Communications.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs Editors,—It has ever been a favorite theme with the Van Burenites, to profess to have the greatest confidence in, and respect for the virtue and integrity of the people, and from the frequency of those professions I was induced to believe they were sincere. But sirs, instead of being *really* the friends of the people, they have become the traducers of their character—have made direct and open attacks upon their virtue and moral honesty.

It has been asserted substantially, within the last few days, by a Van Burenite living in Cambridge, professing to be, and acting as a leader of the party, that with *one thousand dollars*, he could *buy votes* enough in Dorchester county, to elect any man.* A few weeks ago it was boasted by a Van Burenite, another leader of the party, that he had money, and intended to *buy votes* with it—that he had taken a man from Ennalls' camp ground, *while engaged in prayer*, into the woods and *bought his vote*. Such are the boastings of the Van Burenites *professing* to repose the most unlimited confidence in the integrity and virtue of the people!

Freemen of Dorchester! Will you suffer such unprovoked and unjust attacks to be made upon your character? Will you support a party whose leaders thus openly and publickly avow their disbelief in the purity of the people? Were they the sincere friends of Reform? Did they wish the election of the Governor and Senate to be made immediately by the people, if they believed the votes of the people could be bought for a mere song? *One thousand dollars* sufficient to buy two thousand voters! Does not the cheek of every freeman mantle with indignation, to think it should be asserted that votes can be purchased with the insignificant sum of *fifty cents*?—Do you not loathe and detest a party that possess such miserable sentiments? Should this party succeed in the State of Maryland, is it but reasonable to suppose that they will deny the capacity of the people for self-government? I hazard the opinion, should William Grason be elected Governor of Maryland, and that party retain the ascendancy that the rights and privileges of the people will be narrowed down—that their dearest liberties will be invaded, and that it will be but but a stepping stone towards making this government a monarchy.

But I thank my God, that the election of William Grason does not come within the pale of a possibility. I still have faith in the virtue and purity of the people, and if the signs of the times do not deceive, an overwhelming defeat awaits the Van Burenites in old Maryland. Every means have been, and are resorted to, to secure the election of William Grason, but they have all failed. Falsehoods, black as midnight have been promulgated to defame the spotless character of our worthy candidate JOHN N. STEELE. Before all this malice—in the midst of the scorn of the prejudiced and the sycophantic—he stands undaunted, because a magnanimous spirit and a pure conscience are his support. The tale of calumny has passed to the contempt which malice should ever meet—and he stands the vindicated favorite, the patriotic ornament of his state.

Voters of Dorchester! Read and reflect. In the bosom of your families—at your own domestic hearths, ponder upon the dangers and hardships endured by your fathers of the revolution, in erecting, amid the ranks of a hired soldiery, the proudest institutions of the Universe. The crisis is unimportant. Your votes in the coming contest, may seal your own, and the destinies of your children forever.

Can Maryland hesitate in her choice?—Will she sacrifice her old and well tried friend? Will she choose a man whose votes and course have retarded her progress to maturity? Is not John N. Steele all she asks, in character as a man—in integrity and talent as a statesman—in purity as a patriot? His are not the sympathies of a party. His soul is not narrowed down by the rules and discipline of party. His spirit is the prototype of freedom, and every energy of his nature beats for "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." In the service of his State, he has devoted the brightest period of his manhood, and she will gratefully reward him. To her interests he has been intensely devoted, and the gallant, and patriotic, and high-minded of her sons will add increased honors to those which shine upon his brow. Although the slanderer, who crouches like a cur beneath the sceptre of his honor, and fears to draw aught but the assassins's steele, may strive to extinguish the lustre of his fame, there are thousands of his compatriots who will cleave to him with a devotion fixed and unalterable, in despite of the magic efforts of office holders and office expectants, whose vows are attested by the boldness with which they sacrifice public and private virtue, upon the unholy shrine of party. Then let them go on; they are but adding keenness to the sword of retributive justice, that is already flashing over their heads. Let us, freemen of Dorset, advance hand in hand, and purge the country, of the foul and unhallowed stain of Loco Focoism.

A WHIG.

*If the allegation be denied, the charge will be proved, and the slanderer's name published to the generous freemen of Dorchester.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors—One of the greatest electioneering topics of the Loco Foco's in this county, is the profligate expenses of the Whig Administration of the State of Maryland. The extra fees paid to Mr. Culbreth the clerk of the council, is descanted upon with considerable censure: By what process of reasoning they can prove that this item is extravagant I am at a loss to conceive.

When the claim of Mr. Culbreth was presented, it was determined by the Governor and council to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General of Maryland before an order was passed for the payment of the claim. Mr. Culbreth addressed a letter to the Attorney General requesting his opinion of the legality of the claim, which opinion he received, and presented to the Governor and council. The following is an extract from that opinion—'My opinion, therefore is, that the clerk of the council is entitled to the fees allowed by the act of 1805, chap. 65, sec. 50, for recording commissions of civil offices, in addition to the salary fixed by the act of 1828." I ask then in the name of common sense, how could the Governor and council refuse the claim, and how can the Van Burenites pronounce it extravagant, in contravention to the opinion of the Attorney General? It is perfectly ridiculous and absurd, and, merits the indignation and contempt of every intelligent freeman.

They dwell with equal force upon the payment of the claim of *H*enry Thompson, messenger to the council, for taking care of the State House and other public property, which he claimed under a resolution passed at November session 1785. The resolution reads thus:—"Whereas it is necessary that a fit and proper person should be appointed to take charge of, and preserve the State *H*ouse from being damaged as much as possible:—therefore, Resolved, that the messenger to the Governor and council for the time being, be, and he is hereby authorized to take charge of all that part of the State House, except, the public houses and that he keep the same clean, and prevent damage from being committed thereon, as much as possible, and that he be directed to permit no persons whatever to use any of the said buildings without first obtaining leave from the Governor and council. Resolved, That the Governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and requested to make such allowance to the said Messenger to the Governor and council, for taking care of the said building, as they may think reasonable, not exceeding twenty-five pounds current money." Mr. Grason reported to the last house of Delegates upon this subject and he admitted the Governor was obliged to pay the claims. Then, with what kind of contrivance can the Van Burenites pronounce the payment of these claims, profligate and extravagant.

If they will assume the honesty to tell the people of the professions of Gen. Jackson, when he came into power, to reform and retrench the expenses of the Government, and diminish the number of offices in the different departments, and inform them how he shamefully violated those promises by increasing the number of offices, and the expenses three fold, and how Mr. Van Buren has increased them since the advent of his administration, they will merit some credit for his candor. Should I deem it uncessary, I may prior to the election, take farther steps to prove the duplicity alledged against Mr. Breerwood, in regard to the Primary School Law, and also to expose some other acts of _terptitude committed by some of the *elite* of the Van Buren party in this county.

A WHIG.

From the Md. Republican.

The Whigs will ruin the State.

[*L*oco Foco papers of Md.]

*W*hat shrewd fellows some of these Van Buren politicans are, how able as they think to bamboozle us. For years past it has been their prediction and their earnest hope, that the expenditures of the State, in consequence of its subscriptions to works of internal improvement would oblige the legislature to have resource to a State land tax. None have been more ready than they, to vote money in behalf of the State, to rail roads and canals; after they themselves have caused all the expenses of these subscriptions, why they come out before the next election day, and tell us of Stete expenditures, and how the State Treasury is to be bankrupt and how the people are going to be taxed. This has been their policy ever since the good people of Maryland have shown an unwillingness to trust them with the management of their Treasury and other concerns.—Their scheme is, to induce the people to believe, that since 1831, when the people got sick and tired of a Jackson Senate, as they had just previously shown this policy to be of a Jackson Executive, things have been going strangely amiss, and that only Van Buren can save us from ruin, Now it happens that the people, thus far, have refused to believe their misrepresentations and predictions, and as every year has proved their predictions to be false, it would seem to follow, that every year has diminished their claims to the people's confidence in their predictions.

We are told however, that the Jackson men are the best friends the people have, although the people will not believe it. Again they say that in consequence of the State expenses. deficits, &c., taxation is inevitable, and if they could be gratified we should be taxed up to our eyebrows. They have predicted it for years, and it really grieves them that the naughty whigs do manage the State so as to avoid taxation. Before these subscriptions were made to works of internal improvement, there had been a state tax in Maryland, for the years 1823-4-5 and 6 and a considerable portion of these taxes, were collected in the later years, and before 1831. It is thought marvelously strange that this debt and the interest which the State has to pay in consequence of its subscription to internal improvement, has not obliged the legislature to have recourse to a State tax. And yet this is owing not indeed so much to the cleverness of the whigs, as to the incapacity and deplorable ignorance, manifested by the opponents of the finances and resources of the State.

They speak of our debt, they know how it has been created, and yet they do not choose to say one word about the manner of its creation, or to let it be known that they have had quite as much agency in creating it as others. Surely they did not suppose the State could subscribe large sums to the public works and yet owe no debt.

But this debt, they tell us has ben created since the Jackson Senate were turned out by the people in 1836. Let us learn the truth. The Treasurer's last report, in p. 39, will tell us when each debt was created:

Loan of 1826, ch. 252	$48,000
1821, act of 26, ch. 229,	30,000
1821, ch. 101	256,189
1827, ch. 105	262,500
1827, ch. 88	80,000
1828, ch. 150	27,947
1829, ch. 46	850,311
1830, ch. 119	100,000
1830, ch. 165	10.000
	$1,114,947

Add to these the two laws passed, when a majority of the house of delegates, were Jackson men.

Each of 1832, ch. 33	500,000
1832, ch. 105	125,000

The residue consists of money loaned to the Companies and the payment of interest and the principal when it is payable, is secured by the works themselves, all of which are introduced in the Treasurer's account although no part of the interest to be paid by the State.

But then it is said there is a large deficit and the treasury is empty. Now it is beyond doubt that our State Treasury never had so much money in it, as now.—Why do they choose not to know, that the Treasury of Maryland is full of money? The proceedings of the legislature will show that every year, the legislature is appropriating to schools, and $1000 to the indigent blind, because it is not wanted to meet the annual expenses of the State, the interest it recieves on the money now deposited in some of the Baltimore Banks.—Yet our wise politicians know nothing at all—at all about this, and moreover poor souls they choose to know nothing of it, and why do they choose to know nothing of it? Because their great men tell them that the general government ought to have some of the money to be squandered among the office holders; and they would be for taking it from the states, although the states have as good a right to it as any man has to the coat upon his back.

But these gentry, while they talk of the debt, forget every thing about the sinking fund; a brief explanation of this will be given. When the State in 1835, sold its stock to the amount of three million, one third of it to be loaned to the Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail road, and two thirds to the Canal, it sold at an advance of 17 per cent. This sum constituting a sinking fund, has been invested in State Stock, and amounted last fall, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report, Exhibit D. to $432,000, and being a fund constantly accumulating, will be equal to the sum borrowed, when that is payable. The State is security for that sum. If it be paid by the companies as they stipulate then the whole amount of that portion of the sinking fund, will be clear gain to the State, and the income, may be expended, in education, defraying the expenses of the government, or in whatever way the State pleases. If the companies fail to pay the loan when it is payable, the sinking fund will be applied to the payment of it, and the state has its claim to be reimbursed against the works; so with respect to subsequent loan to some of the companies, except that in regard to these, the state engages to pay the interest for three years, and pays it out of the premium which it gets upon the stock. If, for example, the canal company should not pay any part of the principal thus obtained, or the State engages to pay it, but then the whole canal, including the stock of the United States and all other stock, would be the state's, until it is reimbursed, the five million.

But this is not all that is to be said about the Sinking Fund. In the year 1835, the United States having paid off its 3 per cent stock, the state had a large sum of money deposited in the Union Bank of Maryland. At that time the State owed a sum of money for other purposes, and at that time incurred, or had engaged to incur, a debt of about 1,710,000, all of it redeemable in about 43 years. The treasurer suggested to the Committee of ways and means, that they would convert 214,000, of the money in the Union Bank, into a sinking fund, the principal with the interest upon it, to be invested, as far as it can be, in State 5 per cent stock, the last mentioned sum thus invested and thus employed, would at the end of 43 years be equal to the whole of the above debt of 1,719,000. The whig legislature adopted the plan; the fund has been most judiciously managed, and when the legislature last met, it already consisted of $289,603 711 100, and of $67,603 71 still in the bank on interest, and waiting for an opportunity of being vested in state stock. The income of this fund, to be regularly added to the principal is already $45,000, and increases every quarter day. The State's sinking fund, which is of course the State's property, had last year obtained possession of $721,902 12-100, of this debt or in other words, so much of it may be considered as discharged. More of it has since been purchased on account of the same fund. Instead then of the State being upon the "brink of taxation," and with a Treasury empty, as these same people have said every summer, for these several years, and especially when the Senate was elected, there is actually very much lessened for taxation now than there was before 1831. Indeed if we will but understand our financial history, we shall find, that for 1823, and several subsequent years, a heavy state tax was paid, that when it was discontinued, the men in power were extremely apprehensive that a recourse to taxation must again be had. The Jackson Governor in his communication of Dec. session, 1830, mentioned with joy, as well as surprise, that thus far they had been able to support "the necessary expenses of the state,"—"without the imposition of additional burthen upon the people." And the committee of ways and means, the same session, reported against a "system of general taxation," on the ground, that the condition of the agricultural and commercial interests would not justify it, though according to their report, they could not tell how it would be possible to pay off the next Journal of Accounts, without some special provision. Such, it may then be confidently stated, is the present condition of the Treasury, that nothing but gross mismanagement, can embarrass our finances.—Sound judgment, a knowledge of the subject, and safe legislation, will be required to keep it in its present prosperous condition.

It is deeply to be regretted, that our Van Buren politicians will not take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the condition of our Treasury now, and heretofore. No doubt it would very much gratify them to know the truth, and how much they are indebted to whig men for its "healthful condition." But those who instead of examining and studying the official documents, will suffer themselves to be misled by men who perhaps are more knaves than fools, must be left in error.

THE PROSPECT THROUGHOUT THE STATE.—We have received, from every part of the State, the most cheering accounts, and, making every allowance for the anticipations of the too sanguine, we may assure our friends that there is not the shadow of a doubt that JOHN N. STEELE will be elected Governor by a most decided majority. We have been furnished with an estimate of the probable vote of each county, which gives our candidate an aggregate majority of two thousand, and this, we may safely say, is rather below than above the mark. In regard to the Legislature we have equally as favorable accounts. Whilst there is hardly a county in the State in which the chances are not in favor of the Whig Senator, there are thirteen counties in which the election of the Whig candidate is placed beyond doubt. To these we may add the Senator from this city. The thirteen counties above alluded to will return entire Whig delegations to the House, and they will constitute a majority.—The delegation from this city will make that majority stronger.

We are certain of the State in all its departments, but let it be the ambition of every Whig to make our victory so decisive, as to put down Loco Focoism forever. We must kill the snake, not scotch it.—*Balt. Paper.*

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 22, 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,
JOSEP*H* NICOLS,
W*H*ITEFIELD WOOLFORD.

We laid before the public in the last Chronicle, some of the violated pledges, and broken promises, of the Jackson party—how they promised reform and retrenchment before their elevation to power—and how after their elevation, they increased some of the expenses of the Government to an alarming extent. We will now proceed according to promise to enumerate some other items, which they promised to retrench and reform,—that the people may better understand—what *ideas* the Van Buren party have of "reform and retenchment," and whether it would conduce to the welfare of Maryland, that these ideas should be carried into operation within her borders and upon her citizens. Precept. The committee which we before mentioned, instituted for the alleged purpose of "enquiring into the whole machinery of the Government with a view to reduce its expenses and patronage, and to correct all abuses, reported that they had obtained information by which they were satisfied "that by a judicious system of Reform instituted by the Executive officers themselves, at least one third of the (then) number of Clerks in the departments, might be reduced with safety to the public interest.' Practice. The number of Clerks has not been reduced in a single instance, but on the contrary there has been a considerable increase. Let us look at the facts. The State department, in the year 1828, included the patent office, and the whole number of Clerks was sixteen: The salary & compensation of the Secretary and all his clerks, amounted to $27,750. The whole number of Clerks now employed in the state department and Patent Office is forty, the joint salaries and compensation amount to $56,515. The Secretary of the Treasury in the year 1828 employed eight clerks and two messengers. His salary and the compensation of the Clerks and Messengers, amounted to $18,600. The present Secretary of that Department (one of the self-styled reformers) employs fifteen Clerks and two messengers. His salary and their compensation amount to $27,100.

The Secretary of War in 1828 employed a chief clerk, besides seventeen clerks and two messengers. His salary and their compensation amounted to $28,650, the business of Indian affairs was then managed by him also. In 1838 the Secretary employs, exclusive of the Indian business about forty Clerks, besides messengers.—The joint salaries and compensation of the whole, amount to $63,810.

In 1828, we hear nothing of a Commanding General's office.

In 1838, the Commanding General is allowed a clerk and messenger at $1800 per year.

In 1828, the Adjutant General's office employed three clerks, whose joint compensation was $2,950.

In 1838, the Adjutant General employs seven clerks and a messenger, whose join compensation is $8,225.

In 1828, the Paymaster General employed three Clerks, whose united compensation was $3,900.

In 1838, the salary of the same number of Clerks is $4,290, besides the Messeugers salary.

In 1828 there was no allowance for clerks to the Quarter Master General.

In 1838, that officer employs seven clerks, whose compensation is $7,300.

In 1828, the Ordnance officer employed three clerks, whose joint salary was $2,950.

In 1838, the Ordnance office employs nine clerks, and their aggregate compensation is $9,225.

In 1828, the business of Indian Affairs was discharged at the War Department by some one or two of the seventeen clerks before mentioned.

In 1838, the Indian business appears to constitute a grand division with a great number of officers whose joint salaries amount to about $24,000.

The few items which we have mentioned above exhibit an increase of expenses per annum, above $100,000. No wonder then that the whole expense of the Government should have increased under these reformers, from thirteen millions to upwards of thirty million per annum. Ought we not to be astonished to find this great increase of patronage, and this great multiplication of offices, under an administration that rode into power upon the hobby of Reform and Retrenchment? Are the people satisfied with such Reform as this? And after having thus *reformed* the National Government out of about 20 million per annum, destroyed our currency, and left our Government Republican in name but tyrannical and despotic in spirit, they modestly ask the people of Maryland to hurl from office those who have maintained her dignity and honor and supported her best interests, to make room for these harpys, greedy to pray also upon her vitals.

It is something singular that the Van Buren candidates, will not attend the different meetings throughout the county appointed for the purpose, of discussing the different measures which now deeply interest the people. There was a fish feast given by Mr. Hughlett on Saturday last, at his beautiful situation, near New Market, to which he politely invited the candidates on both sides, but no van Van Buren candidates appeared and no apology sent to Mr. Hughlett or the people who were anxious to hear both sides of the question. The people of the Neck district were also disappointed on Thursday last. Mr. Breerwood the Van Buren candidate for the Senate we understand is a *little unwell*, & perhaps it is less distressing to him to go about the county in a private manner. Our candidates are always ready to meet them, and to discuss freely before the people every topic that they now feel interested in. Take care gentlemen that some of you are not distanced on the first Wednesday in October.

The Aurora seems to think we are hard pushed for matter to write about, because we noticed a bet made in this town in our last paper. Is it not news of the day, and as faithful chroniclers are we not in duty bound to notice it? Certainly, as much so, as if the editor of the Aurora, in a fit of political insanity had committed suicide. We noticed it to show that the Vanites, alias Federal Grasonites have not the least idea of electing their Queen-Anne's farmer, no not the least.

The Cambridge Chronicle seems to be uneasy, at the circumstance, of numbers of our paper being sent to Somerset.—*Aurora.*

We assure the editor of the Aurora, that we feel no uneasiness whatever, we care not if he supples every man, woman and child in the county with a copy of his paper, we merely noticed the fact of their being sent on, whether requested or not, we do not know, nor do we care. One this is certain, and that is, that the distribution of the Aurora among the citizens of that county, will not have the least effect in changing a single individual, if he has sense enough to know right from wrong, which we presume all have.

☞The stranger's fever prevails to an alarming extent in the city of Charleston, South Carolina.

Loco Foco advocates.—Rob't Dale Owen, the famous radical, who is in favor of the agrarian scheme of an abolition of property and a community of goods, which he vainly endeavored to reduce to practice at a place called New Harmony, has been elected to the Legislature of Illinois by the loco focos of Posey County.

The infamous Fanny Wright the associate of Owen at New Harmony, who preaches in favor of the abolition of the marriage tie and the christian religion, is now delivering political Lectures in the city of New York, in favor of loco focoism and Van Buren.

Henry Haldman, who when Fanny Wright was here in 1836, attended on her, gallanted her about, acted as her "bottle holder," and allowed her to use his saw mill to deliver her abominable lectures in on Sunday, made a speech at Marietta on the Fourth of July, which was copied into the York Gazette, and in which he denounced the whole religious society of Friends as tories during the revolution and holding the same opinions now, and urged the people to 'keep their eyes steadily fixed on the Quakers."

Such are some of the prominent advocates of loco focoism, and a pretty trio they make! Who will support a party which places its confidence in such beings?—York Republican.