give up their farms to their party, at the command of New York Locofocos? We ask the freemen of Burrillville, Gloucester, Scituate, Foster, Hopkinton, Tiverton, and other towns, long accustomed to give heavy majorities for the Administration, if they will still cling to a party which adopts these principles, & which boldly tells them to make the abolishment of the landed qualification a test of party strength? Are the old Democrats in this State prepared to go this length with their party? are they willing to adopt these Locofoco sentiments, and to obey these Locofoco commands? If not, let them cast loose from a party which has so long deceived them—which has made promises only to violate them, and given pledges only to break them. There is no inconsistency in doing so, for the party has abandoned all its own principles, and is now leagued with agrarians, infidels, and disorganizers. Such a party is unworthy of the support of honest men, and the more its real principles are developed, the fewer will be its adherents. Let not such a party number among its supporters the landholders of Rhode Island.

MONEY MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the Cincinnatti Gazette of the 29th ult., we find the following notice of the condition of money matters in that city:

For some time past we have intended to publish occasional reviews of the state of the money matters in this city. We have been deterred by various considerations, not the least important of which, was the peculiar condition in which all parties, city and country banks and brokers have found themselves arrayed towards each other.—With certain ends in view, the city Banks adopted the plan of buying up the notes of all the country Banks, through a Broker as their agent. This had hither been the daily business of the city brokers. Retaliation for a supposed attack on them, induced an immediate return of every dollar issued by the city Banks here, which the brokers could procure and a demand of coin for it. The result has been that large amounts thus drawn, have been shipped, by the brokers to New York and Philadelphia the expense of transportation.—The various country Banks too, suddenly found large amounts of their paper sent home, and coin or Eastern Exchange, at 1-2 per cent., demanded of them by the city Banks broker. The paper of the Cincinnati Banks then became desirable throughout Indiana and Ohio, and it has been also flooded in by the country Banks for redemption on like terms. The result has been this: That where six months ago three millions of dollars of bank notes were daily deposited before three o'clock, now it is comparatively withdrawn from circulation. The Banks cannot discount, it is alleged, as they cannot pay out their own paper without an immediate demand for coin.

Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter of Tuesday says—'Our money market still continues tight, and although we have been in expectation of improvement for months, and have been told from day to day that things were at their worst and must get better, we confess that the salutary change appears to be delayed much longer than could be desired. The rates at the close of the week were 2 per cent, a month for good paper, and 1 1-2 for United States Bank Post notes.'

The Boston Mercantile Journal of Tuesday says—'Money was worth on Saturday last, 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. per month, on the best of private notes, and on U. S. Post notes. Great distress begins to be felt, and much alarm is excited.'

U. S. Bank stock went down to 105 1-2 in Wall street on Tuesday. B. of Commerce sold at 96.—Del. and Hud. 67. Phenix 97. National 108.—Mechanics B. Assoc. 80, Bost. & Prov. Railroad 100. N. J. Railroad 89.

Our readers here have a brief epitome of the business affairs of the country at large. It is a gloomy picture, though anticipated. We recognise in it the fulfilment of political prophecy.—When the Government, with such remarkable temerity, commenced its experiments on the currency, men of experience, judging from the past, and reasoning from established principles, predicted it all. And now, instead of *exerting its* powers to restore the order and prosperity it has destroyed, that Government insolently turns its back upon the country, refuses even its sympathy in the common suffering, and unblushingly avows its purpose to divorce itself from the common lot, and establish an independent interest that shall be above and beyond the people for whom it was created!

The amboninable presumption is well rebuked by Mr. Rives, in the following extract:

'Of all schemes of policy I can conceive, that which proposes a permanent distinction between the Government and the People in their pecuniary interests—one currency, and that the better one for the Government, and another, and inferior currency for the People—such a system of discrimination is to the mind above all others, the most injurious & revolting in principle, the most heartless in character, and the most despotic in its tendencies. It is like quartering the Government, as a foreign enemy, on the heart of the country. You entrench it behind a frowning fortification, surround it with battlements, and lay the country, far and near, under contribution for the support of this garrison of office-holders.—Desolation and oppression are without, while the tenants of the citadel are revelling in luxury and profusion within. I am not willing, for one, to see the Government of my country placed in this anti-social, if not belligement, attitude towards the People. I am not willing that this favored land, to which the nations of the earth are looking for a successful example of the practical enjoyment of free institutions, should exhibit such a spectacle of inequality and oppression in the eyes of the world.

Much reliance, Mr. President, has been placed on the popular catch-word of divorcing the Government from all connexion with the banks.—Nothing is more delusive and treacherous than catch-words. How often has the revered name of Liberty been invoked, in every quarter of the globe, and every age of the world, to disguise and sanction the most heartless depositions. Let us beware that, in attempting to divorce the Government from all connexion with banks, we do not end with divorcing the Government from the People.—As long as the People shall be satisfied in their transactions with each other, with a sound convertible paper medium, with a due proportion of the precious metals forming the basis of that medium, and mingled in the current of circulation, why should the Government reject altogether this currency of the People, in the operations of the public Treasury? If this currency be good enough for the masters, it ought to be so for the servants. If the Government sternly reject, for its uses, the general medium of exchange adopted by the community, is it not thereby isolated from the general wants and business of the country, in relation to this great concern of the currency? Do you not give it a separate, if not hostile interest, and thus, in effect produce a Divorce between Government and People?—a result, of all others, to be most deprecated in a republican system.

We have been told, Mr. President of the embarrassments and inconveniences to which the Government is exposed, by receiving its revenues in any thing but gold and silver, in such an event as has now overtaken the country, and involved it in general distress. For one, sir, I cannot respond to this appeal. I do not desire to see the Government placed in a position that would exempt it from embarrassment when the People are embarrassed. Would it give any satisfaction to the patriotic mind, in the present calamitous condition of the country, to see treasures of gold and silver pouring into the coffers of the Government, while the people are suffering all the evils of an irredeemable and depreciating paper currency? For myself, I am free to say, that neither as a citizen nor as a representative, having it in my power, if I would, to participate, in some degree, in these peculiar advantages of the Government, could such a state of things minister the slightest gratification to me. No, sir, my heart disowns the thought. So far from it, the contrast would be but a new feature added to the mortifying and distressed condition of the country, and casting reproach upon our institutions, which admitted such an unnatural and anti-republican inequality. If any thing could make your Government a callous and indifferent spectator of the sufferings of the People, refusing a helping hand to their relief, & "mocking when their fear cometh on," it would be to place it in a position like this. No, sir; whenever the People suffer embarrassment, embarrassment should be felt by the Government, that it may be stimulated, through the experience of the common suffering, to do all it can to prevent or relieve that suffering. I am for holding the Government in all things to a common fate with the People, so that whatever touches the one shall be immediately felt, by the other. Let the condition of the Government answer to the condition of the People, so that the conduct and policy of the one may, with equal fidelity, reflect the interest and sentiments of the other."—[Newark Daily Adv.

WHIGS AND TORIES—MR. CALHOUN.

In one of Mr. Calhoun's masterly speeches delivered, we need hardly say, before the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency, and the conversion of the eminent Carolinian into an ardent supporter of the administration, he alluded to the party designations which had been lately revived, and spoke of the terms Whig and Tory as peculiarly applicable to the principles of the opponents and friends of power. He said that the very essence of toryism—that which constitutes a tory—is to sustain prerogative against principle—to support the executive against the legislative department of the government, and to lean to the side of power against the side of liberty; while the whig is in all these particulars, of the respective parties whig and tory, the very opposite. In the simple, perspicuous and forcible style for which his oratory is so remarkable, Mr. Calhoun practically illustrated his observations by a reference to the acts of the administration as an exemplification of torvism, and to the consistent opposition of its adversaries as the evidence that they were truly and entirely whigs. This testimony is the more valuable as it comes from one who is a close and continual observer of men and things. The picture beyond a doubt is faithful. We acknowledge the accurate limning of every trait and feature. The portrait is impressive, for it was sketched by one who, from years of familiar and friendly intercourse with the subjects, was best fitted to retain and reproduce the most striking lineaments.

Have the principles or the conduct of the administration changed? Does Mr. Van Buren profess to pursue a different policy from that of his illustrious predecessor? It will not be pretended. The same constitutional opinions which led to the perpetration of acts so abhorrent to the doctrines of the state rights school, are yet maintained, and if occasion demanded their application to morrow, another protest, another proclamation would be issued. Gen. Jackson's cabinet and clique were, according to Mr. Calhoun, the most corrupt and profligate that ever disgraced a nation. Are they constituted of different materials now? Mr. Van Buren was in the eyes of the South Carolina delegation, the incarnation of cuning, meanness and effrontery. Has he undergone a moral metempsychosis since that period? Has his election to the presidency obliterated every hateful quality from his nature!

Gen. Jackson's party were tories then, and the opposition were whigs. Do not the two parties occupy the same position now as then? Are the tories no longer the advocates of prerogative against privilege? Have they ceased to sustain the executive against the legislative departments of government? Do they no longer attempt to strengthen executive power? Are they less corrupt, less tenacious of profit and place? Do they no longer interfere with popular rights, and seek to overthrow the freedom of the elective franchise? Or are the whigs no longer whigs? Are they less steadfastly and uncompromisingly opposed to the strides of a power, which impunity and indulgence have rendered irresponsible? In short, do not the two parties maintain the same relative attitude?—Are not the principles of the administration as well as those of its opponents nearly the same as in 1834? Are not the measures unchanged, and the men, with few exceptions, the same?

Why then have Mr. Calhoun and his followers abandoned the whigs to co-operate with the tories? Simply and solely because Mr. Van Buren recommends the sub-treasury. A notable reason truly! Because a financial project advocated by the administration incidentally incurs the approbation of a portion of the whigs, they must necessarily desert a party which their leader has characterized by every term of lavish encomium, to aid the schemes of a faction, which they have hitherto been taught to consider corrupt, profligate, grasping after power, and willing to trample upon the constitution for the purpose of individual aggrandizement. We have the highest respect for the intellectual superiority of Mr. Calhoun; we have never joined in the imputation of base motives to which his conduct has been very freely subjected; but we are fain to acknowledge that our conviction of his integrity as a man, compels us to deny his consistency as a politician.—[New Orleans Bee.

MORE SPOILS.—It having become the established practice of the government to reward those politicians whom the people have discarded, and whose ambition they have refused to gratify, we have been for some time expecting that the *Hon.* Ex-Sinnator Niles of this State would "take advantage" of this practice and once more foist himself into a good fat office. It now becomes our duty to inform the public that our expectations have been realized, and that the would-be governor has been appointed an agent for the government to superintend and manage its interest in an arbitration relative to some land in Boston or the vicinity, which some individuals are claiming as their own. The particular character and extent of the duties of the commission we have not learned, but understand that the honorable gentleman is now in Boston, and doubt not that he will be occupied, through the season, and that he will manage to have his pay (the most important part of the whole matter) amount to at least $8 per day!—[Hartford Patriot.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 28th, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

FOR CONGRESS.

JOHN DENNIS.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN H. HODSON.

House of Delegates.

DR. FRANCIS P. PHELPS,
JACOB WILLSON,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
REUBEN TALL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1st. District, JAMES CARROLL,
" JAMES HIGGINS.
2nd. District, JOHN NEWTON,
" JOHN MUIR,
" WILLIAM K. TRAVERSE.
3rd. District, BARZILLA SLACUM,
" SAMUEL J. MEEKINS.

TO THE POLLS!! TO HET POLLS!!

The desperate effort that is now being made by the loco foco Sub-Treasuryites to enslave the State of Maryland, and humble her citizens at the footstool of executive power, requires to be met & combatted by the Whigs with the most undaunted firmness. It is indispensably necessary to the success of the Whig party, that each member of the party should bestir himself in his immediate neighbourhood, and suffer no one to remain at home on the day of the election.—All we ask is a full poll of the Whig strength, and victory is ours. Let each one then rouse himself to action, and never relax his efforts until the polls close. The Whigs of Dorchester are a noble band of Patriots—they have often been called to the rescue of their State from the hands of its enemies, and have always promptly obeyed the summons. Once more we call upon them to turn out in their strength and give a hearty support to the Whig ticket that now floats at our mast-head;—once more we enjoin upon them to GO TO THE POLLS.

CAUTION.—It may not perhaps be generally known among the Whigs, that in consequence of the illness of Mr. Arthur Pritchett, who, we regret to state has since died, his name was erased from the *printed* tickets, and that of BARZILLAI SLACUM substituted in its place. Before this was done, a considerable number of the tickets got into circulation, by what means we know not, and are now in the possession of some Loco Focos who will no doubt attempt to palm them upon the Whigs as genuine tickets.—We therefore caution the Whigs to examine their tickets well before they deposite them in the ballot box. This is one of the petty and contemptible means used by the Loco Focos to defeat one of the Whig candidates. Their cause must be in a pulmonary condition indeed, when such means are adopted, and such men as we wot of are selected to carry those means into effect.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—Every man who feels a regard for the welfare of his country—who is untrammelled by, and scorns the base subserviency of party discipline, must detest the odious and anti-republican features of this "favorite measure" of Mr. Van Buren. Every republican must condemn the pertinacity with which the attempts to fasten this measure upon the people "in spite of their lamentations." It has been three times consigned to oblivion by the votes of the people's representatives, and three times it has been exhumed by those who are determined "to sink or swim" with the President. We oppose this measure because it proposes one currency for the government and another for the people, and by its operation will abstract at least three fourths of our specie currency from general trade and circulation, & limit it to the channels of the government; and consequently reduce the price of labour *three fourths*, thus making the *poor man poorer*, and sinking the *American freeman* to an equality with the *bondsmen* of Europe, who subsist upon black-bread and gruel, and are bought and sold like cattle. We are opposed to it because it is a new and untried *experiment*, and we have all seen and felt the results of Gen. Jackson's reckless experiments, upon the currency. We never reflect upon our present condition and prospect without recurring to the fate of the Italian, who professing a strong robust constitution, sacrificed it to the tempering of experimental quackery. His epitaph was brief and contained an instructive lesson. "I was well; I would be better; I am here." May it never be the painful office of the historian to inscribe the same warning epitaph on the ruins of our National prosperity!

We oppose the Sub-Treasury scheme because it will fearfully increase the number of office holders & the power and patronage of the President; and all experience goes to prove the absolute necessity of curtailing the patronage of the executive, and restricting his prerogatives to their constitutional limits.—The danger to be apprehended from the inordinate power with which the Executive of the United States would be invested by a controul over the appointment of the clerks and other officers of the proposed Sub-Treasury banks, is happily pourtrayed in a report made to the Senate, in 1826, by a Committee, of which Messrs. *Van Buren* and *Benton* were members.

"'The power of patronage,' say they, "unless checked by the vigorous interposition of Congress, must go on increasing, until Federal influence in many parts of this Confederation, will predominate in Elections as completely as British influence predominates in the Elections of Scotland and Ireland, in rotten borough towns, and in the great naval stations of Portsmouth and Plymouth." "The King of England is the fountain of honour, the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts. He has power over the support of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and *may* dismiss them, and upon all the principles of human action, *will* dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. *His* spirit will animate their actions in all the Elections of *State* and *federal* offices." "We may look forward to the time when the nomination of the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principal of public action will be open and avowed: the President *wants my* vote, and I want *his* patronage; *I will vote as he wishes and he will give me the office of wish for.* What is this but the Government of *one man*? and what is the Government of *one* man but a MONARCHY?'"

Here Mr. Van Buren is convicted by words out of his own mouth—like the ill fated Acteon he is torn to pieces by his own hounds. At the time this report was made Mr. Adams was President of the United States, and it is known to all that Mr. Adams never dared to claim a shade of the Powers which General Jackson assumed to be his. We ask then, is there less danger to be apprehended from the enlargement of executive power and patronage at this time, than there was at the date of this report? If Mr. Van Buren in 1826 entertained such fears as he has expressed in the above extract, what change has taken place to allay his apprehensions? We ask the candid to say whether there is not the same danger to be apprehended from executive encroachment? Monarchy has been creeping upon us; by as noiseless & inaudible steps as those which are discernible in the progress of time, & although it conceal itself in numberless disguises, may prove as fatal as the sweep of its scythe.

"We oppose the Sub-Treasury scheme because it will plant a new phalanx of tax gatherers among the people, drawing from them by the strong arm of executive power, their hard earnings and hard money, leaving to the people on whom they fatten, a naked subsistence, and a broken currency. We oppose it because it will add another cohort to that army of officers of the General Government now quartered upon the people, disturbing their deliberations in public assemblies, interfering with and destroying the purity of their elections, and attempting to overawe all expressions of dissatisfaction with the measures of the federal government. We are opposed to it because it will incalculably "enlarge the powers of the Executive, "unite the sword and purse in his hands contrary to the spirit and intent of the constitution, endanger the safety of the public money, and "expose it to be plundered by an hundred hands where one cannot now reach it." We oppose the Sub Treasury scheme because it is destructive of the industry, enterprise, prosperity, happiness and independence of the people; and "subversive of the *principles* of our government, and of its entire practice from 1789 to this day!"

The people of Dorchester are called upon to pass sentence on this measure. If there are any among the Van Buren party whose patriotic fire is not quenched by Loco Focoism, we warn them to pause and reflect ere they approve this most heinous scheme. Will you sanction a measure fraught with such danger to the republic, without enquiring into its merits? Will you allow party discipline to force you into acquiescence of opinion, right or wrong?

"Have you sunk so low
As round your neck the galling chain to throw
With voluntary pride?"

We believe not. We believe there are many among the Van Buren party who would not sanction this experiment if they were acquainted with its most abominable provisions. We beseech them to ponder upon this question before they give a vote which may make them servile and abject bondsmen. Like the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, this measure holds out the alluring promises of a better currency, and better times, and Mr Van Buren covers its deformity with a silver veil. After he has seduced you into acquiescence, and you become the idolatrous victims of imposture, he will raise the veil, and instead of disclosing the promised benefits and advantages, you will, when it is too late, discover that you have weaved the net which has entrapped you. Exhibiting his foul lineaments in grinning mockery, he will exclaim to his wretched victims,

"There, ye wise saints, behold your light, your star,
Ye *would* be dupes and victims, and ye *are*."

may heaven preserve us from the curse of this most abominable and dangerous scheme!

From the Balt. Chronicle.

The repugnance which many of the more enlightened of the friends of Mr. Van Buren entertained towards the Sub-Treasury is well known.—It was denounced by hundreds who have since found it convenient to modify their views or, at least, to suppress them. Amongst the most decided of these partizan dissenters, was Governor Marcy, of New York.—How he felt upon the subject, the following extract from a speech delivered at Owego, a few days ago, will fully explain. In this speech Mr. Talmadge stated the fact, that, previous to the extra-session of Congress in September, 1837, Governor Marcy called on him at his residence in Poughkeepsie, and urged him to oppose the Sub-Treasury scheme—that in so doing he would be sustained by the party in New York. The governor remarked that he supposed he would be urged to endorse the scheme in his message, but, he added with emphasis, he would not do it!—Mr. Talmadge also said that he had now in his possession letters from many of the prominent men of the party, which supported Mr. Van Buren, advising the same course that Gov. Marcy had done; and that, in pursuance of their advice, and his own honest convictions, he did oppose the bill, and now these very men denounce him for it. So much for Loco-Foco consistency.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR:—I perceive from the last "Aurora" that some hireling scribbler for that press has noticed my contribution to your columns last week, and accuses me of "indulging in the Slang which has been used by the Whig press for several years in order to produce panics and excitements."—If my article contained any thing like "slang" I confess I am unable to discover it. It was intended as a calm and dispassionate review of the leading measures of General Jackson's and Martin Van Buren's administrations, and their concomitant consequences. It exhorted the Whigs to rally upon Mr. Dennis with the view of defeating Mr. Stewart whose votes, if elected, would be given to perpetuate the power of the present administration. No intemperate language was used to express my sentiments—on the contrary I carefully refrained from abuse and denunciation.—Who it is that has taken up the "pen editorial" of the Aurora, which has so long remained in its inkstand, an insignificant and useless feather, I cannot divine, and I am equally at a loss to comprehend the object of the article. It contains nothing like argumentation, sweeping declarations, unsupported by truth, are discernible in almost every sentence. He may think himself a great man, and I will not trouble you with an elaborate essay to prove the contrary. "A little learning" has no doubt perverted the natural bias of his mind, and whether he be a vender of pills or a knight of the yardstick I, know not, but be he whom he may I religiously believe if he were to swap brains with a jackass he would realize considerable benefit by the speculation.

yours &c
A YOUNG WHIG.

Cambridge, Md.,

MAINE ELECTION.

We have returns from a few towns in Maine.—Fairfield is re-elected by a larger majority, probably, than he received last year. The Whigs did not make any exertions, in expectation of success at this time.

Both branches of the Legislature will probably be loco foco, as they were last year. In Portland three Whig representatives were chosen, and there is one vacancy, owing to the abolitionists having run a candidate in opposition to the Whigs. The vote for Governor in Portland stood, Kent 1164, Fairfield 941, in Bath, Kent 488, Fairfield 237; Brunswick, Kent 375, Fairfield 266. The votes in the towns heard from shews a great falling off, compared with those given last year, and the diminution on the Whig side is greater than on the loco focos.

The following statement from the Portland Advertiser shows how this happened:

From a report recently drawn from Mr. Secretary Woodbury, made to Congress the 26th of January, 1838, the following startling facts are shown, among numerous others:

The report shows that the government was actually *brought into debt to the following* collection districts in this State, in several sums set down, viz:

Wiscasset,	14,182 62!!!
Waldboro',	18,379 02!!!!
Passamaquoddy,	19,457 78!!!!!
Penobscot,	15,539 76!!!!
Frenchman's Bay,	4,892 90!!!
Machias,	2,163 66!!
Sacho,	1,318 95!
York,	1,332 03!
Belfast,	582 81!
Sum Total,	$76,539 53

Here we have the enormous deficit of

$76,539 53

due from "Uncle Sam" to collection districts in this county! Now the question comes up, in every reflecting mind, "*How does this happen?*" Would it be a fair inference, that we here have some clue to the source from which so much electioneering money comes?

MARRIED,

In this town on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Jas. A. McKenny, Doct. WILLIAM R. HAYWARD, of Tallahassee, Florida, and formerly of this place, to Miss ELIZA E., youngest daughter of the late William W. Eccleston.

DIED,

On Saturday the 21st inst., JOHN M. G., only son of William V. M. and Elizabeth Edmondson, aged 18 months.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Friday evening the 20th inst. in the full assurance of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, William W. Handley, in the 27th year of his age. In the death of this useful and highly promising young man was realized the truth of the saying, "death is swallowed up in victory," for it was apparent to all who visited him, and there were many, that during his severe and protracted affliction, he was not allowed by his heavenly Father to doubt for a moment his acceptance with him; and although extensively engaged in business operations, yet in his illness and death were exhibited most manifestly the conquering influences of the grace of god. Greater submission to the dispensation of an all-wise providence has been seldom if ever, displayed than was by this respected young man, whose death has thrown a gloom around a large circle of relatives and friends, and left them to mourn his untimely loss.

VENDUE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, will be sold at the late residence of William W. Handley, near Salem, on

Tuesday the 8th day of October next,

a large part of said deceased's personal estate consisting of a large stock of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS,

House-Hold & Kitchen Furniture,

farming utensils of various kinds; 2 yoke of valuable Oxen & Carts, one Waggon, together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit will be given and further terms made known on the day of sale.

Attendance given by,
JAMES THOMPSON, Ex'r.
of William W. Handley, dec'd.

Sept. 28th 1839. 2w

Blanks for Sale at this office,