CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25.

We publish to-day, on the opposite page, what we conceive to be a very able, lucid and interesting article relative to that valuable and highly salutary institution, the United States' Bank, to which we invite the reader's attention. It is a very comprehensive though comparatively succinct view of the subject, and demonstrable that the writer was well acquainted with, and singularly competent to, the task of elucidating the important matter upon which he treats. He gives the President several passing rebukes, which, however, he has, no doubt, in the estimation of many of his political friends, rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious to, by his almost unaccountable and premature solicitude, and heterodoxical suggestions, in reference to the Bank: And they are inflicted by no hostile pen—but by one that, especially with regard to the existing administration, praises when it can, censures when it must; and that has frequently been exercised in defence of its measures—So that, in fact, they are, however severe, to be considered as the gentle and wholesome monitions of friendliness, rather than the rude and gratuitous aspersions of partizan feeling.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

After twenty-seven days "total abstinence," we have at last got a European packet, the ship De Rham, Capt. Depeyster, from Havre, by which we have papers to Nov. 4th inclusive. Until this arrival our latest European dates were fifty-seven days old.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

We were fortunate enough to obtain, last evening, a Baltimore paper of Thursday, containing the intelligence afforded by the arrival referred to above; but can only attempt to give the substance of some of the most important extracts which it comprises.

IN BELGIUM tranquillity had not been restored—Letters, papers and despatches, from Brussels and Antwerp, teem with the details of skirmishes, battles and conflagrations, at and about the latter place, which seem to have been continued through a considerable series of days. It does not appear exactly clear when actual hostilities commenced at Antwerp, for the remotest date, 23d October, which has any reference to the subject, and from which it appears the pretext for the attack was a few musket shots fired by creatures of the Dutch, says, merely, the *bombardment ceased* last night. This cessation was of but short duration—The Belgian General of Brigade, at Brussels, on the 27th, says, since the 24th the troops have fought incessantly and the success has been great, &c. The following extract of a letter of the 27th October, gives some further particulars.

"The Dutch are bombarding the town.—Red hot balls and shells are flying in every direction. Already several houses are in flames. I am writing, I may say, by the light of a most horrible conflagration. Our brave fellows entered the town this morning. The Dutch troops were to evacuate the town, but it has been agreed that they shall occupy the citadel and preserve the arsenal pro tem. It appears, however, that, about 2 o'clock, some volunteers made an attack on the latter, and the Dutch retreated to the citadel, and commenced the canonade. We have but a few field pieces to oppose their great guns. The situation of Antwerp is horrible. The ships of war in the Scheldt have also opened their fire: Congreve rockets are flying about; and every minute a fresh conflagration is breaking out. Our soldiers can only remain inactive spectators of all these disasters, or, at most, employ themselves in rendering their assistance to extinguish the flames. We are quitting the government house, for the fire is reaching us; the whole heavens are inflamed. The most frightful of crimes is proceeding to a consummation without our being able to return a shot. The commandant of Artillery has taken advantage of the darkness and the ebb of the tide, to direct his batteries against the ships moored in the Scheldt. The situation and the conflagration of Brussels in September bear no comparison with this. Balls and shells are incessantly falling around us; women and children are weeping and mourning at the desolation that is come upon them; and we are tearing the hair from our heads at not being able to relieve them. This vengeance inflicted by the Dutch is most iniquitous; they are determined to annihilate forever the commerce and prosperity of Antwerp, by delivering it up a prey to the flames."

"*Antwerp, Oct.* 29.—The suspension of hostilities agreed on yesterday morning still continues. The capitulation is not yet settled, and possibly may not be effected. All will probably end in a truce."

"*Oct.* 31.—The treasures buried under the cinders of the custom house, burned by the Hollanders on the 27th, still smoke."

The Prince of Orange left Antwerp, for London, on the 25th October.

It is stated in a London paper of the 29th October, but the statement wants confirmation, that England, France and Prussia, the nearest powers to Belgium, are going to form certain conditions for the pacification of Holland and Belgium. Should not these conditions be complied with by the Belgians within a certain time, limited by the three mediating powers, the Prussian troops will immediately, upon the expiration of that period, march into Belgium.

Ireland manifests a feeling, excited, we presume, by the agitation of the question of separation from England, so strong and unequivocal, that in the latter country, they begin to talk about the adoption of measures to repress the sentiment which predominates there, and to restore tranquility.

The London Courier says, the duke of Wellington, was, on the 26th of October, assailed by a mob of ignorant and misguided persons, with marks of popular indignation not to be misunderstood.

From France we have not much of politics—There has been rather a thorough change in the Ministry. The late incumbents, it appears, resigned simultaneously, if not misteriously; and king Louis Philip filled their places by a decree dated Nov. 3.

Possessed as we are of comparatively late news from France, it may not be unfair to infer, in the absence of every thing to the contrary, that the tranquillity of that country has become more general and stable than former accounts represented it to be, notwithstanding Cobbett's flaming and incendiary address, which in all probability has proved to be a complete failure, like his corn.

In Spain, the Royalists and Constitutionalists, seem still to be doing a small business at the trade of war.

In a Baltimore paper of yesterday, now before us, we find the speech of William IV., at the opening of the British Parliament, on the 2d of November last.

His majesty deplores the existing condition of things in the Low Countries, and says he will exert himself in concert with his allies, to re-establish tranquillity, by all means which are compatible with the good state of the Netherlands government, and the society of other governments. Notwithstanding symptoms of tumutlt and disorder have created anxiety in various parts of Europe, he has ground to hope Great Britain will continue in the enjoyment of peace. He has seen with chagrin and indignation the perfidious attempts which have been made to spread a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction among his people; he is determined to exercise all the power guaranteed to him by the constitution and the laws, for the punishment of sedition and the suppression of disorder and revolt; and amidst all the *difficulties* of the *present crisis*, he receives the expression of loyalty and attachment from a *vast majority* of his subjects.

It is said that a bill will be brought into the Parliament of Great Britain, under the sanction of Government, to admit tiventry, in the North American Colonies, Grain of all kinds, duty free. This would be an excellent measure, if not destroyed by Colonial Legislation. So says a Nova Scotia paper.

George Winchester of Md., Stephen Simson of Pa., and Mr. Hoyt of N. Y., have been nominated by the President, it is said, for the consideration of the Senate, as commissioners for the adjustment of the claims provided for under the Danish Treaty.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

In the Senate, after the presentation of a few petitions, and the organization of a committee to take into consideration the subject of our current coins, the Senate went into executive business.

In the House of Representatives, there seems to have been little else done than what was involved in the reference of certain portions of the President's Message to committees. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the following resolution.

Resolved, That so much of the said message as relates to the public debt, the revenue, its security, and collection, the Bank of the U. States, and the organization of a Bank founded on public and individual deposites, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wayne moved to amend said resolution, so as to refer the subject to which it relates to a select committee. After the debate which ensued, the question was taken on the motion, and the House rejected the proposed amendment, (by yeas 67—nays 108,) and the resolution, as reported was agreed to. [Perhaps the reader should be reminded that the Committee of Ways and Means, is the same to which the subject was referred at the last session, and which took such an able, elaborate and comprehensive but unfavorable view of it.]

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

The Senate did not sit, and in the proceedings of the House of Representatives, we see nothing of much consequence.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

In the Senate no legislative business of importance appears to have been transacted.

In the House of Representatives, among the memorials presented was one from a number of those officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, whose cases do not come with the provisions of the act of 1828, praying to be indemnified for the depreciation of the paper money in which their services were paid for; there were also two from a number of the widows of deceased revolutionary officers, praying to be allowed some portion of the pensions presented to their respective husbands during their life time. A bill to amend the several acts respecting copy rights, was reported, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Duncan, the committee on Internal Improvements was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the National Road from the seat of government of Illinois to the Mississippi river, and of making an appropriation for that purpose. The House then proceeded to the further consideration of the bill to alter and establish certain Post Roads, but before it was definitely acted upon the House adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

After the transaction of some other business, the Senate organized itself into a High Court of Impeachment, and proceeded with the trial of Judge Peck.

In the House of Representatives, after the reception of petitions and the presentation of a number of resolutions, among which was one directing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, by virtue of process from Courts of the U. S., resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and proceeded, at the assigned hour, to the chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of proceeding with the impeachment of Judge Peck. Mr. McDuffie, resumed and concluded his remarks; and after various documentary evidence had been submitted, the Court adjourned till Wednesday (next day) and the members returned to the hall. Mr. Cambreleng, he being in the chair, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment the trial of Judge Peck was proceeded with, (the five managers of the House of Representatives and the respondent and his counsel, being present.) Mr. Buchanan said the managers would proceed to the examination of Mr. Lawless, the first witness summoned on behalf of the House—he was called, sworn and gave his evidence as to the published opinion of judge Peck, &c.—The managers then, and after them, the court and the counsel for the respondent cross-examined Mr. Lawless; but before the cross-examination was concluded, the court adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie from the Select Committee appointed on so much of the President's Message as relates to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the election of President and vice President, made a report, accompanied by the following joint resolution, which was, by unanimous consent, read twice, committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, made the order of the day for Thursday, (23d,) and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the several States, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the said States:

"No person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of President of the United States, who shall have been previously elected to the said office, and who shall have accepted the same, or exercised the powers thereof."

More exports of Domestic Manufactures.—It is stated that the ship Emerald, which lately sailed from Salem, for Calcutta, carried out 215 bales of American Manufactures.

Texas.—The Arkansas Gazette states that Col. Butler, U. S. Charge d'Affaires to Mexico, who had been specially authorized to treat with that government for the purchase of Texas, had been unable to conclude a treaty, on account of the jealousy entertained towards the United States, by the present predominant party under the Vice President, Bustamente. The Gazette states that a large portion of the emigrants to Texas are from the United States—who are decidedly under the opinion that this territory must ultimately belong to the United States.

Speaking of this proposed addition to our territory, the Boston Patriot says: "It should be an essential incident to the purchase of Texas, that Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should be bought too. We need a little more room in our Northern clime for carving out four or five new States. If this addition is to be made on the Southern frontier, a like addition on the Northern frontier would serve to keep the centre of political power steady."

Crops in Louisiana.—The Florida Gazette of St. Francisville, remarks of the cotton crops, in that section of the state, that, contrary to general expectation, they will turn out almost as plentiful as those of last year.

In regard to the sugar crop of Attakapas the Gazette, of St. Martinsville, observes, that most of the planters have commenced rolling their cane; and that the samples of the sugar already made, induces the belief that if the yield is not as large, the quality has never been finer.

Message of the Governor of Kentucky—Gov. Metcalf's Message to the Kentucky legislature was communicated on the 7th inst. In addition to the health, quiet and abundance en which he congratulates that body, we are glad to find another topic of satisfaction in the confidence which is restored to "a co-ordinate branch of the government," meaning the judiciary of Kentucky, in respect to which there has been so much heat and discontent in that state for some years past. The Treasury is not in so flourishing a condition, the receipts for the last year being only $111,102, while the debt, together with the estimated expenditure for the same year, is $243,433, leaving a balance against the state of $132,331. The Governor does not recommend a reliance on the Bank Stock belonging to the State, to meet this deficiency, though the amount of it is not less than $781,238. He complains of the "failures, defalcations and robberies" in the Bank of the Commonwealth, and seems to think the people can no longer confide in the integrity or in the proper management of such an institution. Though the withdrawal of the branches, and the destruction of the paper may operate as some safeguard in future, yet the extent of the evil from these defalcations remains to be learned.

Intemperance in England.—The London Morning Herald says that the late act of Parliament reducing the excise on Beer, is producing the anticipated effect of encouraging a general habit of drunkenness and dissipation among the lower classes.—*N. E. Pal.*

Cobbett's Corn is this year a complete failure, even worse in gardens than it was last year upon farms, none ripened in the fields; but in gardens in favorable situations some was saved which looked perfect, but when sown this spring, has not vegetated, to the full amount of three fourths of seed.

The course of a river reversed.—We find, in the papers, an article dated, NATCHITOCHES, Nov. 13, stating that Red River, a bold, rapid and deep stream, had changed its course, owing to a severe drought, and had been for several days flowing in a contrary direction. Notwithstanding the low water, the people were healthy, and the crops uncommonly good.

Died in this county, near Cabbin Creek, on Friday, 17th instant, Mr. *Henry Thomas*, at an advanced age.

The Richmond papers announce the death, on the 11th inst., of *William B. Giles*, ex-governor of Virginia.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

From the American Farmer of Friday, 17.

Flour, best white wheat family, $5 25a5 75; super Howard-st, 5 00; City mills 4 75; Susquehanna, 4 87½ a 5 00. Wheat, red 95 cents; white, 100 a 105. Corn, white, 55 a 56; yellow, 56a57. Rye, 57a59. Oats, 29a30. Beans, 90a100. Peas, 50a60. Clover-Seed, $5 50a6 00. Timothy, 2 00a2 25 Orchard Grass, 1 25a1 50; Herd's 1 00; Lucerne, 30a37½ lb. Barley, 62½. Flaxseed, 1 18 a1 20. Wool, common, unwashed, lb. 15a16; washed, 18a20; crossed, 20a22; three-quarter 28a30; full, 30a35. Bacon, hams, Balt. cured, 10c. Feathers, 35. Wood, pine, by the vessel load, $1 75; Oak, 3 00a3 25; Hickory, $4 25a4 50.

CAMBRIDGE LITERARY CLUB.

Question—Ought not imprisonment for debt be abolished?

DISPUTANTS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATITE.
Mr. B. J. Goldsborough,	Mr. Browne,
Mr. Corkran.	Mr. Callahan.

Committee on Questions—Messrs. Callahan, Chaplain and Corkran.

A Shooting Match,

TO TAKE PLACE IN CAMBRIDGE, ON SATURDAY NEXT—viz: First Match for a *Silver Repeating Watch*—distance, 50 yards; shot, No. 5; guns, under 7-8 calibre. Second Match for a *Music Box*—distance 45 yards; guns, 5-8 calibre. Several other smaller articles will also be in preparation, subject to a similar disposition, in order to prolong the amusement which it is expected will be experienced on the occasion. No advantage will be allowed—the powder and shot used by all shall be of the same kind and furnished gratis—The rules shall be alike and equally equitable to all, and may be seen at Mr. Stark's Clock and Watch establishment. Dec 25

New Market Tavern.

THE subscriber has just removed to Dr. Rich's spacious brick House, in New Market, which was formerly occupied as a tavern; where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, transient or permanent boarders, by the day, week, month or year, in the best and most comfortable manner and on the most reasonable terms. His larder, bar and stables, will be well furnished and attended to; and he believes he shall be enabled to render the utmost satisfaction to his customers.

HENRY H. EDMONDSON, Sr.

Dec. 25 3w

Wind Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Wind Mill; of which a description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those desirous of purchasing will examine it themselves, which they are invited to do.

ROBERT B. SPEDDEN.

Brannock's Bay, Dec. 25 3w

DORCHESTER COUNTY, TO WIT:

ON application to me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, by William Thompson, Eben Todd and Job Ennalls, of Dorchester county, stating that they are in confinement for debts which they are unable to pay, and praying to be relieved therefrom, I do hereby order and direct that the said William Thompson, Eben Todd and Job Ennalls, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April next: The same time is appointed for their creditors to attend—And I do further order and direct that the said William Thompson, Eben Todd and Job Ennalls, give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper published in Cambridge, three months before the said day, and to be continued in such newspaper for four successive weeks; and also a like copy to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said day.

Witness my hand the 10th day of August, 1830.

ARTHUR BELL.

Dec. 25 4w

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, at the very lowest wholesale prices, any quantity of

HARDWARE, &c.

Such as Breakfast and Dinner *KNIVES* and *FORKS*; silver, Steel and Old English *RAZORS*; Britania *TEA AND COFFEE SETTS*; Britania and steel plated Table and Tea *SPOONS*; New York made *SOAP* and *CANDLES*, by the box or smaller quantity; New York made *BRUSHES*, of all kinds, &c. &c.

For which Country Produce will be taken at market prices, by

H. I. STARK, (Watch-maker,)
Agent for Wm. Galloway, N. York

Cambridge, Dec. 25. tf

WANTED TO HIRE for the ensuing year, a good and attentive OSTLER, and an industrious and trusty HOUSE SERVANT. Good wages will be given. Enquire of the Editor. Dec. 25

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, who can work either at case or press, of industrious and steady habits, may hear of an agreeable and probably permanent situation by applying at this office, either in person or by letter, (post paid.)

New Boarding House.

MR. & MRS. BARROW, respectfully inform the public, that they have taken, for the ensuing year, the house belonging to Mr. Hayward, opposite Mr. Corkran's saddlery, and at present occupied by Mr. Colston, and that they intend to have it properly fitted up for the reception of Boarders.—They would particularly invite the attention of parents and guardians who wish to obtain board for their children, as the situation is pleasant and quite convenient to both the academies. Boarders will be received and accommodated by the day, week, month or year, on terms as low as the times will admit; and great pains shall be taken to render them entirely comfortable.

Cambridge, Dec. 4 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Dorchester county Court and to me directed, against Thomas Lee, one at the suit of Bartholomew Byus, and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Susanna Skinner, I will sell at public sale on Saturday the 8th day of January next, for cash, at the store of James Muir, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the land where the said Thomas Lee formerly lived, by whatever name or names it may be. Nimcock, 100 acres, Maldon or Addition, 70 acres, Ross's Range, 100 acres, one horse, 9 head of cattle, 7 sheep, 17 head of hogs, 1 bed and furniture, 12 chairs, crop of corn on the ground and 1 gig and harness.

REUBEN TALL, Shff.

Dec. 11 3w

☞ The sale of the above property, to be made at the place, and by virtue of the writs, already designated, is postponed until Saturday the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

Dec 25 REUBEN TALL, Shff.

Land for Sale.

BY authority derived from the honorable Chancellor of this state, I will sell at McKnight's store house, on Thursday the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, all the *REAL ESTATE* of which Levin Bell died, seized.

The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree, are one-sixth cash on the day of sale, and the balance shall be on a credit of six and twelve months, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond approved by the trustee.

The creditors of the said Levin Bell are hereby advised, that, unless their claims shall be exhibited with the proper vouchers thereof, to the Chancery office within four months from the day of sale, they will reap no benefit from the proceeds of this estate.

Dec 11 H. PAGE, Trustee.

Re-Sale of Land.

HENRY PAGE, Trustee for the sale of Edward Griffith's real estate, will re-sell, at McKnight's store house, on Thursday, 13th of January next, at eleven o'clock, all that part of Edward Griffith's real estate, which was bid off in February last by Levin T. Fisher and Samuel Mobray. This property is re-sold, because of some misapprehension on the part of the purchasers, at the time of the sale aforesaid.

This property consists of one tract of Land purchased by Edward Griffith from Henry Woodland and Lovey Brown, and contains eighty-seven and a half acres, as by a recent survey now in my possession. It embraces another tract containing two hundred and eight acres, being a part of "Griffith's Attainment." The above Land was bid off by Dr. Fisher. I will also sell that part of "Griffith's Attainment," which was bid off by Samuel Mobray, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres, as per recent survey.

The terms of sale are—one-sixth part cash on the day of sale, one half of the remainder shall be paid in six months, and the other half shall be paid in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond approved by the trustee.

H PAGE, Trustee.

Dec 11 5w

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 4th instant, a negro man named CYRUS, usually called Cy.—He had on when he went away a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, and a fur hat. He also took with him other clothing such as is usually given to slaves. Said negro is very black, with large white eyes, large feet, and about six feet high,—when spoken to seldom looks at the person speaking,—has thick lips and a grum look, and can read tolerably well. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the state, or $100 if taken in the state and out of the county, or if taken in the county fifty dollars, provided he is delivered to me, or confined in Somerset county jail.

JOHN BOUNDS, near Quantico,
Somerset C'y., Md.

Dec. 18 3w

NOTICE.

Letters brought from Castle Haven by the Hack attending the Steam Boat, will be deposited at Mrs. Bradshaw's, where they will be delivered to those entitled to receive them.

Dec 11