L. D. Teacle

Cambridge Chronicle.

VOL. VII. NO. 29.

BY G. W. CALLAHAN. CAMBRIDGE, Md.---SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1833. WHOLE NO. 493.

TERMS:

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half-yearly, in advance. Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months: No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor; and the failure to order a discontinuance previously to the expiration of the time already subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞Advertisements not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

In cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued in the paper and charged at the above rates, until direction to omit them is received.

DR. THOMPSON AND DR. PHELPS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Dorchester and the adjoining counties, that they have this day associated themselves as copartners in the Drug business, under the firm of

Thompson & Phelps,

and have for sale, at the old stand, on Race street, near the Post-office, Cambridge, a general assortment of

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Confectionary,
PAINTS, DYES, &c. &c.;

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to physicians and others.

Cambridge, Dec. 6th, 1833 [dec 7]

A CARD.

FRANCIS P. PHELPS

EMBRACES this method of respectfully offering his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity. He is at this time boarding with James Houston, Esq., where he will continue to the end of the year; after which he will reside in the house now occupied by Mrs. Waggaman, on Poplar street, opposite the Chronicle office.

Cambridge, Dec. 7

F. P P. has a good Barouche for sale.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

JOHN ROWINS and PETER W. WILLIS, having this day associated themselves together under the firm of

Rowins & Willis,

intend carrying on the above business in *Cambridge*, in all its various branches. If experience and a general knowledge of business—if attention and renewed exertions to please, can plead any thing in our favor, we trust we shall be able to render general satisfaction. Our shop is opposite Mr. Bradshaw's hotel, at which place one or the other of us will generally be found, and where we will be glad to receive the orders of our customers. ROWINS & WILLIS.

Cambridge, Oct. 1, 1833. [oc 5 tf]

N. B.—We have for sale an excellent GOLD LEVER WATCH. R. & W.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, an intelligent, active lad, fifteen or sixteen years old. R. & W.

FOR EASTON, ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL leave Cambridge for the above places on Wednesday morning next, the 23d October, at 6 o'clock, and continue to leave on every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the season.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Oct 19

N. B.—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber returns his most cordial acknowledgments for the very liberal share of patronage which has been extended to him since he commenced the above business in this town; and begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he still continues to carry it on at his old stand, and that his exertions to give general satisfaction shall remain unrelaxed. Having two first-rate workmen under his employ, he is enabled to execute all orders in the most fashionable, neat and expeditious style.

EDWARD STREET.

Cambridge, Nov. 16, 1833

P. S.—He has just received the latest fashions.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from gunning on the premises of the subscriber, without first obtaining his special permission. Parties coming (by means of the Ferry-boat) from the Dorset shore, as well as others, will be furnished with refreshments and lodging if required.

Seine-haulers and others are cautioned against trespassing on the shores of the subscriber, by tearing away brush, &c., placed along the bank to preserve it, or by suffering their dog or dogs to run over his wheat field, without regard to its condition or the injury it sustains, &c. He does not wish this construed into an unqualified prohibition of the use of his shores to those to whom it may be profitable, but he desires to guard against the abuse of them and all manner of trespass thereon; and those who shall hereafter transgress, may certainly expect to be annoyed by a legal prosecution.

THOMAS BOWDLE.

Ferry Farm, Talbot Co., Dec. 7

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Benjamin Simmons, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to file their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of Wills' office, on or before Thursday, the 2d day of January next, as a dividend on the said deceased's estate will be struck that day. Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of December, A. D., 1833.

THOMAS WATSON,
Dec. 7 Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Hayward & Henry has been dissolved since the 12th day of November last, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for payment, and all indebted to it, will please settle with T. Hayward, to whom the books have been transferred.

HAYWARD & HENRY.

The business will be continued under the copartnership of

HENRY, LAIRD & CO.,

at the same stand, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the patrons and friends of the firm. Any business which can be transacted through them in Baltimore or elsewhere, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch.

HENRY, LAIRD & CO.

Cambridge, Dec. 7, 1833.

THE CAMBRIDGE & BALTIMORE

Packet Schooner

COL. E. RICHARDSON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he intends to run his Packet, Col. E. Richardson, between this place and Baltimore, as usual; and will leave Cambridge every Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and Baltimore every Saturday morning, at the same hour, for Cambridge.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, he is determined to persevere in his exertions to give entire and general satisfaction.

The Packet is furnished with a large and commodious Cabin, embracing two rooms, with sixteen berths.

He has reduced his Freights to the lowest rates. All Freights for him will be taken in at Mitchell's Granary, as usual.

All orders deposited with Hayward & Henry, Charles Corkran, or S. Mitchell, will be thankfully received and attended to with the utmost care and fidelity.

C B. FRAZIER.

Cambridge, Sept. 21, 1833.

N. B.—Persons having orders, or wishing to take passage, would do well do bear in mind the hour specified for the starting of the schooner; for she will in future sail at that time with as little variation as may be.

CAMBRIDGE AND BALTIMORE

PACKET.

THE SLOOP

"Cambridge Packet,"

LEWIS P. ROSS, MASTER,

RECENTLY built of the best materials, copper fastened, and on the most improved plan, with a large and convenient cabin, consisting of two rooms and a private apartment, with fourteen berths, has commenced her regular route, leaving Cambridge every **SATURDAY EVENING,** at four o'clock; and will leave the Steam Boat wharf, Light street, opposite A. B. Harrison's, Baltimore, every **WEDNESDAY EVENING,** at the same hour—the days of sailing being changed at the suggestion of a number of her customers, for the better accommodation of the public generally.

☞ All orders or goods left with Mr. A. B. Harrison, in Baltimore, in the absence of the sloop, will be put on board free of charge.—Grain and orders will be received also at Bell and Green's, Cambridge; Peter Lecompte's, State's Bank, and Lewis Ross's Store, where they are all prepared with good granaries, and will receive in the absence of the Sloop at either place, and deliver free of charge.

☞ Terms, as usual, much reduced.—Passage to Baltimore, including fare, $2 00, or without fare, $1 00; barrels 20 cents; hogsheads $1 00; boxes from 75 to 6¼ cents; salt per sack 12½; plank $1 75 per thousand; bricks the same; all other freights in proportion.

PETER LECOMPTE,
LEWIS ROSS,
LEWIS P. ROSS.

October 26, 1833.

WANTED,

IN a Store in this town, as an apprentice, a boy who can come well recommended for his sober and industrious habits, who can write a fair hand, and has a knowledge of arithmetic. None others need apply. Enquire of the Editor.

Cambridge, Dec 7 3w

A new Cooking Stove,

WITH apparatus complete, suitable for a small family, would be sold low, if immediate application be made. Apply to the Editor. Dec. 7 3w

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, December 2, 1833.

On application of SAMUEL LUCAS, *Executor of* MICHAEL LUCAS, *late of Dorchester county, deceased,* It is ordered *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1833. WM. W. ECCLESTON,

L. S.

Register of Wills for Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Michael Lucas, *late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of June next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 2d day of December,* 1833. *SAMUEL LUCAS,*

Dec. 7 Ex'r. of Michael Lucas, dec'd.

ORIGIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.

This is a subject which has justly attracted the attention of philosophers, and produced many interesting researches. It would obviously be impossible, within our narrow limits, to give our readers any correct idea of the various theories, which have been adopted, to account for the peopling of America by Indians. The received opinion, we believe, and that which seems to be supported by facts, is, that the aborigines of America, emigrated to America from the continent of Asia. The principal objections which have been urged against this doctrine, so far as we know, are the two following:—1st. That many thousand years must have elapsed subsequent to the creation, before the population of the old world could have been sufficiently numerous to extend to its remote borders, and thence to attain the American continent. Besides, it is thought to reflect upon the wisdom of the Deity, to permit so large a part of the globe to remain during so long a time unpeopled. The second objection is drawn from the number of different languages spoken in North and South America, which Mr. Jefferson and others have thought incompatible with the idea of so recent an arrival on this continent as even three or four thousand years. In respect to the first objection, it was sufficient to reply, that it assumes a position which needs itself to be proved, and can therefore never be the basis of solid argument. On this subject, Dr. Godman, in his Natural History, observes: 'There is neither extravagance nor impropriety in the opinion, that the two continents were originally one, and being continents, the only difficulty is removed that could be urged against the approach of population from the extremity of Asia. But in addition to all the reasons that can be urged in support of the doctrine we maintain, it should not be forgotten, that there are strong evidences derived from astronomical and geological observations, proving the axis and poles of our globe to be not now precisely where they originally stood. It is therefore very unfair to decide against the probability of peopling America from the extremity of Asia, if we reason from the existing climate of the countries adjacent to East Cape, or Cape Prinae of Wales, the two nearest points of Asia and America. The greatest difficulty thrown in the way of this opinion, was thought to be the trifling difference between the Esquimaux and the common Indians, seeming to prove that they were derived from different races or kinds.—We are informed in Crantz's History of Greenland, that the Moravian missionaries, who visited the countries inhabited by the Esquimaux, were much surprised to find that they were in all respects similar to the Greenlanders, and made use of the same language, shewing that the Esquimaux had sprung from the same race, and had gradually reachod their present residence from the extreme northern parts of Europe. This fact, now rendered undeniable by more recent researches, entirely invalidates the conclusion that the Esquimaux were derived from another species. The resemblance existing between these people and the Siberians, Kamtschadales, Tunguse, &c., is manifest, and notwithstanding they differ in many respects from other inhabitants of the new world, they are undeniably descended from the same parent stock, coming from different parts of the globe. The copper colored natives of America, who are the most numerous of the aborigines, approach more closely to the Asiatic Tartars, in color and stature, and this because they are descendants of that race arriving in America from the extremity of Asia.' In respect to the second objection, the same writer observes: 'Granting, as we are perfectly willing to do, the great lapse of time which would be requisite for the production of such radical changes, we do not think the objection derived from the languages, more solid than those heretofore mentioned. As far as the researches of philosophers have extended, we do not find that there is so much difference in the dialects of our aborigines, as the arguments of these objectors would seem to imply. Throughout a large mass of this native population, a very perceptible and remarkable connexion of language is apparent, and the relation to the parent stock is fairly evident. Even allowing that the amount of difference is as great as could be desired by our opponents, the comparison of the aboriginal dialects with those of European nations, is by no means a correct mode of deciding the point. If, according to our idea, people reached this country at different times, from the extreme north of Europe, or the north-east of Asia, the immense extent of country they were gradually to be scattered over, the new objects by which they were surrounded, and the new modes of life they assumed, could all conspire to produce a change in their language in a much shorter time than could take place on the old continent, where their wanderings must have been not only comparatively circumscribed, but their modes of living subject to few variations. But in the present condition of our knowledge, we have no right to state that the traces of affinity between the American dialecture entirely obliterated; it would be far more correct to say, that we do not possess the means of making the necessary inquiries and decisions; our knowledge of their language is confined to meagre vocabularies, frequently derived from persons whose statements cannot be relied on, however correct their intentions may have been, to say nothing of the almost insuperable difficulty of writing such languages from the hearer's idea of their pronunciation. But whatever apparent difficulties may be suggested to the Asiatic origin of the aborigines of America, the circumstance of but one species of the human race existing throughout the world, is sufficient to reduce us to the necessity of acknowledging that mankind have descended from one parent stock, however their external appearance may have been modified by accident, disease, or situation. We are aware that some persons talk of the possibility of there having been various centres of creation to the human race, as among inferior animals; but we consider it very unphilosophical to suppose the existence of various centres of creation, for the same species.'

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.—The mother of George III. always treated him as of a stupid nature, impervious to reason, invincibly obstinate, and yet to be led to anything good or bad by feeding his delusions and propensities. He was to be nursed and managed; and, accordingly, when he came of age, a Colonel Græme was sent to the Courts of Germany to get him a wife. Here was a field open to bribery. The beggarly German Courts, to which the Colonel resorted, would have pawned the last royal shirt or petticoat for an alliance with the King that had unlimited power over the purses of the richest people in the universe! One year's subsidy from Great Britain, one secret present from the Droits of Admiralty or the Crown Lands of England was worth the fee simple of all that these pauper Princes possessed. But the Quseu thus chosen by the Colonel, though repulsive in appearance, of mean capacity, and of an odious disposition, had many substantial virtues, and, fortunately, her very mean and homely character adapted her to her consort, and they lived decently together. But their son, George IV. was made to marry a woman he never saw, and on the basest of all pleas—the bribe of his father paying his debts out of our pockets. The young man protested against this violation of all the instincts and sympathies of nature. His bride, his victim, avowed her repugnance to him, and confessed that her affections were devoted to another. Still they were compelled to marry. She arrived in England in tears, and her sufferings, with her untimely death, can never be forgotten. The next son, the Duke of York, was likewise compelled to marry a person whom he never saw, and whom, if common report were not a slanderer, he had every reason to avoid.

These Princes marry by pictures—the portraits to be exchanged are flattered by venal artists for high bribes. We have seen several of them and they bear no more resemblance to the originals than Hyperion to a Satyr. Who can say that the vices of these two detestably bad characters did not originate from the cruel violations of nature inflicted upon their youth under this Marriage Act? Had they been allowed to marry where affection and inclination prompted—where beauty excited admiration, and virtues elicited esteem—had they been allowed to indulge in those sympathies by which God at once gratifies and elevates our natures by the social affections, with their moralizing influences—they might not have lived the curse and disgrace of their age, or died such sad spectacles of depravity. The sacrifice of the two elder born moved not the obdurate heart of the father. When the younger son, the Duke of Sussex, married Lady Augusta Murray, with every prospect of happiness, the Royal Marriage Act was put in force; an informality respecting the notice of the Privy Council was taken advantage of, the Prince was compelled to violate his oath, to outrage nature, insult the public morals by bastardizing his children, and proclaiming his wife a prostitute. Such was the conduct imposed upon a son by a father, of whom it was justly said, that he could be excited to any offence under heaven, provided you could persuade him that he sinned in the cause of religion—a task never found difficult. If the public judgment be not misled, this detestable Marriage Act has had its effect upon the females of the Royal family. We want no importations of German women, of German Principles, or of Martinet German military principle—let us be English, and if we are to have Princes, let them have English wives, and bring their children up in English principles, and in the fear and love of the English people.--*London Weekly Messenger.*

The death of Robespierre.—The conspirators finding themselves abandoned, gave themselves up to despair; the National Guard rushed rapidly up the stairs, and entered the room where Robespierre was sitting with his elbow on his knees, his head resting on his hand; Meda discharged his pistol, which broke his under jaw, and he fell under the table. St. Just implored Le Bas to put an end to his life. "Coward! follow my example," said he, and blew out his brains—Couthon was seized under the table, feebly attempting to strike with a knife, which he wanted the courage to plunge in his heart; Coffinhall and the young Robespierre threw themselves from the windows, and were seized in the inner court of the building.—Henriot had been thrown down the stairs by Coffinhall, but though bruised and mutilated, he contrived to crawl into the entrance of a sewer, from whence he was dragged out by the troops of the Convention. Robespierre and Couthon, being supposed to be dead, were dragged by the heels to the Rui Pelletier, where it was proposed to throw them into the river; but it being discovered, when day returned, that they still breathed, they were stretched on a board, and carried to the Assembly. The members having refused to admit them, they were conveyed to the Committees of General Safety, where Robespierre lay for some hours, stretched upon a table, with a broken jaw still bleeding, and suffering alike under bodily pain and the execration of those around him. From thence he was sent to the Conciergerie, where he was confined in the same cell which had been occupied by Danton, Hebert, and Chaumette.—At length he was brought, with all his associates, to the Revolutionary tribunal; and as soon as the identity of the persons was established, they were condemned. At four in the morning, on the 29th July, all Paris was in motion, to witness the death of the tyrant. He was placed on the chariot, between Henriot and Couthon, whose remains were as mutilated as his own; the crowd which so long had ceased to attend the executions, manifested the utmost joy at their fate. The blood from his jaw burst through the bandage, and overflowed his dress; his face was ghastly pale. He shut his eyes, but could not close his ears against the imprecations of the multitude. A woman breaking from the crowd, exclaimed—"murderers of all my kindred, your agony fills me with joy; descend to Hell, covered with the curse of every mother in France!" Twenty of his comrades were executed before him. When he ascended the scaffold, the executioner tore the bandage from his face; the lower jaw fell upon his breast, and he uttered a yell, which filled every heart with horror. For some minutes the frightful figure was held up to the multitude; he was then placed under the axe, and the last sound which reached his ears were the exulting shouts, which were prolonged for some minutes after his death. Along with Robespierre were executed Henriot, Couthon, St. Just, Dumas, Coffinhall, Simon and all the leaders of the revolt. St, Just alone displayed the firmness which had so often been witnessed among the victims whom they had sent to the scaffold. Couthon wept with terror; the others died uttering blasphemies, which were drowned in the cheers of the people. They shed tears of joy, they embraced each other in transport, they crowded round the scaffold to behold the bloody remains of the tyrants. "Ye's Robespierre, there is a God!" said a poor man as he approached the lifeless body of one so lately the object of his dread. His fall was felt by all present as an immediate manifestation of the Divinity.—*Museum of Foreign Literature.*

Geography of Mars.—In this planet we discern with perfect distinctness, the outlines of what may be continents and seas. Of these, the former are distinguished by the ruddy color which characterises the light of this planet (which always appears red and fiery) and indicates no doubt an ochery tinge in the general soil, like what the red sandstone districts of the earth may possibly offer to the inhabitants of Mars, only more decided. Contrasted with this (by a general law of optics) the seas, as we may call them, appear greenish. These spots, however, are not always to be seen equally distinct, though when seen, they offer the same appearance. This may arise from the planet not being entirely destitute of atmosphere and clouds; and what adds greatly to the probability of this is the appearance of brilliant white spots at its poles, which have been conjectured, with a great deal of probability, to be snow, and they disappear when they have been long exposed to the sun, and are greatest when just emerged from the long night of their polar winter. By watching the spots during a whole night, and on successive nights, it is found that Mars has a rotation on the axis in a period of 24h. 39m. and 21s. in the same direction of the earth's or from west to east.—*Sir J. Herschel on Astronomy.—Cabinet Cyclop.*

American and English Manners compared.—The great difference between the American and English manners, and which completely characterizes the two societies, is the total absence in America of that spirit of social servility which in England forms so striking a contrast with the free institutions that the people so justly make their boast.—There is not a respectable man or woman in England who is not constantly gnawed with desire to appear something more than they are. There is no meanness that they will not commit to be invited into society a notch higher than their own. The merchants and tradesmen do not converse about the business, dinner, or ball, of their neighbor; but they have never done talking of the dinner of such a duke, or the route of such a marquis, people whom they are never likely to come near, and whom they know only by name; every body has the genealogy of the peers by heart, and they trouble themselves much more about their alliances than those of their own friends and acquaintances. As soon as a stranger is presented, even to the family of an eminent merchant, the mistress of the house takes care to tell him over and over the names of all the nobility who have done her the honor of speaking to her; and fancies by that means to give the stranger a very high notion of her social respectability. This paltry servility, which to me is in the last degree disgusting, has no existence in the United States. There is not an American who would not blush to seek an invitation, and he has too much pride to acknowledge that any society is superior to his own dignity. The common workman, if he is inclined, is found seated beside the rich man at political dinners, and any decent female may attend the subscription balls, whatever may be her condition in life. On the contrary, even distinctions among the different circles, are maintained by the pride which every one feels in not receiving obligations which he cannot return; it is upon this ground partly that the social inequality discernible is founded.—*Murat's United States, Second Edition.*

The Age of Editors.—Almost every journal that does us the honor to extract something from the 'Evening Star,' couples it with a complimentary notice of the '*veteran*' editor, the 'venerable' editor; and the State printer lately referred to our 'infirmities of age.' We apprehend that belonging to an exceedingly old family, an impression generally prevails that we are the identical old Noah himself, whose miraculous preservation in the ark is so frequently referred to in Biblical discussion. We are nearly thirty years younger than Cobbett, M. P.; nearly twenty years younger than Mr. Lang; seventeen younger than the venerable Mr. Ritchie; ten years junior to our active friend, Mr. Butler; quite as young as Mr. Gales, and but little in advance of Col. Stone. Our son and heir is short of six years of age—our youngest scarcely walks, and we are altogether a young beginner. We can allow Mr. Van Buren to serve out three terms as President before we are too old to be his successor. There may be something ingenious in the opposition answering all our arguments, and repelling our attacks by a charge of age and imbecility, but it is *no go.* If we are spared, we will show ourselves young enough to use them up before many years are over. We are doing it now tolerably well. A clear head, a sound heart, a firm hand, and an even temper, seldom bring on premature old age.—*N. Y. Star.*

Our imperfectly constructed language is the cause of many ludicrous blunders by most foreigners who attempt to learn it. The Frenchman who meant to describe a pain in his chest, and did so by putting his hand on his breast, and exclaiming, 'I have one bad pain in my *portmanteau,*' made no greater blunder than one of his countrymen in this city, a short time since, who purchased a load of wood. The landlady, on seeing it dropped at the door, desired to know the number of feet contained in it. He answered, 'I buy him for one rope, but I do not believe dare be more than three quarters.' 'A *rope,*' said the astonished landlady, 'you probably mean a cord.' 'Ah! dat is it, I mistake de word.'

Receipe.—Among the receipes which we have seen in the newspapers lately, for various purposes, is the following—*for making an earthquake:*

"Take ten pounds flour of sulphur, and ten pounds iron filings: knead them together with water to the consistence of dough, and bury the mass eight or ten feet in the ground. In a few hours it will take fire, and cause an artificial earthquake."

Thus, it would seem, with not much trouble, we might have a comfortable little earthquake at any time.

The Words of Wisdom.—If men did but know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous man—how sound he sleeps, how quiet his breast, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his provisions, how healthy his morning, how sober his night, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, the diseases, the throng of passions, and the violence of unnatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious, and the hearts of the ambitious.—*Jeremy Taylor.*