frequently sent in darkness, and appearing as scoffers would suggest, but upon a very reputable account; for John Faust, or Faustus of Mentz in Germany, was the first inventor of the art of printing, which art so surprised the world that they thought him a conjuror and called him Dr. Faustus, and his art the black art.—As he kept a constant succession of boys to run errands, who were always very black, some of whom being raised to be his apprentices, and afterwards raising themselves in the world, he was very properly said to have raised many a devil.

Communications.

Messrs. Editors—I am heartily glad that Mr. Breerwood has at last entered the lists in his own defence. He flourishes in the last Aurora, in an article *brief, pithy,* and *pungent*. How far that article is characterized by the *fortiter in re*, will be seen hereafter. I will now proceed to examine *seriatim*, each item of that article.

Mr. Breerwood asserts substantially, "that I charged him at one time with being opposed to the Primary School Law, and at another in favour of it,—and that after hearing the said law was a popular measure in Parson's Creek District, he authorized a friend to inform the people of the said district that he was in favour of the law." This assertion needs truth to sustain it. From its phraseology it is apparent there are three branches to the charge. The first is, his opposition to the law, the second his being favourable to it, and the third, his authorizing a friend to inform the people of Parson's Creek District that he was favourable to it. Let us examine the language of my assertion. In the Chronicle of the 11th August, I charged Mr. Breerwood with "raising his voice against the law, until he discovered it was a popular measure, especially in Parson's Creek District, and he then authorized a friend to let the people know that he was favourable to the law." The editor of the Aurora divided the charge in two branches—"1st. that Mr. Breerwood before he was a candidate raised his voice against the law. 2nd. that he authorized a friend to inform the people of Parson's Creek District that he was favourable to it." This is the language of the Aurora, and by what rule or process Mr. Breerwood can divide the charge in *three* branches, I cannot imagine. Touching the first branch of the charge that he was opposed to the law, I should like to know how Mr. Breerwood can deny that he ever was opposed to the law, when the editor of the Aurora says, "in order to establish the charge against Mr. Breerwood, Messrs. Tall and Maguire must certify, not only that Mr. Breerwood was opposed to the primary school law (*which we suppose is still Mr. Breerwood's sentiment*) but they must further certify that Mr Breerwood authorized a friend to inform the people of Parson's Creek District that he was favourable to it." This is the language of the Aurora, and it certainly admits that Mr. Breerwood was opposed to the Primary School. Here is a palpable contrariety between the admissions of the Aurora, and the avowals of Mr. Breerwood. Therefore the assertion that Mr. Breerwood was opposed to the primary school is supported by the admissions of the Aurora, and the certificate of Mr. Wm. R. Tall, published in the Chronicle of the 8th inst. The second branch of the charge—"that he authorized a friend to inform the people of Parson's Creek District, that he was favourable to the law," Mr. Breerwood positively denys. He says substantially, "that he positively denys he ever sent any word whatever, respecting the Primary School Law, to the people of Parson's Creek District by any mortal living." "O shame where is thy blush?" Whether the prospect of being elected has caused a tempory aberration of his mind, I know not; but he displays a reckless regard for truth in making such a disavowal. Will Mr. Breerwood dare meet me front to front and deny that he told me he authorized Uriah Tood to tell the people of Parson's Creek District that he was favourable to the law? Will he dare assert this in my hearing? I believe not. Take care, Mr. Breerwood, that proofs irresistible are not adduced, that will carry conviction to the minds of all honest and intelligent men. Lastly, Mr. Breerwood told Mr. Maguire, as he certifies, that he *never* was *opposed* to Primary Schools. I pronounce this untrue. Mr Breerwood has been opposed to Primary Schools. On the first page of the poll book for the year 1826, his vote is recorded against Primary Schools. Will he deny this? If he does not regard truth in making one assertion, will he in making another?

I have succeeded in establishing the first part of the charge, i. e. that Mr. Breerwood was opposed to the law, by the admissions of the Aurora, and Mr. Tall's certificate, and although it is a matter of great difficulty to get at the proof of the last branch, yet I have strong hopes that I shall be able to prove that "Mr. Breerwood did authorize a friend to inform the people of Parson's Creek District that he was favourable to to the Law."

A WHIG.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors—I have attended several political meetings this fall, and the *summum bonum* of the speeches of the Van Burenites, is a tirade, read from Mr. Grason's article signed a 'Citizen of Maryland,' about the extravagance and misrule of the Whig administration. They preach about the alarming deficiency of the State Treasury, and the danger of a tax being imposed upon the people. I know their motives in making such statements—it is to mislead and deceive the people. They tell them that the Treasury is empty—the State in debt, and there are no other means by which she can relieve herself but a resort to a direct tax. But this is untrue. The State of Maryland was never in a more flourishing condition than she is at this time.—Her treasury is overflowing—indeed we have such an amount of funds that we are puzzled to devise means for investing them profitably. I am astonished that one of their candidates should be the echo of the misrepresentations of 'A citizen of Maryland.' From him we expect something reasonable, but with regard to the others there is not a hope to be entertained, but that they will practice the rule of their party—'the end justifies the means.'

Why do they not tell the people of the bankrupt state of the Treasury of the United States? That Mr. Woodbury is obliged to issue shin-plasters to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars to carry on the fiscal operations of the government? Why not inform the people that the expenditures of the government have increased *twenty millions of dollars* in the last four years, and a *National debt* is created beside of nearly *three millions?*—Can this be denied? Such is the condition of the government of the United States. Two years ago we had a surplus in the treasury amounting to upwards of *forty millions*, and now the government is obliged to issue shin-plasters to preserve her credit. Monstrous!

This is the true issue. This subject should be discussed before the people.—But the Van Burenites wish to lead them astray. They contend that the people have nothing to do with the affairs of the general government. We'll see.

Mr. Smith one of the Van Buren candidates, has frequently boasted that he does not appear before the people endorsed by a Buck-town Convention. *Will* Mr. Smith deny that he appears upon the Van Buren ticket endorsed by a Van Buren caucus convened and held at the last camp-meeting at Ennalls' Spring?—Will he deny that he was not nominated in sight of the tents, and in hearing of a religious meeting? Let there be no dodging.

A Whig.

Notwithstanding all the boasted prosperity at present pervading our country, it is admitted on all hands that the expenditures of the present year will exceed our revenue by about fifteen or twenty millions.—Such being the case it must be evident that the policy of the Van Buren administration has been ruinous in the extreme. When Van Buren entered the presidential chair the operation of dividing the surplus revenue had commenced. There were about forty-five millions in treasury—five millions were to be reserved for contingencies, and the balance was to be distributed in four quarterly instalments among the states.—Only three instalments were paid, and the balance was withheld by Congress in pursuance of a recommendation of the president. Here then was a capital of five millions added to one instalment of ten millions withheld, which was swallowed up by the extravagant appropriations of the Van Buren majority in Congress. But even this great absorption did not satisfy the greedy office holders. An issue of ten millions of sub-treasury notes was called for, thus creating a national debt.—Even this was not enough for the government, and another ten millions was granted. In addition to this the government has received about five millions of the stock of the bank of the United States, which is all gone, all divided between the Florida war and the hungry mastiffs that howl around the treasury. Add all of these together, and the result will show an extravagance calculated to startle every American.

Surplus on hand,	$5,000,000
Instalment withheld,	10,000,000
Treasury notes,	20,000,000
United States bank bonds,	5,000,000
Whole amount	$40,000,000

Here then we have proof of waste of forty millions of the public money in less than two years, over and above the actual revenue of the government. An amount equal to the expense of the last war during the same time. When will our people learn wisdom? When will they resolve to have their money filched from them, and their rights trampled under foot no longer?—When will they rise in their majestic strength, and drive the Goths and Vandals of Van Burenism, forever from the country? We hope speedily. We hope to see the Whigs of Maryland set a good example to their brethren of Pennsylvania and New York, and show with an increased majority that the Whig cause is not losing ground in this strong hold of true democracy.—Balt. Whig.

THE AMERICAN.—If the versatility of American character is remarkable, the opportunities for its display are commensurate. One man plays many parts, and it often happens that he plays them well. Two extraordinary instances are now before us.

A journeyman printer, brought up in the office of *Mr.* Poulson, of this city, found the field in which he moved too narrow for his ambition. and on coming of age he turned stage-driver, and afterwards pedlar. *He* next became schoolmaster in New Jersey, and subsequently figured as the captain of a Deuk river sloop; this latter occupation soon lost the charm of Novelty, and he resumed his occupation at the press. In 1834 he was officiating in Virginia as a methodist minister, and afterwards gave lessons in penmanship and Poonah printing in Pittsburg; practised the Thompsonian system of medicine at Guernsey, Ohio; edited a paper in Kentucky, superintended a female seminary at Louisville; and finally settled down as a farmer. We next find him figuring in the Legislature of Tennessee, and mouthing the usual political topics.

Printers are proverbial for versatility. Edwin Forrest was originally a typo, and left the composing stick for the buskin & truncheon. But our next instance is even more remarkable.

Judge Lewis, of Lycoming pennsylvania, one our most distinguished jurists, so late as 1817, was a journeyman printer on the New York Daily Advertiser.—He afterwards returned to Lycoming, established a village paper which he edited with spirit and talent; studied law during his hours of Leisure; grappled successfully with every obstacle and fought his way to distinction. *He* was elected to the Legislature; became attorney General of Pennsylvania, and from that office he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.—His talents are of an unusual order it is true, but his career is a sufficient example to stimulate the noble-minded youth of our country to perseverance in gaining those acquirements which lead to eminence. Talents without application would never have made Mr. Lewis a Judge.—Philadelphia paper.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 15, 1838

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday the 24th of Sept'r.

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 WOOLFORD.

Under the administration of Mr. Adams, the United States enjoyed prosperity as great as government is capable of affording to mankind. But Mr. Adams did not endeavour to conciliate his enemies or retain his friends by false promises, or a lavish distribution of Executive patronage; he never thought of retaining his popularity by any other mode, than by diligent attention to the duties of his station and an ardent zeal for the welfare of his country.—But the cry of 'retrenchment and Reform" was raised from one end of the country to the other. Promises were made, and principles adopted, which had they been carried into effect, would have had the tendency to take away some of the temptations which constantly beset those in power, and consequently to diminish the inducements to corruption. But what has become of this boasted Retrenchment and Reform? what has become of those principles with which the Jackson party cloathed themselves in their electioneering campaign? The people have a right to enquire whether these promises were made in good faith, or whether it was done for the purpose of deceiving and alluring them into the support of men regardless alike of the violation of their pledges, and the injury they have inflicted upon a credulous and deluded people. Let us examine into some of their "Retrenchment and Reform" and then we shall be able to judge whether Mr. Adams' administration was so extravagant as they pro claim it, and whether there has been that lopping off of offices, that curtailment of executive patronage which the party now in power promised.

A committee was appointed in the house of Representatives in 1828 for the purpose of "inquiring into the whole machinery of the government with a view to reduce its expenses and patronage, and to correct all abuses. This committee was composed of a great majority, favourable to General Jackson. They immediately went to work, *reporting* upon the great extravagancies of the (then) administration; we shall see whether their efforts ever went beyond their reports.

The Executive patronage of the press was a subject upon which these retrenchmen made a great clamor. They stated in their report as an alarming fact, that the amount paid for printing and advertising 'by the Executive departments at the seat of Government for the years 1825, 1826 and 1827, & by the general post office in 2 years, $71,830 51." These were thought to be extravagant expenditures, and retrenchment demanded and promised. Now let us compare a little, and see whether there has been any curtailment in the item of expense. For the six years ending the 30th September, 1837, the several Executive departments, inclusive of the General Post Office, paid out $340,116 37, for their printing. In order to get three years so as to compare it with the term and amount before stated by the committee let us take half of the $340,116 37,—say $170,058 18

Deduct the amount stated by the committee,	71,830 51
Amount of increase every three years by the Reformers,	$98,227 67

In this same Retrenchment Report we are told that the printing for Congress, from March 1819, to December, 1827, (a period of eight years) amounted to $271,-833 37. Let us again look to them. In six years ending the 30th day of September, 1837, the printing for Congress amounted to $751,584 62. Now deduct the amount paid in eight years by the administration which was condemned for its extravagance. That operation will show that the Reformers have paid in the Legislative patronage of the press $479,701 25 more in six years, than the Whig party paid in eight. So much for their curtailment of the Executive patronage of the press.

The prolonged sessions of Congress was another fruitful source of complaint with the Retrenchment committee. They represented the usage as "one of the most serious evils attending the national legislation of the country," and by way of correcting it, recommended "that the compensation of the members, during the first session of each Congress be reduced to two dollars per day, from and after the first Monday in April, if Congress should set beyond that time." Now let us look at their practice. The sessions of Congress, so far from being shortened have been lengthened, and no remedy has been applied, and when an effort was made in 1830, to carry into effect the remedy proposed by the committee, Mr. Cambreleng an active member of that committee with his friends actually resisted and voted against the measure which he had before proposed. The difference was that the precept was given out when they were endeavoring to ride into power upon the hobby of Reform, and the practice was, when they were well seated in their high places, and cared nothing about gratifying the people whom they had promised. Another Precept—"The contingent expenses of the House of Representatives were reported to be extravagant. During the year 1828, the last of Mr. Adams' administration, they amounted to $80,000. Practice.—During the year 1836, the last year of the Jackson Reform administration, this item was $200,000; and during the year 1837, being the first year of the "successor" who promised "to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor,' these expenses were $210,000. This must be the Magicians way of working in the rule of reduction,—it was certainly unknown to old Thomas Dilworth. These are a few of the results of the Reform and Retrenchment party. We intend next week to give the people more of them, so that that they may see how much confidence they can repose in a party who have so grossly deceived them. The deception is so much the more gross and insulting to the people, inasmuch as they have had the whole control of the government in their own hands, and have not only, not endeavoured to redeem their promises, but have actually opposed all measures of the kind when proposed by the whigs.

Having duped the people so succesfully once, in gaining the ascendancy over our national affairs, they now think it an easy matter to get the control of the State by a similar outcry. But they say "a burnt child is afraid of fire," so the people of this State are afraid to trust those who have proved themselves so regardless of their pledges, unmindful of their duty as agents of the people, and so indifferent as to the consequences of their measures upon the prosperity of the country.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on the 18th inst. and it is said by some of the knowing ones, it will be one of the most sublime spectacles ever witnessed, and that the like will not be seen again for many years to come.

☞We have the most cheering accounts from the lower counties, and notwithstanding the excellent manner in which the Lucifers play their game of brag, we confidently believe—Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester will give a glorious account of themselves on the 3rd of October.—Easton (Md.) Whig.

No doubt of it Mr. Whig, but that account will be, the last death-knell of *Loco Focoism* on that day.

☞The Hoco Pocos of Caroline County have nominated the following ticket:—For Senator, Thomas Burchhenal, for House of Delegates, Wm. M. Hardcastle, Wm. Orrell and Willis Charles.—Easton Whig.—

Yes Sir, and the way they will hook and poke the opposition candidates, the Loco Focos, will be a caution to all future Loco's in that county.

A CHALLENGE—$6100!!

The Loco Focos having resorted to the expedient of publishing bets with the view of cheering the drooping spirits of their party—a gentleman has authorised us to propose the following.

$1000 that the Loco Foco Delegate ticket will not be elected in Frederick county.

$1000 that Richard Potts will beat John H. McElfresh for the Senate.

$100 that the Whig ticket will be elected in Baltimore city, and $100 that they will be elected by 100 average majority, and $100 on each hundred up to 1000 majority.

$2000 that John N. Steele will be elected Governor, and $1000 that he will have 1000 majority.

Any person wishing to take up the above bet, by depositing the money in one of the Baltimore Banks, and leaving notice to that effect at the Chronicle office, will have the money covered.—Balt. Chron.

"It is impossible to make heroes out of men who adopt the maxims and principles of Coblers and Tinkers."

This beautiful figure is from an article in the Washington Globe, abusing the officers of the navy. Who would have expected such a fling of contempt at 'coblers & tinkers' from the 'democratic' organ? Roger Sherman was a 'cobler.' Was it 'impossible' to make him a "hero?" Many of the bravest soldiers in both wars were 'coblers and tinkers,' and so are many of the most intelligent men now living. 'Coblers and tinkers,' forsooth! as if they were the very dregs of society—the lowest point in the scale of humanity! This sneer at mechanics will no doubt be appreciated, and will go very far to illustrate the purse proud arrogance of the 'aristocrats' who are now attempting to gull the laboring classes into their support under the hypocritical plea of "democracy."—Rochester Democrat.

IMPORTANT.

PORTER ABOUT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The following is from the Harrisburg Telegraph received last night:

Important news—Porter off the course 'Just as our paper was going to press, we recieved a letter from Huntingdon, which states that a council of the friends of David R. Porter has been held, at which it was determined that Porter must decline being a candidate, or an overwhelming defeat awaits them—and that it was generally believed that he was anxious to do so. The letter also states that the Stonebreaker affidavits are turning the people *en masse* against Porter, and all are leaving the Porter ranks except a few who support him "right or wrong."

We strongly suspect that this movement to have Porter taken off the track is made by those deeply interested in pocket, to save their bets, and we hope that no friend of Ritner, who has been bantered and bullied into bets, will now allow them to be drawn, as we presume there was no such provision made in the stakes."

THE SUB-TREASURY MONSTER.

When Mr. Gordon broached the sub-treasury scheme, the Deposite Bank system being then a favorite with the Administration, the Globe exclaimed,

"*If Gen. Jackson had suggested such a system what peals of patriotic indignation would have burst from eloquent Senators against the usurper and tyrant, who desired to get the millions of the treasury into the very hands of his partisans and parasites.*"

Four years have not yet passed since the above sentence was promulgated, and we now see this same Globe siding the administration in a thrice baffled effort to '*get the millions of the treasury into the very hands of his partizans and parasites.*' May the righteous indignation of an insulted and abused people forever blast the political prospects of the 'usurpers and tyrants'—Ohio Jour.

"The whigs will ruin the State."

[Van Buren paper.

☞The Van Buren papers of the State are publishing with warm encomiums, the communication of the Baltimore Republican, signed a citizen of Maryland, headed "Whig extravaganee," said by the Baltimore Chronicle to be written by Mr. William Grason, the Van Buren Candidate for Governor of the state

"A Citizen of Maryland" is merely a repetition of a speech, delivered two or three times last summer in Queen Ann's County, by Mr. Grason, and repeated at Annapolis last winter with the anti internal improvement excrescences taken off, and now trimmed and polished for use and effect at the Governor's election.

This constant repetition of Mr. Grason's set speech, reminds us of what once happened to us when a young man and living in New York with a thrifty, economical house-wife,

Our good landlady was a worthy woman, and used to treat her boarders at the commencement of the week, Sunday, with a piece of roast beef, warm.

Monday—the same Roast beef cold!

Tuesday—the same Roast beef, sliced!!

Wednesday—the same Roast beef, stewed!!!

Thursday—the same Roast beef, hashed!!!!

Friday—the same Roast beef, in forced meat balls !!!!!

Saturday—the same roast beef, in soup!!!!!

Sunday—A new piece of Roast beef, which passed through the same routine of cooking that its predecessor did the previous week.

Just so it is with Mr. Grason's Speech—he roasts it—he hashes it—he soups it—but still it is the *same old speech;* the seasoning a little varied; but the seasoning don't make it any more palatable, or add to its freshness.

☞HOW THE MIGHTY ARE FALLEN.—Elections are about going on in a great many of the States; and a great many of the States have just completed their election

Every State in the recent elections has gone against Mr. Van Buren except Missouri, and there, he got a meagre majority, when a year or two ago, every thing went for Van Buren.

Now how are the mighty fallen! Two years ago, the Van Buren majority in the Union, in Congress, &c. was overwhelming—now the case is reversed—in Congress and in the states he is in a miserable minority.—

His friends are leaving him daily, and but two States, New Hampshire and Missouri, now acknowledge themselves for Van Buren!

All this change is the effect of wicked counsels and a disregard for the people's interest.

LOCO FOCO VILLAINY.

Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, in one of his late speeches in Congress, detailed the following black transaction. And, reader is it not a fact that the villain, whose exploits are here recorded, was merely doing on a small scale what the administration is attempting to do on a large one.—*Balt. Chron.*

"Two years since, while travelling upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, when the notes of the Bank of the United States were the only paper current every where, a gentleman (for such he seemed to be) came on board, and meeting a plain countryman, who had travelled but little, seeing in his possession several large notes of the Bank of the United States (which he apparantly took no notice of,) became exceedingly friendly to him, and upon an opportunity occurring, offered him the most disinterested advice. He told him that within the last three days he had met a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson, who had assured him that the bank could hold out no longer, that the government had determined to put it down; that it was ascertained there were tow more notes issued than could be redeemed and that the notes were then considerably below par. The honest, deluded countryman informed him that he had none other than United States Bank notes, which were the savings of several years hard labor; that they constituted his whole fortune, that he had sold out his stock at New Orleans, and was now returning to the West, for the purpose of investing its proceeds in land, for the benefit of his family. His new friend advised him to say nothing of what he had communicated; that a knowledge of the fact would still further depress the value of the notes; and that he would try to do something for him when he reached New Madrid, Missouri, where he had a friend.

In a few hours the boat stopped at New Madrid, the newly cemented friends stepped on shore, whilst passengers were coming on and going off. In a few moments the steam was up, and the boat under way. The countryman stepped on board just in time, his friend was bound for St. Louis. Missouri, where he no doubt, found an apt tutor in political knavery.—A few hours after a rumor was afloat that the United States Bank had failed. The countryman congratulated himself upon meeting with so kind and disinterested a friend, and communicated the result. He had received for his United States Bank notes, those of the pet bank of Mobile, and some from Louisiana and Ohio, to the amount of upwards of three thousand dollars, as a particular favour, he being, like his friend, warmly devoted to General Jackson's administration.

"You may readily imagine his confusion and astonishment when he found how shamefully he had been cheated He paid for his United States Bank notes, in New Orleans, 4 1 2 per cent and had them exchanged for paper more than five per cent below par. This is the manner in which many honest, confiding countrymen have been tricked by political knaves. Are there none here who feel as if similar treachery has been practised by themselves towards the country?"

From the Baltimore Whig.

Governor SHULTZ of Pennsylvania, a *democrat* of the old school, thus writes in relation to the gubernatorial contest of that state.—The same reasons, aye, and much stronger reasons, should operate upon the whigs of Maryland.

"I have no unkind feelings or personal unfriendliness towards Mr. Porter. I am wholly influenced in my opposition to him, by public principles. He is nominated and advocated by those who declare they have en-