The Cambridge Chronicle.

E. RICHARDSON HOOPER.] "UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TO THE RE-ELECTION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN." [Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS.

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THE MUSES' BOWER.

From the Lady's Book.

NO MORE.—A popular Song.

COMPOSED BY A YOUNG LADY.

Oh! tell me not of future peace,
Nor let my wand'ring fancy soar,
To realms where ev'ry doubt may cease,
And our fond hearts can part no more.

This magic tale awhile may charm,
But can it lasting peace restore,
The transient glow awhile may warm,
Then fades to think we meet no more.

Oh in that word there is a spell,
Sinks to my bosom's inmost core,
To live, yet hear that hated knell
Proclaim'd on earth, we meet no more.

Then may we hope in Heaven to meet,
Where all our sorrows will be o'er,
To find at last a sure retreat,
Where worldly wisdom guides no more.

Old Tippecanoe.

TUNE—*Old Rosin the Bow.*

A bumper around now, my hearties,
I'll sing you a song that is new;
I'll please to the buttons, all parties,
And sing of old Tippecanoe.

When first near the Thames' gentle waters,
My sword for my country I drew,
I fought for America's daughters,
Long-side of Old Tippecanoe.

Ere this too when danger assailed us,
And Indians their dread missles threw,
His counsel and courage availed us,
We conquered at Tippecanoe.

And when all the troubles were ended,
I flew to the girls that I knew,
They promptly declared they intended
To kiss me for old Tippecanoe.

And now that the good of the nation
Requires that something we do,
We'll hurl little Van from his station,
And elevate Tippecanoe.

Again and again fill your glasses,
Bid Martin Van Buren adieu,
We'll please ourselves and the lasses,
And vote for old Tippecanoe.

Great Harrison & Tyler Meeting.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the Young Whigs of Dorchester County held a meeting at the Court House in Cambridge, on Thursday evening the 9th inst., The meeting was called to order by calling HENRY PAGE, Esq. to the chair, and appointing E. Richardson Hooper, Esq. Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, in a clear and forcible manner,

It was moved by William W. Laird, Esq., that a committee of seven be appointed to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting;—Whereupon Joseph E. Muse, Jr. Joseph R. Eccleston, John W. Martin, Thomas F. Eccleston, William W. Laird. James K. Lewis and Solomon Sanders, Esq., were appointed said committee.

It was moved by William W. Laird, Esq. that a committee of eight, to be composed of one from each election district, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to appoint delegates for Dorchester County, to the Young Mens' National Whig Convention, to be holden in Baltimore on Monday the 4th day of May next—and that *two hundred* delegates be appointed to represent this county in said Convention, and the members of the committee be included in that number.

The following gentlemen were then appointed, to carry into effect the object of the motion, to wit:—Jacob Wilson, Thomas K. Smith, John R. Martin, Travers Spicer, John Hooper, Jr., Samuel I. Meekins, James Woolford of John, and Charles B. Frazier, Esqrs.

On motion of John F. Henry, esq. the committee appointed to report resolutions obtained leave to retire. After a few minutes absence the committee returned, and through their chairman, Joseph E. Muse, Jr. Esq., reported the following resolutions.—

Resolved, That the nominations for President and Vice President, made by the Harrisburgh Convention, meet with our warm approbation.

Resolved, That it is the incumbent duty of every one, who is anxious to see the principles of civil and constitutional liberty, inherited from our revolutionary sires, restored to their pristine purity and healthy vigour, to exert all honest and honorable means in their power to expel from office an administration, which, by its misgovernment, has suffered every department to fall into a state of confusion; which, by its extravagance, has expended twice as much as the "*extravagant one of the younger Adams*," and which, by its corruption, has produced among public officers, (during its brief reign,) a greater number of defaulters than all the administrations of the past forty years.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the present administration, that official station should be held under condition of political servitude, is not only destructive of integrity in the officer, but inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and hostile to every principle of republican government.

Resolved, That the attempt to force the Subtreasury upon this nation, in spite of its frequent rejection by its representatives, is indication strong that our President, through the peoples *servant* by *profession*, would be their *master* in *practice*. And that the passage of such a measure in this country would, in its tendency, be, to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and thus create an aristocracy of wealth, whose interest it would be to perpetuate their own privileges and the peoples bondage. Then, (as in the nations where it does prevail) he who is a peasant born, must a peasant die.

Resolved, That as the public lands were won by the blood and treasure of the old states, any attempt to deprive them of their interest in them, is not only contrary to good faith, but to honor and justice.

Resolved, That the contempt shown to one of the States of this Union, by refusing credit to the most solemn acts of her public authorities, is a high handed measure of usurpation, and, if unrebuked, dangerous to the future liberty of the people and to the sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people of Dorchester county, for President of the United States, Wm. Henry Harrison, a man, who in numerous civil and military stations, has shown himself gifted with integrity, ability, and patriotism. The history of his past life gives earnest, that wherever abuses have crept into the government, he will correct them; wherever pernicious doctrines have been propagated he will repudiate them; and wherever power has been usurped, he will be the first to surrender it. Such a man then, is admirably qualified to administer our government with honor to himself and glory to the nation.

Resolved, That the Whig young men of Dorchester accept the challenge of their brethren of St. Mary's to a contest at the polls, in which, (in the words of their noble resolution,) the prize shall be our country's best interest, and the reward of success, the exulting shout of freemen, proclaiming from the rocks of Maine to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, WM. HENRY HARRISON, by the grace of God, and the will of the people, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!

After the reading of the resolutions was finished, Joseph E. Euse, Jr. Esq. proceeded to comment upon the measures of the last and present administration. He contended the origin of the Sub-Treasury could be traced as far back as the year 1829, when Gen. Jackson made the attempt to call to his aid the influence of the United States Bank, to use it as a political engine. He established conclusively that since that time the efforts of the two last administrations have tended to build up a powerful monied influence with the view of "perpetuating their own privileges, and the peoples bondage. He also noticed the charge made against Gen. Harrison of being opposed to a United States Bank, and proved beyond successful contradiction that the conditions upon which he says he would sign a bill re-chartering a bank have been fulfilled; After enumerating the advantages, both to the Government and the people, of a United States Bank, Mr. Muse resumed his seat amid the deafening plaudits of the meeting.

The chair having informed the meeting that the resolutions were still open to discussion, John F. Henry, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Henry obeyed the call, and addressed the meeting in an eloquent, lucid and forcible manner. He was several times interrupted by the acclamations of the assemblage. Mr. Henry argued that it is the duty of every citizen to resist and oppose the destructive measures of the administration—descanted upon the efforts of the President to assume the whole power of the Government—and the policy of the administration against the settled institutions and fixed rules of the government—and its attack on the U. States Bank. He happily pourtrayed the absurdity of a hard money currency, and the destructive effects and consequences of the Sub-Treasury. *He* spoke of the abuses of the veto power by General Jackson, and successfully refuted the claim of the Loco Focos to be the exclusive democracy of the country. He adverted to the disfranchisement of New Jersey in terms of just indignation as a proof of his position. He analyzed the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and pointed out the delusion of the people in supporting him, illustrated by the hypocrisy of his professions with regard to Banks. In conclusion he gave an outline of the qualifications and services of General Harrison, and congratulated the whigs upon the flattering prospect of his election. The loud and continued cheering bore testimony of the favor with which Mr. Henry's speech was received.

The chair having informed the meeting that the resolutions were still open for discussion, John W Martin, Esq., was called upon for a speech. Mr. Martin rose, and returned his thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He expiated upon the leading measures of the administration, and established their hostility to the best interests of the country. His speech was replete with patriotic sentiments and fervid eloquence, and was received with long and hearty cheering.

John Leeds Keer, Esq. one of the state Electoral Candidates, was unanimously called upon, and responded to the call in a speech distinguished for ability and eloquence, He rapidly reviewed the course of the administration, and proved successfully that to its mismanagement and misrule are to be attributed all the evils we now suffer from a deranged currency. Mr. Keer's remarks were well received by the meeting, who testified their approbation by their frequent bursts of applause during the time he occupied the floor.

The chair again apprized the meeting that the resolutions were still open to discussion. George Edward Muse, Esq., was then called for. Mr. Muse appeared, and, in an animated and eloquent manner congratulated the meeting upon the cheering prospects of the Whigs. He descanted upon a few of the measures of the two last administrations, and spoke of their profligacy and disregard of the public welfare in terms of pointed censure.

His speech was redundant with just and patriotic sentiments, impassioned eloquence and withering satire. Upon taking his seat, Mr. *Muse* was heartily cheered.

The resolutions reported by the Committee were then unanimously adopted.

The evening having advanced too far for the transaction of further business, it was moved by John F. Henry, Esq., that the meeting adjourn until the to-morrow evening; which motion was adopted.

Friday Evening, April 10th.

A large and respectable audience assembled at the Court House this evening, to complete the unfinished business of yesterday. Jacob Wilson, Esq. from the committee appointed yesterday for that purpose, reported the names of the following gentlemen, as composing the delegation to represent Dorchester County in the Young Mens' National (Whig) Convention, to wit:

Henry Adams, Algernon Wheatley, Henry Ford, James Wright, Ezekiel Williams, Wm. W. Douglass, George Wheatley, Isaac Davis, Edward Tull, Mace M. Messick, Asbury Dean, Alfred Wheatley, Jacob Wilson, Augustus Wheatley, Samuel Briley.

Richard Hughlet, Dr. H. W. Houston, George Winthrop, John Webb, Solomon Sanders, Robert G. Raleigh, William Clifton, Dr. R. M. Wallace, William Jones, Thomas K. Smith, Kendall M. Jacobs, Thomas E. Brown, Henry Mowbray, Wm. H. Conaway, Thomas Lecompte, Thomas Elsby, James R. Stephens, Thomas Higgins, Wm. V. M. Edmondson, Thomas B. Sherman, Joseph S. Hooper,, Dr. John W. Conaway, Joseph Warfield, William Norman of Hy., Samuel Higgins, Richard A. Keene, Josiah Carroll.

Dr. Jas. W. Henry, John H. Hodson, Joseph Bradshaw, James K. Lewis, Hy. Wilcox, Jno. F. H. Vincent, James N. Keys, John B. Dean, Wm. A. Sherman, Josiah Thomas, Samuel Webb, James Wrightson, Wm. T. Manning, Thomas Hy. Webb, William Reagan, Isaac W. Robertson, Joseph Layton, Edwin E. Medford, Wm. K. Acworth, Ira R. Corkran, James A. Waddell, Jno. R. Martin.

James L. Dorsey, Samuel Harrington, Ezekiel Jones, Thomas Coursey, Samuel Hardican, Aaron P. Wallace, Jerome Richardson, Thomas Tall, Thomas J. Jones, Marcellus Aaron, Hugh Maguire, Capt. Henry Shenton, Wm. R. Tall, Thos. J. M. Pattison, George Brooks, Levin W. Tall, John Dean of Godfrey, William Skinner, Dr. Charles Turner, Samuel Aaron, James Applegarth, Erasmus J. F. Dixon.

Jno. S. Staplefort, Henry Bibby, Solomon F. Kirwan William Mister, Wm. Dean of Wm. Dr. George A. Tubman, William Dayton; Wm. O. Cooper, Vachel Keene, John Hooper Jr., Thomas Andrews of Wm. Joseph Wallace, Levin L. Keene, Arthur H. Pritchett, Thomas M. Creighton, Edward C. Johnson, Levin Moore of Isaac, Anthony R. Wallace, Asbury McNamara, Thomas Mace, Alward Johnson, William Andrews, Henry Fallin.

Henry Travers, John R. Dunnock, Wm. A. Slacum, Amnon Porter, Isaac Dunnock, James Creighton, Alexander Dunnock, Levin Dunnock, Samuel J. Meekins, William Meekins, Levin Phillips.

Henry Alford, Robert R. Robinson, James B. Chaplain, Jos. E. Muse Jr. Jno T. Jackson, William Creighton, Jno. R. Yates, E. Richardson Hooper, Govaine Reditt, Levin Mowbray, Henry Page, Josiah Dail, Chas. W. Hopkins, Wash. C. Loockerman, Wm. W. Laird, Wm. P. Pennington, Thomas M. Flint, Henry Burn, Jr., Josiah Christopher, Peter Richardson, John F. Eccleston, Levin H. Wall, John F. Henry, Levin Fooks, Thos. J. Christopher, Richard Colsten, Charles H. Lecompte, Jno. D. Farquaharson, Israel C. Lecompte, Polish Mills. Richard Harrington, James Woolford of Jno., Matt. Richardson, Wm. A, Sullivane, Saml. H. Troth, Noah Abbott, Washington Robinson, Levin Busick of Thos. Clement C. Waters, Geo. Edward Muse, Daniel Spedden, Richard Kradshaw, Charles Dixon, William Mitchell of Aaron, Josiah Bayly Jr., John C. Reed, John *W.* Martin.

Charles B. Frazier, John W. Mitchell Jr. James T. Mitchell, Dr. Wm. B. Lecompte, Chas W Breerwood Robert H. Muir, Thomas P. Wheeler, Wm. H. Cook, John P. Spedden, Thomas Applegarth of T. Robt. B. Spedden of John, Richard Phillips, Adam C. Richardson, Robert Hubbard of L., Lloyd Harriss, Wm. Henry Spedden, Impey Spedden, George Applegarth of Jas. Thomas Wrightson, Jas. Wright, Thomas Speeden of Jno., Thos. Spedden of Jno., Robert Cook of T., Robt. B. Spedden, John Wright, Edward Spedden of Jno., William Wrightson, Wm. Warfield, John Mitchell of M. Wm. Marshall of E., John Seward of C., James H. North, Wm. Bennet.

The chair then informed the meeting that the report was open to discussion, and inquired if any one would speak to the report? Theodore R. Loockerman, esqr., of Talbot. was unanimously called upon, and appeared. He hastily reviewed the prominent measures of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren—contrasted the *difference* between their *professions* and their *practices*—animadverted upon the cringing servility and base subserviency of the "follower in the footsteps"—illustrated the injurious effect and consequences of the Sub-Treasury, and a hard money currency upon the laboring classes, and in the most glowing manner spoke of the election of GEN. HARRISON as the only means of rescuing our country from inevitable destruction. The darkness of the nigh said Mr. L., which has so long reigned is vanishing before the irradiant effulgence of this Western Star, and ere long those in power will be hurled from the high places they have dishonored, and consigned to merited obscurity. Mr. L. was repeatedly interrupted by loud and continued peals of applause. His fervid and impassioned eloquence—his sound and irrefragable arguments, and republican sentiments found a responsive chord in the bosom of every listner, and evidently made an impression on their minds which years cannot eradicate.

The report of the Committee was then passed unanimously.

John F. Henry, Esq. submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Cambridge Chronicle, and all the Whig papers in the State.

On motion of Joseph E. Muse, Jr. Esq., the meeting adjourned, sine die.

HENRY PAGE, Chr'n.

E. RICHARDSON *HOOPER*, Sec'ry.

The people Moving.

Since the publication of our last "Log" the note of victory, on the part of the people, in their strife with the office-holders, has been heard from various quarters. We congratulate the friends of the cause, on the welcome sounds. They are foretastes of that "song of freedom" which will rise "fresh and strong" from the mass of the people, after the pitched field of the Presidential election shall be lost and won.

In old Maryland, there have been four several elections since the nomination of the People's candidate for the Presidency; and in every instance, without exception, the victory enured to the cause of the people. The first trial of strength occurred in Calvert county, for a member of the Legislature, to supply a vacancy in the delegation, caused by a *tie*, at the October election. The second was in Caroline county, for a Senator in place of Mr. Boone, deceased. The third was for officers in the Howard district, organized since the general election last fall. The fourth was in Annapolis city, the capital of the State, which last fall returned a Van Buren member to the House.

In every instance the cause of Harrison and Reform was triumphant. The people's candidate were elected. The last two contests were had within a couple of weeks; and that in old Annapolis, which was a most signal victory, during the present week. Surely there is no mistaking these omens! Yet now again, the cry is,

ALL HAIL CONNECTICUT.

THE SOBER THIRD THOUGHT!

THE WHIG GOVERNOR ELECTED, BY OVER 4500 MAJORITY: BEING A WHIG Gain of 3000!!!

19 Whig Senators and 2 Loco Focos, and the House of Representatives more than two thirds Whig!

The State election in Connecticut took place last Monday. The Loco Focos made unparalleled efforts to carry the State, and every power of the general government was brought to intimidate the freemen of the State. The New York Custom House poured out its thousand office-holders, and paid emissaries were travelling through the State endeavoring to lecture the people into the support of Loco Focoism—but in vain! The Log Cabin boys stood unmoved before them, and when the day of battle arrived, rushed to the contest with enthusiasm and vigor, sweeping all opposition from before them.

We give below the returns, which, it will be seen, are complete, all but three small towns. Ellsworth, the Whig candidate, is re-elected Governor by over 4500 majority, being a Whig gain of over 3000 votes since last Spring.

This overwhelming victory, showing what enthusiasm is kindled in behalf of the Hero of Tippecanoe, and how deeply he is seated in the affections of the people, has confounded our opponents, and convinced many of them that the administration is now reeling under the indignation of an outraged, wronged and deceived people. The blow which Connecticut has dealt, unseats even the confidence of success indulged by its most violent partizans, and Mr. Van Buren as if already smitten from his high estate, trembles at the warning it gives him.

Again we say, all hail Connecticut!

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1840.		1839.		
	Whig. Ellsworth.	L. F. Niles.	Whig. Ellsworth.	L. F. Niles.	Con. Phelps.
Harford,	6046	4685	5239	4085	445
New Haven,	4559	3772	4403	4016	144
New London,	3339	2845	3099	2973	35
Fairfield,	4291	4508	3970	3700	100
Litchfield,	4137	8640	3928	3503	116
Tolland,	1949	1567	1655	1402	174
Windham,	2686	2417	2241	2124	50
Middlesex,	2257	2275	2056	2244	21
	29,264	24,608	26,591	24,047	1,085
	24,608				
Whig maj.	4656				

It is shown by the above that the whig majority last year, over Niles (L. F.) and Phelps (Con.) was only 1459, and over Niles alone 2544. Phelps, however, who run last year as the Conservative candidate, "retreated," and joined the Loco Focos we therefore throw the votes given to him into the Loco Foco scale, and show that the whigs, notwithstanding his desertion, have gained since last spring over three thousand votes!

The Senate consists of 21 members, and the whigs have elected 19!—one Loco Foco in New Haven county, and one in Middlesex having slipped in by small majorities.

The House of Representatives is whig in proportion of 2 or 3 to 1!

Mr. Van Burens Principles.

If we judge by actions, and we certainly know of no better way of forming a correct opinion, the following is a fair statement of Mr. Van Buren's political principles. We hold ourselves ready to produce the facts, which show that Mr. Van Buren is justly chargeable, with acting in accordance with these principles.

1. That the greatest and most important duty of Government, is to take care of itself, that is to secure the payment of office holders salaries in the best kind of money.

2. That the first duty of the people is, to pay their taxes in silver and gold, so that the Government may be supported.

3. That there ought to be but one kind of paper money in the country, and that should be irredeemable "Treasury notes."

4. That banks ought to be put down, because they interfere with the circulation of Treasury notes.

5. That the clause of the Constitution which says that "all legisletive power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives,'—does not mean what it says, but it means, that the President is "a component part of the legislature."

6. That George Washington, James Madison, and the men who composed the first Congress were mistaken in supposing that a National Bank was constitutional,—and that I, Martin Van Buren am better qualified to judge, and I say that a National Bank is unconstitutional

7. That the public money ought to be put into the hands of public officers, because they are appointed by the President and are under his control and in this way the President will get all the National treasure into his own hands, which he has a right to do.

8. That another reason why the officers of the Government should hold the public money, is that they do not often run away with large sums. Mr. Swartwout the late Collector of New York only absconded with a million and a quarter of dollars.

9. That the best kind of Democracy, is that which prevails in "22 out of 27 kingdoms in Europe." where the people earn 15 cents a day, and live on rye bread and potatoes, without meat.

10. That it is unconstitutional to use a surolus of public money on National improvements to benefit the people, and that the best way of using up surplus money is to increase the expenses of Government.

That "Better Currency."

In a speech recently delivered by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., is given a statement of facts that should make the breast of every freeman swell with indignation. It is a powerful practical comment on Mr. Van Buren's policy—One currency for the Government and the Office Holders, and another for the People. How long will the people continue to be deceived by the hyporitical pretensions of the party in power?

"When the troops called out to do duty in the Cherokee country were to be paid off, this hard money Government of ours which would receive nothing but gold and silver, or notes of the Government, offered to these men,—not Treasury notes, not specie, not even bills of respectable non specie paying banks of Georgia, but bills of the Ockmulgee Bank of Georgia, which were from three to four per cent, below the par of non specie paying bank notes of Georgia. The men refused to take them.

They staid a day or two, but being anxious to get home, they could not stand out, and they at last consented to take Ockmulgee Bank notes. Two or three days after they had been thus paid, there was an accumulation of corn and bacon stowed away by the Government, more than was wanted. This had to be sold, Now mark. The soldiers were paid in this paper, and when these very soldiers came to buy those provisions, the Government could touch nothing but gold and silver or Treasury notes. No; they would not then contaminate their hands by touching non-specie paying bank trash; yet there was no harm in polluting their hands by paying it out to soldiers who had served in the field. What was the consequence? The corn that had been purchased for a dollar, sole for twenty cents; the bacon which had been bought for twenty to twenty five cents, sold for fifteen cents. It was bought up by speculators, and then sold again at an enormous profit to these men who had served their country. These things I repeat, have not been contradicted. I have printed them—they have been disseminated throughout the State of Georgia. I state them upon the authority of Mr. Word, formerly a member of Congress—a gentleman well remembered and highly respected in this House—whose brothes was an officer in that campaign. One would think this was revolting enough; but only half the tale has been told.

Within a month afterwards, a surplus of provision and corn had been sold in Tennessee, where it had been placed on deposite. And for that they did receive Tennessee bank paper, which was below the par of Georgia bank paper. The Tennessee troops, as the Chairman of the Military Committee [Mr. Cave Johnson] informed me this morning, were paid in Treasury notes—troops, too, employed in the very same service. Let gentlemen go on and pass their Sub-Treasury bill; but in the name of truth, of fairness, of decency, let them not speak of a measure of this kind as one that is calculated to diminish the patronage and power of the Government."

COUGH IN HORSES.—The Maine Farmer says that the boughs of cedar have been used as a remedy for cough in horses with complete success; they should be cut fine and mixed with the grain given to the horse.

FIRST GUN FROM TENNESSEE.—A gentleman from Tennessee, says the Western Mercury, informs us that in Tipton county, in that State, where the locofocos last year carried their sheriff and clerk by a majority of 202, the Harrison democrats have at heir late spring election carried the same officers by a majority of 203! showing a neat gain of 405!! He represents the enthusiasm and spirit as exceeding any thing he ever saw before.