CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov'r. 17, 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday the 19th of November.

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

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The "Freedom's Sentinel" notices the strange appearance of our sheet of the 27th October, and gravely asks "if the recent democratic festival in Dorchester, in honor of the triumph of democracy in Maryland, has given us the *jaundice!*"

If the editor of the Sentinel possessed as good memory as some horses do, he would recollect, we stated that on account of the unexpected detention of the "Cambridge packet," we were forced to issue a portion of our sheet upon paper of unusual size and colour. Notwithstanding this satisfactory explanation, no doubt deeming it a fine opportunity for displaying his wit, he asks if the democratic festival has given us the jaundice? We are happy to inform the 'Sentinel,' that, amid all the storms of loco focoism which have swept over our state, our little bark still rides triumphantly upon the bosom of the waves—the pennon at our mast head still floats upon the breeze, "unhurt amid the wreck of matter," and we feel no apprehension of danger from loco foco festivals. We have constantly on hand a good supply of "Goelicke's matchless Sanative" which serves as a panacea for all the diseases emanating from the Pandorian box of loco focoism. We felt no interest in the success or failure of the loco foco festival; but had the editor of the "Sentinel," been present, we should have been very sure of selling him a bottle of "Sanative" to releive him from the effect produced by that wonderful occasion.

Will the 'Sentinel' inform us what caused the death of the 'Caroline Advocate;' we have understood it died in the maddening convulsions of hydraphobia, but may have been misinformed. The fate of that journal should teach you Mr. Sentinel how to steer clear of rocks and shoals.

If the "Sentinel" wishes a subject to exercise his powers upon, we advise him to compose the *requiem* of C. C. Cambrelleng. From his style he is certainly born to no common destiny, and as friends we advise him not to cramp his genius over a composing stick or Ramage press—to woo a higher destiny than grovelling among the erudities of a printing office. His reputation is well established as a commedian, and we advise him to perform, in the *solitude* of his office, the recitation of "Dick the apprentice" taking care to have some friend at hand to "bind up his wounds" and supply him with a horse. By this means he will be able to discover whether nature intended him for a histronic star.

We now bid him adieu, and

"When he next time takes a ride
May we be there to see."

In answer to a query from the 'Freedom's Sentinel,' the 'Aurora' says they are inclined to think we are afflicted with the black vomit. We think a philosophical essay upon the causes of the recent defeat of loco focoism in New York would occupy the time of the Aurora to a much greater advantage than inditing paragraphs to gratify the diseased immagination of the flippant witling of the 'Sentinel.'

The last 'Aurora' utters doleful lamentations concerning Gov. Pennington's conduct in omitting to notice the returns of South Amboy and Millville districts. Has the 'Aurora has forgotten that a ballot box was robbed by Loco Foco Judges? He certainly has not; then why ask in the name of the Supreme Being, "to what extremes will party fanaticism carry men to effect their ends, when defeat stares them in the face." It was not the province of Governor Pennington to send an express for the returns of any district, he could act only upon the returns before him. We have reason to deplore the commission of election frauds. Had honesty prevailed in the elections in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, we should have secured the votes of those two States by an overwhelming majoritiy. Through the villianous conduct of the Loco Foco Judges, Governor Ritner has been deafeated. We rejoice that the people of Pennsylvania are sufficiently sensible of their rights, and have appointed a committee to investigate the frauds committed at the late elections. We shall see who wears the blackest hearts, and unless we are very much mistaken the withering stain of perjury will be fixed upon some of the *immaculate* loco foco Judges.

U. S. SENATOR.—The choice of a United States Senator for the Western Shore devolves upon the next Legislature of Maryland. Several distinguished individuals have been spoken of; amongst others *Reverdy Johnson*, esq., of Baltimore city.

A crisis has arrived in the history of our government which demands the service of the ablest men in the councils of the nation. The times require firmness and ability.—Such being the case we avow our decided preference for Mr. JOHNSON, whose distinguished ability as a lawyer and statesman,—his ready and active powers as a debater eminently qualify him for that distinguished station, and would shed lustre upon the glory of his native state. We believe his appointment would be hailed with joy notwithstanding the anathemas of that poisonous reptile, the 'Baltimore Republican.'

The editor of the Michigan "Wild Cat," says that all those who change their residences without first settling up with the printer, and those who meanly sneak out of that duty by saying they never ordered, or subscribed for the paper, will certainly have a place "in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."

Yes that they will, and drink the printer's molten types in the bargain, besides swallowing an iron press.

The editor of the Shippensburg Herald always pretended to be very religious, but when he got some distance from home, and "falling in" at a house where a wedding was going on, 'tis said he danced with the girls till his legs were as big as milk churns. Quit those practices, old friend.—Frederick Times.

'Tis also said that this man of the Herald danced out a new pair of shoes and stockings, after which, he "hoed it down" barefooted. Go it boots.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

GOVERNOR.—The N. York Journal of Commerce of yesterday (Tuesday) morning, received last night, contains returns from all the counties except Cattaraugus. The aggregate result shows a majority of 10,979 for Seward. Whig majority last year 14,798; Marcy's majority in 1836, 29,474. Whig gain from 1836, *forty thousand!*

Assembly—Complete,—Of the 128 members of which the House of Assembly is composed, the whigs have elected 81, and the Van Burenites 47. Whig majority 34. The Journal adds that the Van Buren Majorityin the Senate will be 4 or 6: Whig majority in joint ballot, 28 or 30.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Since our publication of yesterday, accounts have been received from the eighth and twenty-second Congressional Districts. In the letter, S. B. Leonard and Amasa Dana, (both Loco Focos,) have been elected to the next Congress; and C. Beers (Loco Foco) to fill a vacancy during the approaching session. The Journal of Commerce puts down Aron Vanderpoel and John Ely (both Loco Focos) as elected from the 8th District—but, on the other hand, the New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday says that news had just been received that the Whigs of Schoharie county had elected their Assemely ticket, and had also given a majority for their Senator, and Congressmen. If this be true, Aaron Vanderpoel and his Loco Foco colleague, have been defeated.—In that case, the Congressional Delegation will stand, 25 *Whigs*, 15 Loco Focos but more probably the division be will 23 Whigs, 17 Loco Focos, Whig gain 13 members!

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

The Court on Monday overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of *William* Stewart and he was brought into Court yesterday morning, Tuesday, to receive his sentence. He was placed in the bar and the following sentence was pronounced by his Honor Judge NESBIT.

You are now brought into Court to receive that sentence which the Law imposes on the crime of which you have been found guilty. After a trial protracted to the very unusual length of ten days, after a defence by able Counsel exhibiting unexampled patience: activity and zeal, during which every advantage which the rules of Law would permit was afforded you and after a most patient, deliberate and impartial investigation of your case by a Jury of your country you have been found guilty of murder perpetrated on the body of your own father.

Paracide, an offence so horrible and requiring for its perpetration such an utter destitution of the strongest and most holy of our affections, that it is with difficulty we believe it possible; that such a crime could be committed. An offence against which the most distinguished lawgivers in most nations have made no laws, apprehending it impossible that any could be guilty of so shocking and unnatural a barbarity. An offence to the the honor of the state of Maryland, so far as I am informed is not known in our annals of crime.

The testimony was of so decisive a character and so clearly demonstrated the deliberate permediation with which this murder was committed, that it would have justified, and indeed seemed to require, a verdict for murder in the first degree by which you would have forfeited your life to the offended laws of your country. But the Jury, influenced probably by some of those unfounded scruples, about the effect of circumstantial testimony, however, clear and conlusive have by what is generally denominated a pious fraud, saved your life and doomed you to confinement in the Penitentiary. An effect has been made by your Counsel not upon their own responsibility, but as we understand by your express request, to obtain for you a new trial. The motion has been refused by the court upon what they conceive to be the settled established rules of law.

If, however, the Court had considered that they could legally grant you a new trial they would not, with their views of the conclusive nature of the testimony against you, have consented to place your life again in jeopardy even at your own request, when you had been acquitted of the highest degree of homicide, by the finding of which alone your life could be forfeited.

The painful duty now remains for the Court to impose the sentence of the law and I will ask you if you have and thing to say why that sentence should not now be passed.

The prisoner then passed to the Court the following paper containing a protestation of his innocence which being read by the Court, they said that it contained no reason why sentence should not now be passed and they then passed the following sentence.

That you be confined in the Penitentiary until the 30th of August, 1856, one twentieth part of the confinent, solitary.

Before the Court proceeds to pass upon me the sentence of the law, I beg to declare in its presence and before God and man that I am innocent of the murder of my father. The whole course and tenor of my life and character, the affection I bore him while living and the sorrow with which I mourn his cruel and untimely death, alike repel the suspicion and crime for which I have been tried, and forbid that the circumstances by which I was surrounded ought to be construed into evidence of my guilt. It is, however, the will of an inscrutable providence, that I should be thus situated, and I here call to witness all who are present and this honorable Court, which is about to sentence me, that the blood of my father was not shed by me and that I am innocent and guiltless of the dreadful deed. I bow with a broken spirit but conscious innocence to my doom in fervent hope that time and an overruling God will make my innocence manifest to the world.

WILLIAM STEWART.

We have advices from Montreal up to Wednesday, and from the frontier to five P. M., of that day. We copy the following synopsis of the intelligence from the New York Commercial of Saturday evening:—

On Wednesday morning early the steamboat Burlington, Comodore Sherman, stopped as usual at Champlain when the engineer was informed by the celebrated Dr. COTE, that he had come to the determination to stop the intercourse between the United States and Canada, and for that purpose the Burlington could not proceed further—that he had under his control a force sufficient to carry his purpose into effect.—This information was immediately communicated to the comodore, who went on shore and had an interview with COTE; the result of which was, that the Burlington was permitted to proceed.—We are informed that Cote declared that this should be the last boat permitted to pass, and that he would bring down a field piece and fire into any boat that should attempt to pass, either way, after being warned of his intention.

Battle of Odletown.—It being known at Odletown that an attack was to be made on that place on Tuesday night the militia were ordered under arms—and having received information that a party of the rebels were approaching, they went under cover of a dark night and fell in with them a short distance from the town—a battle ensued which resulted in the death of eight of the insurgents, and the capture of a piece of artillery and two hundred stand of arms. It was not the intention, we are informed of the militia to be troubled with prisoners at this juncture.

The sloops laden with munitions of war—among which was a large number of muskets—had been seized at Lake Champlain, by Mr. Crooks, one of the officers of the customs.

It was the prevailing opinion at Montreal that tranquility would soon be restored. The administrator was making use of every means at his disposal to check the spirit of insurrection that had manifested itself.

The object of the rebels appeared to be to make hostages, for which purpose they were making prisoners of women and children—preferring in all cases the ladies of respectable families.

The govecnor and Council, having granted permission to the banks to suspend specie payments, they have all availed themselves of the privilege, except that of the People's Bank—it was required of that before they suspend the payment of specie, they should make an exhibit of the state of their affairs—this they had not yet done.

We mentioned that on Sunday night lights were placed in the windows of the several dwellings in Montreal; this was also done on Monday, and was to be continued until farther orders.

The name of Woolford Nelson, noticed yesterday, should have been Robert; Woolford was one of those sent to Bermuda.

The 71st regiment under the command of Col. Grey, left Montreal for Chambly and St. Charles on Wednesday—they reached St. Johns at 11 o'clock, and immediately proceded to their places of destination.

No intelligence had been received of the fate of Mr. Ellis and his family. The insurgents had made prisoners Mrs. Odle and her family at Naperville, and taken them away.

Two dwelling houses in the village directly opposite. St. John were set on fire on Wednesday morning and burned down; the fire was put out with the aid of the troops stationed at St. Johns. This probably led to the report that St. Johns was seen in flames. The river is not wide, and a person at a short distance might readily have mistaken the one for the other.

Some fears were still felt for the safety of the rail road, but a large military force is stationed at the principal points, which will exercise a vigilant watchfulness.

We do not believe the reports from Kingston and Perth mentioned in the letter from Jefferson county, published in this paper of yesterday.

The fiscal agent of the Government in the Cherokee Country!

We are now beginning to hear how the recent arrangements of the government with the Bank of the United States work in different parts of the country.—The Nashville Whig of Monday last refers to some interesting facts respecting a late financial movement of the Cherokee country, which have been disclosed and vouched for by a writer in the Lexington (Tennessee) Intelligencer, and which the Editor of the *Whig* says come to him very tangible;—*tangible* because he had actually seen some of the Biddle notes which were employed in this financial operation.

An agent of the Bank of the United Statee—of "*Biddle's Monster*"—was sent to the Cherokee country about the close of September with *a million of dollars*, in Biddle's bank-notes, to defray the expenses of the Indian emigration, by express arrangement with the War Department. The money has accordingly been employed, by express direction of Mr Secretary POINSETT, in lieu of the "constitutional currency!" By invitation of that functionary, the Bank has extended substantial aid to the Government; and "the *Monster*," in this instance has triumphed over "the Party."

What will Mr Calhoun and his little clique think of this kind of "*Divorce*"—this practical commentary on their "Specie Clause"—this irrefragable proof that the Sub-Treasury is not in operation.—Balt. Pat.

Bennett of the New York Herald, in speaking of himself and Webb as rivals, says that formerly Col. Webb beat him in nothing but whiskers; but now, though they have both been to England, he says that he must knock under to Webb, for Webb has seen more of England than himself in a shorter time, for he never saw the inside of a British prison, as Webb has.

An editor "down east" says tinkering with a good fire often does as much mischief to it, as "tinkering with the currency" does to that. How are you off for wood—Frederick Times

"The Frederick Times wants our opinion on the subject of publishing fellows who run off without paying the printer.—Well, here it is: Get the cut of a gallows and publish their names right under the end of the suspended rope, heading the black list with Scape Gallows Rascals.—That'll do. And ask that fellow who thinks it 'imprudent' to do so, if he hasn't got a bad conscience."—Shippensburg Herald.

We will tend to your '*orders*' after a while, and "no mistake."—Fred'k Times.

Stop that Ball!—We received yesterday a slip by the Express Mail, from Mobile, which states that the Whigs have elected four members to the legislature of Mississippi, for whom special elections were held on the 22d and 23d ult. This makes the *Whig* majority on joint ballot in the Legislature undoubted, and secures us the United States Senator. Mr. Trotter must walk!

FROM TEXAS.—The Steam packet Columbia arrived at New Orleans on the 26th inst. in thirty four hours from Calveston.

On the western border of Texas complaints are made of depredations by marauding parties of Mexicans, and the Houston Telegraph, urges the raising of recruiting companies, and stationing them on that frontier to protect the settlements.

A party of about nineteen surveyors, who went into the Indian country to locate land claims, had been nearly all massacred by the Wacoes, Ironies and Keachies. Four alone escaped—they are represented as having fought desperately to the last, and fell surrounded by the dead bodies of the savages. The friendly Kickapoo Indians had frequently warned them of their danger—and of being watched by a large band of hostiles—advised them to "quit making marks" or they would be attacked. To this friendly precaution they paid no attention and the consequence was as above detailed. No less than a hundred savages, surrounded the little band.

At Brazotia, a man named Quinn, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to be whipped and branded.

Three Texian citizens who had escaped from the prisons at Metamoras, had reached the Goliad. One of them is Col. Carnes who was captured about a year ago, and it was reported had been killed at one of the small towns on the Rio Grande, a few months since.

They state that Mr. Brenan the former representative from Goliad, is in prison at that city.

Houston the seat of government for Texas, contains a population of 3000 persons, and is said to be rapidly increasing. The Galveston Intelligencer anticipates an immense increase of population at the coming season; and observes, that the most favored sections of the United States have no domains superior to the rich and alluvial bottoms of the Brazos, or the deep and fertile soil of the Colorado.

PORTRAIT OF THE LOCO FOCO PARTY BY A MASTER!—The editor of the Globe has drawn a portrait of a party now in this country. We copy it, for it evidences an intimate acquaintance with the art of painting, and a deep knowledge of the subject he is portraying. Every body will recognize the features, and the artist is, therefore, spared the trouble of writing under it—"*This is Loco Focoism.*" Here's the picture:—

"It makes obloquy and calumny supply the place of argument and fact.—no longer able to carry its men and measures by means which have some show at least of fairness, it practices and avows a system of unblushing fraud. Its conduct lately is calculated to arouse the fears of every man who feels attach to our free institutions. It no longer confines itself to the ordinary means and weapons of political warfare. It attacks the very guarantees and bulwarks of freedom. It vitiates the contents of the ballot box; it altars the election returns; it expunges with a stroke of the pen, the almost entire delegation of a state. If such things can be practiced with impunity, the days of American liberty are numbered."

Big Bill or Little Bill.—This appears to be one of the issues in the New York election. Both the candidates for governor are named William, and one is in favor of small bills by the banks and the other opposed to it. Hence the question asked by politicians: "Are you for big Bill Marcy or little Bill Seward?"

A Promising Sub Treasury.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser states upon the authority of a gentleman who is ready to vouch for its truth, that Abner C. Stimpson, who is appointed a deputy collector and inspector of the customs in St. Joseph District, is the Late Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison, who absconded after involving the State in a loss of some twenty thousand dollars; caring away the books and vouchers belonging to the prison. Surely the people of St. Joseph, must feel highly complimented at this most gracious transfer of one of Isaac Hill's pet Sub-treasurers to their own good neighborhood! But it is just in keeping with the measures and acts of Martin Van Buren and his administration.

WESTERN INDIANS.—The Milwaukie Sentinel of October 23d says:—"We are glad to learn that fears from the Indians this side of the Mississippi have subsided, the *W*innebagoes having received their money from the Government.

☞The Boston Post as pleasant a Tory journal as any that comes under our observation; and it sometimes makes very frank confessions. In that journal of Tuesday, we find the following passage which draws a very natural contrast between the old republican and the self styled republicans of the present day.

"The fact cannot be concealed that "we have been for some time past, in "this Commonwealth, without political "principles. The old republican party "had a principle. The old federal party "had one also. When those names "ceased to distinguish men aright, we "lost principle, and losing it, parted with "that which left us poor indeed."

This is as fair and full as my Lady Teazle's confession in the play; and we are ready to exclaim with Sir Peter, that we believe the truth is coming—after all. Let the post go on with its argument.—N, Y. Courier & Enquirer.

From the Troy Daily Whig, Nov. 7.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

It appears from the following letter, received from Plattsburgh this moraing by the Mayor of the city, that there has been another rising among the Patriots in Canada. Its statements are at best, mere rumors, and must be taken with great allowance. *Plattsburg* Nov. 5, 1838.

Hon J. C. Heartt:

Sir—Last night there was a general rising among the Patriots of Upper and lower Canada. In the city of Quebec, Theller and Dodge (the Yankee prisoners) had 2500 armed men under their command; at Montreal, 2000 men commanded by French officers from France. Dr. Nelson entered Canada by Napperill, and swept every thing—took all the loyal volunteers prisoners, and got 800 stand of arms deposited there for the loyalists. Dr. Nelson left Napperill last night at 12 o'clock, with 1600 men to march upon St. Johns, at which place he was to be joined by 1000 men from the Parish east of St. Johns.

The town was to be burned at day-break this morning, Nov. 5th. All communication by land is stopped. The patriots have possession of the lines. Bill Johnson is to work at his old stand. Saturday night 1000 men (from Ohio,) attacked Fort Malden, U. C. On the whole, the Loyalists of Canada are very unpleasantly situated.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't.
M. S. GILMAN.

Stump wit—The peroration of Mr. Polk's *sterotyed* stump speech is said to run after this fashion—"Fellow citizens, the election for Governor comes on in August next—remember *little* Jimmy Polk, and dont forget to *Polk* his name in the Ballot box!"

This is almost equal—ascending from the ridiculous to the sublime, to the Colonel's celebrated figure of the "bloody nose" at Vauxhall in 1835. We quote from memory—

"Fellow countrymen, suppose the venerable Andrew Jackson should now rush in among you, *with a bloody nose*, crying out "that *rascal Calhoun* is trying to assasinate me," is there one among you who would not fly to the rescue of the hoary headed patriot? No fellow citizens, I *reckin* not!"—Nashville Whig.

RHEUMATISM.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Advocate, who describes himself a medical practitioner of twenty years standing, furnishes the following valuable, if well founded, information.

At the age of about seventeen, I was first attacked with the Inflamatory Rheumatism, when after the prompt use of the lancet, cathartics, blisters, and diaphoretics, I was restored. From that period until about twenty years ago, I had six or seven similar attacks, generally requiring venesection, purgation, blisters, and diaphoretics, before I could recover. In these attacks my extremeties would be so inflamed that I could scarcely bear to be touched.—About the year 1818, I had suggested to me the use of cotton instead of the woollen, which I had worn next to the skin in form of shirt and drawers.

I immediately confirmed to the suggestion, abandoned the woollen, have ever since worn the cotton, and now for about twenty years have never been confined one day with rheumatism. My observations also in an extensive practice, have furnished unequivocal confirmation of the facts, that woollen worn next the skin is utterly incompatible with a rheumatic constitution, and that cotton is most decidedly advantageous. A lady whom I attended during a very severe attack of rheumatism found while in a state of convalescence that her fingers were becoming rigidly contracted, I recommend to her the use of cotton, and now for many years she has been free from the complaint.

Having had occasion, while pursuing my professional avocation in Philadelphia, to protect my hands when driving my gig against the cold, that would have rendered them both unpleasant to myself and unsuited to the wrists of a patient, I procured the fur lined gloves, but these I could not endure by reason of returning rheumatism, and had my gloves lined with the Canton flannel.

As to the the rapeutic principles on which to account for the salutary effect of the cotton dress, we are perhaps not prepared to