CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XI — NO. 741

"THE END OF EVERY GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE."

NEW SERIES--VOL. 3. — CAMBRIDGE, Md.---Saturday Morning, September 29, 1838. — NUMBER 1

THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

Is edited and published every Saturday morning

BY

ECCLESTON & JACKSON.

—TERMS—

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE is published every *Saturday morning*, at TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, *in advance*. Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publishers; and the failure to order a discontinuance previously to the expiratton of the time already subscribed for will be considered as a new engagement.

☞Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

In cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be confinued until direction to omit them is received, and charged accordingly.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in the office attached to Mrs. Donovan's dwelling, and next door to Mr. Francis Corkran's hat shop, where he can be found at all times, to execute all orders in his line in a neat and durable manner and with despatch. He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and hopes by strict and personal attention to business to share a part of the public patronage,

The public's ob't serv't

June 4 tf WILLIAM COX.

N. B. Persons having clocks to clean in the country can be waited upon at their residence at a moments warning; charges reasonable. W. C.

Notice.

THE subscriber having moved back to that well known Tavern, the

UNION HOTEL,

would be glad to entertain his old friends and the Public generally. His Table, Bar, and Stables shall be well furnished at all times, and his charges shall be moderate. Board can be had by the year, month, week or day, as low and as good as any Boarding House in town. Private Parties can be furnished with good Rooms at any time. Terrapins and Oysters will be constantly kept and served up in the neatest manner when in season.

The publics obedient servent.

JOHN T. WILSON.

Augst 21 1837. tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW AND IMPROVED

PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

Having obtained Letters Patent, bearing date Feb. 6th, 1838, for an improvement on a *PORTABLE HORSE POWER*, for propelling Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect, and hazardous to those who may superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation or from a neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain, it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, north of Brandywine village, Del., where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Burlington, N. J., where these machines have been justly celebrated and given entire satisfaction. JESSE URMY.

P. S.—Corn shellers made to order of the latest improvement Also, repairing Horse Machines will be attended to with fidelity and despatch. We understand his manufactory, north side of Brandywine near Wilmington. Chester county, Md., James Cooper, Dorchester county, Bridge. 4t*

EDWARD LICKE'S

The Editor of the [illegible] native, merchant describes himself as [illegible] FICE.

DR. TURNER, having caused some time ago, an advertisement to be set up, the object of which was to decline the practice of medicine in order to prepare a removal for the west, thinks it proper to inform the people of Tobacco stick and the public generally, that he has at present declined that notion, and that he again respectfully renews to them the offer of his professional services; he, also having laid in a complete assortment of *Medicines*, is prepared to sell at the lowest apothecary prices, to physicians and others who may choose to call on him. July 14tf

POETRY

THE VOICE OF MY COUNTRY.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I heard a bitter sigh
Break from a mother's breast,
And knew it was my country's voice,
That thus her sons addrest:—
"Ye are mv crown of hope,—
Dim not its peerless ray,
Ye are the sinews of my strength,—
Cast not that strength away.

'There is a fiery cup,
Whose ministry of woe,
Can melt the spirit's pearl
And lay the mightiest low.
Then from its treacherous tide,
Repel the syren claim,
Nor let me mind the nations blush,
And mourn my children's shame.

'And will ye, for the sake
Of one brief poison draught,
The record of my fame debase,
By blood and suffering brought?
And will you cast that stain
Upon my banner's ray,
Which all the rivers of realm
Can never wash away.

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

Surprising circumstance it is,
Now in this present day;
So many should a debt contract
And then forget to pay.

Now I'm obliged to sweat and toil,
And wear my strength away;
For those who when they get their work,
Forget to bring their pay,.

What vain excuses men will plead,
Their payments to delay;
And many think that promises
Will answer well for pay.

Another says hard times, hard times,
Do'nt hurry me I pray;
Not thinking that more hard the times,
The more I want my pay.

There are others whom you may dun
And dun 'till you are grey;
Who will never pay a cent, unless
Compell'd by law to pay.

He'll do as well without as I,
Says one, and wait he may;
The affluent cannot see my need,
The poor think hard to pay.

Some rather choose to put it off,
Until some future day;
Then they forget they owe a cent,
And so will never pay.

Therefore from men of different sorts,
And men of different ways;
The rich, the poor, the purchaser,
'Tis hard to get my pay.

For once let reason be our guide,
Attend without delay;
How can a poor mechanic live,
Unless he gets his pay.

Come then and make this new resolve,
And to yourselves then say;
Although I negligent have been,
I now myself will pay.

THE ELDEST OF THE CRAFT.—The venerable Col. Andrew Marschalle, a veteran of the Revolution, died on the 10th instant at Washington, Adams co. Miss.—The deceased was the father of the typographical art in Mississippi, having brought into the then territory in '97, a small printing press the first ever used there.—[N. Y. Amer.

SAVING TROUBLE.—A New Hampshire Farmer, going to parish meeting, met the Clergyman, and told him they were going to raise his salary, (which was a very mean one,) to which he dryly said: "I beg you would'nt; I find it so hard to get the little you vote, that if you vote any more I am afraid I shall have no time to do any thing else."

A man down east, who has been a lifetime in trying to discover perpetual motion, declares that the nearest he came to it was his wife's tongue!

A GOOD ONE.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas states that General Jackson despairs of Van Buren's being able to carry out his measures. Well if *he* can't carry *them* out, there is one consolation—*they* will most certainly carry *him* out.

The Globe says that lightning is most apt to strike buildings containing large quantities of metallic substance. If that's the case, there's very little danger of its striking the Treasury of the United States.—Prentice.

In a shop window not far from Scotland Place, London, is the following announcement—"Wanted a man to *make ladies work*."

HORRIBLE.—To meet a lady laced so tight, that it takes two men to see her.

PRAYING MACHINE.—On the high roads of Japan every mountain, hill and cliff, is consecrated to some divinity to whom travellers are required to address long prayers. As this would occupy too much time for those who are in haste, a machine is used consisting of upright posts with an iron plate set in the top. The turning round of this plate upon which the prayer is engraved, is deemed equivalent to repeating the prayer.

"Who goes there?" said an Irish sentry of the British Legion at St. Sebastian. 'A friend," was the prompt reply. 'Then stand where you are,' cried Pat, 'for you're the first I've met with in this murtherin country."

'Your heel must be some better, I think' said a gentleman to a buxom lass, who had a hole in the heel of her stocking. 'Why so?' she asked. "Because, Miss," replied the gentleman, "I percieve it is getting out.'

Influence of the Moon on Timber.—If a tree be cut down at full moon, it will immediately split as if torn asunder, by the influence of external force—the timber is likewise attacked much earlier by the rot; than if allowed to remain to another period of the moon's age. Trees then which are intended to be applied to durable purposes should be cut only during the first and last quarter of the moon. For the sap rises to the tree at full moon, and falls with its decrease.

A DANSEUSE.—Fanny Essler, a dancing girl who has made some noise in Europe, is announced as about to pay the United States a visit.—Her powers are thus delineated:—

"She will courtesy to the middle, then rise in a pirouette two yards high. This is her first step. She will then set off and skip over the whole area of the stage, lighten on it only occasionally trying her limbs and provoking the dance from afar, and will present herself to the spectators in all the variety of human shapes and appearances. At one time you will see her many twinkling feet suspended in the air, then twirling herself round, until her face and hips will seem on the same side of her; at last (and this is the very epic strain of the performance) she will poise herself upon the extremity of her left toe, and bring the right gradually up to the level of the eye, (the house will hold its breath) and then she will give herself a rotary movement, continuing increscendo till she becomes invisible.—You can no more count her legs than the spokes of a rail-road wagon carrying the President's Message. Such is the woman whom the sober and staid citizens of Philadelphia will see on the boards of the Chesnut street theatre next winter."

THE END OF THE WORLD.—Two or three clergyman have recently put forth works predicting the arrival of the end of the world sometime between 1840 and 1850. To all such prophecies we have hitherto been incredulous; but are free to confess that facts like the following, which we cut from the Boston Times, are corroborative of the truth of these predictions. When tailors and printers who work on trust, begin to be paid, the symptoms is indeed alarming.

A gentleman now residing in this city, who formerly published a paper in Connecticut, has recently received a letter from an old delinquent subscriber, forking over the money due, and expressing the utmost remorse of conscience for having so long deprived him of his just dues. What a blot will be wiped out from the fair face of creation, when men shall understand distinctly that cheating a poor printer is an unpardonable sin.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer transmits to that paper the following "cure for the lockjaw:"

The remedy, when first you discover the lock-jaw coming on is, to give the patient a composition of pepper and ginger, stirred in a half pint of spirits water, then have a brick warmed and wrapped in a wet cloth, apply it between the upper part of the shoulder & the back of the neck; then bathe the locks of the jaw with castor oil, made as warm as the hand can endure, and rub the jaws well, until they become unlocked, which will be in a few minutes, if it has the effect that I have known it to have. One of my negro men was attacked with the lock-jaw, and was helpless and senseless, and the above application was made, and his jaws became loose in a few minutes, and he got well in a short time.

☞Take warning from the following, before entrusting our public affairs to the incessant brawlers of "reform" and "retrenchment."—Experience should not be disregarded—it cannot—the PEOPLE must see who are their best friends—who are most economical in the administration of trusts reposed in them—the Whigs or the Van Burenites. When a Loco-Foco pretends to say his party is economical and deserving of confidence and support, just point to this article.

GROSS EXTRAVAGANCE.

Look at this picture!	*Now look at this!*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS entered the Presidential chair on the 4th of March, 1825; the expenditures for that year were	MARTIN VAN BUREN entered the Presidential chair on the 4th of March, 1837; the expenditures for that year were
$11,490,450 94	$39,164,745 37!!

THAT IS,

Martin Van Buren's Administration cost the country in its first year, Twenty-seven millions six hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and eighty five dollars and forty three cents MORE than did the corresponding year of John Quincy Adams!

These facts are extracted from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We ask the voters whether this is not "paying too dear for the whistle?" Let them deposite their answer in the ballot box!—Flag of the People.

From the Richmond Whig of Sept. 3.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Elections for members of the next Congress have been held only in three states—Louisiana, Illinois, and Missouri. In the first all three are whigs, being a gain of one; in the third (Missouri,) two Van Buren men are elected—no change. In Illinois the result is not yet known.

Elections take place in several other States during the fall. On the result of these, in a great degree depends the political character of the next House of Representatives.

The opposion have fine prospects, and are urged to exertion by every consideration dear to a patriot. A Whig majority in the *House* of Repsesentatives is of the highest consequence to the well-being of the Republic, as it will furnish the only check upon the usurpers of the Exutive, and the only means of ferretting out and exposing to the people the delinquencies of those in office. For nine long years no scrutiny has been had into the state and management of the various Executive Departments of the Government. *An* impenetrable veil like that which overhung the hideous features of the false Prophet, has shrouded in darkness every branch of the public service. Those only who are suspected of having betrayed their trusts, and perpetrated all manner of abominations, and who consequently are most deeply interested in concealing every thing have had access to the means of exposing the true state of affairs. The people have been kept in profound ignorance.

They only knew what it has been the pleasure of the office holders themselves to communicate, who have never willingly permitted any thing to see the light calculated to excite popular disapprobation, or to jeopard their continuance in power. On the contrary they have made wilful misrepresentations of the condition of several Departments, (for example, the Post Office, Treasury, and the Navy) the falsiness of which was only demonstrated by the rottenness of the Departments to which they referred becoming so great as no longer to bear concealment. Concious that their public conduct could not stand the test of examination, they shrunk from the scrutiny which honest men would have courted, and set up a claim to total irresponsibility in the performance of their duties.—The doors of the Departments have been actually shut in the face of a committee of the *House* of Representatives; and the President and all his Secretaries have formally denied to the grand inquest of the nation—to the Peoples Representatives—all right to investigate the condition of the Executive Departments, and the conduct of the Executive officers.

It is time that the authority of the House of Representatives was re-asserted and vindicated. It is time that the rights and most important functions, which have been assailed by a corrupt and despotic Executive, should be exercised in behalf of the People. It is time there was a thorough scrutiny by Congress into every branch of public service. The country wants light. The people have a right to know the state of their affairs; whether they have been badly managed. A well founded suspicion is abroad in the public mind, that incompetency, corruption and selfish ambition have ejected capacity, honesty and patriotism from most of the Executive Department. Let the truth be known. Nine years is too long a period for any class of functionaries in a Republic to pursue any course their desires may prompt, without exposure, without responsibility, and without the fear of punishment. An annual investigation would not be too frequent to preserve the integrity of the officer, and protect the rights of the people.

This can be effected only by an Opposition majority in the next House of Representatives—one which, unseduced by the bribes and blandishments, and unawed by the power of the Executive, shall speak truly to the will of the great people determined to maintain the purity of their Government and their own freedom; a majority, which, respecting itself, and having due regard to the rights of its body. will elevate to the Chair a GENTLEMAN; one who will stand in no need of certificates of character, who will not knowingly utter falsehoods, and who will not prostitute himself and his office to the worst passions of an unprincipled Executive.

This glorious revolution can be effected at the approaching elections. The signs warrant the belief that it will be.—We have no especial predilections for a majority. But on this occasion we most ardently desire to see a Whig majority in the next Congress, to make the arrogant officials now in authority feel the power of the People, and to rip up and expose to the gaze and astonishment of mankind the stupendous corruption of the last nine years. It will save the Republic—it will prove a blessing to the People of this day, and for twenty generations to come.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the first Election District, of Anne Arundel county.

"I have recently travelled entirely through this (the first) District, and was highly gratified to see the fine spirit that exists among the friends of order, & good government. The Whigs are very sanguine of success, and are determined to give the disorganizers a more than '*Waterloo Defeat.*' I verily believe that the district will yield our candidates the unprecedented majority of 270. Mr. Magruder, the talented candidate for a seat in the State Senate, has been through the district, and by his usually mild and gentlemanly deportment, won the esteem and regard of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He will receive the entire Whig, and a portion of the Van Buren voters of the district

It is understood that there will be a number of meetings here before the election, when the several candidates will have an opportunity of making known their political opinions, Mr. *Magruder*, will be here, and will be much pleased to meet his opponent, (*Mr. Sellman.*)—All we ask of our friends in the other districts, and your city, is to put their shoulders to the wheel, and give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and my word for it, by the following fall a Van Buren man will be as rare a sight in our county, as the '*Benton-Mimt drops*' have been in our pockets, of late

Yours &c.

Mr. Editor—Can you tell who it is of the Van Buren politicians that asserts his belief, that the Whigs would have a Law passed requiring a property qualification in voters, if they had the power? As Mr. Grason says the Whigs have had the rule in Maryland for eight years past, why has it not been done long ago? None but a ninny ever thought of such a law's being passed in Maryland—none but a deceptious politician would assert such a thing, and none but a simpleton would believe it.—There are some people who think electioneering times give them the privilege to fabricate a little—but it does not follow of course that they are not to be told of it.

A WHIG.

FEDERALISM—WHAT IS IT?

[The convention which formed our present Constitution, gave rise to two distinct political parties in the country, who were styled Federalists or Republicans, as they advocated or opposed the topics discussed by that deliberative body. The line of demarcation was drawn when the subject of 'Executive Power' was taken up, and they who were for strengthning the arm of the Executive, by an increase of power, were branded with the name of Federalists, while on the other hand, those who opposed this measure received the appelation of Republicans, or Democrats. The country for a long time was agitated by the strife and commotion engendered by the political hostility of these two parties, and the term Federalism at length became so odious that, with a great many, it was identified with treason.]

☞'Those who were for strengthning the Exective power, in old times were branded as Federalists—and became odious to the people.' Just so it is now—those who are in favor of giving all the money power into the hands of the Executive, and his Sub-treasuryites, are the same old Federalists in principle, of old times; and are daily being confirmed by the people. *Mr. Grason is a Sub-treasuryite—Mr. Grason wss a Federalist of old times.* Mark it. The principles which the Sub-treasury party now advocate, will, in less than a year utterly destroy the party. And many of the present advocates of Van Buren will then oppose him.—Centreville Times.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—The Charleston Patriot, of the 13th inst., states that letters were received in that city from Greenville, giving an account of a rencontre which took place in that village on the 7th instant, between Mr. YANCY, the friend of General Whitmer, who had been brought out by the sub-treasury party in opposition to General Thompson,) and Dr. EARL, which resulted fatally for the latter. The following says the Pa-Patriot, is the current report of the facts:

YANCY said to a friend on the muster ground that Thompson would have the advantage of Whitmer, as he could blackguard his opponent before the people, & Whitmer being a religious man and a member of the Church, would not.—This being overheard by young EARL, a youth of sixteen, was pronounced to be a lie. YANCY turned round and slapped him. Dr. EARL, the father called on YANCY and asked him if he had asserted that his son apologized for what was said on the muster ground, as had been reported, YANCY said no, he had not said so. Then, said the Doctor, my son call-hd you a liar, and if you repeat what you did in his hearing, I pronounce you a d——d liar. With that, YANCY drew his pistol and said you must withdraw that or I will shoot you. The Doctor made up and grappled him by the breast of the coat. YANCY fired and lodged the ball just below the ribs—the Doctor striking with a stick which he carried.—YANCY also struck and broke the pistol over the Doctor's head, and then drew his sword cane: the Doctor drew a large knife, and they grappled until they were parted, say about two minutes after the shot. The Doctor then fell from his wound, of which he died next morning.

A HIT.

☞Dr. Duncan says, that the Whig party 'continually whisks about from one principle to another." If such are its propensities we wonder at his not joining it. He's said to be passionately fond of any thing that's *whisky*.—Prentice.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_62-0143.jpg