CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, November 3, 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday the 5th of November.

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

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

HENRY CLAY.—The prominent position occupied by this distinguished individual as a candidate for the next presidency, has brought down upon him the maledictions and vituperation of the Loco Foco party. They have branded him as an abolitionist, when at the same time, he is the owner of an hundred slaves—they have anathematized him as a "Bank hireling," and have sought to defame the spotless purity of his private character—the little incidents which have transpired in his own domestic circle have been dragged from their privacy, and advertised to the public by all the filthy organs of the administration.

At different periods of his life, when the clouds of disunion and dissolution hung threatening and portentious upon the horizon of his country, his voice was heard above the wild, tumultuous blast, cheering his compatriots to adhere to the Constitution as the rock against which the fierce waves of annihilation should dash in vain. He has, by the force and fervour of his eloquence, rapt the listening ear, and caused the bosoms of his hearers to swell with patriotic pride; and by his high and lofty bearing—his towering genius, and his firm devotedness to his country, caused the tear to trickle down the furrowed cheek of the care-worn veteran, and his dimmed eye to flash all the fire and energy of his youth, when upon the embattled plain he met the serried columns of his country's foes, and amid the wildest shout and din of battle—the falcion's sweep and sabre's flash, his cheek blanched not with fear; nor could the pointed spears of foemen glittering upon his vision cause his eagle-eye to flash with terror.

When we contemplate the course pursued by this great man—how all the means to estrange him from his duty have been met and repelled with manly disgust and indignation; we are lost in admiration of his purity of motive and nobleness of soul. His escutcheon bears no sable mark of political deceit; his course furnishes to our youth a beautiful model of consistency by following which, they must win for themselves an enviable distinction in society.—The Loco Focos may level their barbed shafts of malignity and defamation, at his devoted breast, but they fall short of their high mark, and amid the scorn of the prejudiced and sycophantic, he still stands undaunted, and still lives to grapple and arrest, by the power of his eloquence, any measure which may tend to dissever this thrice glorious Union. When the names of his vile defamators shall have slumbered for ages in eternal oblivion, his, will still be fresh in the hearts of his countrymen. May the last evening of his life be as calm and serene, as his former has been distinguished and glorious!

DRAM-SHOPS.—We are heartily glad that the attention of the Grand Jury has been directed to the present odious and demoralizing practice of allowing shop-keepers to sell ardent spirits by the small measure, and allow it to be drank in the stores.

Drinking is a source of great evil in its purest form; but how much more aggravated does it become, when it is put in the power of every man, who can make a raise of two cents to become inebriated? It is a source of the deepest regret in this enlightened age, when the march of mind is onward, to see this fell destroyer still stalking with unchecked strides over the face of our country, marking its course with distress, desolation and and ruin!

In our town, this wretched state of things exists to an alarming extent. Our streets are sometimes rendered impassable from the crowds of negroes that assemble about the doors of these dens of immorality and vice. We feel sure that the law does not authorize such abuses, and now, that the correcting hand of the Grand Jury has been applied to them, we may indulge the hope that they will carry out this wholesome system of reform. It is their particular province and duty. They are the conservators of the public peace, and it does not require the perceptive powers of a Lucian to discover, that from this great evil flow all minor ones. It is the almost isolated cause of all murders, wrangling, and vice of every description and character—it arrays father against son, brother against brother; indeed, how many instances have we known of a fond and affectionate wife being doomed to pine in misery and want, and linger out a miserable existence, because of the drunkeness of a husband?—How often do we see the aged and infirm, whose tottering and unsteady gait, demonstrate plainly that the lamp of life has nearly burned out, still adhereing to the baleful practice with almost instinctive tenacity, and raising to their lips with trembling, shattered nerves the poisonous chalice; thus destroying their vitals, and paralyzing the expiring energies of their nature?

Let public opinion be what it may, we consider it our duty as the conductors of a public press, and shall leave no essay untried, to drive this scourge from society, and to stop the floodgates through which is rolling this fiery deluge, which more dreadful than the Sirocco of the desert, destroys both the body and the soul.

SOMERSET HERALD. An apology is due to this journal, for the omission on our part to notice the withdrawal of C. C. Carroll, Esq. from the editorial department.—By his manly and dignified course Mr. Carrol had won for his paper, a high character. We hope it may not deterioate under the care of Mr. McNier, its present editor.

WORCESTER SPY.—We recieve this paper about once a month; as we derive no information from its columns we request the favor of its publishers to strike our name from his exchange list. We have stricken his.

STEWART'S TRIAL.—On Sunday evening last, the Jury empannelled in this important case, after an absence from their box of twenty-four hours, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

From an careful perusal of all the testimony adduced in this case, we cannot but believe that he was guilty of the most atrocious murder of modern times. By what process of reasoning the Jury could frame a verdict of guilt in the second degree we cannot conjecture. It is certainly an anomalous procedure in the annals of judicature. The interest and safety of society demanded that an example should be made of him, as a warning to others. Although a confinement in the Penitentiary for eighteen years seems to be horrible in the extreme, yet the sword of justice would flash righteousness at the stroke which should render blood for blood. May he seek to atone in the silence and solitude of his lonely cell, for an act which must forever harrow up his soul with awful forebodings, and which a million of years could not blot from his memory.

The interest of this extraordinary case was considerably increased from the fact of his wife's attending him every day, watching with intense interest the progress of the evidence. Her pale & haggard countenance still bore the impress of departed beauty. She secured a seat beside him, which she never left during the progress of the trial. There is nothing more interesting than the constancy and enduring love of woman.—In this case although her husband's depravity has inflicted upon her, a wound from which she never can recover, she still clings to him, as the tender vine twines its delicate tendrils around the supporting twig—when the arrows of scorn and contumely are levelled at his heart, and he is covered with infamy, her love burns brighter and stronger, and as long as nature holds out, she will still gaze upon him with all the fervor of woman's love.

OFFICES.—It is really quite amusing to watch the movements of some of the hungry expectants of the offices to be disposed of under Mr. Grason's administration.—As soon as one of them finishes his consultation with some of the leaders, another steps up to counteract the effect produced by his discourse. So they go. From the anxious, woe-begone countenances of some of the party, we infer that some trouble is existing in the ranks. The faithful are to be rewarded, and as a matter of policy the "eleventh-hour men" should recieve something to secure them. We wish for the welfare of the Loco Foco party, that Mr. Grason may make a general sweep, whereby they may satiate their appetites with the spoils. Tempus Retegabit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—If "Q in a corner," will apprize us of the object of his inquiry, we will, with great pleasure answer it.

☞ For the satisfaction of those, whose minds are so much obnubilated that they cannot comprehend the nature of our terms we inform them that no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and a failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of six months, is considered a new engagement, and charged accordingly. Lege et crede.

THE WHIG FESTIVAL.—By an advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the Whigs intend having a festival in Lake's District on Wednesday the 21st day of November next. Unlike the invitation to the feast given by the Van Burenites, we have invited all persons of any political party," to join us in the festivities of the occasion. We are not so selfish as to wish to exclude our political opponents from participating in the jovialties which serve to "win from care, and deaden sadness."—There are many among the Van Burenites, who by their gentlemanly deportment and complaisant manners have won the esteem of their fellow citizens. With these, it affords the Whigs the utmost gratifications to exchange the social civilities of private life, although upon the absorbing subject of national politics their principles and views are as opposite as the two poles.

This festival will be given not in honour of having triumphed in "Old Dorchester," but as a suitable mark of respect to those whom, neither the thirst for gold, nor the promises of office could seduce from the free exercise of their political preferences.

POSTMASTERS.—We have received repeated complaints from our subscribers residing in the vicinities of Tobacco Stick and Barren Creek, of the irregularity with which they receive their papers. We are satisfied, that complaints of this kind would not be made unless there was a just cause; and to save ourselves from further trouble, and their feelings from being wounded, and their neglect from receiving the censure it justly merits, we would advise the postmasters at the above named places, to be more mindful of their duty. We are aware that corruption of the blackest character exists in most of the offices from the General Post Office down to the humblest sub office in the Union, and if we are obliged to suffer from their mal conduct, we shall certainly speak in language, not to be misunderstood.

We cut the following emphatic article from the "Frederick Times," formerly a leading V. Buren paper, but upon the recommendation of the Sub-treasury scheme it raised the Conservative banner, and labored assiduously to defeat the passage of that odious measure.

We look upon the Conservative members of Congress as a noble band of patriots who have immolated themselves upon the altar of their country's good.—As they have stood firm and undaunted in the hour of trial, we believe, if the sub treasury is again revived, that they will meet the monster at the threshhold and crush it forever.—Eds. Camb. Chron.

☞The Administration have, (to use a familiar phrase) "*kept their own*" in Pennsylvania, Maine, Missouri, Alabama and New Hampshire, have saved New Jersey and Illinois "*by the skin of their teeth;*" have regained Ohio and Maryland; (for Maryland was always a Jackson state;) have lost Louisiana and Mississippi by a small majority. Connecticut and Rhode Island by a large majority, Georgia and North Carolina by a large majority, considering the influence which CALHOUN was expected to exert in the South. These two last States have not been carried by PANIC!! but they have been SLOWLY and GRADUALLY taking their leave of the Van Buren party, and may now be considered as forever lost!! Virginia has given her vote against the Administration and its "*leading measure*," and whatever good luck they may have in the elections that are to come, they cannot gain enough, in our opinion, to render Mr. VAN BUREN'S reelection certain. All these 'DISASTERS' have been occasioned by the Sub-treasury bill, and by that spirit of intolerance and proscription which marked the course of the Administration presses in many parts of the country! WHO that struggled so hard as WE to elevate Mr. VAN BUREN to the Presinency, can fail to regret seeing him so rapidly losing public confidence, which is certainly the case when all things are considered!!! And we tell his friends here and elsewhere, that, if they expect to re-elect him, they must, one and all, from Maine to Louisiana, struggle night and day, from this 25th day of October, 1838, to the second Monday in November, 1840, and they must take good care that they are not beaten any how. We speak candidly, and speak just what we think!!!

WILLIAM KEY BOND, of Ohio.—*We* had the pleasure yesterday of announcing to our readers that out of the almost general wreck we had met with in Ohio, we had succeeded in saving that gallant and patriotic son of Maryland, WILLIAM KEY BOND. On his election, so glorious in itself and so gratifying to the feelings of every good patriot, the Chilicothe Gazette says:

The Whigs of the Seventh Congressional District of Ohio, have again succeeded in beating off the assailants of our country's liberty, and have come out of the contest unscathed and undaunted. In spite of all the money which was lavished to defeat us, both from 'the powers that be' at Washington and by the wealthy candidate of the Van Buren party—in spite of all the slanderous lies which were put afloat and industriously circulated by his minions, the Whigs have nobly vindicated their honor and their principles, and have rebuked their opponents in an exemplary manner. In conning the returns it should be remembered that Chillicothe is the head quarters of the Van Buren vice-royalty for all this part of Ohio—that there are concentrated a horde of Government officers the whole power and influence of whom were thrown into the scale of government candidates. Those who are aware of the importance which was attached to the the defeat of Bond by the whole Vanocratic legion, would not require that we should enter into a detail of all the circumstances which acted against us. But we have trimphed—GLORIOUSLY TRIUMPHED.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY:—The New York Express of Saturday says—

"We are informed that as soon as the banks at the South have resumed specie payments, it is the intention of the present United States bank to issue a description of bank notes that shall be generally current throughout the country, and that they will do this by making them payable in N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston; Cincinnatti, N. Orleans and perhaps other places. Bank notes with the advantage of redemation at various points, and based upon the credit and well known solvency of the U. States Bank, would without question be received every where, and would enjoy perfect confidence. The travelling community would be accommodated, and every individual wishing to transmit a hundred dollar bill from one end of the country to the other could do so with perfect security and without loss. The convenience to the public would be very great, and the advantage to the bank immense, as such notes would enjoy a circulation probably greater than at any period since its establishment under the old charter. No bank is so well situated to avail itself of this valuable circulation, as the U. States Bank.—They have their branches and agents already established, and have also a credit that cannot be shaken. No new bank can compete with them in this particular for years. If this plan should be carried out, as we have no doubt it will be in a short time, there will not be that occasion for a National Bank, which hitherto existed."

From the Nathes Courier.

Position of the Whigs.—On Tuesday last we gave an item from the N. Y. Times one of the leading conservative papers, as to the "position of the Conservatives."—To-day we give the following from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, in relation to the position of the Whigs. In due season we will give the position of the Loco Focos; but, in truth, at this time, they have no position.

Position and prospects of the Whigs.

We observed yesterday that the two great divisions of party in this country are and must continue to be Whigs and Tory—but that of either party there were squads and sub-divisions, rallying under the different banners. We are of opinion however, that the contest will be ultimately between two candidates, Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun, as the representative of the Tories, and Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, or Gen. Harrison, as the representative of the Whigs. The discipline of the administration party is such that one of its candidates will doubtless withdraw in season to leave an open field to his successful rival. That such will be the case with the Whig candidates, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt; for with such vast interests at stake, with such glorious hopes for the country and the constitution dependent on the issue of the struggle, we cannot even fear that any portion of the Whig party will be so false to the cause as to suffer their predilections for men to triumph over their attachments to the Republic.

The present position of the Whigs is one of undoubted, and, if properly maintained, of invincible strength. They are in a majority, sufficiently demonstrated, of 120,000 voters. Three fourths of the Governors and Legislatures of the States are Whig. With the exception of New Hampshire, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Missouri, and South Carolina, they are every where in a strong majority, a majority that nothing but folly and madness on their part can shake. On all great questions now agitaling the country, they are certainly on the popular side. They are the Democracy of numbers. Their principles and their party are the democratic principles and the democratic party of the day. The men in power have grown insolent and arbitrary from the long possession of office; and for the retention of their ill-worn and abused authority have been driven into the obstinate advocacy of the most odious measures, and urged them, with all the seduction of patronage, and all the intimidation of power; but the people have every where rejected them. Still, with that fatal madness which clings to those whom the Gods would destroy, they have adhered to their thrice-repudiated and thrice-condemned doctrines, and have menaced the people and their representatives that in "spite of all lamentations," these doctrines shall regulate the policy of the Government, and on them shall be based the law of the land!

The Tories lost power from their detected hypocrisy and exposed frauds. With the promise of economy they have trebled our annual expenditures. With the profession of Democracy, they have shorn the people of all power, have degraded and defied their representatives, and have ventured upon a proposition, for its audacity and profligacy, without a parallel in our history, to do away with legislative guardianship of the public money, and to place our entire revenue at the absolute, unrestricted, uncontrolled disposal of the President. When General Jackson seized upon the public treasury, and held it without legal authority, he had the grace to pretend a reluctance to wear the responsibility, and besought the Legislature to reassume their legitimate control of the Treasury. What he had done had been in a jealous regard of popular liberty, and he was only solicitous to restore the money to such depositories as might be selected and regulated by law. But not so with Mr. Van Buren. He solicits the responsibility which Gen, Jackson pretended to deprecate. He asks for a legalised union of the purse and the sword—an union that no free people ever permitted, & that none ever can admit without becoming the slaves of arbitrary power.

National Magazine and Republican Review.

Messrs. Fulton & Smith, of Georgetown (D. C.) have issued proposals for publishing a monthly periodical to be entitled "The National Magazine and Republican Review," to be edited by Henry J. Brent.

The object of this work does not appear to be limited to the promulgation of literary and scientific intelligence, but to make the subject of national politics the leading theme, and to have, as its decorative and pleasing auxiliaries, a portion of the usual contents of literary, scientific and critical magazines.

The politics of the National Magazine are to be of the old Washington school, opposed in almost every particular to the modern democracy that glories in the name of loco focoism, and produces paralyzing effects upon the honesty and business of the community. The Magazine if we understand the promises of the prospectus, will oppose the miserable subterfuges that have distinguished the national administration for these ten years past—it will oppose all executive usurpation, and all attempts to deceive the people by means of measures that must diminish their rights, and militate against the permanency of our republican institutions.

It is known that under the sanction of the administration, there has been for some time established at Washington, a magazine entitled "The Democratic Review," of which the pages have been stored with the defence of those wretched measures and destructive doctrines that distinguish the present day. And we may add that political heresies, poisonous to the public mind, have been commended to public acceptance by the contributions of men and women who, for a pecuniary reward, have consented to bend their high gifts and great attainments into a channel that is intended to convey poison to the principles of the people.

The proposed publication must of course be sustained principally by that class of the community who have not yet yielded up the principles of our political fathers; and they may, we no doubt, be assured that while sound political doctrines are sent forth and defended in its pages, there will be a due proportion of the work devoted to elegant literature.

We have in our reference to the Democratic Review, indulged no desire to interfere with the pecuniary advantages of the proprietor, but our remarks generally go to encourage the proposed publication, that the errors promulgated by the existing work, may not obtain such an advance that the forthcoming truth shall be unable to overtake it.—U. S. Gazette.

THOUGHTS ON THE TIMES.

The edidor of the Washington Examiner holds the following language with reference to the state of political Ethics, and the consequent practice that distinguish the present laws. There is too much truth in the remarks to make them palpable.

"Party spirit is debasing public morals to the lowest degree. The practices which have grown into vogue have nullified the force of virtuous example, and levelled the influence of all men to that vulgar standard which acknowledges no superiority but brute force. Principle, consistency and truth, receive as little respect as the beautiful temples of the east when they were overrun by the northern barbarians. What will be the end of it all, heaven only knows. The anarchy of the French revolution may be a type of our destiny or the downfall and destruction of Babylon. Sodom and Gomorrah could scarce have deserved a worse fate. Religion and piety, and patriotism and morality, have no check upon the unbridled course of party spirit. Its vortex absorbs them all, and whirls men's minds into a tempest of reckless passion and fury that overwhelms all barriers. Fraud, violence, profanity, and perjury, rule the hour at the ballot boxes: men in authority, corrupted by the love of office, descend from their places to engage in the selfish and vulgar scramble, thieves and robbers fall upon the Sub-treasuries where the public treasure is "exposed to be plundered by an hundred hands where one could not reach it" before, and the very ramifications of social and private life are invaded by all manner of bitterness, strife prejudice, malice and uncharitableness. All society seems to be convulsed by a moral thunder gust, and the prospect of returning rectitude and peace, lies only in the hope that the moral atmosphere, like the heavens after an electric flash, may be purified by the special interposition of the red arm of the Almighty."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

FROM FLORIDA.

Ft. Brook, Tampa Bay, Sept 29, 1838

Little of moment has occurred here since my last. Indians, principally Tallahassees, are coming in and going out. They all promise to be in by the middle of next month. Last night two Mickasuckies came in, the first we have seen; one of them was a chief called Coosah-Tustenuggee; his object was to learn the truth of the reports he had heard, that general wished to have a talk with them, and would treat with them in the same manner as with the Seminoles. He promised to use all his influence, not only with his own band but with all the other Mickasuckies, to induce them to come in. He did not know whether Sam Jones would come in or not; he had not seen him since last winter, but did not care, as they would come in without him. So much for the Mackasuckies' talk, but what their real intentions are no one knows, as they are proverbial for lying. If they are sincere the war may be considered at an end, it will however, require years to remove all the Indians from the territory: for as their numbers become diminished, the greater are the difficulties in discovering their retreats, and when found in driving them from their impenetrable hammocks. You have doubtless heard of the shipwrecks near Cape Florida, and the reported massacre of the surviving crews by the Indians in that vicinity, Sam Jones and Coo-coe-hega being in that neighborhood.—Gen. Taylor starts on Monday for Fort White, from whence he will proceed to Apalachicola river, and thence to Tallahassee. In consequence of the heavy rains we have had recently, all the streams have been swolen, and our last express in crossing the Withlacoochee lost one of the escort, a private of the 2d dragoons, who was drowned. The same difficulties still exist in procuring officers to serve in Forida, in fact most of the companies have but one officer, and many none.

Fort White is at present commanded by the surgeon, no other officer being present.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES, on the Bank of Baltimore, of $10, letter I, are in circulation. The counterfeit reads "The Bank of Baltimore promises to pay"—whereas the real note word it, "The president, Directors, &c. of the Bank of Baltimore promises to pay." In the genuine note, the coat of arms of the State of Maryland, with the motto "crescite et multiplicamini" is placed between the figures (10) denoting the denomination of the notes. In the counterfeit the same space is filled with the figure of an Indian with an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk in one hand and a rifle in the other. In the genuine bill at one end is a vignette enclosing the word "Baltimore," and on the other the word 'Ten.' In the counterfeit these spaces are occupied with the figure of a female and a steamboat. The words "Bank of Baltimore" in the counterfeit are in large letters extending across the entire face of the note. In the genuine the same words are in German text, and are in a line with the words 'promise to pay G. Keerl. The words "State of Maryland" surmount the engraving of the counterfeit; no such words are to be found in the genuine note. In the counterfeit the denomination of the note is expressed by the use of the word 'ten' or the letter X in the corners In the genuine bill there is nothing of the kind: The counterfeit is, in short, in all respects, so unlike the genuine bill, that no one in the least degree familiar with the latter can be deceived by it: This detailed description of the points of difference is given for the protection of those who may not be acquainted with the notes of the Bank of Baltimore:

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Nov'r. 1, 1838.	
Corn	86 a 88
Wheat (white)	1,60 a 1,70
——— (red)	1,60 a 1,65
Rye	88 a 90
Oats	40 a 41