heeds not the watch-word of fashion if it leads to sin; the atheist, who says not only in his heart but with his lips, 'there is no God,' controls him not, for he sees the hand of a creating God, and reveres it—of a preserving God, and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptation of the world like a self ballanced tower; happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of mortality. Onward then, conscientious youth! raise thy standard, and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awaken it in that cause; never let it be said of thee. he helped to swell the tide of sin by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength throw not that into the poluted current. Awake, arise, young man! assume that beautiful garb of virtue! It is easy to sin, it is difficult to be pure and holy.—Put on thy strength then! let thy chivalry be aroused against error! let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—S. Rose,

Communications.

Messrs. Editors:—From the doleful and lugubrious manner in which the editors of the Van Baren presses throughout the State, utter their dreadful complaints and miserable fault finding, against the Whig party, for the accumulation of the State debt, one unacquainted with the circumstances, would naturally suppose, they the "*spoils party*" these exclusive economists had no hand or agency in the creation of said debt. But such is not the fact. We propose to show by the Laws of Maryland and the votes and proceedings of the House of Delegates in the passage of these laws, that the *Jackson, Van Buren 'spoils party'* have had their full share in passing the laws &c., in creating this state debt. We will also show by the same documents, that this State debt, which they so much misrepresent, and of which they so much complain, has been mostly created for the promotion and benefit of Internal Improvements, of which the Van Buren party wish to be thought the sole and exclusive advovocates and supporters. Such parts of the State debt as is for other other purposes than internal improvement, will be found to be for University, Indemnity, Penitentiary, and Monument Stocks, and is of an inconsiderable amount. For the creation of these stocks and this portion of the state debt I presume no Van Buren member of the Legislature, will be so hardy and unprincipled as to deny his agency and support, because the votes and proceedings show them voting promiscuously for the measures, with their opponents, the Whigs. We will now notice a few of the many miserably and paltry complaints uttered by the Van Buren presses, relative to this debt, and try to point out how utterly unfair and fallacious their statements are, and how well they are calculated, *if not intended* to decieve the unthinking and unwary. One of these presses asks the Whigs "*Why not tell us of the $15,000,000, in which the Whigs—aye the Whigs, have involved this state. Maryland head and ears in debt, by Whig prodigality, and they are silent as death about it! Why not tell the people, how they have squandered the people's money upon executive favorites?*"

We answer, we cannot tell the people so and tell the *truth*. It is true the Whigs, by the assistance of a large number of the Van Buren votes in the Legislature, have borrowed four or five millions dollars, to make Canals and Rail Roads, and we presume the money has been well and profitably used and applied, from the fact that, one of the works the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road made by this money is now yielding to the State over 12 per cent. per annum. on the investment. A pretty good way we think to squander the people's money, and we have no doubt the people will think so too. We have no doubt the most of these works of Internal Improvement, will when finished, turn out to be equally profitable as the one finished, and thereby forever save the people from taxation for the support of the Government. Does this look like squandering the people's money, even if it were to require the largest sum named by these exclusive economists, these whole and soul people's friends and guardians. The statement quoted above from the Van Buren press, reminds me of a story told by a worthy old Farmer, when the writer was a boy. The Farmer hired a hand to dig potatoes, who came and went to work after breakfast and worked until dinner—at dinner the farmer asked "Bob how many rows of potatoes he had dug—The answer was, "why massa if I had finished the row I was in and had dug four more rows I should have dug five rows in all."—So of this State debt. The Treasurers report at the last December session gives the State debt, up to that time, at $5,011,980, 73, so that when we borrow money enough to swell our debt to $13,000,000 or even $15,000,000 as the quotation from this singularly accurate calculator makes it, we shall only be like "Bob" and his "potatoe" digging, we shall then owe it, but not before then. Some of the Van Buren presses make long and minute calculations (I suppose according to their new school, but not according to Rowlett or old Dilworth) to show that the premium on the State stocks will not so accumulate as finally to sink the original debt—I shall not disturb their halcyon composure on this head by refuting their calculations, as any school boy will see through their mystification.

We will now go to the record—and show beyond cavil or doubt that, if the Whigs have been wrong or culpable in borrowing money to make canals and rail roads, the Van Buren party generally, and the Van Buren members of the Legislature in particular, are equally sinners, and guilty and responsible for the creation of the State debt. In 1825, the Internal Improvement system commenced, on a large scale. The charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was granted December session, 1825. At the next session 1826, the charter to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company passed—since then, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, and the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road Company have been created with other minor works. From the granting of these laws or charters sprang the most of the State debt, as the examination of the following statement will clearly show,

At December session 1827, chap. 104 Laws of Maryland, an act passed, the third section of which '*directed the Treasurer to issue stock for the states shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company,*" *and to provide for the payment thereof.*" For the passage of this law, see Journal of Proceedings at December Session 1827, pages 418, 419, and 420.—

Those who voted for the law, were, Messrs. (Speaker) Thomas of St. Mary's, Gough, *Sellman, *Linthicum, Taney, *Parran, Rogerson, King, Hughes of Charles, *Turner, *Teackle, Semmes, Bealle, Gantt, Duvall, Wells, Watkins, Tilghman, Kemp, *Holtz, Shriver, *Stewart, of Baltimore, *McMahon, *Fitzhugh, *Walgmast, *Rentch, *Yates, Lee, *Peter, Hughes, of Montgomery, Lansdale, *McNeill, *Hoffman, *Hoblitzell, *McCulloh, —36.

Those who voted against it were *Comegy's Ringgold, Brown, Boon, Stewart, of Anne Arundell, Bowine, Somerville, *Price, *Shower, *Douglass, of Dorset, *Thomas of Cecil, *Mackey, *Harlin, *Mercer, *Ridgaway, Stevens, Williams of Worcester, Powell, *Ely, *Lloyd, *Martin, Banning, Millis, Donoho, Gibbons, Dennis, *Williams of Dorset, *Hope, Montgomery, *Smithson, *Sutton, Potter, Jones, Orrell, Douglass of Caroline—35.

Of the Jackson men 17 voted for the law and 16 against it.

At the same session, chap 105, laws of Maryland, another act passed, "*authorising the Treasurer to subscribe for stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*"—For this law the vote was near about as the same as the vote for the Rail Road subscription—both Van Buren and Whigs voting promiscuously for and against In Decr. session 1830, chap. 119, laws of Maryland, "*An act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to Washington,*"—see votes and proceedings of that session, pages 372, 3, 4 and 5. The yeas were, Messrs. Thomas (Speaker,) Blakistone, Gough, Piner, Stewart, Hood, Kent, Storkett, Mackall, Smith, Brawner, Chapman, Rogerson, *Turner, *Ely, *Homes, *Worthington, Hughlett, Dickinson, Dudley, *Evans, *Biles, *Comegys, *Gall Gantt, Duvall, Claude, Brewer, Tilghman, *Thomas of Q. Annes, Richardson, Kemp, McKinstrey, Montgomery, Moores, Amos, *Hunt, *Nicholas, *Yoe, *Brookhart, *Teackle, Ballard, Keene, Steele, *McMahon, Shaw, Reid,—47.

Those against the law were Wallis, Dalrymple, Bell, Hicks, Wootton, Mitchell, Burchenal, Hardcastle, Kershner, Merrick, Harding, Gettings—12. For this law every Jackson man present voted.

At the same session an act passed entitled "An act to authorise a subscription to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company," see Journal of Proceedings at that session, chap 330, 331 and 332,—on this act the yeas were Blakistone, Brown of Kent, Wallis, Brawner, Chapman, Rogerson, *Turner, *Ely, *Holmes, *Worthington, Hughlett, Dudley. *Teackle, Bell, Steele, Wooton, Tilgh- Richardson, McKinstry, Kemp, *Hunt, *Nicholas. Kershner, *Yoe, *Brookhart Merrick, Harding, Gittings, Lee, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid,—33.

Those who voted against the law—Messrs. Thomas (speaker) Piner, Stewart, Hood, Kent, Storkett, Reynolds, Dalrymple, Smith, Dickinson, Ballard, Hicks, Keene, *Evans, *Comegys, *Gale, Gantt, Duvall, Claude, Brune, *Thomas of Queen Anns, Mitchell, *Parker, Montgomery, Moores, Amos, Watters, Charles, Burchenal, Hardcastle, Jones, Willson—32. Ten Jackson men voted for this law and five against it.

Another act passed at this session, chap. 46, laws of Maryland, entitled "An act further to provide for the payment of the future instalments of the States subscription for stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road or Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Companies,' which largely increased the States debt. Upon the passage of this bill, the yeas and nays do not appear to have been recorded.

At Decr. session 1833, chapter 105, laws of Maryland, an act passed, entitled "An additional supplement to the act entitled an act to promote internal improvement," see Journal and proceedings of that session, 320 & 321, the yeas were—Heard, Sothoron, Harris, *Miller of Kent, Gale, *Hurst, Hayne, *Sellman, §Snowder, M. F. Smith Merrick, Dulany, †Hillen, Carroll, †Scott, Gannt, Pratt, Brewer, †Smith of Worcester, †Purnell, †Schley, †Unkefer, †Sifford, Jones of Baltimore, †Peregoy, §Mann, †Wharton, †Grove, †Hamerickhouse, Carter, of Montgomery, White, Bruce, Ridgely, †Berry, †Lents—35.

The nays are †Wright (speaker), †Linthicum, Warfield, †F. Smith, *Wailes, Larialle, Hawkins, †Horney, Dudley, †Jones of Somerset, ‡Long, Handy, Hyland, Griffith, McNamara; Wright of Dorset, Nicols, †Knight, †Day, †Crabb, †Larrimore, Burgess, †Fassit, †Dale, †Johns, †Sutton, Moores, †Nelson, Charles, Carter of Caroline, †Fountain, Burchenal, Wilson, Gaither—34. For this law 18 Jackson men voted, and 17 against it.

At the same session an act passed chapter 239, Laws of Maryland, entitled "an act in aid of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company" whereby the state subscribed for 1250 shares of the capital stock of said company. This law contains a provision that, whenever the U. States Government shall extend additional aid to the company of 1,000,000, then the Treasurer was to subscribe for the State, the additional numbrr of 1250 shares—For the vote on this law see Journal of proceedings, pages 510, 11, 12 & 13. The yeas were—Messrs. †Wright (speaker) Heard, †Miller, Gale, †Hurt, Hayne, †Linthicum, ‡Snowden. Dulany, Price, †Hillen, †Ely, Carroll, †Knight. †Day, ‡Scott, Gantt, Pratt, †Crab, †Roberts, †Schley, †Unkefer, *Palmer, †Sifford, *Fountain, Jones, *Peregoy *Man, *Wharton, †Grove, ‡Humerickhouse, Willson, Carter of Montgomery, White, Gaither, Bruce, Ridgely, †Berry, †Lantz—39.

Those in the negative are Messrs. Sothoron, Blakistone, ‡Sellman, ‡F. Smith, ‡Wailes, Lavielle, M. F. Smith, Merrick, Hawkins, Millar of Charles; Bruff, †Horney, Dudley, ‡Spencer, ‡Long, Handy. Hyland, Griffith, McNamara, Wright of Dorset, Nicols, Brewer, ‡Larrimore, Bayess, †Smith, of Worcester, ‡Fassit, ‡Dale, ‡Purnell, †Johns, ‡Sutton, Moores, §Nelson, C. Carter of Caroline, Burchenal—35.—

For this law 24 Jackson men voted, and 14 against it.

At December session 1834, chap. 241, laws of Maryland, "an act for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumberland, and the Baltimore & Susquehanna rail road to York, Pa." This law increased the State debt $3,000,000, for the vote see Journal of Proceedings of that session, pages 439, 440, & 441. Those who voted for the law, Blakistone (speaker) Dorsey, Riccaud, Hood, Kent, of A. A. Iglehart, Ridgely, Merrick, Dulany, ‡Ely, †Wyse, ‡Shower, Cottman, Jones of Somerset, Dashiell, Teackle, Creighton, †Scott, ‡Bussey, Pratt, Gantt, Worthington, Key, Brewer, Wells, Gillis, Bevans, Williams, ‡Roberts of Frederick, ‡Annan, ‡Brengle, †Duvall, †Cushing; Jones of Baltimore, Kershner, ‡Welty, †Wharton, ‡Weast, Harding, Gaither, ‡Bealls, §McMahon, ‡Derremon—44.

Those who voted against the law are—Sothoron, Fowler, Welch, Kirby, †Kent of Calvert, Beckett, Lavielle, Turner, of Calvert, Hughes, Carpinter, Dudley, Bruff Nicols, Ford, Richardson, ‡Nowland, †Harlan, ‡Thomas, ‡Roberts, ‡Larrimore, Hambleton of Queen Anns, Hearn, †Johns, Moores, Burchenal, Carter, Turner of Caroline, Hardcastle, Gettings, Trundle—30. For this law 16 Jackson men voted, and 9 voted against.

At the May Session 1836, chap 395, laws of Maryland, a law was passed authorising a loan of $8,000,000 for the promotion of Internal Improvements, see Journal of proceedings, pages 98, 99, and 100, of that session. Those who voted for this law were—Messrs. Heard, Fowler, Dunkinson, Carroll of St Marys, Lassel, Primrose, Kirby of Kent, ‡Miller, Iglehart, Ridgely, Hood, Mercer, Kent, ‡Wailes, Weems, Merrick, ‡Ely, Brown, Carroll of Baltimore county, Winder, ‡Long, ‡Teackle, †Jones, Dennis, Brune, Palmer, ‡Larrimore Hemsley, Kirby of Q. Annes, Willis, ‡Annan, ‡Duvall, ‡Shriver, Carter, Turner, Burchenal, †Hardcastle, †Richardson, ‡Mc Lane, ‡Wharton, ‡Newcomer, †Brookhart, ‡Fiery, Beam, McMahon, *Matthews, §Berry, §Frantz—48.

Nays, Gantt, (speaker), Duke, Carpinter Hambleton, Dudley, Bruff, Mullikin, Ford, Brohawn, Bayley, §McCulloh; §Nowland; Worthington; Bryan; Duckett, Spence; §Whitelock; Hearn; Gillis; Boyd; ‡Sutton; Gough; Nelson; Gettings; §Townsend: §Henderson; Pratt; Darly; Trundle— 21 Jackson or Van Buren men voted for this law; and only seven voted against it.

By the several acts referred to above, the States Internal Improvement debt, agreeably to the last Treasurers report, is $4,220,000. Much of this money has been borrowed by the State and loaned to the internal improvement companies upon good and sufficient security, which when due will no doubt be fully paid and satisfied; thereby reducing this state debt to the full amount of the money loaned. For the balance of this money the State owns stock in these internal improvement companies, some of which is now yielding the state 12 per cent, per annum, and no doubt is entertained by any well informed person, but what the balancd of the stock in these companies when finished, will yield to the state a large and profitable income, sufficient to repay all the State debt for money borrowed, and leave the State the whole stock as so much wealth and productive capital added, by the wisdom and good policy of the Whigs in Maryland. Fellow voters of Maryland, you will see by the foregoing statement of the votes and proceedings, what is the true state of the case relative to the States debt. You will see that it is no party question, that both Whigs and Van Buren men have voted for it and against it. You can at once see the miserable and futile misrepresentations of the Van Buren presses on this important subject. I know that you will pity whilst you abhor their deceitful course. You will also plainly percieve by the wise course of the Whig policy, a steady and undeviating course, calculated gradually to develope the resources of your State, and add millions to the wealth of her citizens, while it places Maryland in that elevated situation she is proudly destined to hold among her sister states. Listen not to the foul and wicked assertions, thrown out against the Whigs by the deceitful and calumnious organs of the Van Buren party, to mislead you. Rally then around the the sterling patriot, the unchanged and unchangeable republican John N. Steele, on the first Wednesday of October next, and show to his "*wool-dyed Democratic*" competitor, that you can and will give him a majority, on that day of 5000 votes.

FAIR PLAY.

August 21st, 1838.

The Jackson Van Buren votes are all marked thus ☞-(*†‡§)-☜

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors—Surely some gadfly, some mal-content gallinipper has bitten the editor of the Aurora, which causes him to use such indecorous language toward me. I was really surprised at his remarks in the last Aurora, in which he complains of the 'trashy slang,' course invective," and "vulgar matter" contained in my last communication.—I will not pretend to quote any part of the language of that communication, for the purpose of refuting this assertion, as the public are in possession of it, and they can determine whether the aforesaid editor has truth to aid him in his unjust complaint. Up to the publication of his article in the Aurora of the 13th inst., my communications, so far as they related to him, were couched in the most respectful language; and the controversy on my part had been conducted in a calm and dispassionate manner, and would have been continued so had not the Editor aforesaid, himself, descended from his dignified station, to one, which the reckless and unblushing Blair would not have envied; and commenced a warfare characterized more by abuse and frothy verbosity: than good sense. For the future, before he complains of slang, invective, &c. he would do well to examine his own disposition, and remember that it is a difficult matter "to know one's self." There is nothing I abhor more than 'trashy slang,' 'coarse invective' and 'vulgar matter,' and shall always endeavour to avoid it; and I perfectly agree with him that 'the great object of newspaper writing should be either to instruct, enlighten or edify the public.'' But does he always bear this in mind? Does he recollect this when he inserts the vile and slanderous articles of the Globe, in his columns?

He expresses a holy horror at the Editors of the Chronicle "lending their columns to the propagation of such senseless stuff, as can neither improve the morals of its readers, nor enlighten their understandings." 'Ha—ha, say'st thou so?' With regard to myself I admit that my communications are characterized by no displays of talent. I wish the truth to be disseminated among the people, and I lay it before them in a plain manner. It has its effect whether clothed in the tinsel trappings of gorgeous language, or expressed in the most common manner. But sirs, does the Editor of the Aurora surpass Burke or Phillips either in argument, sublimity of thought, or in the richness and splendour of his composition? I think not. I admit that *sometimes* genius has to bow to the senseless plaudits of the multitude, and subscribe, with hesitating, profound regret, to the maxim, that to be successful and useful, not only orators but even writers must compromise with the caprices of popular taste. Genius, a child of heaven, must submit to the fashions of the children of men, if she wishes to live among them.

In Phillips, for instance, the vain, nonsensical glitter of the language is forgotten before a spirit that breathes his warmth upon us as he passes; but, of the composition of the editor of the Aurora, it can be said, with incomparably more justice of application, than was said by Junius of the letter of Sir William Draper, that "it is the madness of poetry, without the inspiration."—In some parts of his editorial I see only the indulgence of a prurient, deranged fancy; and at other times even his nearest approaches to eloquence are coldly artificial. It is absurd to call that eloquence which is only a mixture of mist and moonshine:—When the goddess that rides in the whirlwind—that now descends to explore the caverns of the great deep for baby toys; and now flirts up to the skies, in order to tear the rainbow to pieces and array herself in its fragments—is nothing but a wooden puppet on wires. When I read his editorial, it excites a sensation of ridicule and astonishment that has something pleasureable in it, for a while; I feel, as Gay says,

"A sort of—as it were—,"

that reminds me of what Salmagundi called 'swimming in a sea of feathers;' which, however, I soon quit in disgust, and without any astonishment but the wonder, that such a sea could have been all produced by one great goose.

As it is not irrevelanl to my purpose I will also state that, in the Chronicle of the 11th inst. I asserted that Mr. Breerwood, the Van Buren candidate for the State Senate, raised his voice against the Primary School Law, and after he discovered that it was a popular measure, authorized a friend to inform the people of Parson's Creek district, that he was favourable to it; which assertion the editor of the Aurora denied, according to his *belief*. I have since been called on by Mr. Breerwood, and he pronounced the assertion untrue. Being unable to see the gentlemen, in whose presence Mr. Breerwood expressed himself unfavorable to the law— before the present week, I was compelled to remain silent about the charge; but in the face of Mr. Breerwood's as well as the Editor of the Aurora's denial, I now assert that sometime in the month of July, previous to Mr. Breerwood's becoming a candidate he expressed a decided opposition to the present Primary School Law; and for the proof of the charge I refer the public to Mr. Hugh Maguire and Mr. William R Tall, two gentlemen of unquestioned and unquestionable veracity. When Mr. Breerwood proves he has not attempted to practice deceit upon the people, and that he has not been guilty of duplicity, I will give him another notice, but until he does clear up this charge, he occupies a situation unenviable and unenvied. The death-knell of his political existence is sounded, and he must attribute it to his own folly and rashness. "He has sown the whirlwind, and must reap the storm."

A WHIG.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 25, 1838

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday the 27th 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.

Whig Ticket.

For State Senator,
THOMAS I. H. ECCLESTON,

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
HENRY PAGE,
HENRY L. McNAMARA,
JOSEPH NICOLS,
WHITEFIELD W. WOOLFORD,

We understand that the Whig Convention which assembled at Princess Anne Somerset county, on Tuesday last, nominated Messrs. William W. Handy, Dr. Williams; Noah Rider, and Benjamin I Jones, as suitable persons to represent that county in the next legislature of Maryland. These are all gentlemen of high standing—great personal popularity and true Whigs. It is thought by our friends below that there is now a much greater prospect of harmony than was anticipated a short time since. The people of that county seem determined to disconnect themselves, from the influence of *factions* and of *men* and to concentrate their whole force in the support of Whig measures. This nomination will have the effect of showing to the people who are true bona-fide Whigs, and who are those that are willing to sacrifice the interest of the party upon the shrine of selfish ambition.—*We* have no doubt ourselves but there will be a complete union of the party upon the above ticket, and that our majority in that county will be immense.

We receive daily the most cheering accounts from the different sections of the state of the harmony and zeal which exists among the *Whigs*. This is as it should be, we should not be sleeping at our post in time of danger, although we have a much greater number upon our side. The Van Buren party throughout the State are using all their cunning and intrigue, where they have a majority they are using every exertion, promises of the 'spoils of victory' are freely lavished upon the 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' Where they are in the minority they are endeavoring to divide the Whigs upon local questions and persuade them to come out as an independent candidates. Let the Whigs of Maryland be true to themselves and we shall not have our eyes pained by the sight of an Administration over *Maryland*. pledged to follow in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson or Martin Van Buren.

The *Aurora* says that the true issue between us, is not whether Mr. Grason voted against Reform, but whether Mr. Steele voted against *Reform*. The Aurora is mistaken, we have never denied that Mr. Steele made the votes published in the *Aurora* from the Journal of proceedings, But the Aurora attempts to make a contrast between Mr. Steele & Grason upon this subject.—One was called the 'undeviating and uncompromising opponent of Reform,'—whilst the other was called a 'bona fide and sincere, the indomitable friend of Reform," the people were called upon to support "Mr. Grason who had always stood by them upon this question and who perseveringly advocated with all his zeal the wholesome Reformation in their Constitution.'' Whilst that paper thought the idea horrible of the people voting for any Candidate for the office of Governor, who had been opposed to allow them the privilege of voting for that office. But when we showed their inconsistency in voting for a man who went much farther against Reform than Mr. Steele, the satisfactory reply is, that they have not data sufficient to form an opinion of Mr. Grason's views,—and we are charged now with harping upon the subject of Reform and raking up some ancient votes which Mr. Grason made upon this subject.—The harping commenced with the Aurora, & we think it would have continued to harp, had not dire discord followed their first effort. As for raking they can peat us all hollow, because they have a patent rake which catches all Mr. Steele's votes, whilst Mr. Grason's slips smoothly through the teeth.

'A CAUTION.'

The following cleverly told story, which we extract from the Boston Atlas, should serve as a '*caution*' to Loco Foco orators when disposed to indulge in rhetoric flourishes.

Loco Focoism nonplussed. An incident occurred at the Loco Foco meeting, the other night, which is described as having upset the gravity even of the old Dons of the party. A thorough going Loco Foco—one who 'went the whole' for Van Buren's message—was declaiming in a violent style against the credit system of the country, and denouncing banks with great fury, until, rising in enthusiasm, he exclaimed—'what is the real value of these bank rags—what are they good for?'

To this interrogatory but with all the sledge hammer vehemence of a practised demagogue, a voice in the crowd replied 'they are good to pay your debts with!'

'I dont owe anything,' replied the Loco Foco.

'I beg your pardon,' said the same voice—'but I hold your note for $400, for which I should be willing to take 25 cents on a dollar.'

'If an avalanch had descended upon the confounded Loco Foco, he could not have manifested more astonishment and dismay. He stood uncertain what to say or to do. A cold sweat broke out upon his forehead. His teeth chattered: and he sat down amid the insuppressible laughter of his own friends. The Loco Foco was dished, and a speech that Benton might have envied, was permanently cut short.'

Cold Water for Children.—Coming, as we know it does, from a physician of standing in this city, we have no hesitation in publishing the annexed communication.—N. Com. Adv.

For the Commercial Advertiser.

During the prevalence of this hot weather, there is nothing so grateful to infants as cold water: these little creatures suffer equally with adults from thirst, especially at night; yet strange to say the mother either neglects or fears to offer *cold* water. In my practice, in several instances I have been called to see children laboring under fever from the effects of thirst, and upon giving *cold* water have had the pleasure of seeing the child recover in a very short time, a free perspiration following the use of this natural remedy. Real thirst cannot be allayed by any thing as well as by water; when a child is feverish at night, it will in a