

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE-MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1844.

For President of the U. States HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. FOR VICE PRESIDENT THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

- 1. An honest and economical administration of the government. 2. A sound currency, of uniform value. 3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry. 4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards. 5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability appointed to public office. 6. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power. 7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms. 8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation. 9. The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.

[HENRY CLAY.]

THE TYLER CONVENTION.—This Convention which assembled on Monday last in Baltimore nominated John Tyler without any opposition. No nomination was made for Vice President.

Loco Foco Gubernatorial Convention.—The result of this convention is the selection of the Hon. James Carroll, of Baltimore city, as the Loco Foco candidate for Governor of Maryland.

Loco Foco National Convention.—This Convention as will always be the case, when a set of men meet together without any common principle, but are united together solely with the object of public plunder, has exhibited a spectacle of confusion, discord and violence.

The great agitation in the Convention grew out of a resolution submitted by Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, requiring a vote of two-thirds to nominate. After much heated discussion which continued until Tuesday afternoon upon this question, in which it was admitted by some that the Whig party was a powerful foe and destined to conquer, the resolution requiring the vote of two-thirds to nominate, was adopted by a vote of 148 to 116. The clerk then proceeded to call over the States, when the following ballots were had:—Whole number of votes given, 306—necessary to a choice, 177, being two thirds.

BALLOTS.

Table with 7 columns representing candidates and rows for Van Buren, Cass, Johnson, Buchanan, Calhoun, Woodbury, and Stewart.

At six o'clock P. M. the 8th ballot was called for, when

Mr. MILLER, of Ohio, rose and submitted a Resolution that Martin Van Buren, having received a large majority of the votes cast on the first ballot, should be considered the nominee of the Convention.

Objection was made, when Mr. MILLER after some remarks, asked if his Resolution would be entertained provided he modified it so as to make it read that Mr. VAN BUREN ought to be considered the nominee.

The President decided that the Resolution could not be entertained as it was a virtual rescission of rules which had been adopted in the morning for the government of the Convention. It would be necessary to obtain a vote of two-thirds to rescind the rules, and this vote could only be arrived at by two persons who voted in the majority moving a re-consideration.

Mr. MILLER said he knew the resolution would virtually rescind the rule, and that was his object in offering it. Here the President called the gentleman to order, stating that there was then no motion before the house.

Mr. MILLER insisted upon being heard; and here considerable confusion arose. Several members from Ohio were on the floor at once, demanding that Mr. MILLER should be heard. Other gentlemen rose simultaneously in different parts of the room, some joining in the demand that he should be heard—others vociferating as loudly against it, and others again moving that the Convention should proceed to the eighth ballot.

After a scene of violent commotion and disorder, which lasted some time, order was finally restored by the Convention proceeding to hear Mr. M. who went on to state that the Resolution he had offered had been declared to be out of order. From that decision he now took an appeal and on that desired to be heard.

Mr. MILLER then proceeded in his remarks, reviewing the course pursued in the adoption of the rule, urging, in strong terms, the necessity of its being now abandoned by the Convention, and offering to the majority rule, the fundamental principle of the Democratic party. He warned those in favor of continuing the present rule that the effect of it would be to prevent any nomination and concluded by saying that, so far as he was concerned, the effect of persisting in the rule would most probably be to dissolve his connexion with the Convention.

After several gentlemen had addressed the convention to the same effect, amidst much confusion, the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

HENRY CLAY & THOS. G. PRATT.—The election of these two gentlemen to the respective stations for which they are candidates, will be a beautiful exemplification of our Republican form of Government. Without the aid of influential friends or riches to assist them, (both being poor orphan boys) by their talents, industry and political consistency they have elevated themselves to their present position before the country. When such men as these deserve the appellation of Aristocrats, then will we surrender to the Loco's the exclusive use of the term Democrat.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.—When we look at the principles and measures of the Loco Foco party, we find they are all opposed to the interest of the laboring class,

and retain not a feature of the old fashioned Democracy, and when we look at their leaders, both at home and abroad, we must come to the conclusion, that if they are the Simon Pure Democrats, that although the Leopard cannot change his spots, and the Ethiopian his skin, yet the most rank and virulent Federalist as if by the wand of the enchanter can be transformed into the pure, genuine unadulterated Democrats. It seems that all their great men in Maryland were old Federalists. Maryland is composed of three Gubernatorial districts—in the 1st District, Wm. Garrison, (Fed.) was nominated by the Loco Focos, and John N. Steele, (Dem.) by the Whigs. In the 2nd District Francis Thomas (Fed.) was nominated by the Loco's and Wm. Cost Johnson (Dem.) by the Whigs, and in the 3rd District the Hon. James Carroll (Fed.) has been nominated by the Loco's and Thos. G. Pratt (Dem.) by the Whigs—all we have to say is, if they are the exclusive Democratic party—and Democracy now is the same it was in 1812 & 14, they pay very rich and substantial compliments to those old Federalists who have joined them. But will any intelligent man say that Loco Focism is Democracy?

MORE DEMOCRACY.—One of the cardinal principles of genuine Democracy is, that "the majority shall rule," yet the National Loco Foco Convention lately held in Baltimore, decided that a majority should not rule, and although on the first ballot Mr. Van Buren received 63 votes more than any other candidate, and 26 more than all the candidates together, yet he could not receive the nomination. What a queer thing this "partial Democracy" must be!

"I wish I were a horse," said a loafer the other day, then I would drink my whiskey out of a bucket.—The total lectures won't hurt that chap.

"How long," exclaimed a tradesman, as he applied the lash to an incorrigibly bad apprentice, "how long will you continue to serve the devil?" "Not more than three months sir,—my indentures will be out then."

Proceedings of the Cambridge Clay Club.

Pursuant to notice the Cambridge Clay Club assembled at the Court House on Monday the 27th ult. at 3 o'clock P. M. and was called to order by Gardner Bayley Esq. President, assisted by James Dixon Esq. Vice President. After having been refreshed by a stirring song from the Minstrels, a motion was made that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draught resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which having been carried, the President selected the committee, with William Laird Esq. at its head. The committee retired for a few minutes, and then returned, and reported the following resolutions, all of which were enthusiastically received, and unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to draught resolutions for the consideration of the Cambridge Clay Club, beg leave to present the following to the Club. Resolved, That this Club heartily approve the nominations made by the Whig Conventions, of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and of Thomas G. Pratt, for the office of Governor of Maryland.

Resolved, That the unflinching adherence to principle, the sacrifice of personal advancement, when policy and principle conflicted, the untiring devotion to the welfare of his country and the consummate ability shown by Henry Clay throughout a long life passed in political stations, merits from this nation a grateful regard, and will secure to him an election to the first office in their gift.

Resolved, That if it should please Providence to take Henry Clay to himself before the expiration of his term, in Theodore Frelinghuysen we have selected one, whose religious character and uniform zeal, honesty and intelligence in every station to which he has been called, give a pledge to the Whigs of the Union, that he will not betray their confidence or repudiate their principles.

Resolved, That should Thomas G. Pratt be elected to the office of Governor of Maryland, the sagacity which showed him the evils which would follow the prosecution of our internal improvements on so large a scale, gives the people a pledge that the office will be administered by him with judgment, prudence and to the right.

The Minstrels then gave us another song in their usual happy style; after which David P. Hogue Esq. of Florida, was introduced to the Club and proceeded to address its members in the most logical and eloquent manner upon the general topics of our present controversy. The speaker dwelt upon the necessity of establishing a sound, uniform and well regulated currency, the advantages of a protective tariff, and all the other principles which compose the creed of the great Whig Party, rendering every subject which he touched so perfectly luminous, "that a way-faring man though a fool could not misunderstand." After Mr. Hogue had concluded his speech, Samuel Hambleton Esq. of Easton, the Whig Electoral candidate of this district, was introduced, and he delivered an argument worthy of the high reputation which he enjoys. It was, and is, a matter of regret that the whole of our community, friends and foes, were not present to listen to his able exposition of whig principles; for surely no candid mind could have resisted the force of his reasoning, or withheld its admiration of the character of the great statesman of the West, which he held up to the public gaze. When Mr. Hambleton had taken his seat, "Old Dan Tucker" was sung by the audience with enthusiasm that gave a token of the spirit that was abroad in our community and which in November next will prosecute all opposition and "clear the track for old Kentucky." The club then adjourned.

GARDNER BAYLEY, President, JAMES WALLACE, Secretary.

ORGANIZATION OF A CLAY CLUB, AT CHURCH CREEK.

Pursuant to public notice, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Church Creek assembled at the School House, on Saturday the 25th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Clay Club.

On motion of Dr. Thomas K. Carroll, Mr. John R. Martin was called to the chair, and John Richardson appointed Secretary.

Dr. Carroll then rose, and after a very eloquent address, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, for the more effectual organization of the Whig party throughout the Union, for the dissemination of truth and the dissipation of error, associations are being formed in every section of the several States; and whereas, feeling the same interest in so great and just a cause, which we emphatically believe to be that of our country;

Be it therefore Resolved, That as an earnest of our zeal, we associate and mutually pledge ourselves to contribute by every honorable and patriotic effort, to

bring into active operation the principles for which the Whig party are contending.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Henry Clay of Kentucky, for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, for Vice President, we recognise the impregnation of patriotism, and the purest and ablest exponents of Whig principles.

Resolved, That as we consider the principles of the Whig party to be conservative of the government and calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the country, it becomes the duty of all who appreciate these blessings to put forth every exertion for their establishment.

Resolved, That believing the smiles of Heaven will rest upon us in the coming conflict for principle over power, we will not cease to struggle until "judgment shall go forth to victory."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions with the proceedings of the meeting, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cambridge Chronicle.

On motion of Dr. T. K. Carroll, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair, to draw up and submit to the meeting a constitution. The Chair appointed Mr. John R. Keene, Dr. T. K. Carroll and William A. Bailey.

After the adoption of the constitution, the following officers were unanimously elected:— STANLEY RICHARDSON, Esq. President, JOHN R. MARTIN, } Vice Presidents. JOHN DORSEY, } JOHN RICHARDSON, Recording Secretary. Dr. T. K. Carroll, Corresponding do., George W. Jefferson, Treasurer.

John R. Keene, John R. Martin, Thomas Mace, John Woodford, A. W. Jones, T. J. Christopher, Dr. T. K. Carroll, } Standing committee. JOHN R. MARTIN, Chairman. JOHN RICHARDSON, Secretary.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the ship Shaw, which arrived at Boston on Thursday afternoon from Cadiz:

U. S. Frigate Columbia, } Cadiz, April 18, 1844. } Mr. Editor:—It is with unfeigned regret that I have to communicate the death of the commander of this ship, Captain Edward R. Shubrick. He died on our passage from Rio de Janeiro to Cadiz, on the 4th day out, with a chronic affection of the liver, and after an illness of about thirty days. He was universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him; and by this melancholy event the country has been deprived of a high toned gentleman and a brave and gallant defender, and the Navy of one of its most able and accomplished officers.

Inundation at St. Louis.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 7th inst. says: "The Mississippi is still rising. The Missouri and its tributaries, and, indeed, all the streams are full. The American bottom, opposite this city, is submerged, and is impassable. The boat at the new ferry has ceased her trips. Illinois Town, opposite the city, is deluged. We were over last evening—and such a scene! But we have no space now for description. The water is higher than it was in 1836, and it is impossible to predict where or when it will cease rising. A few feet more will bring it to the threshold of the warehouses on the landing. It will not rise so rapidly now, however, on this side, as before it was over its banks. The most disastrous results are apprehended to attend and succeed this inundation.—The Illinois shore, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, we are informed, is falling in at a fearful rate. Additional rise from the upper Mississippi is expected."

On the evening of the 17th ult., just before the Hon. S. S. Prentiss came into the court house to give his great speech, and while the immense assemblage before on tip-toe of expectation, a venerable whig of nearly four score, Wm. Weaver, of this State arose and wished to speak until the orator of the evening should arrive. He was, of course, received with applause. He spoke in substance as follows:—Louisville Jour.

"You may wish to know who I am, and I will tell you. I was born within 18 or 20 miles of Richmond, V. in Chesterfield county. I remember well the firing at the battle of Yorktown, and was then a strong Whig, and the same fire is kindled in me now. In 1812 I was in Lexington and took up arms for my country. I there had occasion to appreciate Henry Clay, who so nobly stood by those who fought their country's battles. [Applause.] I never spoke to him but once, and then it was to ask his advice in a law matter, by which I got about \$12,000. Of course had no reason to dislike him for that. I often dined with Mr. Clay's mother at Versailles, Kentucky, and a pattern woman she was. I think well of Mr. Clay for what he did for me, but more for what he did for his country. My time is almost run, but I hope and trust that I may live to see that great man elected President of these United States, and then I can die satisfied.—[Immense cheering.] And I say to my Democratic friends, reflect well before you cast your votes against Henry Clay."

The Loco Focos and Public Plunder.—If instead of the ten thousand good reasons that exist, there were no other reason for excluding Locofoecism from power, the danger to the public moneys from Locofoeco touch would be all sufficient. Who has forgotten how, day after day, during the last two administrations, the public ear was startled by the announcement of frauds and robberies committed by Locofoeco office-holders? Here ten thousand, and there fifty thousand; here one hundred thousand, and there a million of dollars pocketed by government officials! Some were so silly as to run away, and these we suppose were the first of the "progressive Democracy." Others, well knowing their entire safety while their party was in the ascendant, remained quietly at home, jingling their stolen gold in their pockets to the tune of "the greatest good to the greatest number." And all these robberies were perpetrated with scarce a rebuke from the President or heads of departments. Then all was democratic harmony. No discordant honesty ruffled the smooth current of official villany. When one of the robbers had gorged himself with plunder, he quietly gave way to a successor who as well understood how "to transfer the

public money without cost to the Government." The defalcations that occurred during the reign of Locofoecism were ten times the amount of losses from the same cause during all previous Administrations. When Locofoecism, with its thousand festering corruptions, was driven from the capital by public indignation, office-holders ceased their plunderings, and not a single instance of official defalcation has since occurred!—While these facts live in the memory of the American people, will they, can they, again trust Locofoecism in power? Never! Locofoecism can rise again only by teaching the people to forget.—Louisville Jour.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Washington, May 25, 1844.

The Senate have postponed the consideration of the Treaty until Wednesday, with the view of allowing the members who choose to attend the two Conventions in Baltimore on Monday and Tuesday.

The last correspondence which is laid before the country by the removal of the injunction of secrecy from the Senate, I am told, will lead to some action on the part of the Senate. The message of the President and the letters of the Secretaries of the Navy and of War are deemed peculiarly offensive. The inquiry was pertinent and necessary, and the Secretary of the Treasury is made particularly the officer of Congress and especially of the Senate in Executive session which body is required to know in what condition the public funds are in regard to every man's appointment.

There are many opinions here in regard to the nominations in Baltimore. The Delegates appear to be leaving the city with great feeling upon the subject and particularly the delegates from the South, many of whom manifest great warmth on the matter and seem sanguine that Mr. Van Buren will be defeated. The Northern and Western Delegates are cooler, and think that Mr. Van Buren will be nominated. The Tyler men held a meeting last evening, at which there was a great deal of fun, and cheers long and loud for Clay, Van Buren, Johnson, Cass, Tyler, Texas, &c., were heard. The meeting broke up in a frolic.

(Reported for the New York Observer.) AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The American Bible Society celebrated its twenty-eight Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday, May 9th. The attendance was very large and the exercises highly interesting. The venerable President, Hon. John Cotton Smith, occupied the chair.

The fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews was read by Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the transaction of other important business, the great question of the day came up. Shall the Bible be continued in use in common schools? Hiram Ketchum, Esq., offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Bible, from its origin, purity, and simplicity of its style, is a book peculiarly appropriate for use in common schools, and cannot be excluded from them without hazard both to our civil and religious liberties.

Hon. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN seconded the resolution, though he did not propose to follow this able defence with a speech. He wished to express his joy and thankfulness that the society had lifted up its voice in the hearing of the American people by this resolution containing the demonstration of a purpose to keep up the connection between the common schools of the country and the Bible of the country, as necessary to the preservation of civil and religious liberty, and bless God that this voice has been lifted up by the American Bible Society, and I send up thanks that the resolution has been sustained by so able, fearless and powerful an advocate. The connection between the Bible and common schools, after the transaction of other important business, the great question of the day came up. Shall the Bible be continued in use in common schools? We are apt to depreciate them because they are called common. The common schools are like the common light of the glorious sun that shines upon all the earth with its blessed beams. The common schools are the great fountains of those principles and sentiments which must sustain the institutions of the country, daily sending forth their influence upon the destinies of the world,—in this state alone guiding and teaching 500,000 of the future rulers of the land. And whence springs the purpose to dissolve this connection? From what spirit of evil and religious liberty, and blessing God that this voice has been lifted up by the American Bible Society, and I send up thanks that the resolution has been sustained by so able, fearless and powerful an advocate. The connection between the Bible and common schools, after the transaction of other important business, the great question of the day came up. Shall the Bible be continued in use in common schools? We are apt to depreciate them because they are called common. 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