CHRONICLE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.—Don Carlos proclaimed King in the Provinces.

The packet ship Europe, arrived be low at New York, furnishes the editors of that city with London papers to the 15th and Liver pool to the 16th November.

The news is of the highest importance.—From Spain a civil war is inevitable; Don Carlos has been proclaimed in some of the Provinces; the Queen Regent had thrown herself into the hands of the Liberals.

The Liverpool Chronicle says, the news from Spain and Portugal is far from satisfactory. The cause of Don Carlos seems to be supported by a greater number of partisans than was at first supposed, and it is feared that the zeal of his adherents is badly encountered by the indifference of the Queen Regent. The pretender has been proclaimed King, by the title of Charles V. at Mervao, and in the adjoining provinces his followers are numerous and fanatical. The Priests and Monks lend him all the advantage of their influence, and not content with preaching against liberalism, they are in some places more actively engaged in forwarding the cause of Spanish Toryism.

It is possible, however, that the fear of the one party, and the blind fanaticism of the other, may coincide in magnifying the numbers of the rebels, and there is reason to hope that an undisciplined force will make but a short stand against the arms of a regular army, who, though represented as lukewarm, are still faithful. The young Queen's Generals menace the insurgents, and a general engagement would most assuredly decide the fate of the Carlists, if not of the Queen Regent. According to the latest accounts, such an event may be hourly expected.

While the Carlists multiply in the north, the south continues tranquil. Madrid remains undisturbed, and the Queen Regent has sought to stimulate the zeal of all who love liberty, by large promises and acts that guarantee the sincerity of her promises. She has promulgated sundry regulations, all of a popular character, and she has created what may be called a commission to devise a law for giving freedom to the press. Hitherto the press has been silent in Spain; but this act demonstrates that the thinking Spaniards have not yet been reconciled to the despotism that prohibits political discussion in the only way that discussion can be useful.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—It was reported in the city late this morning that an extraordinary express had arrived from Paris, bringing the important intelligence that an order had been sent by Marshal Soult, the Minister of War, for the immediate entrance of the French army of observation, amounting to 30,000 men, into Spain.

The great news on the Bourse, at Paris, on Wednesday, was that the French government was inclined to intervene in the affairs of Spain.

It was said that a courier had arrived, who was the bearer of urgent requests from the Queen, who declares that she must throw herself into the arms of the liberals if she is not speedily relieved. It is said that in consequence of this information, the French government has begun to think seriously of intervening.

ROME.—The death of the King of Spain seems to have created some sensation at Rome. The recognition of the young Queen does not appear to have been yet determined on by his Holiness; and it is likely that his policy will be guided by that of Austria.

TURKEY.—*Constantinople, Oct.* 11.—There has lately been another fire in this city, caused by incendiaries, which, though soon extinguished, as the wind was calm, unhappily proves that the band of incendiaries was not confined to those (though their number is not inconsiderable) who fell into the hands of justice. Fears are therefore entertained of the renewal of these frightful scenes, and measures of precaution are not neglected.

IRELAND.—The intelligence from this country bears too much its ordinary impress. Burnings and murders—beatings, robberies, and maiming, continue to prevail. The potato crop, especially in the southern part of the Island, has fallen vastly short of its usual rate of production.

ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 27.

SEIZURE OF GOODS FOR ASSESSED TAXES, AND SUBSEQUENT RIOT.

Thursday morning about half past nine o'clock, a van was seen to drive up to the door of the Mechanics' Institution, Circus street, New road, of which Mr. Savage is the well known proprietor. It soon became known to the inhabitants that the persons who came with the vehicle was a Sheriff's officer named Hemp, and his men, who in execution of the Exchequer writ, were about to make a seizure on the premises for assessed taxes amounting to £35 2s 9d. The officer and his party having entered the house without opposition, they conveyed away a sofa, table and chairs, and other household furniture, to a considerable amount, which they deposited safely in the van which they had brought with them for that purpose. A great concourse of people soon assembled, who gave vent to their feelings of indignation at the proceeding adopted. The van however, drove away with the goods, amidst the deafening hissing and shouting of the assembled multitude, who however did not attempt to arrest its progress. On arriving at the corner of Baker street, the crowd being considably augmented, a woman, who appeared to possess masculine courage, boldly stepped out from among the throng, and seizing the horse's head, turned the van towards the Institution. The crowd, animated by her example, now took courage and surrounded the vehicle, took the horse out, and drew it in triumph back to Mr. Savage's, shouting, as they went along, 'No Assessed Taxes.' The Sheriff and his men having made their escape, the mob proceeded without molestation to unpack the goods.

At this period the populace, whose feelings were excited to the highest pitch, next turned their attention to the empty van, and a cry was instantly set up, 'Break it to pieces.' The work of demolition then commenced, and in a short time the vehicle was broken with hammers and sticks, in spite of the efforts of the police to prevent it. About the same time a seizure was made at the house of Mr. Brain, picture dealer, &c. 128, Crawford street (who is a member of the institution,) for Assessed Taxes, amounting to £12 12s 8d, when goods to double that amount were carried away by the Sheriff's officer and his subordinates, who refused to give any inventory of what they had taken, or to state where they intended to deposit them. At this place the broker, Mr. Atkins, of 139, St. John street, was saluted with execrations by some hundred of persons, who had assembled, on the object of the visit being made known. The property seized was thrust with all possible expedition into the van, without any regard whatever being paid to the safe conveyance of paintings, some of which were very choice and valuable, and which no doubt must have sustained considerable injury in the removal. Mr. Brain was subsequently informed that his property had been conveyed to Crooks' Auction Rooms, 45, Skinner street.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Mollieu, of the Swedish ship Preciosa, at New York from St. Ubes, states that great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants, in consequence of the proximity of Don Miguel's troops, and every boat was in requisition to convey them to a shelter among the shipping. Reinforcements were constantly arriving from Lisbon, and hopes were entertained that he would be defeated. He could obtain no newspapers.

Capt M. further states that a severe battle was fought near St. Ubes on the 3d, in which the Pedroites were completely routed, some of the soldiers entering the city in a state of audity, and otherwise wretchedly off. Great praise is given to the sailors belonging to one of Don Pedro's frigates, who were in the action, but the soldiers are considered a dastardly set, frightened at the sight of a musket. A steamboat had attempted to land some men near the Miguelite force, in order to attack them, but was prevented by the surf.

In our late English papers we have had occasion to note the disastrous condition of the laboring population, and the dissensions which are perpetually springing up among themselves, and with their employers, with respect to the rates of wages. Unions and counter unions are formed, and all but open war waged between capital and industry—between the industry that labors to earn, and the industry that has labored and earned.—The Trades' Union at Leeds and its vicinity have organized themselves so efficiently that the master manufacturers complain to government of the extent of the control thus assumed over all the transactions of their business. The interference has been carried so far, in the words of the memorial, that masters are absolutely interdicted from any part whatever in fixing the wages to be paid to their own workmen, and are obliged to turn off, or set on such workmen only as the Union dictates, and pay such wages as the committee direct, under the penalty of having the workmen in every department of their works withdrawn from their employment, and their manufactories shut up, at whatever loss or inconvenience. The consequence has been a combination on the other side, in which the masters have bound themselves to each other, under a penalty of £500, not to employ any workman who shall not, within fourteen days after required, sign a declaration that he is not a member of the Trades' Union, or any workman who shall at any time have been discharged for refusing to sign said declaration.

In reply to the memorial to government against the Trades' Union, Lord Melbourne said to the Committee of masters, that ample measures should be taken to suppress disorders and punish crime, but that it must be left to the knowledge and experience of the masters themselves to redress all the grievances arising out of these difficulties.

A general meeting of the Trades' Union, in the nature of a convention of delegates, was held at Manchester in the early part of October. It was computed that five hundred representatives were present, whose expenses were paid out of a general fund of Unions. The building of the custom house, and other public works at Liverpool, was suspended by the combination of the builders, but a supply of laborers was procured from a distance, and the work is going on.

Gen. Winfield Scott is named, in the Albany Daily Advertiser, as a candidate for the next Presidency.

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1833.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, 6th January.

Legislature.—Next Monday is the day fixed by the constitution for the meeting of the Legislature of this State. The members from Worcester passed through here on Wednesday last, and the members from this county went on to-day.

The contest for the Executive will be a close one. Whilst the Jackson and Anti-Jackson parties are nearly equal in numbers on joint ballot, there are independent members, (so called,) attached to no party, who hold the balance of power, and keep in entire suspense the ultimate choice of the Executive. In the management of this affair, there will doubtless be sins of omission and commission. The practice of our candidate for office elevating himself by denouncing the acts and proceedings of his competitor, too common in this State, will make the timid politician approach the ballot box with fear and trembling. Indeed, it would be impossible to foresee the ins and outs consequent upon the acts of the approaching session.

The great facility we have heretofore enjoyed in getting possession of the latest news, especially from Baltimore, we shall, in a short time, be deprived of. The steam-boat Maryland, in her regular transit, has brought us papers up to the morning of her respective trips. As she will soon cease to run for the winter, we shall be obliged to give to our patrons such news as may come by the *accidental* mails on the present mail route. We should not complain, if our western papers went no farther north than Philadelphia before they inclined towards this Peninsula.

If we apply the old adage to ourselves, that "no news is good news," and believe in it, we shall in all probability be a set of happy Eastern Shore men this winter.

We greatly applaud the project of our friend who advises the transportation of the mail, during ten-twelfths of the year, in steamboats.

A meeting of the stockholders and friends of the contemplated Choptank Steam-boat Company, was held in this town on Monday last, when it was determined to petition the Legislature immediately for an act of incorporation. Commissioners were appointed to draw up the petition, and take such other steps as they may deem necessary for the early arrangement of the concerns of the Company.

Erratum.—In the communication which appeared in the Chronicle last Saturday, over the signature of "SIMON," for "Gen. XVI, 22," read *Num. XVI*, 22.

The communication from our friend "P." has been received, and shall be considered at a more propitious time.

During the late gale, a chimney attached to a building on the premises of Mr. John Insley, of this county, was blown down, and the bricks and mortar from their weight, making their way through the roof, instantaneously killed a valuable young negro man, lying in his bed. Strange to tell, his wife, who was by his side, was uninjured, though the bed was found almost filled with the fragments of the chimney.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—*Thursday, Dec.* 19.—Mr. Tyler asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act for the better organization of the Treasury, approved May, 1820; which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Clay presented the petition of a number of the citizens of Schenectady, calling the attention of Congress to the distressing fact, that, almost on every occasion where there had been a fire on board a steam-boat, it has terminated in a complete conflagration—He thought the proper course was to send this petition to the committee on Naval Affairs. He also expressed a hope that this committee would turn their attention at the same time to that other important cause of frequent disasters, the bursting of boilers. The petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Grundy offered the following resolutions, which were agreed to:—

Resolved, 1st, That the Postmaster General be directed to communicate to the Senate a statement of all the allowances, by him made, beyond the sums stipulated in the original contracts, since the 6th of April, 1829, specifying, in every case, the service to be performed by the original contract, and the sums to be paid thereon, the nature and extent of each facility or improvement, and the extra allowance made therefor, and the name of the persons to whom the allowance has been made, and at what time.

2d. A statement of the curtailments of facilities lately made by the department, specifying each route, and the names of the respective contractors, and the amount of the diminution of service and of compensation, in each case; also, what routes, if any, have been discontinued.

3d. The expenses incurred in putting into operation the post routes, established by the act of the 15th June, 1832, cost of transporting the mail on said routes in each year.

Friday, Dec. 20—The Senate did not sit.

Monday, Dec. 23—The resolution offered by Mr. Webster, on Thursday, relative to steam-boat accidents, and which he proposed to refer to the Commitee on Naval Affairs, was taken up for consideration—Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words 'naval affairs,' and inserting 'the judiciary'—The amendment was negatived, and the original resolution was agreed to.

Tuesday, Dec. 24—A joint resolution was received from the House of Representatives, to adjourn until Monday, which was negativec by a vote of yeas 17, nays 18. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Clay was taken up, when Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution, by adding the following:

Also, That the Secretary communicate to the Senate the monthly statements of the affairs of the Bank of the United States for the current year which have not been heretofore communicated.

Also, the entire correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the Bank of the United States for the first half of the year, 1819. The amendment was agreed to.

Friday, Dec. 20—The House, after the presentation and reference of sundry resolutions of little importance, adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 23—The debate on the removal of the deposites was resumed by Mr. McDuffie; and, after a suspension of his remarks, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.—Several resolutions were submitted and referred, and the House adjourned till Friday.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday morning, 19th, says—The House of Representatives did not yesterday, in the regular course of business, reach the Order of the Day, which related to the Government Deposite question. The following are the precise terms of the instructions proposed by Mr. McDuffie, as an amendment to Mr. Polk's motion to refer the request of Mr. Taney to the Committee of Ways and Means:

'With instructions to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue hereafter collected, shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in compliance with the public faith, pledged by the charter of the said Bank.'

John Black was re-elected on the 22d ult. U. S. Senator from the State of Missouri. He had a majority of one vote on the ninth ballot. The term is for six years, from the fourth of March last.

We learn that one of the last packets from England brought back a considerable amount of Ohio State six per cent stock certificates, which had been sent out for sale from New York, but which, it is said, could not be negotiated in England in consequence of apprehended difficulties in the currency and moneyed operations of this country.—The bills drawn on the strength of the negotiation of the certificates, were also returned protested.

The Gazettte of yesterday has the following paragraph:—*Balt. Amer. of yesterday.*

'It is said that an Express passed through this city yesterday for Washington and there is a report very current in town to day that Government Bills to a large amount have been returned from London protested.

At a Convention of the 'State Rights' or nullifying members of the Georgia Legislature, with delegates from different parts of the State, held at Milledgeville on the 12th inst. George M. Troup was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The nullification party in the legislature of Georgia are certainly most persevering and indefatigable in their labors to produce excitement. After the whole question had been finally disposed of in the lower house, by a vote to lay it on the table for the rest of the session, and every motion to re-consider had failed, they got at it in another way. Forty-four of them drew up what they called a protest, complaining of the course of the majority towards them, and reiterating their own views, which was spread upon the journals. The other side, not to be behind them in zeal, got up a counter-protest or a rejoinder, signed by *eighty-two* members, which was spread decorously by the side of the other, on the same table. So the curious state of affairs appears there, of the majority and the minority, shut out from oral discussion, carrying on a political controversy by written pleas—a sort of epistolary warfare.—*Balt. Amer.*

The grand jury of Burke county, Ga. have presented what they call the 'fulminating' parts of Gov. Lumpkin's inaugural speech, believing that 'such official denunciations only engender strife,' and hoping that on similar occasions in future, they may give place to more suitable themes.

South Carolina.—The Bill providing for an oath of allegiance to the Senate of South Carolina, from all officers chosen or appointed under the State Laws, passed the lower House on the 6th inst., by a vote of 89 to 23, and was sent to the Senate. It requires that "all persons who shall be chosen, or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering on the execution thereof, shall take the following oath:—'I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear, to the State of South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof, &c.'"

A bill is before the legislature of South Carolina, for re-organizing the military establishment of the State. One of the clauses vacates immediately all the commissions of general officers, throughout the State, and gives the legislature the power of electing those officers. The design of this movement is alleged to be to exclude all of the 'union' party from command, and putting the entire militia of the State under 'States Rights' or 'nullifying' officers. The bill meets with considerable opposition from some of the members of the dominant party themselves.—*Balt. Amer.*

Late Mississippi papers have furnished us with copies of the annual message of acting Governor Lynch, and of the inaugural address of Governor Runnels on his installation into office. Both documents are very strong in their denunciation of the doctrines of Nullification, and equally earnest in pressing upon the attention of the legislature the importance of providing for public instruction, and developing the resources of the State by liberal schemes of Internal Improvement. Governor Lynch suggests the necessity of establishing primary schools, in every county in the State, and recommends the construction without delay of at least *three* Rail Roads across the country, terminating on the navigable streams. The same plan as that adopted in North Carolina, finds favor in Mississippi. Wherever individual subscriptions have been made, and paid up, to the extent of two-thirds of the capital stock of any chartered company, it is recommended that the State should always subscribe for the remaining third.—*Balt. Amer.*

The latest accounts from New Orleans, furnish a very unfavorable report in reference to the actual extent of the Sugar crop of Louisiana, of the present season. The early frosts have proved so very injurious to the cane, the Bulletin of the 9th states that instead of producing 120,000 hogsheads, it will fall short of that quantity at least *fifty thousand* hogsheads. The loss to the planters, if the extent of the injury be not overrated, is set down at four millions of dollars. We hope, however, that the actual result will show the estimates of loss to be exaggerated. A corroboration of this unfavorable report is contained in the following extract of a letter which we find in the last Richmond compiler:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6th, 1833.

'I regret to say to you, that the sugar crop is materially injured, the evidence of which is to be seen on both sides of the Mississippi in descending. It is allowed on all hands, that it will not yield more than 75,000 hogsheads. There have been 400 shipped to Baltimore, 200 to Norfolk, and one cargo to Richmond. New Orleans is crowded with strangers, and that man is lucky, who finds a place to put his head into."

An association has been formed among the Naval Officers at N. York, entitled the 'Naval Lyceum.' Com. Ridgely, commandant of the Station, is President. There are four vice presidents, two corresponding secretaries, and a numerous list of committees on finance, the library, nominations, &c. Altogether it seems to be got up with great spirit, and is certainly a most creditable and useful association. The collection of a library is one of the first objects of the institution, and four hundred volumes, part of the library of the Franklin 74, now in ordinary in that port, have been appropriated, for a commencement. Liberal donations from friends of the plan have since been received, and the public appear to have taken a lively interest in its success.—*Balt. Amer.*

Lieutenant Levy, of the U. S. Navy, has presented to the city of New York, the colossal statue of Jefferson, cast by David, the celebrated sculptor at Paris. The New York Star says: 'It is seven feet three or four inches in height, of admirable proportions, and a most striking resemblance, said by Lafayette to be perfect. The costume is such as he usually wore, holding a pen in his hand, and by his side the Declaration of Independence. When placed on a pedestal about four feet in height, it will be a commanding figure, and will be generally admired as a finished specimen of the arts.'

The London correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in a letter dated the 30th October, says:—

'You of course must be aware of the circumstance, that a magnificent line of Steam Packets is about being established between Liverpool and New York. The keel of the first has been laid, I believe yesterday, and the others will soon follow. The size of each steamer will be of the largest description, and will be furnished with four engines of extraordinary power. They are to be fitted up in splendid style, and no expense is to be spared in rendering them as far above the present packets, as those are superior to the ordinary sailing vessels. The first steam-packet will be called *The Liverpool*, and it is expected will be ready for sea in about three months. The calculation that has been made by several experienced gentlemen shows that a *nine* days passage may with certainty be relied on.

A project is now under serious contemplation to construct a new road from New York to Boston. It is to make a rail-road from Brooklyn to Sag Harbor, to connect by a steam ferry across the Sound, a distance of fifteen miles, with the Stonington, Providence and Boston Rail-road. Preliminary steps have already been taken in regard to the work.

Major Lee, who was nominated by the President as Consul General to the Barbary Powers, but rejected by the Senate, is employed at Paris in writing a life of Napoleon.

The Mormon War.—A letter from the Rev. B. Pixley, to the editor of the New York Observer, relative to the civil war in Missouri, between the inhabitants and the Mormons, gives a somewhat different version of the affair from that published some time ago, in this paper, on the authority of Orson Hyde, one of the Elders. From Mr. P.'s account, it appears that the sect proclaimed that the spot they had selected was the Zion spoken of in Scripture—that the present inhabitants would be driven off, and that they, the Mormons, should inhabit the country.—This arrogant pretence, coupled with an invitation to all the free negroes to come and join them, aroused a spirit of opposition, and induced the citizens, last summer, to pull down their printing office. They were proceeding to other extremities when expostulation ensued and a treaty was made, in which it was agreed that the Mormons should move away before another summer, and in consideration thereof, the other party were to make good the loss sustained by destroying their printing office.

Instead, however, of making any preparation for departure, the Mormons proceeded to arm themselves, barricaded portions of their settlement, and threatened to kill any one who should molest them. This provoked a renewal of hostilities, and the consequences have been that in the skirmishes that have taken place, three of the Mormons have been killed, and about twenty of the inhabitants.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Execution.—This day about 12 o'clock, (says the Baltimore Patriot of Friday, 20th,) the sentence of the law was carried into effect on the two convicts—Nelson Wallis and Aurelia Ghase—both colored persons—who have been under sentence of death for some weeks past—the first, for the crime of rape, and the last, for that of poisoning her mistress, in this city, in May last. The execution took place in the prison yard. After being suspended the usual time, the bodies, we understand, were taken down for the purpose of being subjected previous to interment, to galvanic experiments, in presence of a number of medical and scientific gentlemen.

The Albany Argus is already becoming alarmed. It begins to threaten. Any member, it declares, who shall presume to vote for a restoration of the deposites to the place where the law requires them to be kept, SHALL BE MARLED!' *Mark* that.

A Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald makes this prediction:—'In the course of twelve months, Don Pedro, of Portugal—if he plays his card well—will be Emperor of the Spanish and Portuguese Peninsula.'

A society of slave-owners has been formed in Richmond, Va. for the purpose of 'preventing a continuance of the alarming elopement, or *abduction*, of the slave property belonging to the citizens of Richmond.'

One hundred and fifty casks of bronzed statues, says the N. Y. Star, has arrived in that city from Liverpool, faithful likenesses of Buonaparte, Jackson, Wellington, Van Buren, Swartwout, Cambreleng, Hamilton, Biddle, and other distinguished personages, which turned out on inspection to be lead, some weighing 50 lbs. The bronze figures are free of duty—lead pays 3 cents per lb. The whole will be seized, confiscated, and melted down. What an amalgation—let's have no fighting in the crucibles.

The New York Star publishes a letter from an American gentleman in Constantinople, under date of 13th September, to another in New York, which says—

"You will doubtless be surprised to hear that the Turks are now introducing the *Lancasterian system of instruction* among themselves. Two such schools are now in successful operation in the barracks of Dolma Bakche and Scutari, embracing nearly *seven hundred youths*, between twelve and twenty years of age; and for several weeks we and some of our helpers have been constantly engaged in assisting to prepare cards, lessons, translations, charts, &c. By an invitation from commodore Porter, we recently joined a party that accompanied him to see some of the principal Mosques of Constantinople. We visited five of them, viz. St. Sophia, Sultan Ahmed, Osman, Bajazzet and Sulimdui; but I have not time, nor if I had time, have I talents, to give you a description of them. In Sulimdui were four pillars of porphyry, said to have been brought from the Church in which the ancient Council of Chalcedon was held. In St. Sophia we saw representations of the Seraphim, as seen by the prophet Isa. 6, 2, 'each one had six wings, with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly.' This you know was a Christian Church before the taking of Constantinople by the Turks. The Greek cross is still to be seen there.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, Mr. *Washington Bassett*, to Miss *Mary Ann Keys*, all of this county.

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN named Jerry, at present in the possession of Mrs. Elizabeth Tall. For terms, &c., enquire of the Editor. Dec. 28