The Cambridge Chronicle.

"UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TO THE RE-ELECTION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN."

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TERMS.

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POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE VIRGINIA CONSEVATIVES.

There is no portion of the freemen of this republic who have been attacked more unscrupulously by the administration than the Conservatives, and particularly those of Virginia. Holding as they did and now do the balance of power in Virginia, they have by turns been coaxed and anathematized—prayed and spurned. The Hon. Wm. C. Rives, as the head of the little band, against whom the heaviest artillery has been directed, has manfully withstood the shock and now stands in proud consciousness of possessing a soul which could neither be swayed by flattery nor appalled by attacks of an adverse character. Next to him in the ranks were the members of the last Virginia Senate who loved their country better than their party, and who would rather "sink" with glory than "swim" with disgrace. They early became aware of what they had to expect—political friends whom they thought sincere became at once the most deadly foes, and long cherished friendships were cut off and they were made to feel how sore a lot was his who dared to resist executive dictation. We have been led into these remarks by seeing a letter in the Petersburg Intelligencer, republished from the Valley Star, addressed to the editor of that paper by John T. Anderson, Esq. of Bottetourt, one of the Conservative Senators, who last winter signed the address to the people of Virginia. It will win for him the respect of his countrymen, exhibiting as it does a manliness and independence of thought and action, such as only characterizes an intelligent and pure Republican—a democrat of the right sort. How cutting the rebuke administered to Mr. Venable, a senator, who has signified his intention of retreating with the editor of the Enquirer, from the position he sustained with so much honor. We would rather be John T. Anderson in a hopeless minority than Nathaniel E. Venable, flushed and overpowered with all the favors which the Federal Executive could heap upon him. But to the letter.

To the Editor of the Valley Star.

FINCASTLE, August 8th.

DEAR SIR:—In your last number you have been pleased to make a direct appeal to me to define my position, &c. I had supposed that my position was already so well defined that such an appeal was wholly unnecessary. The sub-Treasury and the re-eleotion of Mr. Rives were put in issue in my election a little more than a year ago; and as I was "not prepared to abandon all" (nor any) "of my old and long cherished principles," I declared my uncompromising opposition to the sub-Treasury, and my intention to support the re-election of Mr. Rives—I was elected over my competitor (who was brought out against me on this very ground) about five to one in my district. You mistake me, Sir, if you suppose that because this or that man has yielded to the seductions or the menaces of power, has deserted his principles and the man who has faithfully sustained them, that I shall do so likewise. You mistake my constituents and do them great injustice, if you suppose they would have their Representative to do so. If the last election had shown that my constituents had changed, and that a majority of them wished their Representative to act with such a party, I should have resigned my seat instantly. I will never knowingly misrepresent them. I stated on several occasions that if I should ascertain that a majority of my constituents were in favor of the sub-Treasury, and opposed to the election of Mr. Rives, I would resign my seat, but I never said, as has been falsely stated by some of my most malignant personal and political enemies, that I would resign if a majority of Delegates of my district elected at the last election should be opposed to Mr. Rives. If I recognized the right of a majority of the Delegates from my district to instruct me, I ought to have resigned the moment I was elected, as three out of the five Delegates then elected were not only opposed to the election of Mr. Rives; but thorough-going sub-Treasury men, whilst three of the five Delegates elected at the last eleetion, I understood, declared themselves opposed to the Sub-Treasury, and but one avowed himself decidedly in favor of it. I do not think that the last election furnished any test of public sentiment in my district in relation to the re-election of Mr. Rives, nor do those reckless partizans who teach to the contrary think so. It is my intention therefore to go to Richmond next winter (if I shall be able to get there) and to vote for Wm. C. Rives and use all honorable means to secure his election. I believe it due to a majority of my constituents and to public virtue itself that I should do so. I know the magnanimous people I represent a little better than you do, Sir, if you suppose that they may be turned about to suit the caprice or interest of those in power, or that they will abandon such a man as Wm. C. Rives because he will not change his opinions, misrepresent his constituents, and turn traitor to his country, to subserve the interests of one man. The freemen of my district are under no special obligation to "sink or swim with Mr. Van Buren" and support him right or wrong. Although they gave him a very liberal support for the Presidency, they claim the right of freemen to judge of his administration by his acts, and whilst they will give a cheerful & liberal support to such as they approve, they will make a manly opposition to such as they disapprove. If he possesses the generosity which entitled him to be considered a "Northern man with Southern feelings," he will appreciate too justly the virtue and independence of Southern men to expect from them a humiliating acquiescence in executive or party dictation, or that they will be deterred from the discharge of their duty by party denunciation or removal from office. I have felt much grieved at the removal of such men as John Campbell, the late Treasurer, and Dr. Jones and Mr. Skinner, the late Postmasters of the cities of Washington and Baltimore. These gentlemen received their appointments under Gen. Jackson's administration, and gave general satisfaction. They were able and faithful public servants, and would no doubt have been, continued by Mr. Van Buren if they had surrounded up their honest opinions on the Sub-Treasury and meanly embraced his.

I cannot express in terms too strong my disapprobation of such proceedings, and of the manner in which the Sub-Treasury Scheme has been again and again presented upon the country after it had been rejected by the people or their Representatives. Every man of the party, if he does not chime in with those who are ever ready to sing hosannas to the powers that be, must keep his mouth shut, or he is to be pursued with party intolerance to the death. This is precisely the course which has been pursued towards Mr. Rives and those who sustain him, and this is the spirit which calls for their blood. If this be Democracy, may the Lord in his mercy deliver this country from it. I would rather live under the Sulton of Turkey than under such a democracy. You speak of my ancient exertions in behalf of Democratic Liberty. They are not very ancient.—It is that for which I am now struggling, and to secure which to my country I shall glory in being sacrificed. I contributed my humble aid to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren for the purpose of furthering those great principles for which the Republican party have always contended. I confess I have been greatly deceived if one of the leading measures of his administration is republican, or the means which have been resorted to for the purpose of carrying it against the wishes of the people and their representatives, are consistent with Republican principles. To my mind they have an awful squinting towards monarchy, and if they succeed, they will certainly establish a Government of one man, and "what is a Government of one man" (as was significantly enquired by a committee of the Senate of which Mr. Van Buren was a member) "but a monarchy." As I shall not be required to vote for the President in my public or representative character, I cannot admit that you or any one else has the right to demand a pledge of me how I shall vote in the next Presidential election. I have the right in common with every freeman to postpone until the time of the election my determination on that subject, and it is a right which I do not intend to yield. Of one thing you may be assured, that when the election comes, I shall renew my "ancient exertions in behalf of democratic Liberty," and shall be found battling for the rights of the people and not for an unlimited and irresponsible Executive.

In short, Sir, I shall support that candidate for the Presidency whose principles and practices are republican, and whose election will in my opinion conduce most to the best interests of my country. I am not one of your "sink or swim" politicians, who will two years in advance pledge himself to vote for Mr. Van Buren right or wrong. Nay more, sir, I will say that if a majority of the people's representatives in the next Congress shall be opposed to the Sub-Treasury (which I believe will be the case,) and Mr. Van Buren shall so far disregard the popular will and republican principles as to press that odious measure upon Congress the fourth time, he will forfeit the support of all true republicans and certainly will not receive mine. In the event of the death, resignation or absence of any of the Presidential electors, the two houses of the General Assembly will have to elect others to supply their places. In such a case I should feel myself bound to carry out the wishes of my constituents by voting for such electors as will vote for the presidential candidate who received the largest number of their votes. I hope, sir, that you now understand my position, and so far as it may effect me personally I can assure you I feel the most perfect indifference.—Whatever destiny may await me, I shall have an approving conscience, assuring me that I have faithfully and fearlessly discharged my duty.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN T. ANDERSON.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

What would be the eperation of the Sub-Treasury upon the laboring community? A correspondent of the New York Times pursues this inquiry in an esssay of much force. Its fatal effects can hardly be anticipated by that large and most useful class of our citizens, otherwise would they at once repudiate the scheme, in overwhelming numbers, and consign its advocates to the position in society they deserve. If they would but examine its results, its influence porspectively on labor and property it would be at once understood, and being understood, the opponents of this favorite measure of the administration might have no fear that it could be saddled upon the country. The correspondent of the Times quotes a book on currency written and published at Washington under the auspices of the administration by Mr. Gouge, and adds—

You will find, by a reference to Mr. Gouge's book, printed, I think, in 1833, that though then a declared enemy to bank money he very clearly proves, that the discontinuance of a paper currency would presently reduce the price of all kinds of property full one half, and probably three-fourths; and that the farmer who had purchased his farm for $4000, paying $3000 down and giving a mortgage for the remaining 1 thousand dollars, would be made a bankrupt by the withdrawal of bank bills from circulation, and the substitution of hard money therefor. We all know, as well as Mr. Gouge—I mean all who are conversant with the laws governing "price and the measure of price,"—that such would be the inevitable result. We know too, and so does Mr. Gouge, that the price of labor would also be reduced three fourths; but laboring men have not the leisure, few of them the mrans, to possess themselves of this knowledge. Hence the fascination of that "pure metallic currency," which is promised when they shall have obeyed the cry of "down with the banks—down with the credit system," sometimes secures a dazzled and bewildered proselyte, who has had no opportunity of searching for its effectual countercharm—the deductions of reason and the experience of the past.

I say the laboring population, some of them at least, do not see the inevitable consequences of this revolution in the currency. They do not understand that its effect must be to reduce their wages full three fourths, and still less do they appear to see the greater, and no less certain, calamities which such a revolution would cause; that its effects would be exhibited in the stagnation of commerce, of agriculture, of manufactures; that the public works would be arrested, and thousands thus thrown out of employment; and that the relations between debtor and creditor would be deranged; that one half, and I think more, of all "whose only capital is their labor" would be unable to find work at any price for at least one year; and that it would be many years before society could be re-organized, and the broken up business of the nation restored, so as to give employment to as great a number as are now employed, even at one-fourth the present wages. Now we all know that the projectors of the subtreasury scheme—the leaders, ay, and in many instances the fallowers, of the locofoco powers mean, intend, have determined, to substitute a pure metallic currency. They have also another object, that of fixing themselves in "perpetual supremacy."—But even perpetual power if the dynasty were once settled, would be less injurious to the laboring community than the sub-treasury revolution, which is designed to lay its foundation.

That this is true, every word of it, none but a determined demagogue will deny. The price of labor must come down—but say the advocates of the sub-treasury, if labor comes down, the commodities of life must come down too, and what matters it if the laboring man can get as much for a half dollar then as he can for his dollar now? This appears to be a plausible argument, and without examination seems all right. The laboring men in all communities have other objects in view than merely living from hand to mouth. They do not desire to appropriate all their earnings to the supplying of food and apparel. Many of them have purchased houses from their savings, in which they live, or rent to tenants who have been less fortunate than themselves. In our cities much real estate is subject to a ground rent—an annuity which the ownners are bound to pay to the original owners of the soil or their heirs. The ground rents have been established in prosperous times, and when the purchase of the house was made, the owner felt himself fully able to assume the payment of it.—Let the proposed revolution in the currency take place. The price of labor is reduced one-half, but the ground rent is not and cannot be reduced in accordance with the new standard. Legal instruments in existence will prevent it, and although every thing else may be brought down in price, yet the contract under which one hundred or two hundred dollars ground rent was stipulated to be paid remains the same, unimpaired. The one hundred dollars will have to be paid, although it would require twice the labor to earn it. The difficulty—the difference would be just the same, as if every owner of a house was compelled at this time to pay exactly double the amount originally agreed upon. Those who own houses will heavily feel it, and in self-defence would be obliged to raise rents on their tenants, who would thus be made to bear the burden in common with their landlords. That this will be the effect is too plain to admit of contradiction. This is one case in which the laboring men will feel the revulsion most powerfully. Others may be instanced hereafter. Let the laboring man ponder upon these things.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Brown Papers.

No. III.

I have a word more, fellow smiths, to say to you about this trick of separating rich and poor. At the very bottom of this thing there is a falschood, because, in fact, there is in this glorious country of ours, properly speaking, no rich and no poor classes.—There are rich men and poor men, I grant,—but they are not *classes*, because they do not last long enough to make a class. He who is rich to day is poor to-morrow, and he who is poor to day is rich to-morrow, so that this rich and poor is all one class, and that class is the the WORKING MEN OF AMERICA.

Now, in all monarchical countries, such as England for example, the rich and poor are truly in classes, and by the operation of their laws and scheme of government, continue rich and poor through generations. If you will take the trouble to sift this matter to the bottom, you will find that this vile trick to separate our fellow citizens from each other is altogether of foreign growth; it is not natural to our country; it never started up in an American brain. Some stranger has come amongst us heated with the iniquitous oppressions, which he has seen practised upon the poor by some rich lordling in other lands, and thinking to turn the indignation which every freeman feels against such oppression into political capital in our market, has raised this cry. He has mistaken his hemisphere; his scheme has nothing to feed it amongst us; it is altogether *anti-American*. There is old Mr. S——, my neighbor, who is now a rich man, and as good a Whig, and, what is still more, as genuine an American as ever lived on this side of the Atlantic. I suppose he is worth well on to half a million of dollars. He began life in this town as a poor boy, apprentice to a wheelwright. Not a farthing had he in the way of money, but a good capital in a sound head. He worked his way onward, by rising early and doing his duty both to God and man. Day by day, he found the world brightening on him, until at last he has come to be one of the wealthiest in this city. After having worked at his trade for many years, he found his capital increasing on his hands so fast that he embarked it in commerce, where it brought him in the returns that have made him what he is. He was not a man to let his wealth lay idle, but kept it always in service. He built vessels, houses, factories; he employed workmen in a hundred ways—in truth, his great fortune has been the big wheel that has turned the machinery by which fifty families, if not more, have been fed and clothed, and made happy from year to year. His sons are now following his example. I want to know if Mr. S—— is an enemy to the poor man? What copper wash democrat in this town will dare to say so? Yet the case of Mr. S. is the case of a thousand owners of capital hereabouts,—except that he has more capital than most men, but in the spirit which they show towards the prosperity of the town they are just what Mr. S. is. Now I ask one of your stirrers-up of the poor against the rich—do you want to drive the rich men out of our town?—do you think we would be better off without them? Are they such bad citizens that they cannot be trusted with a voice in the public affairs? Fellow craftsmen, mechanics, working men—who are your friends? Will you find friends, in the hour of need, amongst the men who go about barking the word *democrat* in your years all the day? Will you find them amongst the noisy brawlers in the streets? Are they your committees of vigilance? Are they your drum beaters, and banner-bearers, and painted-lantern men? Are these copper wash patriots who are striving to persuade you to hate your neighbor because he happens to have a little more pelf than you have, the men who stand by you in your need, and make common cause with you, and build up your fortunes with their own? Or, are not your true friends rather amongst those who are at work to make Baltimore a great city—the men who toil at their business, from morning to night, and who set in motion all this mass of glorious working power; who furnish the wherewithal to keep in action this vast amount of mechanical genius and talent, this matchless skill in handicrafts, this physical energy of our own spirited and independent working people,—such people as build up cities, states and nations, and make them unconquerable? Do you think such men *can* be your enemies,—let loco-focoism preach till it be hoarse? We are all embarked in the same ship of true government, and our voyage is only to be prosperous by the harmony and good will with which we work together in managing the ship. I do not quarrel with a man because he does not think as I think, in regard to this measure or that measure,—but I do quarrel with a man who strives to make me odious to my neighbor, by slandering me as an enemy to my country or any of its worthy citizens, because I cannot bring my mind to believe that his political hobby-horse is the best possible hobby-horse that any man ever dreamed of.

Let me say to you my, friends & fellow-craftsmen, speaking from old experience and knowledge of the world—that when you find a political man flying away from a cool argument on the merit of public measures, and betaking himself to abusive names, by which to bring his adversary in disgrace, it is a pretty good proof that he is afraid of his cause, and knows that it has some weak point which he cannot defend. And let me say further, when you hear a man in this country charging upon large and respectable masses of his fellow citizens hostility to the principles of free government, you may set him down as a fool or a rogue; and when you see a man deserting the Christian charities and endeavoring to plant discord in the bosom of society, by insinuating that this class of citizens are enemies to that class of citizens, and that they ought to keep apart from and hate each other, and revile each other,—you will not go wrong in accounting that man a hypocrite, who will do *you* an ill turn to-morrow, if it should suit his purpose, just as readily as he defames his neighbor to day. Beware also of the flattery of such men, because, when they flatter it is to serve themselves. I give this advice especially to the younger men of this town. The young mechanics and working men of Baltimore are answerable for the future welfare and strength and glory of this city. It will not be long before their industry, frugality and examplary life shall place them in the rank of leading citizens, to whom the destinies of this town will be committed; they, like us, who have gone before them, will be assailed by demagogues, who will call them aristocrats and enemies of the country,—for it is in the nature of these busy bodies to look with a malignant eye upon every man's prosperity—and to defame the character of every man who thrives—therefore, I say to our young mechanics, look at this in time, and judge for yourselves in the affairs of the country: let no corporal of a squad with his domiciliary visits to your fire-sides come there to poison your minds against your fellow citizens, or teach you how you are to vote in an election, or in what fashion you must think. Remember, you are freemen by birth; and God has given you understanding and courage to know and perform your duties without a prompter—So, beware of the corporals of the squad,—beware of all demagogues,—and especially beware of COPPER WASHED DEMOCRATS.

These words are from your true friend,
JOHN BROWN, of Hardy.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The reply of the Hon. Mr. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, to the letter inviting him to become a candidate for the United States Senate, is a document full of the most powerful interest. We regret that we have not room for it at length. Mr. Prentiss' style has all the strength and copiousness of BURKE's, whilst it is far more ornate and imaginative. He writes with as much fluency as he speaks—possessing, in very truth both in speaking and writing, that great Mississippi of language, whose gushing and overwhelming torrent excites amazement and applause wherever it is seen. What, for instance can be happier than the language in which the bold ideas of the subjoined passages are clothed?

After mature reflection, I long since determined to abandon at the earliest opportunity, all participation, except as a private citizen, in political affairs; in the contests of which, even my limited observation had discovered imbecility too frequently pass for capacity, hypocrisy for candor, and coldhearted selfishness for ardent and disinterested patriotism. Political science has become for the most part, the science of deception. Not only are the dictates of reason and experience set at naught, but facts themselves defied.—Physical truths no less than moral, which have for ages been considered impregnable, fall like beleaguered cities before the cunning devices of modern political warfare. The mausoleum of history affords no protection for the remains of the past. Political sorcery evokes from them foul spirits which never actuated or controlled their existance—and the events of a former age are compelled to bear false witness before the present. What happened yesterday is denied to-day, and plain, modest truth is stared out of countenance by audacious mendacity. The conclusion, therefore, is not to be wondered at, that in these dark and corrupt times, private happiness and public service are incompatible.

"Mr. PRENTISS takes open ground in favor of a National Bank. He considers it indispensable to the prosperity of the South, and overthrows, in the following conclusive manner, one of the chief objections to its establishment."

The most frequently urged, and most popular objection to a National Bank, is that which is deduced from its power. It is said that a Mammoth Institution of this sort, with a capital of 50,000,000 would be able not only to control the currency, but through that, to regulate by its expansions and contractions, the prices both of labor and property; that thus the whole community would be involved in its meshes, and so it would prove at the same time, dangerous to the government and fatal to the liberties of the people. But, though the experience of the past ought to quiet all honest apprehensions of this sort, yet even supposing them reasonable. I would ask are not the same dangers more impending under the present system? The state banks now present the spectacle of a large number of petty independent chiefs, waging war upon each other. The stronger overcome the weaker, and the contest goes on until some one wiser and more powerful than the rest, reduces all to subjection, and rules them with despotic sway. The State Banks even now are weary of the ruinous strife, and anxious to place themselves under the protection of some institution sufficiently powerful to sustain them.—Many have already sworn allegiance to the great Bank of Pennsylvania. Others are ready to follow the example; but the greater portion are anxiously awaiting the final determination of the people, whether they shall submit to the control of a national or a mere State institution. Around the former they would all rally, and acting with confidence and concert, the immediate result would be, a sound and uniform currency, and a restored and healthy credit. It is worthy of observation, that some of the very States which object to the chartering by Congress, of a National Bank, lest it should prove too powerful for the country, very modestly propose to charter similar institutions at home for the purpose of affording a currency, not only for themselves, but for their neighbors. This has been already accomplished by Pennsylvania. Her Mammoth Institution is in full operation, beyond our reach or control, and yet, with all the capacity for evil that could be attributed to a National Bank by its most bitter opponents. Its issues at this very moment, command a premium in this State, over gold and silver. Our exchanges, such as they are, are principally under its control.—What could prevent this institution, with her immense credit and capital, from saturating the whole country, if she pleased, with her issues? She could emit her hundreds of millions and it would all be grasped at; she could then contract this unnatural expansion, call in the paper, and, according to the argument of those opposed to a National Bank, purchase at half price from a bankrupt community the property of the country. If such a power must exist, let it be under the control and supervision of the whole people, and not of a single State. But this is the beginning only. Other States emolous of this power, are preparing to struggle for participation.

"I'll stand to your back," as the pickpocket said when he stole the man's pocket-book.

"My dancing days are over," as the duck said vot was trying to take steps on the ice.

"Dick, you have got a whole in your trowsers." "Well, who cares? it will wear longer than a patch." "Yes, (says Sam,) and WIDER too."

"Not to be sneezed at," as the loafer said ven he took a pinch of black pepper, instead of snuff.

"This is a hard fortune," as the counterfeiter said ven he found himself cutting stone in the state prison.

OHIO CANAL TRADE.—The Massillon Gazette of late date says: Boats are now briskly running, and are well laden with wheat and other articles from the south, where we understand they are paying only 60 cents for wheat.

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