Communications.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors—In my last communication I furnished you with two instances of the reckless character of the Van Burenites of this county; and I deem it my duty to apprise the people of Dorchester of another more flagrant in its nature than the others.

The Van Burenites discovering that their wool-dyed, non-committal candidate for Governor, is about to be left in an awful minority; have taxed their ingenuity to the utmost to divise means to defeat the election of our worthy candidate the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE; and to judge from the desperate character of the means used, they must have invoked the blackest spirits of Pandemonium to aid them in their machinations. They have, with a view of obtaining votes for William Grason, circulated a report that Mr. Steele voted for the "thirty pound law." It behooves every lover of truth, to pronounce this report false, and unfounded; & it must have originated in a bosom, incapable of a generons or manly emotion—it is the offspring of a heart which unites all the venom of a toad, with the meanness of a coward.

The "30 pound qualification" is embodied in the 2nd article of the original constitution of Maryland, which was adopted in 1776. In the year 1809, that part of the Constitution, relating to the qualification was changed, and in 1810, the change was confirmed. Mr. Steele was *first* elected to the Legislature in 1821, eleven years after the confirmation. It will thus be seen how far this report is aided by truth. I am also informed that the originator of this falsehood, pretends to be religious; but it is evident, that in him, the black deformity of Loco Focoism triumphs over the purity of religion.

What can these men do with their consciences whilst devising such base and ungenerous means to promote their interests? Do they not trouble them when reclining upon their pillow, reviewing the events of the past week?—do they expect to prosper, so long as they resort to such vicious means to accomplish their object? If they do expect it they labor under a fatal delusion. The people are too much enlightened to be deceived by such designing politicians. They have been gulled too often not to learn, by experience, how much confidence should be placed in such desperate characters. Their indignation is roused, and unless I am greatly deceived; they will come to the polls with a determination, fixed and unalterable, of depositing their votes in eternal condemnation of the anti-republican, mad, and ruinous course pursued by Martin Van Buren and his parasites. The spirit of '76 is abroad in the land—the white flag of liberty floats in all its original splendour, over the ramparts, where no Goth or Vandall can reach it.

The "Aurora" says, they are in possession of facts "in relation to the employment of money, as connected with the election, which we feel assured it would not be agreeable to some of the Whigs to have published." No man, who is acquainted with the reckless character of that print, can believe, for a moment, that they have enough charity for the Whigs to withhold any circumstence from the people which would operate against the Whigs, and promote their own interest. I do not believe that they are in possession of any *facts* "in relatian to the employment of money, as connected with the election;" and I with the advice and consent of several influential Whigs, *dare* them to publish those *facts*. I invite them to give them publicity. I have no doubt, but this insinuation is thrown out by the Editor of the 'Aurora," to delude some of the unwary. Indeed he assumes considerable vanity, in fancying that he has wit enough to cajole the people, by mere expletives. In uttering this threat he is alone, but it has ever been said that one grass-hopper in a field will keep more noise than one hundred oxen that are quietly grazing.

Since my last, I have been in different parts of our county, and I feel gratified at the zeal manifested by the Whigs in every section. A proper turn out is all that is necessary to give *John N. Steele, Esq.* an overwhelming majority, and I hope the Whigs will not refuse to stand by their State, when the demon of Loco Focoism is hovering about her—will not prove recreant to their duty in such an eventful trial. *Whigs, one and all come to the polls.* You have the best wishes of the honest and high-minded of every State—you are engaged in the best cause of the country—you are striving to preserve your constitution, free from executive encroachment—from the grasp of the rapacious minions of power; and let nothing deter you. The spirits of the departed sages of the revolution are looking down on you—that of your beloved Washington is hovering over you, to guide you to a judicious discharge of your imperative duty. Patriotic Whigs, let me conjure you by every tie, which binds you to our beloved country—by all that is sacred, just, and right, to turn out in your full strength, and do your duty to your country, to yourselves, and your God. A warfare, unexampled in the history of republican governments, has been commenced and carried on by Martin Van Buren, against the sovereignty and magistry of the States, and to save your country from the grasp of such ambitious and designing demagogues, it is your high and responsible duty, to cause him, through the medium of the ballot box, to feel your power—to tremble upon his seat. The thunder-toned rebuke of an indignant and outraged people should penetrate the hall where power sits canopied under the guise of republicanism. Whigs, from the centre to the farthest limits of our country, go to the polls. The approaching election is the dying effort of the Van Burenites in our State—they feel that they will be beaten, and let us give them such a defeat as will forever hereafter compel them to keep their peace; and bow in silent submission to the cause of Liberty and Union.

A WHIG.

For the Chronicle.

Fellow Citizens, The period is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to exercise your lawful prerogative, in the choice of the next Governor, as well a member of the Senate, and 4 delegates to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland. The only question which presents itself to your consideration is, whether you will firmly and constitutionaly assert your rights—whether you will check the efforts of Martin Van Buren and his horde of office holders in their mad career to involve us in eternal ruin and disgrace, or whether you will make an humble, slavish surrender of them at the feet of his majesty? I think no honest and patriotic voter will hesitate upon this question. We owe it to our ancestors, to preserve entire, those rights which they have delivered to our care. We owe it to our posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed. But before I proceed farther, I invoke your candid attention to the several topics I intend to discuss. I invoke it with greater confidence, from a consciousness that I am actuated by that singleness of purpose and patriotic aim, which should direct the course of every freeman, but which unhappily so seldom mingles in the struggles of partizan warfare. I expect to be a participant in the next half century in the glory or degradation of our State—to be a sharer of her destiny, by being a partaker of her weal, or a victim of her woe. I then can have no interest to mislead public opinion, but every motive, whether of patriotism or self love, to a judicious discretion of it.

In reviewing the events of the last few years, so various are the acts of the Van Buren party which demand reprobation for their corruption, venality and bad faith, the mind is at a loss which to sieze upon as deserving priority of attention. There is one portion of their system, however, if system it can be called, which claims a more particular notice, from the importance that is at present ascribed to it.

The successive measures which have reduced the government from affluence to bankruptcy, are too well known to the people to need enumeration here. It is unnecessary for me to call to their recollection the overflowing treasury, or matchless system of exchanges, which existed when this party came into power. Nor is it hardly necessary to point their attention to their misgovernment and official ignorance, which now surround them. They have been admonished by the declaration of arrogant rulers, that "too much is expected of the government by the people." It remains with the people to provide a corrective; but in the mean time let them not be unmindful of another experiment which has been attempted upon their liberty and possessions. Let them remember that the new device of Sub-Treasury banks, involves not only a divorce of the Banks from the administration, but in like manner it proposes a separation of the people from their government, and an intermarriage between the office-holders and the Treasury.

Should Mr. Van Buren succeed with his Sub-Treasury Scheme, may we not expect, by the force of analogy, that, as in Denmark and Austria, our farmers will be *bondsmen*, and bought and sold like cattle—that like the farmers in Poland, they will be obliged to subsist upon cabbage and potatoes, peak, black-head and gruel, without the addition of butter or animal food. I do most solemnly believe, if the Sub-Treasury bill is passed, the time is not far distant when the freemen of America will be required submissively to submit to the dictation of one man as the paramount law of the land—that we shall be enshrouded by all the horrors of an unlimited monarchy.

The honest and independent voters of Maryland, are now called upon to give their support to William Grason te carry out in the government of the State of Maryland, the principles so gloriously begun by Martin Van Buren in the general government—to aid him in reducing the government of the United States to a "simple machine," such as is presented in Russia or Turkey, where the will of one man is supreme law—to assist him, (to use the language of the Globe in 1834) "to enlarge the powers of the executive, and expose the public treasure to be plundered by an hundred hands where one cannot now reach it"—and in fine to aid him in carrying out the principles and measures which have already threatened the salvation and perpetuity of our republic.

On the other hand the Whigs present to the consideration of the people of Maryland, the Hon. JOHN N. STEELE, as possessing principles pure and correct, imbibed from Washington, Madison, Jefferson and Monroe—as opposing the odious *sub-treasury divorce* and bankrupt measures of Martin Van Buren—as being favourable to to the credit system because by it the poor farmer is enabled to obtain his lands and implements of husbandry, the poor mechanic his instruments of art, & stock in trade, the labouring man his laily wages and constant employment, and every man who bears a tolerable character, coupled with industry, has a certain means of bettering his condition—as opposed to the hard money Sub-Treasury scheme, because it would make large and princely fortunes for the now wealthy, and degrade the middle and laboring citizens to the condition of their slaves—as being in favour of the credit system, because it gives activity, enterprise and merit, an equal footing and chance of success with realized wealth—as opposed to the Sub-Treasury scheme, because examples derived from Monarchies are not models for Republican Institutions, and while we look upon the splendour of Kings, Princes, and Nobles of Europe, and the "gold glittering through the silken meshes of their purses," we behold the chains of slavery upon their poor degraded people—and as being opposed to the measures of Van Buren in toto because they are destructive of the industry, enterprise, prosperity, happiness and independence of the people—and who has attempted to unite the sword and the purse in his hands contrary to the intent and spirit of the Constitution, endanger the safety of the public money, and "expose it to be plundered by an hundred hands, when one cannot now reach it."

Let old Dorchester turn out in her strength and give her son the full strength of the Whig party. In Dorchester the Whigs are undoubtediy in the ascendant, but their majority is not so great as to warrant them in any possible degree of supineness; they should be watchful, active, industrious, vigilant, and always ready to act as becomes men engaged in the best cause of the country. The enemy is in motion with all that party machinery, which in times past, rendered them so formidable, resolved to stake their political salvation upon the issue of the contest. Let the Whigs prepare for them. Let districts that are clearly Whig, fight as though they were in the minority and striving for the mastery. Let them ever be united, frowning upon all that would produce discord or division, "for in union there is strength." Let the Whigs but do their duty and we have nothing to fear. We look forward to the first Wednesday in October, as the day on which old Maryland will sound the death knell of Van Burenism, and take her station in the proud array of her sister states that have already proclaimed in a voice of thunder that the reign of Martin the 1st., must cease. We are eager for the strife. At the first blast of the bugle the freemen of Dorchester gathered around the banner of John JOHN N. STEELE, and there they still are, panting for the contest, "their soul's in arms and eager for the fight," and there they will remain. Will the Whigs in other counties use every exertion to overthrow the fabric of Loco Focoism now tottering to its base?

Fellow citizens, you are aware that since the campaign this fall commenced, I have used every honorable exertion to expose to public gaze the foul and reckless means used by the Van Burenites to promote the election of William Grason. Whether those exertions have been attended with success I know not, but I have the consolation to know they were dictated by a sense of patriotism and duty. For my own part I claim no merit for endeavouring to do a service to my fellow citizens. I have done it to the best of my understanding; and, without looking for the approbation of other men, my conscience is satisfied. What remains to be done, concerns the collective body of the people. They have now to determine for themselves, whether they will firmly and constitutionally assert their rights or make an humble, slavish surrender of them at the footstool of Federal power. In publishing this my last effort; I avail myself of the opportunity to tender, to the Whigs throughout the county, my warmest thanks for their approbation, and to bid them a respectful adieu, and seek that retirement and solicitude so congenial to my nature, and also to assure them that the pulsations of my heart are mingled with aspirations for the glory and prosperity of the Whig cause.

A WHIG.

The Whigs of Annapolis have nominated *Richard Swann* as their candidate for the House of Delegates.

From the Maryland Republican.

I was well amused as well I might be, with the extract of an address, of the Baltimore Committee published the other day, in the Maryland Republican. In saying this, I have no allusion to the praise which is there bestowed on the glorious nineteen, nor to the *sang froid*, with which these people tell of the government 'being thrown out of joint by the Reform Electors.' To such things I will say for the present 'every man to his likeing, as the man said when he kissed his Cow.'

Reform 'more or less,' is of no value in the opinion of this committee, unless it be for the purpose of insuring success to the Jackson cause, and to promote the success of that cause is, after all, their aim and end. The policy of the Administration they admit has been obscured, but (then be of good courage boys,) there is a bright dawn in the East, and must in the course of a few months, so clearly develope the practicability of the policy, in relation to the Specie Circular, and Sub-treasury Bill as must place it beyond the fear of successful opposition, and this bright dawn after all is nothing more or less than the resumption of specie payments. How such effects can be produced, by such a cause no man of sound mind can ever conjecture. Why if the people wished the Banks to resume specie payments, it was because they wanted a little of the gold and silver themselves nather than the sub-treasurers. The Sub-treasury system is exclusively for the benefit of the public officers and which leaves the people to take care of themselves. Its adoption would have hindered the resumption of specie payments.

The design of this address, is to exhort to the people of their party, to be active at the approaching election. It of course was deemed, expedient by them to account for 'the temporary defeat they suffered at the last Gongressional election.' (that between Kennedy and Marriot,) and so they venture to assure their friends that the 'causes are well known' to them, and we are perfectly confident we have it in our power to overcome them.' This affords no comfort to Mr. Van Buren, who was by these causes ceprived of the support, that his administration would have received from Gen. Marriott. 'But for these causes,' and now what are these causes? 'We assure our friends tnat we have no diminution of our zeal, and little or none of our strength?' This however, it may well be supposed, would have some effect in discouraging, such of 'our friends' as are not apprized of the causes that produced it. Then it right to let us know the causes. 'It was in part owing to our want of proper organization, and a too great reliance on our strength.' They [the adverse party] offered no bets, and so 'threw us off our guard,' and so we were defeated, before we knew we were in danger.'

We are here given to understand that if they had not been thrown off their guard, they would have polled more votes, and yet they immediately proceed to show that no organization would have produced a different result, for the absent voters were 'Mechanics, or fishermen, employed at the fisheries, on the Susquehannah, or Potomac,' and could not leave their employers, and return to the city to vote, without forfeiting their wages. If these had been at home to vote and exercise their influence among their friends, we have reason to believe that the result instead of being 632 against them, would have been a majority for them, notwithstanding all the sinister causes which operated against us.'—Now here is a marvellous tale told by 'our Democratic Republican Committee' and it is most admirable calculated to revive the spirits of a desponding party.—Here however we have an admission,—that Biddle's bank did not decide that one election.

They were deprived of the majority of which they used to boast in Baltimore, and instead of a majority, they were left in the minority by 632 votes, and this too owing to the fisheries,—what feasting and frying of fish there must have been on that election day, on the banks of the rivers. It is strange that these men could not have simply said, they lost the election *for the want of votes.* This indeed they hint at when they tell us. 'It is not to be disguized that the embarrassments which have for a short time past obscured and misrepresented the policy of the administration of the General Government, have cast a tran cient influence over the politics of this city,' and that is the truth and accounts at once for the result.

They might have added that that naughty law, 'to guard against frauds in the elective franchise, in the city of Baltimore,' (the Registry Law) will insure them at the next election, very much more than the fisheries did at the last, as it will prevent so many of their friends (a reasonable number of them not entitled to vote at all) from voting on the same day at several of the city polls.—This indeed is a sad 'restraint in the way of the constitutional rights of the voters' who are not entitled to vote and those who besides voting at the right place are anxious to deposite ballots, in many ballot boxes.

But why is it that we have nothing of the address of the Van Buren members of Congress? Why is that laid aside? Is it of the precious truth because it discloses that 'there never was a time when the political elements of the Country were in a state of greater confusion, and when it was more important that those who are entrusted in the management of the public affairs should recur to first principles?' Is this too honest a confession? It argues incapacity in those who have had the management of the Nation's concerns—that if not ignorant, they have lost sight of the first principles. And are these the men, whom the people of Maryland will trust with power?

AGA.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 29, 1838

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday the 8th of October.

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.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

Freemen of Dorchester, you are called on to go to the polls on Wednesday next, to exercise that right which is guaranteed to every legal voter. Go then and deposite your votes in favor of those candidates who are opposed to the present misrule and mal-administration of the government of the United States. Yes, go and vote for John N. Steele, for Governor; Thos. J. H. Eccleston for Senator, and the four whig candidates to represent us in the next Legislature of of our State. Let us show the Vanites that we are good and true friends to our country, our country's cause and our God. Let every whig turn out and we are sure that success awaits us, with an overwhelming majority for the whig cause.

On Wednesday next, the people of Maryland will be called upon to express through the ballot box their sentiments, upon the administration of the Loco Foco dynasty. Will they sanction its profligacy, its recklessness, its usurpations upon the rights and liberties of the people? Will they blindly support that party which has done its utmost, to destroy our credit, to cripple our commerce, to derange our currency and to break down every barrier placed by the wisdom of our forefathers as a check upon Executive encroachment? We fear not the result. The people of Maryland never will sanction the destructive course of the present administration.

The advocates of the administration have nothing to say concerning the ruinous measures of their leaders. They cannot deny the charges that are brought against their party. They cannot say one word in justification; hence this profound silence they keep upon the subject of our national affairs. They are endeavouring to persuade the people, that the present election has nothing to do with the affairs of the National Government. A certain evidence that they are not willing to go into an investigation of the abuses of their party.—Being entirely destitute of any thing that will insure the confidence of the people, they have resorted to all kinds of artifices and deception. They endeavoured to palm off Mr. Grason upon the people as a consistent Reformer—we proved by his votes that he had always been opposed to Reform. They next endeavour to make him a Jeffersonian Democrat, but that will not answer, for unfortunately, Mr. Grason says in his celebrated letter to Mr. Spencer, (which by the by was intended by Mr. Grason to have been kept in the dark) that he was a Federalist, although he had frequently advocated Democratic principles. They are now endeavouring to persuade the people that Mr. Steele was in favour of burthening them with costs and fee's, which is a gross slander upon Mr. Steele; and put into circulation, by his opponents, for the purpose of injuring his election, so near the election that his friends have not an opportunity of disproving the foul and slanderous charge.

The truth is, that Mr. Steele never did vote opposed to curtailing the costs and fees of suits; and for a very good reason, because he never was opposed to such a law. He voted to postpone a bill brought forward for that purpose, but it was because it was thought by a great many persons that a law then existed to nearly the same effect made about forty years previous to the above mentioned bill. But it is needless to refute all the slanders put forth against Mr. Steele. The people of this county at least know him, and are satisfied that he would do nothing that would have the effect of injuring the poor, for he has always been their friend.

Having failed in every attempt to decieve the people, nothing awaits them but certain inevitable defeat. They have struggled hard, but ineffectually. They could not expect that the people, who feel no other interest than for their country's good, would place as guardians over Maryland, that party which has proved itself so regardless, of a more important trust reposed in them by the people of the United States.

The Aurora still harps upon the bet we noticed in our paper, and calls it a "private matter," &c. We would ask the editor, if the bet was made in secresy? If it was, then it was a "private matter;" if it was not, why then of course it was a public matter, and we are not answerable for the *sin* of giving publicity to it. The editor thinks it advisable to have a "Court Journal to chronicle all the sayings and doings, in the town, in the way of table talk, gossip, &c. &c." We agree to the proposal, provided we can get this "private matter" editor, to undertake the editorial department of said Journal.

Next month will be an exciting one in elections, Maryland votes on the first Wednesday, Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday and New Jersey on the second Tuesday and Wednesday. In Maryland we have to elect a Governor to serve three years, a State Senate, one thid of the members to serve two years, one third four years, and one third six years, and members of the House of Delegates one year.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio, a Governor, members of Congress and members of the State Legislature, with many minor county officers, are to be elected, and in New Jersey members of Congress and members of the State Legislature, who will elect a Governor, are to be chosen.

In each of the States the Legislature will have to elect a Senator of the United States this winter.

We received with great pain on Saturday last the news of the death of WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Esq. Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. He died at Lancaster, on Thursday night last, after a severe illness of several days, from bilious fever.

Mr. FRANLLIN was a man distinguished by personal qualities so estimable as to secure him the attachment of a large circle of frieuds. Those of them who inhabit this city, though friends of comparatively recent date, most sincerely lament his death, cut off as he has been in the prime of life and usefulness.—*Nat. Int.*

The Boston Atlas says.—We understand that our city is favored with the presence of a distinguished stranger, no less a personage than the celebrated "Bill Johnson," the pirate of the Lakes. It is suggested that the collector of the port intends to give him a birth in the custom house, as an acknowledgement for the service of the "patriots" in defeating Mr. Allen's election in the fourth Congressional district of Vermont. It is rumored also, that the "pirate of the Lakes" is to be brought in as the 9th sub-editor of the Bay State Democrat. But for the truth of the reports we cannot vouch.

Madame Celeste after a successful engagement in Europe, has taken passage for the United States.