CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

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

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 21st, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

FOR CONGRESS.

JOHN DENNIS.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN H. HOBSON.

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, ARTHUR PRITCHETT of E.,
" SAMUEL J. MEEKINS.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county, will sit on Monday the 23 Inst.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Upon a closer examination of the answers, furnished us last week, to the inquiries of "one of the people," we discover they are too indefinite to afford the desired information. We have therefore concluded not to attempt any explanation of the matter ourselves, and leave it to be done by those who are in possession of the information which the interrogatories of "one of the people" call for.

The "Somerset Herald" wishes the "Aurora" to tell them whether Mr. Stewart "has yet learned which occurred first the battle of New Orleans or that of Waterloo." Softly, Mr. Herald; Mr. Stewart has recently been dubbed "Colonel," and it is to be presumed he is now better acquainted with "battles, seiges, moving accidents and hair-breadth 'scapes," since he obtained the military prefix to his name *par excellence*.

We had intended to point out the destructiveness of Mr. Stewart's political tenets to the interests of the country, but our correspondent "A YOUNG WHIG" has saved us the trouble. We invite the attention of our readers, and all who feel an interest for the salvation of the Union, to the article. We ask the well meaning portion of the Van Buren party to read and ponder upon its truths. If they are patriotic they cannot resist the truth. They should not close their ears to intelligence and light, nor cast their suffrages from impulse or prejudice. They cannot believe our government has been administered upon principles of simplicity and public virtue. The ship of State has been driven from her moorings and cast upon the troubled ocean of uncertainty. The warning voice of the past admonishes us "to look before we leap." A single vote may save or destroy our liberties. We beseech every one to read and reflect.

The political contest waxes warmer and fiercer as the election draws near. We are admonished by the movements of our opponents that no essay will be left untried to achieve their success; and if the experience of the past be any criterion for the future, we need not be astonished at the means they may employ. A retrospective glance at their disingenuous conduct last spring will convince the most incredulous that their sense of honor is not the most acute, nor their cheeks often reddened by a blush. The Whigs war against the administration on the broad ground of principle. The line is drawn now and forever between the administration and the Whigs—a line deep as the pit of hell, and as full of terrific horror. "Gradually that administration (we class Mr Van Buren's as a mere part of that of General Jackson, following the same plans,) has emerged from amid threatening clouds & gloomy mists into the full blaze of infernal publicity, outcrying against female virtue, manly honor, and public credit. Like two huge giants on opposite banks of a stream of blood, the one clothed in panoply of glittering steel, with lance wreathed with laurels, and banner flouting the pale blue skies of heaven; the other invested in mail black as night, begrimmed with carnage, and loaded with the spoils of smouldered cities, and face ghastly with the memory of outraged innocence, stand the two great parties on either side of this fearful chasm of opinion. The Whig principle arrayed against the destructive principle of the Administration, and armed for the fearful combat, with doctrines based upon *equal rights guarded by equal laws*. The Administration party, now and hereafter in all histories to be called the Loco Foco party, brandishing forth its hideous motto to the world, *"equal rights secured by anarchy."*

We deem it our duty to come out boldly, and speak the truth, to warn, and waken, and arm our slumbering friends, to a full conception of the threatening storm. The spirit of discord hot from the infernal regions; has reared her head in our beloved country, and let loose her furies through the States, and fired them with determined purposes of seperation, and the introduction and establishment of new and totally untried forms of civil polity. Our country has been struggling for years to bear up against the ruinous measures of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and nought but the gigantic and untiring efforts of the Whig party could have saved her from inevitable destruction. The gloom of despotism is again gathering around her, and she calls upon the Whigs of Maryland to throw themselves in the breach and beat back the demons which it has convoked and protected.—Can we refuse our aid? Let they cry be onward! Onward!

As we have said before, the Whigs are hostile to the administration on the ground of principle. The opportunity to prey upon the public treasure is not the goal of their ambition. They have a higher and holier end to attain. They are toiling for the honor and glory and perpetuation of our government, and if their oppenents desert the path of honor and propriety to promote their selfish and unhallowed desires—if they blush not to adopt any means to compass their ends, they will pursue the "even tenor of their way," and if defeated their consciences will be free from remorse—and their sleep undisturbed by the phantasies of diseased and guilty imaginations. The obliquities of their opponents warm them from the rock on which their hopes have been so often wrecked.—How poor—how vain—now contemptible is the gratification which the corrupt and subservient can ever have in contemplating their inglorious success; compared to the delight, the pride, the exultation the Whigs will feel in the reflection that they have contributed to bring about a change of measures and men: and that through their toils, and troubles, and sacrifices, they have trampled agrarianism under foot,—and driven corruption and tyranny from the General Government!

THE PROSPECT.—Our reports from Somerset and Worcester counties continue to be of the most gratifying character. The Whigs, generally, of those counties have adopted the true policy of the Whigs, and determined to support Mr. DENNIS as the most available candidate. The object and wish of every unadulterated Whig should be the defeat of Mr. Stewart and the election of a representative to congress who will vote against the passage of the abominable Sub Treasury, and for the establishment of a United States Bank. As the *only means* of accomplishing this desired end, the Whigs should unite upon Mr. Dennis, and give him a hearty support. We are sorely pained that *personal hostility* should induce Mr. Donoho to stand a poll for the avowed purpose of defeating Mr. Dennis. It exhibits a disregard for the welfare of the whig party which should not be felt. "*He* already enjoys a high and honorable post, and was elected to it by votes of many of those who were as much prejudiced against him, as his friends are now prejudiced against Mr. Dennis;' and even if there were any probability of electing him, it would be impolitic for the whigs to *fill one vacancy by creating another*, and jeopard the whig majority in the State Senate. But the election of Mr. Donoho does not come within the pale of possibility, and it will be suicidal to the whig party, to support him. *They will be rendering Mr. Dennis' election uncertain, without doing Mr Donoho any manner of service or favor.* The obvious tendency of such a course would be to distract the future operations of the whig party in this congressional district, and render their efforts forever powerless. It therefore becomes the high and bounden duty of every whig to support Mr. Dennis, and use his undivided energies to promote his election, as the *only means* of electing a whig representative to Congress, and defeating Mr. Stewart, whose views of policy and government are known to be adverse to the interests of this district and the country generally. Our motto is "The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the union."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Plain Facts.

No. I.

DEFALCATIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Believing as I do that the great body of the people of this country are *honest*, anxious to promote the best interest of the nation, and to gain all the information in regard to public men and public affairs that is necessary to enable them to form correct opinions, and to act as becomes good citizens. I held it to be the duty of the press and of individuals, to give the people facts rather than assertions, especially when those facts can be presented in such shape that they can neither be doubted nor denied—as, for instance, when they can be gathered from official documents. Now, in the reports sent to Congress last winter, from the Secretary of the Treasury, and also, in that made by the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate certain defalcations of public officers, there may be found some astonishing facts which I have never seen republished by the newspaper press, and which I think ought to be laid before the people,—I have, therefore compiled the following table, from public documents, and would earnestly call the attention of every unprejudiced man to it:

Statement of some of the defaulters to the government, whose defalcations have occurred since the 1st of January 1830.

S Swartwout New York, $1,225,705 commenced in 1830 increased till 1838.
W. M. Price New York $75.000 1837—1838.
A. S. Thurston Key West, Fa. 2,822 Jan. 22nd 1838.
Geo. W. Owen Mobile, 11,173 July 25, 1838.
I. T. Canby Crawfordville, In. 39,013.
A. McCarty Indianapolis Ill. 1,339 July 18, 1836.
W. L. D. Ewing Vandalia Ill. 16,754 April 9th 1830.
John Hays Jackson Miss. 1,386 Dec. 31 1834.
W. M. Green, Palmyra Miss. 2,312 December 31 1835.
B. S. Chambers Little Rock, Ark. 2,142 Aug. 4th 1836.
D. L. Tod, Opelousas, La 27,230 April 11 1832.
B. R. Rogers Opelousas La. 6,624 May 25 1837.
M. Cannon New Orleans 1,259 June 20 1836.
A. W. McDaniel Washington Miss. 6,000 Oct. 6 1830.
John H. Owen St. Stephens, Ala. 30,611 Nov. 1 1836.
G. B. Crutcher Choctaw Miss. 6,061 March 31 1832.
G. B. Dameron Choctaw Miss. 39,059 April 1st 1834
S. W. Dickson Choctaw Miss. 12,229 Sept. 16th 1837.
W. P. Harris Columbus Miss. 109,178 Nov. 9th 1835.
Wm. Taylor Cahawba Ala. 23,116 June 30 1837.
U. G. Mitchell Cahawba, Ala. 54,626 Feb. 28th 1836
J. W. Stevenson Galena, Ill. 43,294 May 5 1837.
L. Hawkins Helena, Ark. 100 000 Nov. 9 1835.
S. W. Beall Green Bay, 10,620 June 20 1837.
Jos. Friend Washita La. 2,551 May 15 1835.
Wm. H. Allan St. Augustine 1,997 Oct. 17 1836.
G. D. Boyd Columbus, Miss. 50,937 August 31, 1837.
R. H. Sterling Chochuma 10,733 Feb. 28 1837.
P. Childers Greensbury La. 12,449 February 28 1838
Wm. Linn Vandalia Ill. 55,962 Feb. 28 1838.
S. T. Scott Jackson Miss. 12,550 Feb. 28 1838.
J. L. Daniel Opelousas La. 7,280 Feb. 28 1838.
J. T. Pollock Crawfordville, 14,891 February 28 1838.
M. Neville Cincinnati 13,781 Feb. 28 1838.
M. J. Allen Tallahassee 26,671 Feb. 28 1838.
R. T. Brown Springfield Ill. 3,600 Feb. 28 1838.
Making an amount of upwards of $2,060,000.—Well may these men advocate the doctrine that 'to the victors belong the spoils of office!"

MADISON.

VERMONT ELECTION.—Returns from 160 towns give Jennison, Whig, for Governor 17,272 votes, and Smilie, Loco Foco, 16,430. The remaining towns will add to Jennison's majority, and probably swell it to 3000. The Senate will be composed of 18 Whigs and 12 Loco Focos; and in the House, according to the Montpelier correspondent of the Boston Atlas, the whig majority will not be less than 25. Vermont, as usual, has made a clean sweep; the Whig vote has fallen off in the aggregate, but we believe there is no gain in the numerical strength of the administration.—Franklin county in the northern part of the State, where the Whigs lost a member of Congress on account of the Canadian question, has been completely redeemed, and if Mr. JOHN SMITH, the member elect, were now a candidate, he would be easily beaten. This is the only part of the State where there was a warm contest.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DORCHESTER.

Fellow citizens! The wheels of time, in their ceaseless and eternal gyrations, will soon bring us to the period, when you will be called upon to exercise one of the dearest rights which a free and republican government vouchsafes to its citizens:—that of choosing from among themselves, an individual to represent their interests in the next Congress of the United States,—four delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and your county officers. A convention composed of honorable and patriotic men, having the best interests of their fellow citizens in view, have nominated a ticket which they believe will represent your interests faithfully and diligently.—The ticket for the legislature is composed entirely of farmers,—men of inflexible integrity—and deserves from the people of Dorchester a liberal support. They have been raised among us; their sympathies are with the people of Dorchester, and their interests are identified with the interests of its agricultural community. Whatever oppresses that class, oppresses them; and the people may rest satisfied they will fearlessly oppose any measure calculated to distress the interests of the farmer. They have no selfish desires to gratify no sinister objects to attain; their aim is the prosperity of the State, and the welfare and happiness of their fellow men. Theirs are not the sympathies of a party. Their souls are not narrowed down by the rules and discipline of party. Their spirits are the prototypes of freedom, and every energy of their natures beats for "union and liberty, now and forever, one and inseperable."

JOHN DENNIS Esq, a gentleman of rare attainments—stern and unyielding in his principles, and every way worthy of the fullest confidence, is presented to the Whigs of Dorchester, for their suffrages, in opposition to James A. Stewart Esq. Can you hesitate in your choice? Will you suffer an enemy to liberty and the constitution, to triumph over a long tried patriot? Or will you rally around the standard of DENNIS, with the fixed and unalterable determination of bearing him triumphantly through the contest? What are the political principles of Mr. Stewart? Do they tend to impart prosperity and happiness to our republic, and encourage industry and enterprise in our people? We aver not. Their legitimate tendency is to sap the prosperity of our institutions—clog the wheels of trade—paralize the arm of industry—cherish a spirit of indolence and luxury, rather than activity and enterprise, and foster selfish and inordinate ambition in place of patriotism. To bring this argument home to the conviction of every man, I will briefly review the history of our government for the last ten years,—the leading principles & measures of Gen. Jackson's and Martin Van Buren's administrations, and their consequences, and you can then decide whether Mr. Stewart's principles do not lead to the results I have described.

When Gen. Jackson was elected to the Presidency, he found the United States enjoying a degree of prosperity unequalled in the history of nations: our commerce flourishing, our manufactories prosperous, our currency the soundest in the world, and our laws and constitution respected and revered. Happiness arrayed in her richest robes of beauty was smiling on a land of freemen. The treasury of the country was full and overflowing, and seemed to be supplied as by invisible agencies; we were in the enjoyment of unbounded liberty of personal action amidst our various pursuits of business and pleasure, a perfect equality reigned, and justice was equally distributed to the rich and the poor, to the elevated and the humble.—No hand was stretched forth by our rulers to crush the germ of genius or virtue, or wield the rod of injustice and oppression. The farmer sat in ease and tranquility under his own vine and figtree with none to make him afraid. The merchant plied an unshackled commerce—the mechanic reaped the fruits of his toil—the navigator found guidance and security under the "stars and stripes of his nation's flag, and the student and philosopher, with unchecked license of enquiry, accumulated the treasures of erudition, and pursued his expeditions into the undiscovered dominions of truth and nature. But alas how changed is the scene! How cheerless is the mind of the patriot when he reverts to the prosperity which his country enjoyed but a few years ago, and to the successive causes which have robbed her of that prosperity.—How has this been brought about? Has the strock of destruction swept over the land and with its poisonous breath turned her productive fields into a sepulchre? No! Health and plenty have crowned her with their blessings, yet she has still fallen from her former greatness.

During General Jackson's administration the tranquil current in our affairs was suddenly and rudely obstructed. The government ceased to be administered upon those principles of symplicity and public virtue which had so long characterized it. Our system became unsettled. What had constituted the policy of the country from the beginning was dismissed because of its age, or made to yield to new & untried experiments. The demon of innovation, in the seductive guise of reform, seemed to preside over the deliberations of our rulers. Distrust, dissatisfaction and alarm among our people, took the place of confidence, contentment and security. Those who were entrusted with the administration of the government, had by a continued and obstinate adherence to a ruinous system, brought her to this deplorable condition. These changes resulted from the sudden rise and predominance of a party, which had not as the basis of its union, a community of principle. It acknowledged an adherrence to no particular line of public policy, political creed, or rule of constitutional interpretation. It owed its existence to a fortuitous combination of causes, the most powerful of which, was a sentiment of gratitude for the brilliant military services of a veteran chieftain. It acted avowedly in opposition to the usages and nominations of the old Democracy of the country, and bestowed upon its favorite, the captivating appellation of the "Anti-caucus and People's candidate." It was founded on the ruins of the two ancient parties, which had then become extinct, and was composed of the most heterogeneous and discordant elements.

By the publication of General Jackson's celebrated letters to Mr. Monroe, with voluminous comments, it rallied under its seductive banner, the Ultra Federalist and Democrat; the advocate of a strong central government, and the champion of a loose confederation; the vindicator of the alien and sedition laws, and the reviler of those statutes; the defender of the edicts of embargo and non intercourse, and the participant in the treasonable designs of the Hartford Convention; sticklers for the American system, and those who demanded the relinquishment of that policy, at the hazard of disunion; men who considered the decrees of the Supreme Court of equal authority with the Constitution, and those who practically set them at defiance; such as deemed works of internal improvement the best guarantee of union, and those who viewed them as flagrant violations of the Constitution.

With this party, came into power, a class of selfish, heartless and unprincipled politicians.—Men of disappointed ambition and of desperate fortunes, belonging to all the various factions, and fragments of factions, displayed a precipitate actively in enrolling themselves beneath its standard. By working upon the honest sympathies of the people in behalf of a war-worn veteran, they obtained the control of its power and the direction of its resistless energies. The career of a party so modled and formed, would necessarily be as vascillating as its materials were incongruous and dissimilar. With no rule of conduct more elevated than selfish ambition and emolument, its history discloses one uninterrupted series of violated pledges and glaring inconsistencies. Claiming descent from the Democracy of 1798, they have extended the prerogatives of the president to fearful limits,—transcending the most extravagant notions of the original Federalists. Professing to recognise as legitimate, the metaphysics of the Virginia school of politics, they have acted with the avowed design of reducing the government to a "simple machine,"—such as is presented in Russia or Turkey, *where the will of one man is the supreme law.* Charging previous administrations with incurring unnecessary expense in the conduct of our diplomatic relations and foreign intercourse, they have increased it to a sum unexampled in our history. Inculcating a watchful jealousy of the encroachments of official power, they have plunged the Treasury in debt, and distributed the public deposites among mercenary and profligate parasites. Opponents of the credit system, and denouncing bankruptcy as the penalty of those who traded on borrowed capital, they have Subjected the Government to a competition in the money market, with the wildest individual speculators. Promising a *reduction* of the Banking capital of the country, they have *augmented* it since June 1830, from *one hundred and eleven millions of dollars*, to FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS and the number of banks from *three hundred and twenty nine*, to upwards of *eight hundred and fifty!*—Inveighing loudly against a redeemable paper circulation, for which silver or gold could have been had at any moment, & exacting payment in specie from all debtors to the government, they have compelled the creditors of the nation to receive millions of unconvertible Treasury notes. The projectors of an indissoluble union between the Federal Treasury, and the State Banks, they now demand their immediate, complete, and permanent divorce. What the "Globe" at one time denounced as "disorganizing and revolutionary, *subversive* of the *principles* of our Government and entire *practice* from 1789 to this day;" as a measure that "would incalculably enlarge the powers of the Executive, and expose the public treasure to be plundered by an hundred hands where one cannot now reach it"—what the party leaders in the halls of congress considered too monstrous a proposition to be dispassionately entertained, has been made, under the title of the "Sub-Treasury," an essential constituent of their system and the touch-stone of partizan orthodoxy. And ye General Jackson declared in his message of December 1835,—"In the regulations which congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the public monies, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping, should be given to executive agents." Noisy in their demands for retrenchment in the expenses of the government, they have increased them, exclusive of the public debt, from thirteen millions of dollars, to about forty millions, per year! Pledging themselves to diminish the number of clerks and subordinates in the various departments, they have doubled it. In the single city of New York the band of custom House officers has been augmented from 174 to 414, and their compensation from $119,000 to upwards of $169,000! Asserting as a cardinal article of their faith, that to bring the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, would prove disastrous to the liberties of the people, they have made the Nation a political camp, in which every officer of the administration, from Tide waiter and Penny post up to the cheif Magistrate, holds a commission—has distinct duties assigned him, and burdensome levies imposed upon his Salary. Proclaiming party "a monster which should be exterminated." they have deemed the slightest dissent from the behests of their own, a capital crime meriting are instant repudiation of the offender. Deeming the independence of the people inimical to their scheme of perpetual rule, they have laboured to rob industry of its rewards, by producing embarrassments in trade, upon the plea, that great prosperity in nations begets a feeling of aristocracy among their citizens! Thus the defence that has been on various occasions essayed for those measures which have produced universal distress in the mechanical & commercial classes, paralized industry in all its departments, thrown into utter confusion our financial concerns, made bankrupt the agriculturalist of the south, and must soon overtake the farmers of the middle and northern states; which have substituted for a sound currency with a specie basis, a miserable and depreciated paper circulation, produced intense political excitement, and filled the minds of our citizens with painful anticipations and gloomy forebodings of the future, is the alledged consequence of indigence and poverty to swell the ranks of this monster party! To accomplish this, they would deny to the frugal and industrious the benefits of their honest gains. They would rob the farmer, whose daily toil and economy have acquired for him an hundred acres of land, and divide it with his idle and spendthrift neighbour, perhaps a degraded victim of intemperance and vice.

In reviewing the events of the last few years, so various are the acts of the Van Buren party which demand reprobation for their venality, corruption and bad faith, that the mind is at a loss which to seize upon as deserving priority of attention. There is one portion of their system, however, if system it can be called, which claims a more particular notice, from the importance that is at present ascribed to it. The successive measures which have reduced the government from affluence to bankruptcy, and displaced a specie currency by one of worthless paper, are too well known to our fellow citizens to need enumeration here. We need not call to their recollection the overflowing treasury, or matchless system of exchanges which existed when this party came into power. Nor is it necessary to point their attention to their misgovernment and official ignorance which now surround them. They are admonished by the declaration of arrogant rulers, that "too much is expected of the government by the people," that no *remedy for the sufferings of the country*, will be attempted by the present administration. It remains with the people to provide a corrective; but in the mean time let them not be unmindful of another experiment now attempted upon their liberty and possessions. By the new device of *Sub-Treasury banks*. it is proposed only to exempt the holders of office from the effects of their own imbecility and bungling interference with the financial affairs of the nation. For though it involves a *divorce* of the Banks from the administration, it must not be forgotten, that in like manner it proposes a *seperation* of the People from their Government, and an intermarriage between the office holders and the Treasury.

Such, fellow citizens, is the political creed of James A. Stewart Esq. who comes before you soliciting your suffrages, and such is a detail of the consequences attendant upon the measures of the last and present administrations; measures which Mr. Stewart ever has, and does now advocate and support. What whig can support him. If there be any who will sacrifice his country's weal to the gratification of his personal feelings, he is a traitor to his principles and undeserving of the name of Whig. Already have our dissentions and divisions reached a fearful pitch and threaten to destroy the future hopes of the Whig party in this congressional district. Destroy this foolish partiality for men. Let union and harmony animate our actions, and we shall triumph. "The union of the Whigs" is all important to the safety of the union, and who will not sacrifice his personal partialities or prejudications to save his country from impending danger; who would not like the noble Decius sacrifice himself to the welfare of his country. Let us then advance hand in hand to the struggle, chanting the inspiring slogen "DENNIS AND LIBERTY, NO SUB-TREASURY," and victory will be ours. The Whigs of the union look to Maryland, with high hopes, as the firm old Whig tower that has valiantly withstood the attacks of Loco Focos, and agrarians, and let us not disappoint them. Let us unfurl the banner of DENNIS to the breeze, and under its folds let us collect the mighty whig phalanx that stood firm and immoveable in "times that tried men's souls." "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more!"

A YOUNG WHIG.

Cambridge, Md.,

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

When the monstrous scheme of a great overshadowing Money Power, under the control of the Officers of Government, was first proposed—the Van Buren party gave it the name of *Sub Treasury*.—The term was very appropriate, but the leaders soon found out that it signified too much. The people did not relish the idea of them. They might run off the track—or explode—or whiz away for Texas.

Parents when they christen a child, especially if it be as ugly as themselves, look out for a good name. Success sometimes depends upon a name. The Administration, after humming the solo for a few months with the title of *Sub*-Treasury, altered the name of the bantling to *Constitutional* Treasury. A Constitutional Treasury! What else would they have?—said the People. It must be constitutional, or we'll none of it. The Administration saw that there was no gammon in this title—the people would not be gulled to that tune. It meant nothing—it was neither hawk nor buzzard. They have accordingly taken a new name—and their little Hercules is to be called the *Independent* Treasury. They are not so far out of the way in this—it will be a very *independent concern*, no doubt. The treasurers will be the most "*independent* men alive! One half of them will be as "independent" as *Milord Loco Foco Price* at Paris. A single glance at the provisions of this Bill of Abominations, ought to satisfy the most incredulous of its evil tendencies

It provides for the appointment of a host of *new officers*. This is an evil. It quarters so many more lazy drones upon the people, to eat up their substance.

It locks up in the hands of partisans of the government, all the revenues of the country, which can thus be used to operate upon State Elections, and to influence monied affairs, *at the will of the Central Power at Washington*. This is all wrong. It makes our Government a Despotism in every thing but the name. The Sub Treasures of Cesar will be faithful vassals.

It is placing the revenues of the Republic in places where all experience shows it will be unsafe. Bonds may be required—they were required of *Swartwout*. Penal laws may be enacted, but what cares *Price* for your statutes? You lock up the money in strong iron bars—and for what, in the name of wonder? To keep it safe. From whom? The People? Oh no. The people never plundered a dollar. But these safes and guards, and penal laws, are made to prevent burglars stealing the People's Money—and the KEYS to these very safes are to be given up by this brainless Sub-Treasury Bill into the very hands that rob the people of their treasure!—N. Y. Whig.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.—The first duty to be performed, upon the meeting of the next Congress, will be the election of a Speaker, which will probably afford a fair test of the strength of parties in the House of Representatives, relative to which there now seems to be some diversity of opinion arising from the equivocal position of two or three of the members, who, (to use humerous expression of the Salisbury Watchman,) are placed, in the newspaper returns, between the columns of names, like a paddle-wheel in the centre of a boat, to steer both sides straight! Yet circumstances may arise to enable those gentlemen to continue for a while longer their "paddle wheel" position—which perhaps may be illustrated yet more forcibly by the condition of St. Thomas Aquinas's ass, between two bundles of hay—eager to reach the "spoils" on either hand, but dying at last from sheer starvation, lest, in reaching after one, the other should be lost! Mr. Fisher, of N. C., Judge Wick, of Indiana, and perhaps one or two others, are in this unenviable plight—suspended, not exactly like the coffin of Mahomet, between Heaven and Earth, but between Whig and Democrat, to be ultimately drawn to that side in which the *metallic attraction* shall be strongest!

The candidates spoken of are John Bell, of Tennessee, by the Whigs—and Mr. Pickens of S. C. and the "inimitable" Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, by the Locofocos. If Dr. Duncan, or any other thorough paced friend of the Administration shall be run, we shall rely with entire confidence upon the votes of the *suspended* gentleman for the Whig candidate, because we take it for granted they are not yet prepared to coalesce with the Administration fully, and to take a bold leap into its arms in the very first stage of their probation. But the Administration party will probably take up Mr. Pickens, with the purpose, first, of conciliating Mr. Calhoun and South Carolina, and as a token of the perfect consummation of the union between the authors of the Proclamation and the heroes of the Nullifying Ordinance—and, secondly, for the purpose of catching such stray sheep as Mr. Bell and Judge Wick, who will of course be dissatisfied with an opportunity of maintaining the character of neutrality, even while rendering the Administration support to the dispensers of the Spoils. In this event, however, we regard Mr. Bell's election as certain. It will be sure, if Maryland and Mississippi shall return to the next Congress as many members as they did to the last. In that event we can afford to spare all such gentlemen as Mr. Bell referred to, who are in that happy state of mind which renders them as doubtful of their own identity as the famous toper once was of his personal identity, when rising from a ditch, besmeared with mire, he exclaimed, 'Am I Giles, or am I not?'

THE MOBILE POSTMASTER.—The Washington Globe admits the truth of the statement relative to the defalcation of the Postmaster at Mobile, but attempts to extenuate it by stating that the money has since been taken out of his hands.

The Postmaster General certainly has done more than what was right when he directed the prosecution of a defaulting Postmaster. But the truth is, what will the American people is the inquiry here, when it is known that there are so many defalcations among the class of officers? Is it not because the government has heretofore treated defaulters with too much lenity, and encouraged them in their theft by continuing them in office? Is it not because elevation or dignity in the attributes of MARTIN VAN BUREN calculated to overawe those of the class whose propensities and opportunities to covet the money entrusted to their care, that honesty is not proof against temptation? When heard of such defalcations in the time of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be or when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS held the power? In the time of the latter, so rare was the instance of official delinquency that an officer obtained less than three thousand dollars of public money, under circumstances which evinced intention to return it, was hunted with a relentless and unfaltering persecution for eight years within the walls of a dungeon, and only released when the Court, upon full examination, declared his whole imprisonment to be illegal. Suppose that the same measure of justice was meted out to all defaulters under the present administration? Why the jails and penitentiaries would scarcely have sufficed to contain them. The fact too well established to be denied, that Messrs. VAN BUREN and Mr. VAN BUREN have exceeded any number of defaulters and in the amount of money lost, all that had occurred before from the foundation of the Government.—Baltimore Chronicle.

CIRCUS & MENAGERIE.

Messrs. Raymond, Ogden, Browning, Hobby, Weeks & Co. Proprietors.

JOS. E. M. HOBBY, Manager, announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cambridge and vincinity, that the celebrated establishment will visit Cambridge with a fine collection of Animals, and beautiful Horses, and Company of Equestrians unrivalled in their profession on Monday *October* 7th & 8th. Hours of exhibition from 1 to 4 & 7 till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cts., children and servants 25 cts.

The Manager pledges himself that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to render the exhibition both agreeable and instructive, and that there shall be nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the ear or offend the most fastidious; but the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum. The equestrian circle will present a variety of new and novel feats of Horsemanship, and other amusements and Equestrian Exercises, together with their fine collection of Animals will afford a rich and rare treat to the naturalist, and lover of Equestrian and other exercises. Commodious seats will be provided for the accommodation of visiters; and the numerous visitors always have the pleasure to see the list of the Animals contained in the Menagerie, and description of Equestrian Performances on bills at the Hotels.

There will be an exhibition at Easton and place of the rare specimens of Animals, the richest, rarest and most extensive collection of Paintings ever offered to an American public, representing burning Mountains, Cataracts, Conflagrations, Battles, Shipwrecks, &c. In addition to the above will be exhibited a collection of Serpents, consisting of the immense Anaconda of Ceylon; the Boa Constrictor, the Serpent of Java; the Pomboo, or Python of the Ampis Bæendrothe, connected with the Serpent and Worm. Admittance to this splendid exhibition, at the entrance of the Menagerie.

☞The above will be Exhibited at Federalsburg Creek the 3rd, Federalsburg 4th, Denton 5th, days of October, in the afternoon, at the last mentioned place.

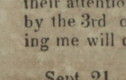
September 21st, 1839.

TO RENT

FOR the remainder of the present year, and for the year 1840, the

DWELLING HOUSE in Cambridge. Also the STORE HOUSE adjoining the same. Possession of both may be had on October.

I shall sell at public sale on Saturday, the 30th, INST., several valuable



MILCH COWS, which I cannot come up with me. Bargains may be had. I gave a notice some time since, that I should sell early this fall, and requested persons who owe me to call and settle their accounts, but so many has been disregarded, and as many have not turned their attention to the subject, and have been by the 3rd of OCTOBER, and have not, I am now compelled to call and settle.

THOMAS

Sept. 21. 1839.

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