breach and lock half blown off, and a long ragged rent in its barrel. It had burst.

They raised him, they bound up his head, they chafed him, and forcing into his mouth a little spirits, they had the gratification to see that he at last revived. Suffice it to say, that before daylight they reached the cottage of Bainard, where by dint of kind and assiduous nursing, James soon recovered, although his hands and feet were so badly frozen, that in cold weather they plague him, even now that he is an old man. When he was able to relate the occurrence he said—"Going along the road, I happened to see a deer close beside it. I fired; he made one or two jumps, and then stopped. In my hurry to load, *I poured in the powder without measuring it*; the deer bounded on before I could shoot again, but I found I had wounded him. I followed on till night overtook me, but determined not to lose him, (he was a noble buck) I lit up a torch and kept on; in about an hour I overhauled him, he was quite dead, so after dressing him, I thought I would endeavor to find my way to Mr. Neilson's, but after wandering for more than an hour I got bewildered and was obliged to return on my back track. Just as I got to where they found me, right on the top of that rock, the light of my torch showed me a wolf—he stood within ten paces of me. I raised my rifle and fired at him—and Margaret," continued James, turning to his attentive listener, "you know more about the rest of it than I do." "Have you any idea what time it was when you fired that last shot?" asked Margaret. "The moon set that night at twelve and I caught a glimpse of her on the very top of the hill just before I shot. I did not know what had happened, for I was completely stunned and speechless, but I think I did not entirely *give up* for near an hour."—"Which would make it *one* o'clock" interrupted Margaret. "Exactly," said James pressing her to his bosom—"then I thought I died, dear Margaret, and had lost you forever."—And if the most subtle sceptic can shake the faith of either James or Margaret, or any of their numerous and happy offspring, in a watchful and all-seeing Providence; or if the liveliest ridiculer of *Presentiment*, or supernatural agency, can raise a smile or doubt among them concerning it, I can only say that I am much mistaken in their characters, and no judge of human nature.—*Susquehana Register.*

RHODE ISLAND.

SEVEN WHIG SENATORS ELECTED.

Our readers are aware that it was a matter of doubt, before the official counting of votes for the Senators of Rhode Island, whether a quorum of that body had received a majority of all the votes.

The official counting took place on Thursday, when it was ascertained that seven Senators, ALL WHIGS, had been chosen. Samuel *W.* King is chosen by a majority of 528 over all others; Hesekiah Bosworth by 100; Jonathan Reynolds by 114; Ezekiel Fowler by 100; William S. Browning by 116; Olney Whipple by 129, Henry Aldrich by 165.

The majorities are larger than in our calculation, says the Journal, but as we, in every case, took the lowest estimate we are not surprised at this. John Sterne, the Loco Foco candidate, has been chosen general treasurer by a majority of 38; Henry Bowen, secretary by a majority of 902; Albert C. Greene, attorney general without opposition; both Whigs. There are three vacancies in the Senate, but as a quorum is chosen, no new election will take place, and the first Senator, Samuel W. King, will officiate as Governor.

Mr. King enjoys the entire confidence of the Whig party, and has repeatedly refused, for reasons of a private nature, the nomination of Governor. *He* is in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

The Whig majority in Grand Committee is 17 Thus, although it is a subject of regret and mortification that the Whigs, in consequence of their divisions, failed to elect their candidate for Governor, still, so far as the power is concerned, it is as well as though they had carried their entire ticket.—Balt. Chron.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Lexington Intelligencer, the principal Van Buren paper of Kentucky, announces that its editor has recently "had an unreserved conversation with Col. Johnson," in which the Colonel, alluding to the Vice Presidency, declared that "were the subject of interest to none except himself, he would retire to private life, and leave the office he now holds to some individual more desirous of filling it; but he feels himself as belonging to the republican party, and that he has no right to decline a re-election should that party require his services. At the same time, he is entirely willing to yield all pretensions, whenever another shall be selected, who will probably be more acceptable to the party, *and he will do so most cheerfully.*"

The Intelligencer, then, speaking by authority of Col. Johnson, announces him as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, the Colonel being "too good a *Democrat* to leave the administration when his services are needed."—Balt. Chron.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It is now several years since an investigation was made of this Department, then under the charge of Mr. Barry, by a committee of the Senate. The result of that investigation disclosed many abuses which promptly received the censure of the Senate. Since that period the department has passed into new hands and under the charge of Mr. Kendall such a system has been adopted as fully justifies the suspicion which begins to be entertained that all is not as it shows to be. The new mode of keeping books introduced by Mr. Kendall, is well calculated to conceal any thing from the knowledge of the people's representatives, which the head of that department may choose the people ought to be ignorant of. The Postmaster General made a report last winter, which although much mystified, contained enough to satisfy us that the department was not only nearly insolvent, but that the previous reports made to Congress contained gross errors and misstatements. Although it is true that there was a fire in the buildings of the department, which acted as it often does, as a *purifier* of the corruptions then existing, we hope that there is yet something left for a committee of the next Congress to enquire into, with a view of holding Mr. Kendall up to the country in his true colours in this his first responsible office and of dispelling the delusion which thousands labor under as to his business talents and habits.

All the boasting which has been made about Kendall will turn out to be complete humbug.—All that the country has to fear is either that another fire will *accidentally* take place, or that the Postmaster General will close his doors against an investigation upon the plea that his time is otherwise engaged than in submitting to an examination by a lynx-eyed Committee of the people's House of Representatives. This conduct has been attempted heretofore and the officer shielded himself behind the responsibility of the President, but we hardly think that Van Buren will find himself strong enough next winter to shelter any of his officers from a proper enquiry into their official conduct. His popularity, at least, it has been proved cannot stand every thing.—Balt. Chron.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, May 11th 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county, will sit on Monday the 20th inst.

All JOB WORK, done at this office, must be PAID for at the time of its delivery.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.—We have oftentimes wondered, in this age of intelligence, when the talents of American writers are shedding an undying lustre on the American name, and the nations of Europe are beholding with amazement the giant strides of this republic in wisdom and intelligence, how men of narrow and uncultivated intellect can assume the effrontery to perplex the minds of intelligent people with the lame and discordant effusions of their brain. 'Tis true, they do not enjoy the advantages of education, yet nature has endowed them with abundent acumen to make them sensible of their imbecility, and nature would ever dictate modesty and unobtrusiveness, were she not perverted by that worst of passions, *vanity*. A striking illustration of the truth of the foregoing remarks is to be found in the communication of "A Spectator," in the last "Aurora," wherein he undertakes to enlighten the minds of the people by the corruscations of his genius, upon the mooted subjects of Democracy and Federalism. Notwithstanding the ancient axiom,

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still,"

we shall endeavour to satisfy "A Spectator" that he knows as little about Democracy and Federalism, as he does of the elements of the English language. To pass over his numerous infringements upon the laws of composition, and the glaring attacks upon the antiquated rules of Lindley Murray, and his allusions to the *"pyrian"* spring of Federalism, (by the by we should like to know where the *"pyrian"* spring is situated?,) we shall call the attention of the public to his first proposition. He says, "the National Bank has greatly tended to the complete organization of those distinct and visible parties, which in their long and ardent conflict for power have shaken the united States to their very centre;" or, to make the proposition more simple he contends that the Democrats have uniformly opposed the Bank, and the Federalist's have advocated it.—Upon this point we join issue with him, and shall now proceed to prove by *exparte* evidence, the utter absurdity of the Loco Focos claiming to be the exclusive Democracy of the county. *In* order to a thorough investigation of the subject, we will breifly review the history of the United States Bank.

About two years after the government went into operation, the act incorporating the first Bank passed both branches of congress, and received the deliberate sanction of President Washington. When the charter expired in 1811, its renewal was discussed as a party measure. The proposition for renewing its charter was lost only by the casting vote of the President of the Senate, and the majority of a Single vote in the House of Representatives. In less than three years after the expiration of the charter, war was declared with Great Britian, and the circulating medium became so disordered, the public finances so deranged, and the public credit so impaired, that Mr. Dallas, then Secretly of the Treasury, with the sanction of Mr. Madison, recommended the establishment of a National Bank, "as the only means of reviving the national credit, and redeeming the fiscal resources from ruinous embarrassment." So obvious was the propriety of this measure, recommended by a *democratic* administration, (Mr. Madison's,) it was carried through congress as a *democratic* measure, by an overwhelming majority of the *democratic* party. The bill was rejected by Mr. Madison because it was not such a bill as had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and because, in his opinion, its provisions were not adapted to relieve the wants of the country. "But he premised his objections to the bill by "waiving the constitutional authority of the legislature to establish an incorporated bank, as being precluded, in his opinion, by repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, of the validity of such an institution, in acts of the legislature, executive and judicial branches of the government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of the concurrence of the general will of the nation." At the succeeding session of congress, the bank was incorporated by a large majority, and received the sanction of President Madison.

Nothing of much interest occurred from that time until the meeting of congress in 1829, when, General Jackson, in his message, observes; "the charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will, most probably, apply for a removal of their privileges. * * * Both the constitutionality and expediency of the *law creating this bank* are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens." Here the executive does not even express his *own* conviction that the *law* creating the bank is unconstitutional or inexpedient, but intimates the "doubts of *others*. In his message of 1830, he says, nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the danger which *many of our citizens* apprehended from that institution as at *present organized.* In the spirit of *improvement* and *compromise* which distinguishes our country and our institutions, (where is the evidence?) it becomes us to inquire, whether it be not possible to secure the *advantages* afforded by the present bank, though the agency of a *Bank of the United States*; so modified in its principles and structure as to *obviate constitutional* and other objections." Still not a doubt is expressed of the constitutional power of Congress. At the session of 1831, the Bank, which for three years had been invited to a candid discussion of its claims, applied for a recharter. The Bill for the renewal of its charter was passed by both branches of congress by a considerable majority, and was vetoed by the President, who declared in his extraordinary message of 1832: that "a bank of the United States is, in many respects, *convenient* for the *government*, and *useful* for the *people*. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief, that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorized by the constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all *its* advantages, and obviating *these* objections. I sincerely regret that, in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter, which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the constitution of the country. * * * That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers or the reserved rights of the States, *I do not entertain a doubt.* Had the *executive* been called upon to furnish the *project of such an institution*, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

The question, now recurs, did Gen. Jackson *ever deny* the constitutional power to create a bank? We say he never did, and challenge proof to the contrary. He has suffered many very favourable opportunities to pass without disclosing such an opinion, if it was ever entertained by him. No one, we presume, will deny that he advocated the extension of the branches of the late Bank of the United States. He solicited and obtained the establishment of one at Nashville, and sought, unsuccessfully, the location of another in Florida. Our readers will recollect that according to "A Spectator," the Jackson and Van Buren party must have uniformly opposed the *constitutionality* of a Bank, in order to constitute them the true and only *Democracy* of the country. (If it is alledged that the opposition of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren to the late Bank forms the test of their democratic principles, then "A Spectator" will betray more ignorance, than we now believe he possesses.) We have now proven by official testimony that Gen. Jackson never *doubted* the constitutional power to create a bank, and have clearly, conclusively and incontrovertibly proven the absurdity of "A Spectator's" proposition. The man who has so little mind as to aver that the question of the constitutionality of a bank, constitutes the sole distinction between Democracy & Federalism, and that the opposition of the Jackson and Van Buren party to a particular institution, not upon constitutional grounds, identifies them as the exclusive democracy of the nation, is little fitted to wield "a gray goose quill" in defence of principles, for advocating which he knows no better reason than the one so hackneyed by children:—"he does it because he does."

We now inquire what pretensions have the Jackson Van Buren party to Democracy? And to shew how utterly groundless are their claims, we take the liberty of making an elaborate extract from the January number of the "National Magazine." "If says the writer" hostility to the Bank of the United States is the criterion of Democracy, the administration of Gen. Jackson, was, upon the premises, anti-democratic in spirit at that time. Next, the administration plunged into a deadly war against the United States Bank; not because of any supposed peril to the public liberties from the use of Bank paper, either by the people or by the government, but because of the dangerous character of the Bank as a corporation.—The alternative was then State Banks. If a specie currency is the essence of Democracy, again the administration was, upon the premises, anti-democratic in spirit at that time. Next, however, came up the specie currency doctrine, and the repudiation of all banks, whether in the deposites, receipts or payments of the Treasury. But if a hostility to all banks, and an exclusive fondness for specie currency, be the creed of Democracy, then again the present administration is no longer democratic; for, in his message to the last session of Congress, Mr. Van Buren elaborately disavows all such hostility to banks, and professes a disposition and a readiness to seek their aid, "when the government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of banks, than without;" & makes all the faithful henceforth to know that banks are to "be used or not in conducting the affairs of the government, as public policy, and the general interests of the Union may seem to require." This avowal of policy being all which the Whigs as a party have ever contended for, there is an end to any claims to peculiar democracy on the part of the administration, by reason of its bank or currency doctrines."

The questions which fed the flame of party strife between the Democrats and the Federalists, have been swallowed up by more absorbing topics of later years—have entirely lost their primary signification, and the efforts of office holders and office expectants to revive them will prove as futile as their motives are corrupt and unhallowed. We must ask pardon for devoting so much space to the notice of the preposterous communication of "A Spectator." We plead in extenuation of our folly, that we took up our pen with the determination of convincing him of his utter destitution of astuteness relative to the cardinal principles of Democracy and Federalism, and thinking that he might be slow to conviction, as minds steeped in ignorance and prejudice generally are, we thought it advisable to marshall all the arguments we were master of to effect what is known to every person of ordinary intelligence, who has read "A Spectator's" remarks. We forbear commenting upon his feeble attempt at irony at this time; When he shall have slept upon the preceeding remarks, we may deign to take further notice of him; and, *ad interim*, should he reply to our remarks, we advise him to have his lucubrations more carefully revised by that monster of languages, the Briareus of parts of speech, and walking Polyglott of the *'party'* the Editor of the "Aurora." "Has Othello's occupation gone?"

THE LOUISVILLE POST OFFICE—IMPORTANT RUMOURS.

The city, for some time past has been filled with rumors, deeply affecting the official character of the postmaster, Mr. James Campbell. In view of the serious nature of the charges made against him—the high responsibilities of the station occupied by him—and the necessity of a pure, spotless, and unsuspected character in the incumbent of such a station—In view, we say, of these important considerations, we feel it due alike to the Postmaster and to the public to give to the rumors, now abroad, a tangible shape, in order that they may either be confirmed or promptly refuted. They are now circulating in every corner of the city; men of all classes are engaged in busy conversation upon the subject of them, and the public service is seriously threatened with detirement.

We have been applied to, from time to time, to speak out on the matter; communication after communication has been sent us for publican; but we have forborne to move in the business, under the influence of kindness and mercy to the Postmaster. Nor are we now influenced to a public notice of the affair by any feeling of enmity to him: we heartily wish him well though the disagreeable business. If he is innocent of the charges, he ought at once to be relieved from the current imputations and to be restored to the full enjoyment of that public confidence, which is due to every officer, who faithfully, honestly, and conscientiously discharges his official responsibilities. Most surely the Postmaster, whatever his conduct has been, has nothing to gain from our silence. *A* thousand surmises, as bad as the reality possibly can be, are afloat; confidence is shaken or destroyed; public feeling is in an excited condition; the voice of the community is speaking out in loud tones of denunciation; and therefore we desire, in justice to all parties, to have the facts of the case brought to light forthwith. *We* cannot, under the circumstances of the case, pursue any other course, without incurring the charge of neglect of duty.

It is charged distinctly upon Mr. Campbell, and proof is preffered, that he has peculated largely upon the public funds for the purpose of applying them to his use. The specification of this charge, made by the Clerks of the Post office, is as follows. The P. O. department has printed receipts, which, being vouchers for the money drawn for public services, are required to be signed by every person to whom money is paid. The Clerks of the Louisville Office and some of the outside dealers with the concern have been frequently requested to sign blank receipts *which the Postmaster afterwards filled with whatever amounts he pleased*, and the department at Washington allowed the sums mentioned in the receipts. The Clerks had their suspicions roused, sent on to Washington, obtained copies of the vouchers transmitted in their names, and found that the receipts hand been filled up with sums which they never received.

Such are the statements, circulating busily not only in the city but through the county. The clerks, referred to, have given them currency; hence the necessity of a public notice. If the statements are true, the public have a right to expect the immediate dismissal of such an officer; if they are false, it is due to Mr. Campbell, that the facts shall be clearly established.

Our columns are open to the parties. We have discharged our duty by inviting an investigation, and it will afford us much pleasure to see the Postmaster bear himself triumphantly through the storm that is beating solely upon his reputation. —Louis. Jour.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

The following is the law against betting on elections, enacted at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make any bet or wager on any election or elections, to take place in this State; and any person or persons offending against this act, shall be liable to indictment in the County Courts of this State, if the offence be committed in any county, and in Baltimore city court, if the offence be committed in Baltimore city, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be collected as other fines.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That all fines collected under this act, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the benefit of the school fund of the State.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That every deposite of money hereafter, in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon *elections* in this State or elsewhere, shall be forfeited and paid over to the Levy Courts or County Commissioners of the county, for the use of primary schools in said county.

☞There is a man in Philadelphea so cleanly, that he will not suffer his horses to go to bed with their shoes on.

WITTY.—Why are blacklegs like lambs on a fine day? Because they *gambol.*

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE May, 7th, 1839.

WHEAT, (red) . . .	$1.55 a $1,58
" (White)	$1.58
CORN, (Md. yellow) . .	89 a 89 cts.
" (White)	85 a 86 cts.
RYE, ...	95cts. a $1,00
OATS, ...	43 cts.

FOR RENT.

I will rent for the ensuing year, the House and Lot where I now live, situated in the village of Church Creek. Any person desirous of securing a handsome, healthy, and commodious residence, would do well to avail himself of this opportunity, as it certainly is not, for the above recommendations, surpassed by any in that neighbourhood. For a professional gentleman, this would be a very desirable residence in many respects.

—o—

ALSO FOR RENT,

FOR the residue of the present year, and also for the year 1840, the house and lot lately occupied by the Rev'd. Mr. Lacey dec'd. Also the house and lot now occupied by Mr. Stephen Holt:—both pleasantly situated in the village of Church Creek.

Apply to JOHN BUNTING,
Church Creek.

May 11th 1839. tf

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, the large two story frame dwelling and lot formerly owned by Dr. A. C. Thompson. The house is in good order, and pleasantly situated in the town of Cambridge. Belonging to the above is the printing office of the "Aurora," which was originally intended, for a store and in which I have been informed an extensive business was once transacted. Any person wishing to purchase a situation of the above named character, would do well to call and examine for himself.

Apply to JOHN BUNTING,
Church Creek; or to
HENRY PAGE, Esq.

May 11th 1839. tf

N. B. Any person interested in the above sale would do well to make application before the first of June proximo. J. B.

Commissioner of the Tax.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES CARROLL Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of the 1st district of the county.

May 11th 1839.

WANTED.

A young man, of sober and industrious habits, to attend to my Bar, to whom liberal wages will be given.

JOHN BRADSHAW.

May 11 1839. 3w

A CARD.

DR. JOHN K. THOMPSON, has opened an office at Federalsburg, and respectfully tenders his professional services to his fellow citizens.

May 11th, 1839. (tf)

A CARD.

DR. JAMES W. HENRY,

HAS removed to Vienna, and respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and its vicinity. He can at all times, when not professionally engaged, be found at his office, formerly kept as the post office.

May 11, 1839. 3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have lately been appointed Constable of New Market district, and am now ready to execute all business placed in my hands as constable. Persons placing business in my hands, may rest contented, as I have given as good security as any constable in the county. I will also take claims on collection, at the usual percentum. I am too well known in this county to require recommendations

IGNATIUS B. NEWTON.

May 11th 1839. 3t*

INDIAN TOWN LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is willing to sell his farm on which he now resides. There are about

1000 *Acres of Upland,*

besides a very fine marsh &c. About 400 acres are in WOOD & TIMBER, some of the latter very heavy WHITE OAK. The cleared land is good, and evidently improved a little by not sowing much of it in small grain for about four years past. The buildings and improvements are quite comfortable.

JOHN N. STEELE,
Indian Town.

May 11th 1839. 2w

A CARD.

DR. JOSEPH FLINT respectfully tenders to the public his grateful acknowledgements for the very flattering encouragement he has received, and begs leave to state that he will necessarily be absent from his business until the ensuing fall. During his absence the Drug business will be conducted by his brother THOMAS M. FLINT, who has on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES;

OILS, PAINTS & DYESTUFFS;

Confectionary, Perfumery, and COSMETICS,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

May 11th 1839. 4w

N. B. It is important that all accounts due Doct. Joseph Flint should be closed as early as practicable, and those indebted are requested to call and settle without delay.

T. M. F.

NOTICE.

By the Commissioners of Cambridge, 6th May 1839.

RESOLVED, That no person whatever, shall be permitted to wash, cleanse, or rinse any article of any kind whatever, at or near any of the public pumps within the town of Cambridge, under the penalty of 50 cts. for each offence, to be recovered of the person so offending, or, if a slave, of their master or mistress.

Resolved, That no horse, mare, or gelding shall be allowed to run or go at large within any of the Streets, lanes or alleys of Cambridge, under the penalty of 50 cts. for each offence, to be recovered of the owner or owners of any such horse, mare or gelding so running or going at large.

Resolved, That the Bailiff enforce the aforegoing resolutions against all offenders from and after the 20th May, and that the same be published in the news papers in the said town prior thereto.

By order,

HENRY BURN, Pre't.

Test, WILLIAM REA, Clk.

May 11th 1839. 3t (A 3t)

NOTICE.

I have a good assortment of goods on hand which I will sell during this month at cost for CASH.—Persons disposed to purchase will do well to embrace this offer.

TO RENT,

from and after the 1st of June next, the STORE HOUSE I now occupy. The situation, for comfort and business, is equal to any in the town. The house is large, and well finished for a country store, and to any one desirous of commencing business in Cambridge, this stand offers great inducements.

I shall leave the State early next fall, and request all persons indebted to call *speedily* for settlement, as my time will necessarily be employed in other matters, and I wish to close all accounts for and against me before I leave. I shall wait until the 15th of June, and all accounts that remain unsettled at that time, will be placed in an officer's hands for collection. This step will be unpleasant, and I hope will not be resorted to, but it is impossible to give longer indulgence, and I hope those in arrears will make such exertions to pay me as will prevent any further proceedings.

THOMAS HAYWARD.

May 11th 1839. 4t (A, 4t)