid to that department.

The Petersburg, (Va.) Republic states, that the Farmers' Bank bill passed the Legislature on Saturday last. The charter is extended 15 years, for which the Bank pays a bonus to the literary fund of $50,000 which is to be loaned one year to the university, without interest.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last, by James B. Stanbury, esq. at the corner of Wilk and Caroline streets, F. P. Baltimore, over the body of John Steinford, about 46 years of age. Verdict of the jury, that he came to his death by cutting his throat with a razor.

Mr. Abraham *Shotwell*, aged 24, committed suicide at New York on Saturday morning last, by *shooting* himself. The gentleman, it is said, was disappointed in love. "Oh, cruel maid!"

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

On the night of the 12th of February, the house of Mr. Allen, of Exeter, Osego county, was discovered to be on fire. Two children who were on the second floor, escaped by leaping from the window. They immediately opened the lower door, and gave the alarm to their parents. Mr. Allen rushed to the door, leaving his wife, and a child six years old, in bed. In a few moments the flames prevented any access to the bedroom, and Mrs. Allen and her child were burnt to death.

GREAT FIRE.

On Sunday morning, about half past 4 o'clock, says the New York Gaz. the steam sawpit, in Noah Brown's shipyard, at Manhattan Island, was discovered to be on fire. The flames soon reached Mr. Brown's large ship house, and all exertions to save it proved fruitless, as in a few minutes it was wrapped in flames, as well as the steam boat belonging to Mr. Livingston, nearly finished, both of which were destroyed. The loss of property did not end here—the frames of a ship and brig on the stocks were also burnt, which, together with a large and valuable quantity of ship lumber, out buildings, &c. render the loss at least $40,000.

So rapid was the progress of the flames, that Fire Engine No. 33, which was worked by a few men only, was abandoned for want of strength, and destroyed by the fire. The firemen did all they could but it was not in the power of man to arrest the flames which had completely enveloped such an immense mass of combustible materials.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the loss of Bell and Brown is about $20,000, including the new steam boat, that of Noah Brown, about $5000, Mr. Eckford, whose yard adjoins, lost some ship-timber.

A Dreadful Encounter.

In crossing the Ba-Woolima, Isaaco met with a strange and nearly fatal adventure. In attempting to drive his asses across the river, just as he had reached the middle, a crocodile rushed close to him, and instantly seizing him by the left thigh pulled him under water. With wonderful presence of mind, he felt the head of the animal, and thrust his finger into its eye. This forced the quit its hold; but it soon, however, returned to the charge, and seizing him by the other thigh, again pulled him under water. Isaaco had recourse to the same expedient, and thrust his fingers a second time into its eyes, with such force that it again quitted him, rose to the surface, floundered about as if stunned, and then swam down the stream, Isaaco in the mean time, reached the shore bleeding very much; the wound in his left thigh being four inches long, that in the right being somewhat less, but very deep, besides several single teeth marks on his back. In six days he recovered so as to be able to travel.

Mungo Park's 2d Journal.

MR. IRVING.

At the last accounts from England this celebrated Scotch Preacher was again in London, and the Caledonian Chapel continued to be thronged by auditors, interested to witness the exhibition of his extraordinary powers. He had commenced a series of Discourses on Christian Duties, particularly the Divine Worship.—Notwithstanding the bold and resolute censures of worldliness, in all its modes of operation, the Chapel is eagerly resorted to by those devoted almost exclusively to the pursuit of worldly objects—by the voluptuous and the fashionable—by men of elevated station and powerful intellect. Ladies who attended the Opera at night are seen among the eager throng at the Caledonian Chapel in the morning—and it is mentioned as a signal proof of his eloquence, that a fashionable woman can make her toilet; take her breakfast and be at the Chapel by ten in the forenoon. A London paper remarks: "The two highly gifted orators of the day,

ach differing in the attributes of eloquence, Canning, Brougham, Mackintosh, and Charles Phillips, may be seen struggling for admission in the Caledonian Chapel in Hatton Garden, and all equally attentive and interested with the preacher's polished phrase and stinging sarcasm—the irregular but powerful struggle of Brougham—the stately and splendid declamation of Canning—and the beautiful imagery of Mackintosh—and the beautiful imagery and the rainbow pictures of Phillips, find something congenial in the manner of our preacher." The paper adds: "The action of Irving is a powerful assistant in his favor. It combines those requisites which are found united—grace and power. He wishes to enforce his lessons by a stamp upon it the impression of his very hand seems to spread from his raised arm conveys to the mind of his hearers all that the speaker's voice, of the grand authority with which he is addressing them. The allusion is probable, in allusion to one of his sentiments that Mr. Canning *was the only man he ever conveyed to him an idea of genius. It must have appeared when he addressed himself to the Athenians:* and the dearest attestation of his power and it may serve to [illegible] for all the foul and malignant calumnies with which his name has been gracefully assailed."

DYING FROM HOME.

The following is an extract from the memoirs, just published, of Mrs. Thacher, a distinguished lady of Boston, who died a few years on the Continent of Europe, whither he had repaired for the benefit of his health:

It is a sad thing to think of dying away from our home—to be an invalid who is yearning after his country, that the atmosphere is so soft, and the gales are so balm, and the flowers are so green, and the green earth; he knows the fresh air to his heart, would breathe the air which hangs over his native home more gratefully than all the south would breathe the balm of anxious affection; that the heart would be clinging to his own eaves, and beating against his own home far more pleasing to him than the bloom and verdure of the south would forcibly remind him how much that one spot which is his own, is more than the world beside. He would find estimable friends, who would be in their power to promote his comfort and assuage his pains; but they cannot supply the place of the long loved; they cannot open a book the mute language of which they have not learned to read in their habits, and anticipate his wishes; they have not learned to comprehend his feelings, all his wishes and thoughts, to them. He is a stranger and a more than that could not be. How much is expressed in the word of oriental benediction, *among your kindred.*

HINTS TO THE LADIES.

A late London Paper, in speaking of the dress of the Ladies, makes the following remarks:

"We have of ourselves no fault to find with the present system of high pressure, or what would call it; we mean the tightening of the waist, nor do we think it. If women fancy it good, they are wofully deceived, and we find it prejudicial to their health, we are deceived, and we believe it is owing to the ease and freedom of dress of the last few years, that our wives are all so healthy, so well formed, so unlike the women of growth checked by this most painful torturing in and torturing.

To talk about heavy, ungracefully disposition to fashion, we will and therefore we will system upon its effects. fat elderly ladies look young ones like hogsheads. five years since, we men, so supremely in their waists, and the ladies had abandoned if they were wearing their female relations this supposition, as have abandoned the trywomen adopt it; the merit of either coming.

Simplicity in dress beauty—artificially tion, and we seriously immediate abandonment question; assuring ladies, unlike ships slack in stays.'

Improved Bedstead.

cabinet maker in have obtained a patent mode of construction improvement consists straining the *sacking* to dispense with the to make the bottom the sacking much possible to make of construction. less likely to get common use, may be taken down trained to its place view moments.

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