ble; but as to the feat, that so simple a remedy should prove so effective, we cannot say. When a disease exists for which there is no cure it is well enough to notice such remedies as may from time to time be suggested. Hydrophobia is such a dreadful disorder, and has hitherto so baffled all medical skill, no harm could be done, if a case should unfortunately occur in trying the remedy mentioned in the extract below.

'If you were here,' says the letter, 'you would be much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friali, a small province. A poor man lying under the frightful tortures of hydrophobia was cured by some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Paduan Hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset; and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.'

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The Cincinnati and other Ohio papers, evince much spirit on the slight intimation which appears to have reached there, that Mr. Reynolds is not to accompany the expedition. We admire this noble feeling of state pride, as evinced by its press in behalf of her son, who has by a spirit of hardy unconquerable enterprize, acquired already an enduring reputation for himself, and reflected credit upon his native state as well as upon the whole country. The public will be slow to credit that president Van Buren will permit his secretaries to perform an act of such wanton injustice, as to exclude from all participation, the author, the projector, the indefatigable, talented and successful advocate of the enterprise.—At one time says the Gazette, every measure was of high views and sound conception—a noble ship, a strong band of embodied science—a commander equal to the station in years, in maratime experience and intelligence. Suddenly all this promise was dissipated, and every thing was to commence as it were *de novo*—new ships, men, officers, new organizations—the razee was to come over them all. Against this arrangement of secretary Dickerson, a strong remonstrance, says the Gazette, has been presented to the president, subscribed we are told, by almost every western member of Congress. We are yet to see what effect it will produce; the country looks anxiously for something to be done, and will not be satisfied if Mr. Reynolds is neglected.

The Republican, an administration paper, transfers to its columns the article of the Gazette, and says the tribute therein contained is due to Mr. Reynolds, who is the projector of the expedition, and is a fair representation of the West upon this subject.

Mr. Reynolds may well afford to look on and with composure abide the result—his triumph is complete. The secretary of the Navy, with all his abettors has not been able to defeat the expedition. In his unworthy efforts to accomplish that object, he has been met boldly by Mr. Reynolds and written down. The expedition must go, the country has willed it, and Congress by three enactments has responded to that will that is the first expedition from this country it will not be the last.—N. Y. Star.

THE SPECIE RESUMPTION.

BOSTON BANKS.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says "The Association of Banks which existed in this city, during the necessity for the suspension of specie payments, is dissolved. Before its dissolution, the commissioners, we believe, notified the Committee of the Philadelphia Banks that the Banks of this city were in readiness to resume at any time those of Philadelphia should determine to do so. In this state they undoubtedly still continue, and as they communicated this information, we do not perceive the necessity of their sending delegates to the convention."

VIRGINIA BANKS.—The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says:—"We understand that the Banks in Richmond mean to decline the invitation, which has been addressed to them to attend a Sub-Convention in Philadelphia on the 23d inst. They will probably notify them by letter of their anxiety to resume, and their willingness to join any measure which may facilitate the resumption at the earliest possible day."

The Banks of Baltimore, we believe, have agreed to send a deputation to represent them in the Convention. The partial resumption by our Banks, in redeeming in specie the small note issues of the City Corporation, has been for some time past in operation, and more recently the wants of their customers have been met by occasional payments of larger sums of coin. Our Banks will be found ready and willing to resume at the earliest day the Convention may fix upon, and we are well satisfied that the change will be effected with as little inconvenience to this community as to any other elsewhere.—Balt. Amer.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 28, 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county, will sit on Monday the 6th of August.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
Hon. John N. Steele
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Election to take place first Wednesday in October.

WANTED at this Office, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a moral and industrious lad—14 or 15 years old.

☞The Aurora pretends to think that there is some trouble in the Whig ranks because the Bucktown convention was postponed. But we can assure that print, and all those who share its hopes, its fears and its disappointments, that the postponement was purely a matter of convenience, and had no reference whatever to any trouble or fear of trouble in the whig party. The truth of the matter is, that there never existed in our party in this county more harmony and a stronger determination to show their entire disapprobation of the administration than at the present time. The people of this county are generally true to their principles—will they swerve now, when that party, which has spread desolation and ruin over the country, is endeavoring to plant it ensign of power in our own state? Have they seen so little of Van Burenism that they wish its experiments to be practised, in a more especial manner, upon them? Do they still cherish those *golden hopes*, and glittering prospects with which they were flattered by the delusive management or vile deception of those in power? No—at the October election the people of this county will come forth "strong & mighty" in opposition to every candidate, who upholds the recklessness, misrule corruption and anti-republicanism of the administration.

☞We should like to know whether Mr. Breerwood, now a candidate for the state senate, & Messrs. Rowens and Geoghegan, candidates for the house of delegates entirely approved of the course of those 19 Van Buren electors, who refused to meet their asociates for the purpose of electing a senate. We propound this interrogatory, because as they are now soliciting the people to confer a trust upon them, it is right and proper that the people should know their sentiments upon delegated trusts—whether they think that a person to whom a trust has been delegated by the people, at his own solicitation, has a right to resign it for the purpose of frustrating the intention of the constitution in appointing that trust, or to use it so as to destroy the constitution itself?

Our friends of the Picayune is delighted with our notion of going to Canada; he thinks we shall stand a good chance of "attaining that elevated position we so justly merit." Thank you for your good opinion, but we have given up that notion, having been waited upon by some of our 'first citizens' to become an independent stump candidate for Congress. We shall not decide upon the subject until the weather becomes cool.—Baltimore Sun.

You had better not and not even then, for the way you'll be beat will be a tarnal sin—mark that Mr. *Sun*.

There are not many honest editors in this our day."—Cincinnatti News.

Now Mr. NEWS don't accuse others of that which you are guilty of yourself. It looks too shocking bad.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs Editors—I had hoped that upon mature reflection, the editor of the "Aurora" would not have reasserted his charges against Mr. Steele, of being opposed to reform in any shape soever; and was in some degree astonished at the tone of the editorial of the last "Aurora" in which he repeats those charges, and ventures to assert his ability to prove them, "beyond reasonable controversy," if denied. When charges are brought against a candidate, more particularly for the high and responsible office of governor; and those charges are denied, it necessarily devolves upon the accuser to substantiate them beyond doubt; or suffer the consequences that must ensue. In this case the "*grave lecturer*" of the "Aurora" has brought sundry charges against Mr. Steele which have been denied, and instead of proving them has deviated from the established rule, and attempts to prove them by re-assertion.

Touching the charges that Mr. Steele is, and has been opposed to electing the governor by the people and giving the larger counties an increase of delegation; I again give them a flat and unequivocal denial, and call upon the editor of the Aurora to establish them. I challenge him for the proof. I demand it of him. But sirs he cannot prove them and he is well aware of it. He has bro't these charges against Mr. Steele without facts to base them upon, merely for party purposes. But all will not do. The people of Dorchester repose to much confidence in Mr. Steele to credit such vague and unfounded assertions. They are but the last struggles of a party already in the arms of annihilation, and the closing scenes of their political career are fast approaching. I feel assured that the editor of the Aurora looks forward to the first Wednesday of October with direful and freezing anticipations, being well convinced of the fearful truth, that on that day, he may exclaim:

"This is the fate of man; to day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And,—when he thinks, good, easy man, full surely
His great greatness is a ripening—nips his root,
And then he falls, as I do.

And will be obliged to bid adieu to all hopes of ever extricating his party from the depths of oblivion. He is well assured that the "Queen Anne's Farmer" will be obliged to dictate to his own neighbors his views upon agriculture, instead of dictating them to our legislature upon state government; and be compelled to exercise his "talents" in the humble sphere of his own domicil.—Therefore who can blame him, for straining every nerve, to its utmost tension to defeat the election of Mr. Steele?

Why do you not, Mr. Editor, have some few hundred extra copies of the Aurora struck off, and distribute them gratuitously, whereby the people may obtain information of the *horrible* condition, to which the Whigs have reduced our state? You surely are not devoted to the cause when you neglect this duty. Why do you not swear by all the stars that Mr. Steele is opposed to the best interests of the people, to our free institutions and to equal rights, and extol Mr. Grason to the skies—place him on the platform with Jefferson, Hamilton, Clay and Webster? You certainly are guilty of a dereliction of duty in remaining in such apathy in regard to the election. Mr. Grason expects more, and you must say more.

Forgive me Messrs. Editors for extending this communication to the limits I have. I am a mere "looker on in Denmark," but feel bound to vindicate Mr. Steele from the gross and unfounded assertion of being "opposed to any material innovations in the constitution."—When the *grave editor* of the Aurora establishes these charges I will not trouble your readers and longer; but until he does I shall occasionally give him a side shot for his temerity.

In my next communication I will, with all due deference and courtesy, tilt a lance with him upon the subject of Mr. Grason's uniform devotion to the cause of democracy, and

"——As my cause is right,
So be my fortune in the coming fight."

A WHIG.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Editos: I perceive in the Dorchester Aurora of the 9th instant an article, copied from the Frederick Citizen, a Loco Foco press, purporting to be a statement of the financial condition of the state of Maryland; but which is *in fact*, a false and erroneous article; gotten up, no doubt, to subserve the interests of the "spoils party" at the ensuing gubernatorial election.

I have waited, hoping some Whig, more competent to the task, would lay before your readers the true, state of the case, but as no one yet has undertaken it I am induced to attempt an exposition of the financial condition of our state. How far I shall succeed I leave your readers to judge; hoping however they will make every allowance for one who has had but a poor opportunity of informing himself, upon the all-absorbing topic of state government.

The concluding sentence of the article referred to says: "For when borrowing ceases, taxation commences. Not that indirect taxation, which concealed under licenses, drains the pockets of the people without their knowledge—as at present; but direct taxation, palpable to the senses; and demanding such portion of every man's property and labor, as may be required by the holders of the mortgage upon the state of Maryland, to satisfy their claims." I will now proceed to examine the truth of this assertion.

The Legislature of 1834, authorized the issue and sale of State Bonds for the use of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail Road Company—the companies giving their bonds and pledging their works for the refunding of the money thus raised, and the payment of the interest upon the same. These bonds amounted to three millions, and were sold at a premium of 17 per cent. and the state the sum of three millions five hundred and ten thousand dollars. Two millions of this amount were loaned to the canal company and one million to the rail road company, and the premium, five hundred and ten thousand dollars was set apart as a sinking fund and placed on compound interest. The companies pay the interest regularly to the state, and when the principal becomes due, which will not be until 1871, it will either then be paid: or their great works, with five times the amount, forfeited to, and held answerable by the state. And in the mean time, the state by the certain and regular operation of her sinking fund created by the 17 per cent. premium, without expending one cent of the ordinary revenue, will have a capital of $4,326,893 with which to redeem her bonds amounting to $3,000,000, thus being gainer by the operation $1,326,633, without receiving from the companies the money which they borrowed, and after the state shall have received from the companies the money loaned them, she will have made Four Milliions Three Hundred and Twenty-Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Ninety-Six Dollars merely for the use of her credit. I think I have thus proved clearly and conclusively, that with proper management in carrying out the wise and judicious policy of the Whigs of Maryland the state will realize nearly four millions and a half of dollars. by the use of its credit to the amount of three millions for thirty seven years—without the use of one cent of the public revenue, or *drawing one dollar from the pockets of the people by taxation.*

I will next proceed to show that, according to the provisions of the act of 1836, authorizing the loan of $8,000,000, at not less a premium than 20 per cent. the state will realize the sum of $26,270,625.

It is obvious to almost every one, that if any given sum is placed on interest at six per cent, and compounded semi-annually, it will double itself in twelve years. The $8,000,000, if borrowed at all. are to be borrowed at a premium of twenty per cent, reimbursable in fifty years.

Twenty per cent. on $8,000,000 for one year - -		1'600,000
At the end of 12 years it will amount to - - - -		3,200,000
At the end of 24 years -		6,400,000
At the end of 36 years -		12,800,000
At the end of 48 years -		25,600,000
At the end of 50 years -		28,710,000
From this sum deduct the am't of bonds to be issued by the state	$8,000,000	
Three years interest on same which the companies are not required to pay,	$8,440,000	
Incidental expenses in procuring and refunding loan	$1,000,000	
		10.440,000
		18,270,625
To which may be added $8,000,000 of stock which the state will own in the Rail Road and Canal companies,		8,000,000
		26,270,625
To this may we also add the sinking fund for thirty-seven years		4,326,693
Making a total of		$30,597,319

Thus it appears as plain as the noonday sun, that if the present enlightened, wise, and liberal policy of the whig administration of the government of the state of Maryland; should be carried out with the same fidelity, and in the same spirit in which it was begun, the result must be, that our state will become possessed, by the regular operation of its existing policy, of an unembarrassed capital, in valuable and profitable stock and cash amounting to $30,597s319. It must consequently become one of the most flourishing and independent states of our union, and free from *taxation in any shape soever.*

Freemen of Dorchester, draw the contrast between the prosperous condition of our state under the administration of Whigs; and the corrupt and bankrupt condition of our national government under the extravagant misrule, and profligate policy of its present rulers.

A WHIG.

Reasons why Mr. Grason should not recieve the support of the freemen of Maryland.

He has been the open and avowed advocate of the course of the nineteen recussant Electors, to defeat the purpose of the constitution by revolutionary means.

He has been a Federalist—in early life was recognised as such—in 28 he opposed Mr. Adams because of his instrumentality in the destruction of the Federal party.

In 37 proclaims himself a Democrat, denies he has changed—the Aurora notwithstanding, who's right Mr. Editor?

He is the uncompromising advocate of the odious sub-treasury scheme.

He is opposed to an extravagant expenditure of the moneys of the state upon internal improvements, yet he votes against the proposition to surrender the state bonds and thereby relieve us of a heavy debt.

☞The Whigs of this county are respectfully requested to meet on Saturday the 4th of August, at the usual places of holding elections in their respective districts, for the purpose of selecting five suitable persons from each district, to meet in general convention at Bucktown on Wednesday the 15th of August to nominate a candidate to represent this county in the next Senate of Maryland, and four candidates to represent the same in the next House of delegates.

Messrs. Editors—I observe that I have been announced in the Cambridge Chronicle as a candidate to represent Dorchester County in the next Senate of Maryland—I am much indebted to many friends in all parts of the county for their kind partiality to me, and tender to them my sincere thanks for the manner in which they have voluntarily offered me their support—But, sirs, circumstances have arisen which make it right and proper for me to withdraw from the canvass, and I therefore beg leave respectfully to decline the nomination.

Very truly yours,
WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

SHOAL CREEK, July 26th, 1838.

We select the following extract from the Frederick Times, a hot Van Buren paper but opposed to the Sub-Treasury scheme and the election of Mr. Grason.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

That branch of the Administration party in this County who have cast aside the principles they once supported and taken up with the Sub treasury scheme, are trying to persuade the people to believe that, unless the Sub-treasury succeeds, another National Bank will be fixed upon us! This is done in order to draw as many democrats with them in their abandonment of the democratic policy as they possibly can.—But so far from their argument being just the very reverse is the fact. Had Mr. Rives' bill for improving the state bank deposite system been passed and put in operation six months ago, we candidly believe that a National Bank would not be thought of hereafter by any considerable number of men. With the guards and restrictions which he proposed to throw around them, they would have answered all the useful ends of a National institution, and not have been liable to another failure even under the most unfavorable auspices But owing to the obstinacy of the Loco Foco Senate, his bill has not become a law, and the consequence will be, the incorporation of another National bank at no very distant day.

Mr. Legare, of South Carolina, one of the purest democrats and soundest statesmen of the day, has met this false clamor of the Loco Focs in a most becoming manner, in the remarks which we have appended. Instead of the issue being between a National Bank and the Sub-treasury, the question now to be decided is, whether we shall have "a Bank of the United States to be governed by commercial men, with reference to the wants and convenience of the community," or a government bank to be governed by the secretary of the treasury and his fellow politicians, with the privilege of issuing countless numbers of shinplasters without one cent to redeem them! This is the issue which the sub-treasuryites have made up; and they may rest assured, that as the people of the United States must have one or the other, they will prefer a business bank governed by men of their choice, to a government bank, governed by a band of over bearing office-holders who can enslave the people at their will. The remarks of Mr. Legare are worthy of attention—

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus reports the remarks of Mr. Legare, in opposition to Mr. Wright's motion to abolish the law regulating the safe keeping of the public moneys:

"Mr. Legare of S. C. opposed the bill in a short but rapid and energetic speech.—Here, he said, you propose to sacrifice in an instant, your whole financial system—without debate -without deliberation--without examination—and under the pressure of the previous question. (Cushman the *Headsman*, had tried several times to get the floor, for the purpose of applying the axe.)

It was so great an inovation (continued Mr. Legare,) that one of my colleagues in another branch of Congress, blenched before it (he alluded to Mr. Calhoun,) that gentleman opposed it because of the tremendous accession to executive patronage and power, which it made—because it went to build up a system of discretion—which would control men, and never could be controlled by men.

He referred to a casual remark from Cambreleng, about the issue between a national bank, and a sub treasury! He denied it. The true issue was between one bank of the United States, to be governed by commercial men, with reference to the wants and convenience of the community; and another bank to be governed by the secretary of the treasury and his fellow politicians! That is the issue. Sir, I am not to be frightened by any painted devil, the gentleman may exhibit. I am not afraid of being charged with covert intentions to establish a national bank, but I here say I am more against this bill, than such an institution."

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

THE REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT ADMINISTRATION.

On Thursday last Mr. Speaker Polk laid before the House of Representatives a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the 25th ult., showing the amount of expenditures exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 the last year of Mr. Monroe's administration, through the first year of Mr Van Buren's, 1837. They are as follows, viz.

For the year	1824	$15,330,144 71
do	1825	11,490,459 94
do	1826	13,062,315 27
do	1827	12,653,095 65
do	1828	13,295,041 45
do	1829	12,660,460 62
do	1830	13,226,533 33
do	1831	13,664,067 60
do	1832	16,815,388 77
do	1833	22,713,755 11
do	1834	18,425,417 25
do	1835	17,514,950 28
do	1836	30,868,164 04
do	1837	39,164,745 37

The last mentioned sum is subject to some small variation on the settlement of the account of the Treasury, and includes 6,610,404 36, in payment of Trust Funds and Indemnities. Thus it will be seen that in the short space of eight years, a frugal, economical, reforming administration, composed of men who broke down Mr. Adams, on the score of his aristocratic extravagance and unnecessary outlay—have raised the public expenditures from an average of $12,000,000 per annum, to the enormous amount, omitting trust fund and indemnities, of $33,554,341 01. And these are the men who once wrote in their famous retrenchment Report of May 1828, "that frugality is not only essential to the purity but the very existence of the Republic, is a maxim that cannot be too often inculcated." It has been the case, unfortunately, that these patriots terminated their labors with the frequent inculcation of maxims, and never suffered them to exert any influence over their conduct. Like Joe Surface they have dealt largely in "noble sentiments." General Jackson, with that amusing and impudent inconsistency which always marked his principles and practice, assured the people in his message of 1834, that "it cannot be doubted that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government, and a rigid economy in its administration should be regarded as fundamental and sacred." It was by this kind of jesuitical, hollow, unmeaning profession, that the general and his allies continued to mislead and decieve the people, to the last.

The expenditures of the government, from the commencement of Genl. Washington's administration to the close of Mr. Adams's, exclusive of the expenses of the late war, the payments under treaties and the payments on account of the national debt were as follows:

Washington administration—8 years		$15,890,593 55
J Adams	do 4 do	21,348,336 19
Jefferson	do 8 do	41,100,788 88
Madison	do 8 do	56,004,995 32
Monroe	do 8 do	74,673,143 73
J. Q. Adams	do 4 do	49.726,311 26
	Total—	$256,760,288 93
Treaty payments		5,776,183 05
War expenses		113,354,315 39
Total expenditures of 40 years		$377,800,797 37

During eight years of Gen. Jackson's administration, as the official statement of the Secretary demonstrates, the expenditures amounted to 145,792,737 30; considerably more than half the amount expended by all his predecessors in five times the same number of years. And this was the frugal economical, reforming Democratic Administration of Gen. Jackson! But Mr. Van Buren has improved on the example of his illustrious