CHRONICLE.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX."

DAVID P. HOGE--EDITOR.

Cambridge, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1836.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday next.

The election in Pennsylvania has terminated in favor of the cause of Martin Van Buren, and against the true friends and supporters of constitutional liberty. This is no more than was anticipated; and indeed we are only surprised that the majority is so meagre. When it is recollected how deeply seated in the affections of the people of that State the present Chief Magistrate is, and when we take into consideration the overpowering influence of *his* name, who can wonder that his nominee should succeed as he has done, by a majority which affords but little cause to glory in the triumph.—Mr. Van Buren has *no* popularity; divested of the support which the *name* of Gen. Jackson gives him, small indeed would appear his pretensions; though to the high souled, spirited freeman, all the *glory* that centres in that name, whatever it may be, would and should have presented no good reason for advancing to the highest station in the world, a man who shines with a lustre that is not his own. He lives, moves and has his political being by the *fiat* of Andrew Jackson. By that same fiat he will, in all probability, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of this country; and when the term expires for which he shall have been elected, if he follows the example of his predecessor, he will select for the party which adheres to him, the individual to be chosen as *his* successor. Should he be possessed of the influence, weight of character, and all subduing attractions which are attached to the present incumbent, his word will be the law to his followers, and the next President of the U. S. will be the creature of his arbitrary dictation. No one can doubt—no candid man can deny that Mr. Van Buren owes whatever success has been his lot, to the powerful name of another--to the dazzling glory and seductive fascinations of a few brilliant military exploits of the hero of New Orleans, which have heretofore exercised a magic sway over the sober reason and better judgment of a majority of the deluded and misguided citizens of Pennsylvania and other States. It is sincerely to be hoped, for the stability of our institutions, the perpetuity of our republican form of government, and the enduring liberty of the people, that if chosen by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, Martin Van Buren will not be able to exert that irresistible influence over the minds of men, which destroys all freedom of opinion and of action, and converts the independent freeman into the slave of a despot's will. In what better situation than that of a slave, is the man who surrenders his right of choice out of deference to those in the high places of authority, and implicitly obeys the mandate, or even conforms to the wishes of the supreme Executive Officer of the government, in reference to the selection of a suitable person to fill that exalted station? The open and indelicate interference of the President in the late contest should have been discountenanced by every honest and intelligent citizen. If a sense of propriety and a decent respect for the practice of preceding Presidents, were not sufficient to restrain the present Chief Magistrate from the disgusting and degrading office of electioneering for his successor, an indignant people should have taught him, as the fearless freemen of Maryland have, that they have the right (and are fully capable of exercising it,) of acting for themselves, free from the control and impudent dictation of self constituted, and presuming masters. That the spectacle of the people of this country yielding a willing obedience to their President in choosing his avowed favorite, and his *designated* successor, may never again be exhibited, should be the fervent prayer of every honest and true hearted American.

Virginia has gone for Van Buren, or as has been aptly remarked, she is "annexed to New York much after the manner that Bonaparte declared Holland was annexed to France." Strange things happen in our times. Virginia has linked herself to the North; for the first time she has voted for a Northern candidate—a man too, opposed to her principles—a man on whom in the proud & palmy days of that ancient commonwealth she would have disdained to look with the eye of favour, or with the slightest token of even respectful consideration. There was a time when much better might have been expected from *that* people who stood in the front rank, in opposition to tyranny and in the fearless advocacy of the rights of man. There was a period of more recent date in her history when the sons of Virginia, with the animating spirit of their forefathers, would have rallied around the standard of free principles, and aided to preserve the purity of the Constitution of their country. But she is not what she once was—she has fallen from the lofty height on which in times past, her character and her fame were established—she has thrown herself into the hands of the enemy, divested of her reputation, robbed of her glory. Virginia may yet have cause to repent the indifference and inertness, which gave to the foes of her democratic republican doctrines an easy triumph.

There is at least *one* thing gratifying in the result of the election in Pennsylvania—the defeat of the disorganizers who were candidates for the Convention which is shortly to be held in that State for remodelling her Constitution. It will not soon be forgotten, that the most distinguished leaders of the Van Buren party in Pennsylvania, advanced the abominable doctrine that although a State is, by the Constitution of the U. S., prohibited from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts, yet a convention called in pursuance of a regular act of the Legislature for a specific purpose, may, if it sees fit, violate contracts, annul charters, obliterate every vestige of the rights of person and of property, and write its decrees in blood. The discomfiture of men avowing such revolutionary and anti-social principles, is surely a source of the highest gratification to the lovers of peace, order, stability and security in Government. Nothing but the most shameless effrontery could have prompted such men to thrust themselves upon a decent, moral, well regulated community, asking the bestowal of its confidence. The man who is so lost to all sense of propriety and justice, as to contend that a State can, and ought to annul a contract with an individual or a corporation, is, it is true, bold and reckless enough to solicit any thing at the hands of the people whom he advises to break their faith, and to trample upon all the obligations of moral and political honesty; but that community must indeed be far gone in corruption and decay, which could be so regardless of its interests, its welfare and its sacred rights, as to invest such a being with even the most inconsiderable political trust. Of the truth of this observation Mr. Dallas is, by this time, well satisfied. He is, no doubt, conscious of having advised the commission of an act involving a high degree of *moral* wrong, and violatory of the supreme law of the land. He has been taught a lesson by which, it is to be hoped, he may hereafter profit; and if he is writhing under the mortification of having been discarded from the service of the public, let him know, it is in consequence of his justly obnoxious and alarming principles.

A letter received from Annapolis informs us, that late on Saturday night "the glorious nineteenth of November, in this the wonder-producing nineteenth century, five of the glorious nineteen recusant electors" went into the Electoral College, qualified and assisted in making a Senate. The House of Delegates met on Monday last, the roll was called and 70 members answered to their names and qualified. Whether they will adjourn immediately or proceed to the transaction of business we are not informed. The Senate which was made on Saturday is, as our correspondent correctly remarks, an able one, and we think ought to give general satisfaction so far as the worth and talents of the gentlemen elected are concerned.

The last Aurora, alluding to the present session of the General Assembly, and to the continuance of the 21 electors at the seat of Government asks, if "such a State of things is not sufficient to convince all that reform is necessary to save the State from political and financial destruction." We answer, such a reform or alteration of that part of the Constitution of the State which provides for the election of a Senate, ought to be made, as will hereafter put it beyond the power of a mischief-making band of political aspirants to endanger the existence of the government, and by their refractory behaviour to run the State to such expenses as must necessarily be incurred in maintenance of the Constitution. A modest set of revolutionists truly! To plot destruction to the government and then tax the friends of peace and order, with causing the expenses which their own disorderly conduct has occasioned!

The whole number of Presidential electors in the U. S. is 291. Of these, at least 146 are necessary to a choice. Mr. Van Buren has received the electoral votes of the following States, viz:

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
New York,	42
Pennsylvania,	30
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
Total.	139.

He therefore wants only 7 more electoral votes to make him President. Missouri will give him 4, and the young State of Arkansas will furnish 3. The election of Martin Van Buren is thus reduced to a *certainty*.

Electoral Election.—The Electors of President and Vice President throughout the Union, assemble in their respective State Capitals on the first Wednesday in December, to preform the duties enjoined upon them by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Delaware.—The State Journal states that the Legislature of Delaware will be convened by the Governor at an early day (probably in the latter end of this month, or beginning of December) to make the proper legal provisions for receiving her portion of the surplus revenue which will be distributable early in January.

Kentucky.—The Western papers received last night bring us satisfactory assurance that "Old Kentucky" has registered her vote in favor of Harrison. The Cincinnati Republican (V. B.) of the 11th inst. gives it up, after receiving the returns from a few counties, and consoles his party by assuring them "that the Harrison Electoral Ticket has succeeded by a large majority."

In the city of Louisville Harrison's majority is 510.

THE SENATE ELECTED.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday Evening, Nov. 19, 1836.

Messrs. Thomas and George, of Queen Anne's; Mr. Fountain, of Caroline, and Mr. Linthicum, of Anne Arundel, appeared in the Electoral College this evening, were qualified, and took their seats. Col. Heard, of St. Mary's, was chosen President of the College, when the following Senate was elected:—

For the Western Shore.

Levi Hilleary, of Allegany.
William Price, of Washington.
William Schley, of Frederick.
Richard J. Bowie, of Montgomery.
Robert W. Kent, of Anne Arundel.
John Becket, of Calvert.
Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's.
Elias Brown, of Baltimore County.
John V. L. McMahon, of Balt. City.

For the Eastern Shore.

James B. Ricaud, of Kent.
Thomas Wright of Thos. of Queen Anne's
Edw'd. N. Hambleton, of Talbot.
Wm. T. Goldsborough, of Dorchester.
Thos. King Carroll, of Somerset.
Wm. W. Purnell, of Worcester.

They received each twenty-one votes, and there were five blanks deposited by Messrs. Sellman, Thomas, George, Fountain and Linthicum.

Gen. HARRISON reached Cincinnati on the 10th inst. He declined all the public honors tendered him by the citizens of that city and took up his lodgings at the Mansion House, where his friends crowded to congratulate him on his return home from his late tour.

MARYLAND.—Whatever may be the result of the elections in other States, and whatever the final issue of the contest for the Presidency, the citizens of Maryland will ever have cause to recur with pride and exultation to the part they have borne in the melee. However other States may have succumbed to the influence of official patronage and party machinery, our glorious old Mother, as in the days of Revolutionary strife.

'Yet rears her crest, unconquered and sublime,'

and we, who have contributed to place her in this proud position, may transmit to our children, as we received it from our fathers,

"'A noble heritage of heart and hand;
And proud distinction from each other land,
Whose sons have bowed them, at a monarch's motion
As if his senseless sceptre were a wand,
Full of the magic of exploded science'

In addition to this proud consciousness of duty and distinction, the result of the election in Maryland will enable us to settle, by the supreme authority of the people, the difficulties in which we have been involved by the conduct of some of our faithless public agents. Upon that point, the public voice has been expressd in such a manner as to leave not the slightest room for hesitation as to the course to be pursued. The convocation of the Legislature, by the Governor, is universally approved, and, unless a Senate be formed in the meantime, it will devolve upon that body to adopt the necessary measures for filling the vacancies in the electoral college occasioned by the recreancy of the Electors. It fortunately happens, that, by an amendment of the constitution to which little attention seems to have been paid, the Legislature has plenary power over the case in question, and we have no doubt that their action in reference to it will be approved by five-sixths of the people of the State. Under these circumstances we venture to hope that but a very few weeks will elapse before Maryland will stand before her sister states and the world, with the machinery of her government again in perfect order, and completely redeemed from the temporary degradation and loss of credit that she has sustained by a train of circumstances which, as our forefathers could not conceive the possibility of the iniquity that has brought them about, they provided no means to prevent.—Balt. Chronicle.

From Correspondence of the U. States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, November 10, 1836

It is now asserted by the supporters of the administration, that General Call was superseded by the President and consequently that there was no resignation. To resign, and to be superseded, have been made convertible terms by General Jackson. For instance, Mr. Harrison, the First Auditor, is to be superseded by Jesse Miller. It is intimated to Mr. Harrison that he must go out of office to make room for the favored incumbent; but as an act of special grace, it is permitted to Mr. Harrison to select in which two ways the office shall be made vacant—whether he will consent to resign, or wait to receive the fiat of expulsion from the President. However Mr. Harrison made his election, no one will deny that, in effect, and in fact, although not in exact form, this was a turning out. Mr. Harrison resigned, but he was as much turned out as the criminal who is allowed to choose between the halter and axe, he is put to death, be the process which it may. General Call may have been so determined to quit the irksome and laurelless station in which he had been placed, that he gave offence to the President, who in the paroxysm which is universally understood to have taken possession of him, after the receipt of the last despatch from General Call, may have issued an order to General Jessup to take the command out of the hands of General Call. Every account we receive from Florida tends to the more full confirmation of all the impressions we had previously imbibed concerning the difficulties which stand in the way of its successful termination. We are suffering more and the Indians less than the published reports or mutilations of reports, would lead us to believe. There is no questioning the fact that our troops are reduced by disease and their frequent and harrassing skirmishes with the Seminoles, to a condition in which they are discouraged and almost disabled from doing effective duty. Now and then we are permitted to have a glimpse of a deserter or a defeat which has taken place, but the worst is kept behind, and what is allowed to meet the public eye is disguised and deprived of much of its bitterness.—There is no doubt entertained among intelligent men, that this Indian war will spread itself, and be prolonged much beyond any calculations which the present Head of the Government seems to have made concerning it. Much blood and treasure is the tax which will be exacted from us, for the injustice and oppression of which we have been guilty in reference to this persecuted race.

On the subject of the Presidential election, some have apprehensions, that in the event of the election devolving upon the House of Representatives, the two portions of the Anti Administration strength might be unable to unite on either Harrison or White, and that thus Mr. Van Buren might slip into power. There is a mode of preventing this. Supposing that in the electorel college the majority of the votes cannot be concentrated on any one of the candidates for President, and it has become apparent that the election must go to the House of Representatives: the Harrison and White electors may at least agree to waive any differences which may divide them on the subject of Vice President. If they will do this, and will unite on Mr. Granger, so as to elect him by the college, they will thus *disqualify Mr. Van Buren for the office of President*, because the two offices cannot be filled by citizens from the same State. The choice of the House must then be made between the three highest—Harrison, White and Webster—and the country would thus be rescued from the danger in which it would be placed by the election of Mr. VanBuren. I think this is a suggestion which ought to be pressed upon the members of the electoral college, and I shall be glad to see it taken up, and its practicability discused by the leading Anti-Administration politicians and editors. Stratagem is as allowable in political as in military warfare; and if we can defeat the election of Mr. VanBuren by this mode, which I suggest, no one can object against it that it is either an immoral or an unfair artifice. If we cannot aspire to be as keen as our opponents, let us, at least, sharpen our wits on their whetstone.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

Attempted Revolution in Chili.

The fast sailing brig Argyle, Captain Codman, arrived at this port on Tuesday night in only 72 days from Valparaiso. The Exchange Reading Rooms have received papers to the 31st of August inclusive, from which we gather the following statement of an attempted Revolution in Chili.

Information was received at Valparaiso, by the Chili Government, from their Minister at Peru, that Ex-General Freire, formerly President of Chili, was fitting out an expedition at Callao, (consisting of the ship Monteagudo, a man of war brig General Orbegoso, chartered from the Peru government,) for the Island of Chiloe, in the south part of Chili, to effect a revolution in that quarter, against the existing government of Chili, and sailed from Callao 7th July.—His force consisted of about 14 guns in each vessel, and about 80 men and officers in both. The men were mostly deserters from foreign vessels and his officers were disaffected and banished Chilians. Freire's intention being to touch at the Island of Juan Fernandez, and there release and take into his service the convicts placed there by the Chilian government—but on their passage up, the crew of ship Monteagudo rose on their officers and confined them in irons to the deck, and brought the ship into Valparaiso on the 5th or 6th of August, and gave her up, with the officers on board, to the Chilian government.

This information caused a great deal of alarm at Valparaiso and St. Jago; all business was at end, and a revolution expected by many. The Chilian Government took very strong and energetic measures to counteract Freire. Troops were immediately despatched South.

The Achilles man-of war brig, and ship Monteagudo, and schr. Colobolo, were fitted out and in a short time armed and manned under the Chilian flag, and sailed, supposed bound to Chiloe, in search of Freire's other vessel, the Gen. Orbegose, he being on board that vessel with his best officers, a supply of small arms, and money to effect his object.

An embargo was laid on all the ports in the north of Chili on the 30th July, and lasted until the 20th August at Valparaiso but was still kept on at the other ports. Gun boats were fitted up for the protection of Valparaiso harbor, and martial law proclaimed. On the 29th August information reached Valparaiso (by the barque George and Henry, Captain Smith, of Baltimore, from Conception, which vessel had been released from the embargo to bring the news down,) that General Freire had made good his landing at the Island of Chiloe, without much difficulty, and that the troops and inhabitants had joined his flag. No other information respecting Freire had transpired previous to the first of September, when the Argyle sailed, but it was generally thought that he would soon be put down and tranquility restored, as the present government was very energetic and decided in their movements, and as a greater part of the wealthy citizens of Chili came forward in the support of the government.

Business had begun to resume its usual activity after the Embargo was raised and tranquility was restored at Valparaiso.—It was generally believed in Valparaiso, and also by the Chili Government that the Government of Peru had secretly assisted Freire in this expedition against Chili, and it was thought by many that there would be a war between Chili and Peru,—A great many vessels were detained at Valparaiso during the Embargo.

We have read, with some interest, the correspondence between he Chilian Charge at Callao, and the Peruvian Minister. The former complains, and with much apparent reason, of the encouragement and shelter given by the Peruvian government to person openly engaged in preparations against the Chilian government. The Peruvian Minister treats the matter in rather a cavalier style, and calls upon the complaining Charge to point out the individuals implicated by his insinuations. The correspondence reminds us of that between Senor *Gorostiza* and Mr. Forsyth and seems very similar in its origin and the ground of complaint. Col. *Caceres*, one of the officers of the Chilian army in view of a probable deficiency in the Treasury, had offered to remit to the government one fourth of his pay, which was declined.

The National Congress of Chili had passed an act directing the President of the Republic to apply to the Holy See, for the establishment of a Metropolitan Church in Chili, erecting the episcopal station at Santiago into an arch bishopric.

SANTA ANNA'S PROTEST.

(*Translation.*)

Office of the private Secretary of the Republic of Mexico, General-in cheif of the army of operations,

I, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico, and general-in chief of the army of operations against Texas, do appear by means of this official document before the government, *ad interim*, of the people of Texas, in order to show to them by this, that I am resolved, to publish to the civilized world the following protest.

I protest against the violation of the faith engaged in the agreement made between me and the government of Texas, signed the 14th May ult. and commenced verbally with the general in-cheif of the army of Texas, Samuel Houston, and T. J. Rusk, secretary of war; wherein the following is stipulated.

I protest 1st. For having been treated more like an ordinary criminal than as a prisoner of war, the head of a respectable nation even after the agreements had been commenced.

3d. For the treatment as prisoner of war, and ill usage received by the Mexican general, Adrian Wall who had come into the Texian camp with a flag of truce, under the safe guard and word of honor of general Houston, and with the consent of the members of the Cabinet.

3d, Against the non fulfilment of the exchange of prisoners, stipulated in the 9th article, inasmuch as up to the present time, not even one Mexican prisoner of war, has been set at liberty, notwithstanding the liberty given to all the Texians in possession of the army under my command.

4th. Because the "*sine qua non*" of the 10th article, as follows, has not been carried into effect which is, that I shall be sent to Vera Cruz "when the goverment shall deem it proper;" whereas the President himself and the Cabinet of Texas, being convinced that I had punctually fulfilled all my engagements, viz: that the Mexican army, 4000 strong, should retreat from the position it occupied on the Brazos to beyond Rio Grande; that all the property should be given up, also the prisoners of war—had determined on my embarking on the Texian schooner of war, the Invincible, in which I finally did embark on the 1st June, ult. after addressing a short farewell to the Texians, wherein I thanked them for their generous behaviour and offered my eternal gratitude.

5th. For the act of violence commited on my person and abuse to which I have been exposed, in compelling me again to come on shore, on the 4th ult., merely because 130 volunteers, under the command of Gen. Thomas J. Green recently landed on the beach at Velasco from New Orleans, had with tumult and with threats requested that my person should be placed at their disposal; which took place on the very day that the government received from general Filasola the answer that he had strictly fulfilled that which had been agreed upon. I repeat I protest against the president and cabinet's condecension in issuing orders for that measure, thereby making a show of me before those men, as in former times was done with the chiefs of conquered nations, with this difference, that in my case, a solemn treaty already existed.

Finally, I protest against the violence kept up towards me, by being placed in a narrow prison, surrounded with sentinels, and suffering all the privations which absolutely render life insupportable, or tend to hasten death; and finally, for being uncertain with regard to my future fate, and of the other prisoners, notwithstanding a solemn treaty.

Under these circumstances, I appeal to the judgment of civilized nations, to the conscience of the citizens who compose the Cabinet; and, above all, to the Supreme Ruler of mortals, who has placed the existence and happiness of—the faith of treaties and punctual fulfilment of engagements. God and Liberty.

(Signed)
Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna.

June 9, 1836.

To his Exc. President D. G. Burnet.

Mr. Joseph Moody, of Haverhill, attempted to hang himself in the store of Mr. Samuel Chase, with his pocket handkerchief. Before he had "given the last kick," as the "old un's" of Newgate have it, he was cut down, and advised to go home as quick as possible.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1836.

Dear Sir:—I send you a parody on a squib little known in this country, which exhibits the true feeling of the people of Washington.

Yours, PARODIST.

The other day, when it was said
That Harrison was far ahead,
Oh then what said the City?
One part in *nine* then shook their head,
And drooping, sigh'd, and sighing said,
"Pity, indeed, 'tis pity!"

But on the morrow, when 'twas said
'Twas little Van that was ahead,
Oh then what said the City?
The other *nine* parts shook their head,
And drooping, sigh'd, and sighing said,
"Pity, indeed, 'tis pity!"

TO PARENTS.

Parents leave the education of their children too much with the schoolmaster. You appear to think, that providing your offspring with food and clothing is all that is required of you: the education, the formation of the character, you say, belongs to the teacher. This cannot be so. Your example, companions, opinions, and expressions, will unite with the teacher's instructions. You should, instead of trusting all to the teacher, co-operate with him, unite your labors with his, and ascertain the influence of the teacher and the influence of the school.

Do not speak unfavorably of the teacher before your children, but teach them to love the instructor and the school-room, and at all times to be obedient. If your children are under a good government at home, it will greatly aid the teacher in managing them at school; but, if the government at home is bad, it will be difficult for the instructor to control their conduct, or establish any government over them during the school hours.

You often complain of the defective government of the teacher, yet do not perceive that the children at home are under no restraint. You, perhaps, have indulged them in every whim and desire; subdued but few of their vicious inclinations; suffered them to grow up disobedient and inattentive: and now, how can you expect the teacher to bring them under an orderly, respectful behaviour at school? Do not find fault with the teacher till you have examined your own government, and ascertained how far you have fitted them for obeying or disobeying others.—*Common School Assistant.*

Travellers coming from Hungary speak of the dreadful ravages of the cholera in that kingdom. In Upper Hungary, it is said there are as many victims as in 1831; but it is said to be still worse below the Theis, where almost the entire population of some places has died of it. In 1831, the great mortality was ascribed to the wet inclement season—now it is dry, though cool; and yet the disease is equally fatal. In Moravia it has appeared in some places, but is very mild.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

November 19—Flour, Howard street, from stores, $10 50; wagon price, $10 00—City Mills, $10 50 a $10 25. Wheat, strictly prime, $2 10; good to prime, $1 80 a $1 95; inferior, $1 30 a $1 50. Rye, $1 25 a $1 25. Corn, white, 86 a 88c.; yellow, 94c. Oats, 46 a 47c.