CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 5, 1837.

☞The Orphans court of this county, will sit on Tuesday next.

In assuming the Editorial department of the 'Chroniele,' we shall endeavor to sustain the principles of the great Whig party of this nation—principles upon the success of which depends, in our judgment, not only the prosperity and happiness of the people of this country, but also the stability and permanency of our republican institutions.

When General Jackson was elected president, he found the United States in a degree of prosperity unequalled in the history of nations, our commerce flourishing, our manufactories prosperous, our currency the soundest upon the face of the earth, and our laws and constitution respected:—Happiness cloathed in her richest robes of beauty, was smiling on a land of freemen. But it could not be expected that these blessings could continue under the administration of a man with a character, habits, and mind so uncongenial to civil duties; accordingly we find his whole administration replete with gross assumptions of power. All the checks and balances devised by the authors of our Constitution for the preservation of our country have been destroyed. He has wrested by a lawless hand from its legitimate abode, the purse of the country, and placed it into depositories responsible to him alone. He has disregarded the judiciary, the constitutional expounder of laws, and arrogantly set up his own understanding of the law, for the law itself. He has used the veto power, which was designed to be exercised only on extraordinary occasions, to prevent encroachments on the executive branch of the government, as an ordinary power to defeat the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. He has been trying experiments with our currency, at the expense of the credit and wealth of the nation. This system of misrule, corruption and ignorance has, for the last eight years, been sweeping over our land, like a withering blast, crippling our commerce, destroying our manufactories, stagnating our currency, (the very life of our body politic) and prostrated under the unhallowed feet of aspiring demagogues, the sacred laws and Constitution of our country. How far Mr. Van Buren will pursue the footsteps of General Jackson, time alone will develope. We fear he has not independence enough to shake off those profligate advisers, who are willing to bring ruin and bankruptcy upon the country, for the sake of gratifying their own sordid avarice and inordinate thirst for power. Every man, however, should be tried by his acts, and although Martin Van Buren had no claims upon the people of this country, for the important office which he now holds, although he reached that high goal of his ambition by the degrading, electioneering and improper influence of the president, which he obtained by sycophantic flattery and servile cringing, yet if he will afford relief to the sufferings of the country by the establishment of a National Bank, abandon those hetrodox constructions of the Constitution which distinguished his predecessor, restore the different branches of Government to their legitimate sphere of action, and in short bring back the United States to that pure and republican system of government which the grand charter of our liberties guarantees, and the people to that state of prosperity and wealth which they enjoyed before the last ruinous administration, his name may yet be handed down to posterity as a patriot and philanthropist.

PRACTICE vs. THEORY.

Some men who a short time ago, were denouncing the Bank of the United States, and promising the people an exclusive currency of gold and silver, have seen and felt that the effects of the "experiment" was to deprive the country of the change necessary to carry on their domestic concerns, and have set up small banking establishments of their own, and are now issuing shin-plasters.

"The evils, of a depreciated currency can be remedied at once by sweeping all banks out of existence. Who evea heard of a depreciation of gold and silver?"—*N. Y. Exam.*

And we suppose that the evil of corns upon the toes may be remedied at once by the amputation of the legs. Who ever heard of corns upon the toes of a timber-legged gentleman?—*Lou, Jour.*

ELECTIONS.

FIRST DISTTRICT—Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties—S. J. K. HANDY and JOHN DENNIS, both Whig cancidates—Denis elected.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Caroline, Talbot, Queen Ann's Kent and Cecil counties—J. ALFRED PEARCE (Whig) and JOHN EVANS, (Van Buren,) candidates, Mr. Pearce reelected.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Baltimore and part of Carroll and Hartford counties, ELIAS BROWN (Whig,) & J. T. H. WORTHINGTON, (Van Buren) candidates—the last elected.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Baltimore & Annapolis cities and Anne Arudell county—JOHN P. KENNEDY and C. S. RIDGELY (Whigs) and B. C. HOWARD and ISAAC MCKIM, (Van Buren) candidates the two last elected

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Montgomery and part of Frederick and Carroll counties—ANTHONY KIMMELL and W. COST JOHNSON (both Whigs) candidates—result not ascertained.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Alleghany and Washington Counties, and part of Frederick County—JOSEPH I. MERRICK (Whig) and FRANCIS TAOMAS, (Van Buren) candidates—Thomas elected.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Prince George's, St. Mary's Charles and Calvert Counties DANIEL JENIFER (Whig) and N. S. STONESTREET (Van Buren) candidates. Mr. Jenifer re-elected.

ON THE CURRENCY.

The subjoined letter reached us yesterday from one of the most steady Republicans in our country, who has been much in public life. and in the most honorable stations to which he could be called by the voice of the People. From this cosideration, the suggestions which it contains are entitled to much respect. We are the more impressed with them, because, in addition to the respectability of the source whence they spring, they flow in nearly the same direction as our own thoughts upon the subject. We believe the plan which he suggests to be, in its main features, the only one which can afford relief to the whole country from the incubus of a depraved currency which now obstructs its circulation.—There are many other schemes, doubtless, which might, if resorted to, afford partial and temporary relief. But an effectual and permanent cure can only be brought about, in our opinion, by a sound National Bank, to be the depository, and of course receiver and payer, of the money of the Government, with as many branches as are necessary to enable it to perform those functions. The capital of such a Bank, to adapt it, to enlarge the population and extended enterprise of the country, ought probably to be, as suggested by our correspondent, Fifty Millions of Dollars. As to the details of his plan we are less confident; though we can readily perceive how great a convenience would result to the Government and the People from including the already realized and active capital of the United States Bank (of Pennsylvania) in the character of a new Bank. Supposing the Mother Bank to be located at Philadelphia, however, there ought to be a branch of it at New York, with a capital of from five to ten millions of dollars, or of an amount equal at least to that discounted upon at the Philadelphia office.

CHESHIRE, (CT.) JULY 23, 1827,

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: My opinion has heretofore been, it is best to leave to those who have done the mischief to provide a remedy; and to "let them play out the play." *But* the country is bleeding at every pore. Our commerce is destroyed—confidence is gone—credit, at home and abroad, is suffering—the Government is absolutely bankrupt, with thirty million of dollars in (what should be) the Threasury, sunk in the great gulf of irresponsible *pet banks!* By gross mismanagement, to say no worse of it, *the best currency in the world* has been destroyed, and the most happy and prosperous people on earth have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin.

Of the several plans proposed in your paper to remedy the evils; to restore a sound and stable currency; to inspire general confidence; to save the public and private credit; and to resuscitate commerce, manufactories, and the languishing energies, of an enterprising and suffering people, none meets my views as being sufficient to afford a speedy remedy.

In my humble judgment, there *is* a remedy, and one liable to the fewest objections of any I have yet seen. These are the outlines of it: Re-charter the United States Bank; add fifteen millions to the stock, to be subscribed by the several States, in just proportions; a branch in by each State; its notes to be receivable in all dues to the State and the United States; the revenue of the United States and of the several States to be deposited in the bank and its branches; monthly returns to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and annual returns to Congress and the several States; the General Government to have no interest and no control; the bonus, whatever it be, to be divided to the States; the Supreme Court, or a Judge, out of term, may grant injunction on application of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Governor of a State; Congress and the State Legislatures may remove their respective deposites, and the Supreme Court decide on the violation of the character.

The only remedy for the *accumulated* evils resulting from late misrule is to *dismiss all political quacks;* restore patriotism to the place now held by party, & principle to the place now possessed by selfishness; and our Government, which is now a *despotism*, under the form of a republic, will be once more restored to its pristine excellence.

Yours, truly, &c.

CHANGE FOR GOOD

On all sides we discover evidences of the breaking up," or rather, the breaking down, of the dominant party. The system of entire gold and silver currency, which did well enough to talk about, has proved so injurious, that even the Globe has to declare that it never was the intention of the rulers to give a metallic currency. This declaration is not quite late enough to be believed, because it is made while the opposite declaration is fresh in the recollection of the people.—It is too late to do any good—because, disgusted with the vulgar errors of the administration, and apalled at the misery brought on the community—the people sneer at the incompetency of the rulers, when left to their own means, and utter denunciations, not loud, but deep, against them, for the abuse of the means placed in their hands by their predecessors. They know, and all know, that had John Quincy Adams continued in office until '32, such a state of things could not, at this time, have overcome, and almost overturned the country.

The evidence of a chage is to be found in every society. No where do we look, without discovering that men do not *now* hold the doctines, once loudly, openly, and effectively announced from the Globe. The presses too, have held these dogmas formerly, without doubting—and now too, have discovered, that though pleasant enough in theory, and conveniant for an election campaign, they are by no means suited to a commercial community—and true to the practice of the world, they are willing to try men who all along held the doctrines which they have adopted. Old Tammany, the cradle of ultraism, is about to become the abode and centre of the refored doctrine——the Bentonian leaders have been ejected—and the doctrine of a paper currency; based upon specie, has been announced—has been openly proclaimed, by the very men who, a year ago, were ready to defy Benton, and make a crusade for his doctrines.—It is true that in different States, these new reformed doctrines of Tammany, are condemned; but this only shows that the reformation is not a party movement, but the spontaneous action of that portion of our fellow citizens, who, when they perceive that they have given too much to party, can offer the remainder to their country. It is better that the good work should go on in this manner. We want not the co-operation of those who talk, think and vote only for office—we desire the aid of the people—those who are interested in the general prosperity—who rise or fall with the varying circumstances of the community, and do not hold life and its enjoyments by the tenure of unconditional submission to party discipline.

We repeat what we have before said, viz: that the signs of time are indicative of a better state, of an alteration, full and entire, in the course of the government, and a consequent return of business to its wonted channels. May Heaven speed the desired event.—*U. S. Gaz.*

OPINIONNS ABROAD.

In reading an edetorial article in the London Morning Post of the 22nd of June, we were struck with the following paragraph:

The procedings of the Government of the United States during the last few years do, indeed, appear to have been most extraordinary. The breaking up of the United States Bank was the first act of aggression commited by it on the mercantile community; then came the removal of the deposits, and the derangement of the internal exchanges of the country; then the Treasury order; and, lastly, the most incomprehensible attempt to compel the merchants to pay specie for their Custom House Bonds, the banks having notoriously, one and all, ceased paying through the same medium. The conduct of the Bank of England forms a striking contrast to that pursued by the American authorities. The former have made every effort to uphold the great establishments connected with the United States. They went beyond a stricly prudent limit, and, in their anxiety to save the firm alluded to, were prepared to go still further, had not the later accounts received from N. York positively forbidden them to do so. Yet, even in spite of these very unfavourable advices, they have since rescued one of the most extensive bankrupcy and ruin. The organ of the Washington Government (the *Globe*) heaps upon the merchants of the United States the most unmeasured abuse, characterising them as a set of gamblers and spendthrifts, and even carrying its malignity so far as to endeavour to get up a feeling of hostility to the Bank of England, and all those who happen to be in correspondence with the Bank of the United States, the institution which General Jackson and his party have in vain endeavored to destroy.

PROPHECY.

Extract from Horace Binney's Speech in Congress, delivered January, 1834:

Speaking of the removal of the public deposites he said—"No one can seriously regard the measure of removal, except as a measure of intended destruction. It is particularly a measure of intended destruction to all the usual operations of exchange. The Bank cannot perform them as she has done. If the State Banks promised to perform them, it is all delusion. *If they have contracted to perform them, they will break their contract; and if they do not they will break themselves.*"

Extract from Mr. *Woodbury's* Report, as Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 15, 1834.

"He cherishes great confidence that the system of fiscal agency, now recommended for the Treasury, so far as regards the *safe preservation and convenient disbursement* of public money, will continue to prove successful; and if not in every respect equally so with the system preceding it, or any other that could be substituted in the form of a National Bank, yet that, in *some material respects, it is superior*, and in others so little inferior, as not to justify an abandonment of it."

Fulfilment.

The contract with the laborers now employed on the public works at Newport and elsewhere, is that their wages shall be paid in a currency 10 per cent. below specie.

The treasury drafts are now 5 per cent. below par, *i. e.* for 95 silver dollars you can buy a Treasury draft of 100 dollars.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Consistency of the Globe.—Sixty days ago Blair delivered himself as follows:—

"The difference between silver and gold, *the true Jackson money*, and the *Bank money*. is now well understood by the people. The value of the former does not depend on the prudence or honesty of individuals, because it contains within itself all the value it professes to represent. But bank money has no intrinsic value. At the *best*, it is but the *promise* of a corporation or of an individual, which *may* or may *not* be fulfilled. Its value often evaporates while it is in the pocket of its owner."

Hear the creature now:—

"Banks *cannot be dispensed with*, except at the *sacrifice of all justice* in regard to the contracts made under a mixed curreney, *nor without a violation of the faith pledged in the legislation* (where honestly obtained) by which they were established.—The subject must be left to gradual reform, to which the intelligence of the respective States is fully adequate."

DROWNING.

Scarcely a day passes without applications to the Coroner, to hold inquistions over persons who have been accidentally drowned. As it frequently happens that a considerable time elapses defore medical assistance can be procured, it may not be amiss to give a brief outline of the course which should be pursued for the resuscitation of such persons, when the time they have been under water affords a reasonable hope of success. When a person has remained above a quarter of an hour under water, there can be no considerable hope of his recovery.—But as several cirrcumstances may happen to have continued life, in such an unfortunate situation beyond the ordinary term, we should never too soon resign the unhappy object to his fate, but try every method for his relief; as there are many well attested proofs of the recovery of persons to life and health who had been taken out of the water appearently dead, and who have remained a considerable time without exhibiting any signs of life.

The first thing to be done after the body is taken out of the water is to convey it as soon as possible to some convenient place when the necessary operations for its recovery may be performed. In doing this, care must be taken not to bruise or injure the body by carrying it in an unnatural posture, with the head downward or the like. In attempting to restore animation, the principal intention to be pursued is *to restore by gradual means the natural warmth*, upon which all the vital functions depend. A moderate degree of heat will be sufficient. For this reason after stripping him of his wet clothes the body must be rubbed for a considerable time with coarse linen cloaths, as warm as they can be made; and as soon as a well heated bed can be got ready he may be laid on it, and the rubbing should be continued. Warm cloths ought likewise to be applied to the bottles of warm water, to the soles of the feet. After the restoration of heat, volatile spirits should be frequently applied to the nose, and the spine of the back and the pit of the stomach may be rubbed with warm brandy or spirit of wine.—To renew the breathing, in the absence of a better apparatus, a strong person may blow his own breath into the patients month with all the force he can, holding his nostrils at the same time; when it can be perceived by the rising of the chest, that the lungs are filled with air, the person ought to desist from blowing, and should press the chest so as to expel the air again. This operation may be repeated for some time, alternately inflating and depressing the lungs, so as to imitate natural respiration. A clyster of warm water is also recommended. While these things are doing, some of the attendants ought to be preparing a warm bath, into which the person should be put, should the above endeavours prove ineffectual. Till the patient show some signs of life, and is able to swallow, it would be useless and even dangerous to pour liquors into his mouth. His lips, however, and tongue, may be frequently wet with a feather, dipped in warm brandy or other spirits; and as soon as he has recovered the power of swallowing, a little warm wine or some other cordial should be administered.—N. Y. Times.

From the N. Y. Star.

THE MADISONIAN.—The Globe is quite wrathy at the contemplated publication of a new administration paper, at Washington. Hear him: "This new friend of the administration which the National Intelligencer introduces to the public, gives the *go-by* to the principles avowed and acted on by the late and present administrations; and reverts to the "*Madisonian*" era for a salvo for the disorders he depicts. The public cannot understand this. It is known that Mr. Madison after having *vetoed* a national bank on constitutional principles, was driven by stress of circumstances to yield."

We advise Blair to go forthwith to Mr. Van Buren and offer to sell out. He cannot be ignorant of the "signs of the Times." He cannot longer govern in the name of Andrew Jackson—there is no longer any potency or weight in that name, and preparation is making to turn him out of the Congressional printing. Offer to sell out—ask a good round sum—you can get it—they are all anxious to get rid of you. Get your money secure and leave Washington for the West—travel as little by day as you can, and dont write your name on the Tavern books; you may be roughly treated when coming near Lynchburgh.

N. B.—Take Kendall with you, and when you both look back on Washington and remember how you entered that City and how you left it, thank God that you have both made an escape so lucky. In Turkey you would have both lost your heads long ago—in Russia you would have been sent to Siberia, and in England hanged. Hold on to the "spoils" and go as far west as possible, you will carry Van Buren's good wishes for your safe arrival at Rock River. Sell out and sell out quickly, or you will have no bidder.

The English papers charge this country with seeking to swindle our foreign creditors. So much for having swindling functionaries. Foreigners form their estimate of the whole people by the conduct of those entrusted with the administration of affairs. They see Amos Kendall, the Globe and other prominent organs of the democratic party, denouncing our merchants for labouring to sustain their credit and sacrificing themselves to liquidate their foreign debts, and they conclude of course, that the roguish doctrine meets the approbation of the body of the people. They suppose the prevailing sentiment of this country to be that which has been proclaimed by the Globe—'it's so vulgar to pay one's honest debts'—or, as the Evening Post, copying from "ancient Pistol, "has it, "base is the slave that pays.

The credit of our country cannot be expected to recover from the shock it has received abroad from the course of the Administration press for years. Destitute of truth as the imputations of those chaste organs of the democracy are known to be here, the hobbling gait of searching truth is so much behind the steam speed of falsehood, that the foreign public may never be wholly disabused.—Suspicions will continue to rest upon our character, whatever may be the energy and integrity of our merchants. The action of the Executive, and the swindling doctines promulgated through official channels, will, in a great degree, counteract the efforts of individuals.

The only remedy for this, is a change of rulers—to put honest men in office, who will have an eye to the honor, as well as the welfare of the country.—*Express,*

It is said that the method of announcing the commencement of a cotillion party in the far West, is something like this:—"Come, gals, be alive, we're going to thrash off the floor quick!"

They have some such way in Virginia of doing these things. A friend of ours who formerly lived in one of the country towns of that State, informs us that at their dancing parties it was a common custom for the chief manager to deliver the following speech before commencing operations:—"All ladies and gentlemen who have on shoes and stockings, will dance cotillions—Those who have shoes and no stockings, will be on hand for country dances—And those who have neither shoes nor stockings will stand back for jigs!"—*Investigator.*

audiences that have been amused with the inimitable buffoonery of Rice, would have believed some five years since, that the words of "Zip Coon" was a prophecy?

They have come to pass, and although the song is now nearly forgotten, none who ever heard the original, will fail to recollect the following lines:

"I tell whats' goin to happen now berry soon;
De United States Bank will be blown to de moon,
Den all de oder Bank notes will be mighty plenty,
And one silver dollar will be worth ten or twenty.

O glory be to Jackson for blown up de Banks!
And glory be to Jackson for he currency pranks!
And glory be to Jackson for de battle of Orleans,
For dare he gib de enemy de hot butter beans!"

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A case of considetable interest was tried during the recent term of the Supreme Court for this county, in which RUTH MCCOY was plaintiff, and MEANS WASSON defendant. The action was brought to recover damages for a breach of marriage contract, At a former period the Court of Common Pleas had awarded a verdict in favour of the Plaintiff of $1500—from which the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court. The trial came on on Monday last and terminated on Tuesday—the jury bringing in a verdict of $ 1, 000 for plaintiff. In the Common Pleas, however. the evidence against the plaintiff was not so voluminous as in the Supreme Court. The Common Pleas also permitted the seduction of the plaintiff by the defendant, to be given in aggravation of damages,—but this evidence was overruled in the Supreme Court. The case was ably managed on both sides. and several eloquent addresses made.—*Delaware (O) Canal.*

HONOR AMONG THIEVES.—A gentleman was at the theatre in Paris, one evening with a friend, towards the close of the performance, seeing a corner of his friend's handkerchief projecting from the pocket he drew it gently cautiously out, and thrust it into his own, intending to amuse himself with the owner's vexation when the loss should be discovered. At the same moment a snuff box was slipped into his hand, by a well dressed personage setting behind him, and a voice whispered in his ear "I beg pardon, sir—I did not know you belonged to the profession, or I would not have picked your pocket. It is against my rule to practise on a brother." The snuff box was his own—and he was generous enough to give his professional brother a hint that he had better go away lest he should be recognized by some of the policemen.

Rail Roads in North Carolina.—Quick and Pleasant Route for Travellers.—Ninety miles of the Rail Road between Halifax and Wilmington, N. C. are under contract, fifty are graded, and in a few weeks, says the Portsmouth Times, we may run upon the road a distance of 20 miles. The Halifax and Weldon road will also be completed in three weeks, to the bridge across the Roanoke. The Boston steam packet leaves Charleston, S. C. Thursdays and Sundays, and arrives at Wilmington N. C. in sixteen hours. The stages (yet in use, till the Rail Road is finished) take you in 32 hours to Halifax—pass the night there, and reach Portsmouth, Va. time enough to take the steamboat up the Chesapeake to Baltimere—the next day landed in New York, about 70 hours from Charleston, without sea risk, except for the first sixteen hours. N. Y. Star.

THE CRAFT.—The editors of the New Orleans Commercial Herald compliment the members of the Typographical profession in the following handsome style:

"We have been journeymen printers; we avow it with pride. It is our glory to be members of a body of men. who for honesty of feeling, independence of spirit, and intellectual acquirements, have no superiors in society. We belong to an art which has civilized and partially reformed the world; and which will still work greater and more beneficial changes in the organization of governments."

RED OAK VINEGAR.—Silliman's Journal says that the sap of the red oak is of itself a pure and greatful vinegar, sharp to the taste, and so like the best of specimens of the acetic acid, that distillation could not in the least improve its qualities.

POLITE REPLY TO A POLITE REQUEST.—Through inadvertence, a gentleman, at a ball, not long since, led off the dance out of his turn. The person appointed at this post of honour challenged the intruder next morning, and received for his trouble the following laconic reply:—"Sir, I cannot understand why, because I opened a ball last night a ball should open me this mornsng. I am, &c. *N. Y. Examiner.*

SMALL CHANGE.—A Mrs. Cent in Wisconsin, has presented her husband with four little Cents, two male and two female.