Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 2, 1825.

THE RETURN OF SPRING

Seems like the smile of the Almighty; it beams on every plant, and it buds. The rivers, the earth, the trees—the birds and the beasts, and man—all feel the renovating sunshine and warmth; and nature, both animal and vegetable revive. Every man who witnesses the departure of winter, with what Thompson calls his ruffian blasts, can feel in his own heart, and we hope with becoming piety, the truth of the Mosaic declaration—that when God beheld the workmanship of his hand, he saw it was, good. Such is the simple way in which the page of that hoary Prophet records the wonders and glories which we behold. He saw the firmament, the earth, the sea, the trees, the animals, and the sun, the moon and all her sparkling myriads, and finally man himself, and they were all *good*, because they were the creation of his own Almighty hand. But man, as if made permanent in such works of glorious goodness, he created in his own image. The beautiful appearance of the heavens and the earth at this season; the deep cerulean blue of the waters, finely contrasted by the resuscitating green of the soil, is but the response, the echo of heaven and earth, to the voice of its Creator—God saw that the works of his hand were good. Let us, then give the right hand of fellowship to the rosy handed Spring, who is honoring us with so early a visit, as if she was determined to occupy every moment of the time alloted to her residence.

We embrace this opportunity to present to our readers the compliments of the season, in the hope, that their own minds partake of that sunshine and joy that now enlivens all surrounding nature.—*Saturday Herald.*

Ex-President Monroe.—Our late venerable President, says the National Journal, left Washington on the 23d March last. A troop of horse, and some of the independent companies of that city, escorted him to the District line, and that many of the citizens assembled at the President's House, to bid adieu to the illustrious patriot and statesman, who, after half a century of devotion to the public welfare, retires to private life, on his farm at Loudon, in Virginia.

Duelling.—We learn from the National Journal, that duelling, which has heretofore been so frequently practised in the navy of the United States, will hereafter be discountenanced. Com. Rodgers has issued orders to that effect, on board U. S. ship North Carolina, off Cape Henry, Jan'y 12th; wherein, he explicitly declares, after some explanatory remarks on the fatal consequences of so pernicious a practice, that *any* officer violating the Order, he will not fail to put the laws in force against him to their utmost extent.

Naval.—We have a report, (says the Baltimore Patriot, under an Havana date of March 12,) that our Minister is recalled from Spain; that our naval officers are ordered to duty, and that our ships of war are to be immediately equipped and ready for sea. At this news, the leading Spaniards are much alarmed.

Creek Indians.—Accounts from Milledgeville, Geo. state that the Creek Indians are in a state of great disturbance, in consequence of the late treaty. Great fears are entertained of a civil war, if the treaty is ratified—*Cheeley M'Intosh* has been stabbed, and the life of Gen. *M'Intosh*, his father, is threatened.

Inauguration of Mr. Adams.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in giving an account of the assemblage of persons around the Speaker's chair at the inauguration of Mr. J. Q. Adams, says—

"Within that little space was concentrated a mass of intellectual strength, calculated, when called into energetic action, to shake this continent from one end to another, and to cause its motion to be felt throughout the civilized world. There, within a few feet of each other, stood Adams, Monroe, Clay, Marshall, Jackson, Cheves; Calhoun, Webster, Story, Emmet, Tazewell, and Wirt. The explosion of a single shell would have created a chasm such as this country would have felt for a century."

Gen. Jackson.—The Washington City Gazette, in noticing Mr. Dwight's objections to Gen. Jackson, in consequence of the measures adopted by him to save his country, says—

"The editor of the Daily Advertiser might as well complain of the firemen for pulling down a house to save a whole street from conflagration, as to exclaim against Gen. Jackson for adopting the means necessary to repulse the British from the Mississippi. Had the enemy got into N.Orleans with his "Beauty and Booty," Mr. Dwight, perhaps, would have thought Gen. Jackson much better qualified for the Presidency."

☞ *Mr. Dwight* was in the HARTFORD CONVENTION!!!

Bolivar.—This great man has scornfully rejected the base proposition of France, that he should usurp the throne of his country. He has laid down the Dictatorship in Peru, and appeared in the dress of a private citizen in the streets of Lima. This distinguished man, who thus prefers the interests & liberties of his country to his own aggrandisement, deserves the name of the Washington of S. America. Such *men* are the *first* of the "imperishable glories" of all Republics. The author of Lacon truly remarks that "it is lamentable to think, what a gulph of impracticability must ever seperate men of principle, whom offices *want* from men of no principle, who *want* offices. Those who would conscientiously employ power for the good of others, deserve it, but do not desire it, and those who would employ it for the good of themselves, desire it, but do not deserve it."

Foreign Intelligence.

WAR.

A Paris paper, entitled the 'Quotidienne,' asserts, that Spain is about to declare war with England, supported by Russia, the Ambassador of that power at Madrid, having proposed to conclude an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain!

The King and Ministry.—Speculations are going the rounds in the English papers as the cause why the King did not open the session of parliament in person, since he was in good health. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, however, affords some clue to the question. That paper states the following as being mentioned in private circles as the reason. It is said that when the draught of the speech was laid before his Majesty, he did not approve of the passage respecting Ireland, & that although Ministers made several attempts to modify it, still they could not frame it to his satisfaction, so that he could feel pleasure in delivering it in person. On the same subject the Leicester Journal says, the King had no alternative but the adoption of the Ministry. The latter was impracticable. He, therefore, as a matter of necessity, suffered the speech to be delivered by a Commission, but he would not give it countenance.

MR. CANNING.—At an anniversary dinner of the Ship Owners' Society, in London, Mr. Canning made the following remarks.

"For a long time the world seems to have been under an impression, that the cause of the great commercial prosperity in this country was to be attributed to some secret wrapped up within the island, and that it all, in a great measure proceeded from some mysterious combination with which other nations were not conversant; and I do not see how these other nations are to be blamed, if they should adopt notions of this sort, though they are altogether false. But a period has lately commenced, when Ministers have had it in their power to apply to the state of the country, the just maxims of profound philosophy; maxims which have enabled them to carry on their system in a plainer and more intelligible way; yet still I am not surprised that other countries should be for a second time deceived, and, not being aware of the pinciples on which we are acting, only conceive it to be another system of mysterious combination, and that the secret lies in some fraud which they had not yet arrived at the ingenuity of fathoming! At such a blunder as this I am not surprised; for, if it was difficult before to learn our secret, it must be still more so now, when we have to impress upon them the truth, that the only principle by which we are guided, is that which Providence has bestowed equally upon every country, and with which secret we have every wish that all nations should become acquainted, so that the stage for rivalry may be opened which it is always necessary should be opened to ensure success; and, whether it is opened by men first launching into adventure, or by veterans in the contest, it will always afford new opportunity for the boldness of enterprize, and bring along with it that irrepressible energy, and spirit of ambition beyond control, which will enable England to carry her commerce to the end of the world, and cater for the wants of all mankind."

COMMERCIAL.—The following items of intelligence received by the late arrivals from England, will have an important bearing upon the trade of this country:

Iron.—We hear from Birmingham, that considerable inconvenience is felt there from the great and sudden rise of the price of iron. The price is now such, as not only to make competition with foreign manufacturers difficult, but to render the execution of large orders which have been actually given, impossible. Immense orders from foreign agents, especially from America, have been made at a price at which, from the present price of iron, the goods cannot be supplied.

Wool.—Thirteen pence per lb. was the current price at which most of the wool (for combing purposes) was sold in Yorkshire till within a few weeks, when an advance of 1 penny per lb took place. About three weeks since 15d. was offered; a week after 16d.; and now 18d. is the general price, one or two individuals having obtained well up to 19d.; the advance has been so rapid and sudden, that the growers have been taken rather by surprise; and the present feeling appears to be in favour of much higher prices, as very little of the old stock is now in the possession of the growers.

Tobacco.—In the London market, extensive purchases of tobacco have been made on speculations, at an advance on the lower qualities of from forty to fifty per cent. The fine qualities have also advanced considerable.

Advance of Wages.—An English paper, the Manchester Courier, states, that many of the principal manufactures at Bolton, have advanced the wages of their weavers, 1 shilling per cut; 9s 6d. per cut for the 6-4 60 reed cambric, 120 pks in inch, 24 yards in length. Wools have also risen, with every prospect of further advance. In consequence of this, all goods made from the courser kinds of fleece, have risen 10 per cent. cloths, have also advanced nearly double the amount. Iron has again advanced; it is now double the price it was in Dec. 1823.

HAVANA.—Captain Forbes, of the ship Fabius, who arrived at New York on Friday evening, states that martail laws was declared at Havana on the 5th inst. and that all newspapers and letters from the United States were closely examined previous to their delivery. Passengers arriving without passport were imprisoned.

NEW YORK.

It was lately stated that property to the amount of two millions of dollars came into the port of New-York in one day; and that, during 48 hours, eighty-three vessels arrived there from sea. In the Daily Advertiser, published in that city, on the 16th inst. we counted one hundred and ninety-seven new advertisements, and in the same paper of the 18th one hundred and and sixty-two; we did not see the paper of the 17th, but have no doubt the number for the three days exceeded five hundred. This is exclusive of auctioneer's advertisements that occupy about three close columns each day.

Travelling.—On every side we hear the "clink of hammers," getting steamboats ready. Several are on the stocks—the North River will be as crowded with them in time, as the Mississippi is—and the fare of Albany, if you find your own bread and cheese, will soon be a dollar. The competition in canal boats, will also make travelling cheap, and a journey to the falls of Niagara, 500 miles in a short time may be undertaken for fifteen dollars.—*N. Y. Advo.*

The reader will be able to form some idea of the wealth of New-York, and the rapid growth which is now taking, by the following paragraph, which appears in one of the papers printed in that city.

To Mechanics.—We are warranted in saying, that next summer, more houses, stores, &c. will be built in this city, than ever was known to be erected in one season. Some large works are already commenced, and even now, masons and stone-cutters are in demand. We have no doubt that *ten thousand* mechanics, in *addition* to those located here, would find *full employment and high wages.*"

Volcano in New-York.—The Essex county Republican of March 12, says that on Sunday last, about 2 o'clock in the morning, a shock was felt in this town supposed to be an earthquake. Some thought it to be thunder, others supposed at the moment that it was the rattling of waggons on the frozen ground, & others thought it to be the cracking of ice in the lake. In Brookfield the shock was much more severe. But we have just learned from the town of Lewis, that it proves to have been a volcano. We understand that there is a mountain there, whose bowels of stones and earth have been thrown out to the depth of *a hundred feet*, and that smoke was seen to issue from the centre, for three days afterwards. It is reported that a similar eruption took place there several years ago; we conclude, therefore, that it is a genuine volcano. And although we do not aspire to the fame of classic ground, it is demonstrated that we belong to the same world with Scicily; and if we cannot boast of cities overwhelmed with floods of lava, we have Vulcan's workshop in minature, and can point to a field worthy of the researches of the Naturalist.

GOLD!!!—An immense deal of PURE GOLD has within a short time back, been found in the counties of Carbarus, Montgomery and Anson, North Carolina. In Montgomery a new mine has been discovered different from any we have heretofore mentioned. The Gold is abstracted from large masses of rock, which indicate the existance of rich and extensive mines, and strongly resembles those of Peru. We understand a poor man, on whose land the mine in Montgomery was discovered, has within a few weeks obtained about a half bushel of Gold, amounting to $20,000. It is said that this extraordinary good fortune has partially deranged him.—*Cheraw Int.*

Naval Movements.—A letter from an officer of the U. S. brig *Spark*, states that vessel to be on the eve of sailing from Norfolk, with secret instructions, her destination being known only to the Captain. This fact, together with the orders transmitted to our naval stations, for the equipment of our ships of war, lead strongly to the belief that the recent depatches from Spain are of somewhat offensive character to this Government.

New Invention of Bombs.—We find the following paragraph in the London and Paris papers of a recent date.

Mr. Paixham, a Frenchman, has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizantally, exactly in the same manner that cannon discharge balls. This bomb cannon executed under the orders of the Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, was lately proved at Brest. It answered every expectation, and carried as far as the largest ship guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are immediately to be made in the naval *material*. In consequence of this invention, large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without running any risk A well directed discharge of one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship.

Steam Carriage.—The Louisville Advertiser of the 19th. ult. says, "Dr. Buchannan succeeded yesterday in propelling a waggon some three or four miles, with a very small capillary steam engine. The experiment, we are informed, succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its ingenious inventor.

Mexico.—By an arrival at Philadelphia from Alvarado, we have received a file of the Mexican Sun to January 31st, and other late papers.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, who is a native of the country.

"We hope that the post-office establishment will be shortly regulated on very liberal principles, as the honourable Congress of this state has represented to the General Congress the necessity of allowing all newspapers to be free of postage; and as that body are interested in the welfare of the country, I doubt not they will agree to the proposition.

"The report of the Minister of Finance, which I send you, comprises every thing belonging to that department and you will find there all you wish to form an idea concerning the state of the country, in the most important branch of its administration. I must say that every other branch is also in the most prosperous state, and improving its condition every day, more than we could possibly hope for a new-born population, so badly educated by the old government. The decendants of Washington must have a very lively interest in the prosperity and happiness of this country, not only from considerations of policy & reciprocal advantage, but also from its having taken as a model your Republic, to which the progress we make must appear very glorious and satisfactory."

The Embassy to London.—Our readers are generally apprised of the fact, that the Mission to London was offered by the President to Mr. Clinton, the present Governor of the State of New York. The following Letter, exhibiting the grounds on which that gentleman has declined accepting the appointment, is copied from the New York Statesman:

Albany, February 25, 1825.

SIR—I feel most sensibly the honor conferred on me by your communication of the 18th instant, and I receive this expression of your good opinion with a correspondent spirit; but having recently accepted from the people of this State the highest office in their power; I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, retire from it, until I have had an ample opportunity of evincing my gratitude, and my devotion to their interests.

I assure you, sir, that it will afford me the highest gratification, in my present situation, to aid you in your patriotic efforts, and to witness the auspicious influence of your administration on the best interests of our country.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect your most obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON.

Hon. John Q. Adams, Washington.

Appropriate Compliments.—Suits of clothes of American Manufacture, says the Boston Statesman, have been presented to Ex-President MONROE, and to General JACKSON. We were particularly pleased with Gen. Jackson's letter of thanks from which we extract the following paragraph.

"To me it is matter of proud pleasure to witness the march of our country to the perfection of those arts without which she can never attain complete independence. During the last war, the melancholy spectacle was afforded of our utter inability, by virtue of our own resources, to clothe either our soldiers or our ships: our dependence was upon our enemies for a supply of articles essential to the maintainance of our rights and our liberty. I trust those times will never again recur; and looking to the active zeal with which, under the guidance of patriotic citizens, our domestic enterprise in progressing, I am sure that in any future conflicts, the means of waging successfully our defence, will be found to exist amongst ourselves. There is nothing I more cordially desire; nothing that this country, next to the perpetuation of her liberties, should more sincerely wish for. Our resources fairly brought into operation, with the brave yeomanry our country every where affords, we need no fear for the perpetuation of our liberties and independence."

The following is a letter from General JACKSON, in answer to an invitation tendered to him, to preside at a dinner given in New York, on Monday, March 21st, in honor of the great victory of the South American Patriots. The company, says the Evening Post, consisted of about 100 gentlemen, besides a number of guests; among whom, were observed Mr. Obregon, from Mexico; Mr. J. Alvarado, from Guamanquilla, and several other Spanish gentlemen; the British Consul, and a number of distinguished naval officers.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 8, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I have just received the public invitation of the Committee of which you are Chairman, to a dinner to be given on the 21st inst. at the City Hotel of New York, in honor of the South American and Mexican independence, "sealed on the field of Ayacucho."

To be with you, sir, and those who will unite in the celebration of this important event, would be among the highest pleasures of my life. It is an event dear to every American heart,—to every philanthopist of every country. It will be celebrated by unborn millions, and I trust, will lead to the emancipation of the whole world. Such an event, I need not assure you, is hailed by me with the most joyous emotions. It is therefore with extreme regret I have to state, that necessity prevents my acceptance of your invitation.

* * * But although absent, my best wishes are with you, and I beg leave to request that in my name the following sentiment will be given:

Bolivar.—Blessed by the same divinity that guided our revolutionary struggles, he has given freedom and independence to his country—may he resign his commission to the people as the only legitimate source of power, and thereby be associated with our immortal Washington.*

Accept, sir, I pray you, and tender to the committee individually of which you are chairmen, the homage of my high respect and esteem.

ANDRE'W JACKSON.

Gen. Jos. G. Swift, Chairman.

*This toast, was drank with three cheers.

From the Nashville Republican.

CLAY AND JOHNSON.

The following was received by the last Western mail, contained in a letter sealed with black. We understand like civilities were paid Mr. Clay at Pittsburgh, Russelsville, Ky. and at Knoxville and Rutledge in this state.—Also, that Mr. F. Johnson, their represantative in Congress, was elevated in like manner in Franklin, Ky.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 28th 1825.

MESSRS EDITORS—

On last evening we received intelligence of the defalcation of Mr. Clay, and the election of Mr. Adams. We bow to the constituted authorities of the country and greet Mr. Adams with that respect due to the chief magistrate of the nation. But some how or other a number of our citizens took a notion in their heads that Mr. Clay was entitled to some civilities and he not being present in person, we were for some time at a loss. At length an expedient was devised, to make a man of straw, which was considered as highly emblematical of the man himself. By this means we soon had the great orator of the day among us. After the usual salutations on such ocasions, it was resolved that as a full and complete expression of our high respect, he should be elevated some 15 or 20 feet above the rest of the company as a mark of distinction to which his eminent service justly entitle him, which was accordingly done with a certain domestic news paper of recent date suspended a little below his waist, though not in front. This elevation presented an opportunity of observing that his clothes, (which seemed to have been perfumed with some essence of a turpentine odour,) evidently evinced from the quantity of feathers attached to them total neglect of the use of the brush. But still he was the most august and interesting personage who had ever visited this part of the country—here was to be seen the dimentions, the attitude, the gestures of an able statesman, an inflexible patriot—and an incorruptable republican ever *consistent* in his political sentiments: and to crown all, the most eloquent man, Cicero not excepted, that ever lived; still the fire of the orator was wanting; but it was only for a moment, for fire being communicated to the above mentioned papers suspended as aforesaid, the orator was soon in a blaze; he was all fire; and not a vestiage of the materials of that great man was left.

PENSION LIST of the U. States.

An official report made to Congress from the War Department, at the last session of Congress, exhibits the following results.

Of Half-pay Pensioners, the total number is 2,918, and the annual amount of the money paid to them is, 906,664 dollars.

Of Revolutionary Pensioners, the total number is 13,127, and the total amount annually paid on that list is 1,242,848 dollars.

Of Invalid pensioners, the number is 3,743, and the amount paid to them is 297,000, dollars.

Of Pensioners on half-pay for five years, (in lieu of bounty land) the number is 202, and the amount annually paid to them 9,876 dollars.

So that the total number of Pensioners of the United States is 19,920, and the amount annually paid for Pensions is 2,556,388 dollars.

From the Sparta Tennessee Review.

THE BURNING WELL.

Our readers will recollect, that about a year ago, we mentioned the burning Gas on the surface of the little river Calf Killer, which meanders the north and west borders of our little village. At the Salt well of Mr. Simpson, three miles above this, and a short distance below Mr. Denton's well where the Gas made its appearance last year; the singular effect of nature, is again presented to our view, with additional brilliance and beauty, which if ever equalled, has not been surpassed in America. We know ourselves incompetent to the task of giving a proper description of the natural cause, the transeendant, beautiful and interesting operations of this work of mysterious nature; we shall not attempt to go further than a description of the Well from whence the Gas issues and its luminous offects on the surrounding mountains, and the adjoining scenery. The well is on the margin of the river—a hole of three inches in diameter is perforated in a limestone rock, to the depth of four hundred feet; at the top of this immense rock, a wooden tube is inserted, of fifty feet in length, which stands erect; at the top of which, a copper tube, eight feet in length, is inserted to prevent the flame from burning the timbers below; at the distance of about forty-five feet above the surface of the rock, a copper fauset is inserted into the wooden tube, and into another of the same kind, which stands two feet from the first one. The salt-water is forced by the gas, up through the hole in the rock, into the first mentioned tube, and continues its ascent until it arrives at the copper fauset which conducts the water into a cistern, which holds about twenty thousand gallons. The water making its escape from the first to the second tube; by means of the fauset, the gas has then an uninterrupted passage to the top of the first tube: here the gas makes its escape, mixes with the atmospheric air, and, by the application of a burning candle, instantly flashes in a flame, that ascends to the heigth of twenty or thirty feet in the air.

When the shades of the night begin to close in, the surrounding objects faintly show the reflection of the flame, which gradually increases, until complete darkness overspreads the earth. It is then that the surrounding country, which is encircled by high mountains on near three sides; exhibits the most pleasing sublime appearance; an amphitheatre brilliantly illuminated, but vastly more extensive, and consequently, more imposing, and opens a much wider field for pleasing contemplation to the philosophic and inquiring mind. A person can see, distinctly, to read the finest print at the distance of eighty yards, by the light from that gas. A flickering glare is seen at the distance of five or six miles which resembles distant lightning.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Cambridge, Md. April 1st, 1825.

Easther Benson, Jesse Bestpitch, [illegible] Burns, Mary Barnett, John Dean, [illegible] H. Edmondson, Sarah A. Fisher, [illegible] ward Graham, Eliza Gatts, Levin [illegible] lin, William B. Hamilton, James [illegible] er, jr. Capt. Henry Hooper, Ri[illegible] Jenkins, 2 M. Kean, Cambridge L[illegible] Robert Laird, Thomas Lucas, [illegible] Mills, Anthony Manning, James P[illegible] son, George Putnam, Charles [illegible] Samuel L. Rawleigh, Perry Scott, [illegible] Shaw, Robert Spedden, Edward S[illegible] ford, John Travers of John, 2 Eliz[illegible] Trippe, James Underwood, Rev. [illegible] Veulemans. JAS. CHAPLAIN.

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