THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September, 20th 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday 22d September.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

EDWARD LONG.

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM FRAZIER,
JAMES SMITH, S. C.,
JOHN F. ECCLESTON,
DR. JOHN F. BOONE.

FOR SHERIFF.

KENDALL M. JACOBS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SAMUEL MEEKINS,
BARZILLA SLACUM.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—We have not room to publish the latest news from Mexico in full—the substance of it however is, that the new Cabinet is opposed to war, and that even if disposed they have not the means to carry on a war, and that they are on the eve of a revolution which will overturn the present government. It seems that the war excitement is going down daily among all parties.

THE ELECTION.—Wednesday week is the day appointed by law, for every freeman to exercise the invaluable right of suffrage. In our County there has been some little excitement, which will probably increase as the election approaches, in consequence of the Loco Foco party assuming the specious title of Reformers, and running a ticket under that disguise, and also on account of there being an independent candidate for the Sheriffalty before the people in opposition to Mr. Jacobs, the nominee of the Whig convention. We have examined these matters carefully and candidly, and we can see no good reason why the Whigs should not rally to a man around the nominated ticket. As to the Reform movement of the Loco Focos we look upon it as all Humbug—an artifice quite too shallow to succeed in estranging from the whig party any considerable force. As to the Sheriffalty, we consider it the duty of every true whig who appreciates party organization, to stand by the nomination, and thus prevent that disunion and discord which would necessarily follow any other course, and would disappoint those subtle and intriguing Loco Foco leaders, who are chuckling over our anticipated disruption. We call upon the whigs in the name of those principles which are dear to them, not to suffer the enemy, by any false issues to destroy that union and harmony, which is essential to their preservation and to the consumation of their hopes.

Sentence of Death. Bill Wheeler, the negro convicted of insurrection in Charles county, Md., has been sentenced to be hung.

☞The Protestant Episcopal Convention of N. York will commence its sesions on Wednesday week, the 24th inst. Bishop Onderdonk's case will come up before it, and a struggle between the two parties may be expected.

An intelligent correspondent of the Richmnod Whig. writing from Boston, says—

it has recently been said, that New England is making a perfect chequer-board of her country by the numerous Railroads crossing and re crossing in every quarter. This would seem to be literally true, for one need only ascend Bunker Hill Monument, and look in any direction across the country, to be amazed at the number of Locomotives whistling their shrill warning, as they drag after them an almoat incredible train of passenger and burthen cars—crowded too with that kind of burthen which they are intended to transport, to and from this city. By the way, speaking of Locomotves and Railroads, I am reminded of a conversation with one of the Messrs. Norris, of Philadelphia, who returned yestarday in the Caledonia, bringing out with him orders for *fifteen* more of his Steam Engines, for the Railroads of Austria, where the firm has already sent *seventeen* Locomotives, which are now running over the roads of that country. It is not a little gratifying to an American heart, to see to what distinction our country is, and must continue to be, rising, from the productions of her artizans! In the same Steamer with Mr. Norris, came our friend Col. A. Dudley Mann, late Counsul to Bremen; who, it will be remembered, has rendered his country such essntial service, in regard to the Law passed in the Congress at Bremen, relative to German Emigrants. Col. M. brought with him despatches to our Goverument from Mr. McLane; and he states that our new Minister has proved a most acceptable successor to so distinguised and popular an Ambassader as Mr. Everett. Col. Mann thinks that the negotiations to be carried on by Mr. McLane, in behalf of this Government, will be most satisfactorily settled.

SCARCITY OF SHIP CARPENTERS.—At the present time a great demand exists for ship carpenters, in consequence of the increase of work at all the shipyards on the Delaware. The wages of these useful artisans is $1 87 per diem, which is an advance of 75 cents a week on those given in the years 1842 and '43; but notwithstanding this fact, but few of the yards have a full compliment of men adequate to the cheering prosperity which is every where perceptible.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 26.*

TO THE WHIGS OF DORCHESTER

MY COUNTRYMEN:—In obedience to a time-honored usage a Whig Convention was held in Cambridge on the 21st of July last, to nominate candidates to be supported by the Whigs of this County at the ensuing October election. The nomination of Mr. Jacobs as the candidate for the Sheriffalty, made by this convention, has given dissatisfaction to another gentleman, (Thomas Hayward, Esq.) whose name was placed before that convention for the nomination, and also to some of his friends, in various sections of the county; and it is now alleged by Mr. Hayward and his friends that the delegates to that convention did not fairly represent the wishes of the people of their respective districts—that fraud was practiced in the selection of delegates by the primary meeting in Vienna district—and that undue and improper influences were used by some of Mr. Jacobs' friends to procure him the votes of some of the delegates from Hooper's Island District.

Now, my countrymen, if these allegations be true—if any fraud has been practised upon the Whigs, I am free to say that such mal-practices should be rebuked and repudiated, and the Whigs of Dorchester owe it to themselves to reject, as unworthy of their support, a nomination brought about by such culpable and disreputable means. On the contrary, if these things be untrue, and the convention was fairly organized and conducted, every consideration dear to them as Whigs—the integrity of that glorious party—the vitality of its success to the preservation of our liberties—all imperiously require that the regular nominations should be triumphantly sustained. And knowing that great misapprehension prevails upon this subject, and that wrong impressions have been created by partial and perverted statements, and inflammatory appeals, I respectfully ask your careful and candid consideration of the facts and statements which I propose to submit with a view to a proper understanding of, and a just decision upon, the merits of the questions involved in the controversy, which now unhappily divides a portion of the Whigs from the great body of the party.—In doing so I intend to be candid and impartial. I am not wrung in the spirit of a partizan—but as a Whig, sensible of the responsibilities which devolve upon me as a member of that party, having a due regard for truth and justice, and looking more to the welfare of Rome than Cesar's weal. For both of the candidates for the Sheriffalty I have a high respect—and intend to indulge in no harsh invectives against either of them. The success or defeat of either of them *as men* is but a subordinate consideration—a *principle* is involved—the high and eternal principle of truth, and it is this principle which I shall attempt to elucidate in this communication, conscious that when once clearly discerned and defined the people will not depart from it, but will follow its light and submit cheerfully to its guidance.

What then are the issues involved in this controversy? It is, in the first place, alleged by Mr. Hayward that some of the members of the convention did not fairly represent the wishes of the Whigs of their respective districts. Now it will be seen at once that this charge is of such a character as to be extremely difficult of *proof* either way. The nomination of a candidate for the Sheriffalty was not an exciting topic among the people. Four gentlemen had been for a long time announced as candidates, all of whom were good Whigs and amply qualified for the office, and with the exception of the *immediate personal friends* of the Candidates, very few persons manifested any unusual interest in the matter, the mass of the Whigs feeling entirely willing to adopt the choice of the convention. The subject was but little discussed by the whigs at home or abroad—and hence the impracticability of one man or a dozen men's forming any accurate opinion in regard to the wishes of any particular district. No doubt each of the candidates had friends in every district, and in some of the districts Mr. Hayward, or either of the other candidates, may have had a dozen friends all living contiguous to each other, and if any one of those friends had been called upon for his opinion as to the choice of his district, he would unhesitatingly have stated the one to be for whom his *immediate neighbors* had expressed a preference—when in all human probability, there might have been an hundred others in the district who preferred another, and whose opinions he had never heard expressed, shewing that his opinion was based upon information obtained from his *immediate neighbors*, and not from the *people* of the *district generally*. Such a course would have been perfectly natural, and without intending to impeach their judgment or veracity, I can nevertheless safely aver that persons have told Mr. Hayward he was the choice of a particular district or districts, who either spoke as they wished, or formed their opinions upon imperfect and inaccurate data. It is not to be expected that the members of a convention can call upon every whig in the respective districts, and make a record of his choice—they endeavor in their ordinary intercourse with their neighbors to ascertain the public sentiment of their districts; and, in a matter which is essentially one of conjecture and uncertainty, they have as much right to their opinions as any others. If a member of a convention believes A is the choice of his district, and another gentleman of that district believes B to be the choice, and neither have made an enumeration of the people, and cannot *prove* which is the choice by a comparison of expressed preferences, is it not perfectly right and proper that the member of the convention, who has been chosen by the people of his district to carry out their wishes, should represent them as *he* understands them, and not as they are understood by *another?* Certainly this must be obvious to all, and hence the propriety of leaving members of a convention to act for themselves.—It will, I think, be perceived from what has been said, that it is a point of great difficulty to determine who is the choice of a majority of the people of any single district—that it is a subject about which there ever has been and ever will be various and conflicting opinions, and that no man should conclude he is the choice of a particular district because he has been so informed by half a dozen friends, or because he may have heard no one from such district express a preference for any other. And I think all will agree that for such a vague and flimsy reason no whig should attempt to impair the integrity of his party, by resisting its organization, and endeavoring to ride rough-shod over its long established usages. A spirit of self-sacrifice—a patient submission to injustice, actual and notorious, rather than blast the hopes of his party, would seem to me to be more in accordance with the views and feelings of a Whig, than that temper which renders a man indifferent to all else save revenge for visionary and fancied injuries.

Let us now proceed to an examination of the second charge upon which Mr. Hayward attempts to justify his opposition to the convention.

It is alleged that fraud and injustice were practiced upon Mr. Hayward's friends in the selection of delegates in the Vienna district—that a packed and pledged delegation was elected—and that there was an agreement that the polls should be kept open one hour, at the expiration of which time Mr. Hayward's friends had a majority of the votes, and that the polls were kept open, in violation of the agreement, until a sufficient number of votes could be obtained to defeat the ticket favorable to Mr. Hayward's nomination. This is indeed a grave charge, but let us see how far the facts of the case support it. In the morning of the day on which the primary meeting was held in Vienna, the friends of Mr. Hayward made out a ticket which they boldly proclaimed was favorable to Mr. Hayward's nomination, and used the most industrious efforts to eject it. About it there was no concealment—it was a Hayward ticket—known to be favorable to his nomination. Knowing that a hue and cry had ever been raised against *packed* conventions by our opponents - and seeing not only the injustice of such a proceeding, but that it would also be a fruitful source of discontent and dissatisfaction to the other candidates for the sheriffalty if it were permitted—some of the more discreet whigs of Vienna consulted together about the matter, and determined to run a ticket that was unpledged—whose opinions had never been expressed. Such a course seemed the more proper to them as no exception could be taken to it by either of the defeated candidates.—A ticket was made out composed of gentlemen whose preferences were not known, and it was elected—a majority of the whigs present seeing the propriety of sending an unpledged delegation to the convention. Some of Mr. Hayward's warmest personal and political friends supported the unpledged ticket—not because they were opposed to his being nominated, but because they believed such a course more in accordance with justice and sound policy. But even admit, for the sake of argument, that their opinions were known to those who voted for them to be favorable to Mr. Jacobs—how can Mr. Hayward complain of it, when his own friends attempted to elect a ticket known to be favorable to his nomination, and thus afforded the friends of Mr. Jacobs a sufficient justification for electing a ticket pledged to his (Mr. Jacob's) nomination, if they had felt so disposed. Most certainly if Mr. Hayward's friends had a right to pack a delegation in his favor, Mr. Jacobs' friends had an equal right to elect a ticket that would carry out their preferences. But they did not avail themselves of the priviledge afforded them by the course of Mr. Hayward's friends.—They sent an unpledged delegation, and I refer the people to letters from the delegates, (now in the possession of Mr. Jacobs, and which will doubtless be published,) for the truth of this statement.

But it is further charged by Mr. Hayward that there was an agreement that the polls at Vienna should be kept open one hour, but the friends of Mr. Jacobs, finding that the ticket favorable to Mr. Hayward had a majority of the votes at the end of an hour, had the polls continued open until they could beat up recruits and thus defeat the ticket run by Mr. Hayward's friends. In reply to this I have only to state that Mr. Jacobs has in his possession a letter from Edwin E. Medford Esq. (the gentleman with whom the agreement as to the time the polls were to be kept open is said to have been made) in which he *positively denys* that any such agreement was made. Capt. John D. Brower who received the ballots, and James Higgins Esq. who acted as clerk, both also have certified that they heard no intimation of such agreement, and certainly if there had been one, Capt. Brower, the judge of the election, would have been notified of it, as it was his duty to open and close the polls. These are all gentlemen of high and spotless character, and when they positively assert that such charge is untrue, the people of Dorset are bound to believe them. Thus, my countrymen, you will perceive that this grave accusation against the Vienna delegation, when tried by the touchstone of truth falls to the ground dishonored and disproven. Every thing was fairly conducted, and even if it had not been, they who attempted to pack the delegation have no right to complain if they were defeated by the superior management of Mr. Jacobs' friends. Upon this point, however, I will dwell no longer, but refer you to the letters of the delegates and others which you can read for yourselves, and then determine how far this charge is supported by the facts of the case.

One more charge remains to be disposed of. Mr. Hayward complains that a friend of Mr. Jacobs, (James Thompson Esq.) on the morning the Convention assembled, represented to two of the delegates from Hoopers' Island district that if Mr. Jacobs were nominated he could be elected very easily, but if the nomination fell on Mr. Hayward there would be some doubts about his election. This Mr. Hayward complains of as being an undue and improper influence exercised upon the minds of the two delegates in question. I confess, that I cannot see the unfairness of it. If such was Mr. Thompson's opinion he was bound, in justice to his party and to truth, to express it. It was fair and legitimate argument, and such as has never before been objected to. But can Mr. Hayward object to it with any show of propriety, when recent developments have shewn that E. R. Hooper Esq. (a member of the convention and friendly to the nomination of Mr. Hayward by that body,) represented to these two identical delegates from Hooper's Island, both *before* and *after* they had talked with Mr. Thompson, that if Mr. Hayward should get the nomination he would be elected easily—while on the other hand if Mr. Jacobs were nominated there would be great difficulty in electing him, and even with the strongest efforts his success would be questionable.—And this view he urged by every argument which an astute mind could suggest—pointing out the advantages that would result from Mr. Hayward's nomination, and the disadvantages that Mr. Jacobs would have to contend against before the people, and enforcing Mr. Hayward's claims with great power and effect. How then, after this, can Mr. Hayward complain of undue and improper influences being used with the delegates from Hooper's Island, when *his own friend*, who placed his name before the convention, was the *first* and the *last* to use such means to influence them in favor of Mr. Hayward? If it were unfair, Mr. Hayward has no right to complain, under the circumstances. His friend did all in his power for him, and if Mr. Thompson succeeded in inducing the two delegates from Hooper's Island to vote for Mr. Jacobs, he did so by a fair and legitimate exercise of the same means that had been previously used to secure their votes for Mr. Hayward. Mr. Thompson is incapable of using unfair and improper means to accomplish any purpose, and the people of Dorset cannot easily be made to believe that he would step aside from propriety to serve a friend, when he has never thought fit to do so to serve himself.

I have thus, my countrymen, in as brief and succint manner as is consistent with the importance of the subject, reviewed the grounds upon which Mr. Hayward justifies his opposition to the regular nominations of the Whig party. If after a full understanding of the facts you can believe that his reasons are just, and his course proper, it is your duty to give him your suffrages. But if on the other hand you believe the convention was fairly organized & conducted, & the charges made against it are groundless, you are bound by every obligation sacred to a whig to support the regularly nominated candidate, Mr. Jacobs. No fraud is alleged against him—no impropriety imputed to him. He submitted his claims to a convention of his party—they were duly weighed—and he was selected as the Whig candidate for the Sheriffalty. He relies upon your patriotism to sustain the nomination of the Convention. If you refuse, the consequences fall not on him alone. The blow prostrates the Whig party in Dorset. Once break up in its organization, and it will speedily dwindle into a minority. Upon you rests the solemn responsibility to sustain it in its present strength and supremacy. Be not led astray by prejudice.—Let not your passions triumph over your reason, and suffer not your personal kindness for one man, or your personal dislike for another, to influence your decision. Act calmly, conscientiously. Do what your judgment will sanction and approve. Disappoint our adversaries in their hopes and efforts to divide and distract the Whig party. Do your duty as whigs, and the ballot box will proclaim the joyful cry of "all's well"—and even should our opponents succeed in their designs, when this fair land is groaning under the evil influences of Loco Focoism, and the dismal clouds of disunion, anarchy and licentiousness are setting around us, you will have the happy consolation of knowing that you at least are guiltless of your country's ruin, and that your best efforts were exerted to preserve pure and unsullied the inestimable heritage transmitted to you by your patriotic sires.

CORNPLANTER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DORCHESTE .

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—

You are already aware that I am the regularly nominated Whig candidate for the next Sheriffalty of this County, and that Thomas Hayward Esq. is an independent candidate for the same office. You are also aware that Mr. Hayward objects to the fairness of the late convention in its preliminary organization, and prominent among his objections is the manner in which the delegates from Vienna district were selected. It is with great reluctance that I appear thus before you, but justice to myself and to the gentlemen implicated requires that this charge should be met and refuted. Below you will find certificates from the gentlemen composing the Vienna delegation, and from Capt. Brower who received the ballots at the election of delegates, and from them you can judge for yourselves whether any unfairness was practised towards Mr. Hayward. The public's obt. serv't.,

KENDALL M. JACOBS.

Having been called upon by several gentlemen to act as Judge at the Primary Election held in Vienna in July last, I accepted, and meeting with my friend Mr. James Higgins I requested him to act as Clerk which he consented to do. We then proceeded to the house the Elections are annually held in I think as nearly as I can recollect about 4 o'clock P. M. and opened the polls and kept them open till a little before or a little after 6 o'clock. I do most positively assert that no person or persons ever mentioned or suggested to me any specified time for keeping them open, but concluded from my appointment that I might close them when I thought proper. I was asked several times how long I intended to keep them open, to which interogatory I gave no direct or positive answer.

About the time I intended to close, happening to look out of the door I saw Mr. Wilcox and Dr. Muse talking in the neighborhood of Dr. Henry's store; some person observed that he was on his way to cast his vote. I observed I wish he would make haste as I was tired of sitting there; he soon come down and voted and I closed the polls. I farther assert that I did not know that there would be two tickets run that afternoon for Delegates, and that I did not know how Wilcox was going to vote. J. D. BROWER.

VIENNA, Sept. 15th 1845.

I fully concur in the above statement of Mr. John D. Brower, with the single exception that I did understand on the forenoon of that day that there was a likelihood of two tickets being run that is, a ticket pledged to the support of Mr. Hayward and one not pledged to any man.

JAMES HIGGINS.

Sept. 16th 1845.

CHICKONE, Sept. 15th 1845.

I understand I am charged as one of the delegates Elected in Vienna District both in the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday last, 13th inst. by Mr. Hayward, and privately by his friends, with being sounded previous to the primary meeting, as to who I should vote for in convention, and I do here positively say that I was not sounded, pledged to, or packed for any man who was before the convention as a candidate for the Sheriffalty. I had expressed no opinion previous to, or after the primary meeting, as to who I was for therefore I pronounce the whole charge false and unfounded and I challenge the proof of the same.

JOHN THOMPSON.

STEAM MILL, BARREN CREEK.
September the 13th 1845.

K. M. Jacobs Esqr.

DEAR SIR:—Having since the primary meetings were held in Dorset to Elect Delegates to the convention left the county, and taken up my residence in Somerset, I did hope I should escape the abuse and calumny so unsparingly heaped upon some of the delegates from the Vienna District, but finding that some of the advocates of Mr. Hayward are, in my absence, indulging their spleen upon me with others Elected Delegates to nominate a candidate for the Sheriffalty &c. I owe it to myself, to the cause of truth and justice, to the whig party, and to yourself to say that any such charge as that I was sounded on the day of the primary meeting; or before it, or after it, or that I was pledged to go for you or for any other individual is false; and all I ever said was, simply in conversation, to state that I thought you had stronger claims on the whig party than had Mr. Hayward; I did not vote at the primary meeting nor was I in Vienna during the time of voting at the meeting, I was not consulted as to who I would vote for, I was Elected, it is true, and when I went to Cambridge as a Delegate was undetermined who I should go for, and I now say that if a more available man than any of those whose names had been announced had been presented I should have voted in convention for that man, as I went to the convention for the purpose of subserving the interests of the whig party according to the best of my judgment, and not to advance the interest of any individual at the expense of the whig party; the charge of a Junto of political Jugglers having been applied to that convention or any part of it will I apprehend apply quite as well to the friends of Mr. Hayward as to those who voted for you, as his friends in and out of the convention appeared to make much greater efforts than did those of any of the other candidates before the convention; and with all the tirade of Mr. Hayward against the Convention. I assert that there was to my knowledge no foul play shewn to Mr. Hayward or any of the Gentlemen whose names were before the convention, and in my Judgment no convention was ever more fairly held than was the one held in Cambridge on the 21st of July last; you are authorised to make such use of this crudely written letter as you may choose.

yours very truly,
DEWITT C. HANDLEY.

Having seen in the Chronicle, of the 13th inst. a publication, signed by Thos. Hayward, in which he states that it is his opinion, that the delegates, from the Vienna District were pleged to vote for Mr. Jacobs in the convention held to select a candidate for the Sheriffalty. I do unhesitatingly declare the opinion to be erroneous, at least so far as I am concerned. I was not only not pledged to support Mr. Jacobs, but was never interrogated on that subject by any gentleman, either before or after the primary meeting, nor did I ever tell any one for whom I should vote in convention. I supported Mr. Jacobs in convention, because I found upon inquiring, after the primary meeting that a considerable majority of the district prefered him, and I considered it my duty as their representative, to be governed by their wishes, and to vote for the man, whom they pleased to prefer. We are charged by the friends of the Independent candidate, with having run a packed ticket; I will relate an occurrence, which I think, will (in the mind of every candid man) fasten upon them, the very crime with which they have attempted to brand us.

I did not arrive in Vienna until late in the evening of the day on which the meeting was held, the polls then being open and several votes taken. Soon after I arrived I was met by Wm. K. Acworth who informed me that two tickets were running and that he wanted me to vote for the Hayward ticket and I remarked to him at the time if that is what you are up to (running a packed ticket) I am a Jacobs man.

I will further state that I did not know that I was being voted for as a delegate until Mr. Acworth informed me of the fact; for the subject was not mentioned to me by any living being.

W. C. HUFFINGTON.

Sept. 15th 1845.

September 16th 1845.

I see from a communication of Mr. Thos. Hayward's in the Chronicle of the 13th inst. in his (Mr. Haywards) reply to Mr. Thompson, he steps out of his way, and takes the liberty of saying that I had to be sounded before I was selected to fill the vacancy of Mr. John Thompson from the Vienna district, and I do here most positively say that I was not sounded or interogated or asked the Question by any Gentleman, Delegate or private citizen on that day as to who I was even favorable to; I went to Cambridge on business, not supposing for a moment I should be called on to act as a delegate, but on a vacancy occurring I was called on to fill that vacancy, and as a good whig I done so; and I again state that not a word was said to me in regard to who I was favorable to or should go for, and I pronounce the charge false and untrue and only intended, as a political Humbug.

yours &c.
RICHARDSON GAMBREL.

VIENNA 12th Sept. 1845.

Mr. Jacobs:

Having understood through the kindness of a friend that I have been publicly and privately charged with entering into a private or special agreement with Dr. Henry with regard to the length of time the polls should be held open in Vienna on the day of our primary meeting; I positively deny that any such arrangement or agreement (as alluded to above) was made by me with Dr. Henry or any other Gentleman, which will be admitted by Dr. Henry himself. I called on Dr. Henry to day to know why it was that Mr. Hayward's friends should start a report of this kind, and told him that I made no such agreement with him, and he admits the fact that there was no special arangement or agreement between us; all he says in regard to it is this—that during the evening he asked me what time the polls would close, and he says that I remarked in an hour, or about an hour, which I have no recollection of tho' that much is likely correct. What right had Dr. Henry and myself to make any such agreement—it was a matter for the people to determine and not him or myself; I also called on Capt. Jno. D. Brower, the Judge of the primary meeting and he says positively that he heard of no such arrangement, it was with him, the arrangement should have been made and not with me a private man. I understand that it has been asserted that it was known that the Vienna Delegation would vote for Mr. Jacobs; if any Gentleman knew that fact he had the advantage of me, for I did not know how a single man of them would vote, and I further said, that I would vote for no man who was pledged. But on the contrary would go for any 5 Gentlemen who were not pledged; the ticket that Mr. Hayward's friends run as I was informed by Dr. Muse, would go for Hayward, and I was fearful if we voted for a pledged ticket, that the 3 other candidates would complain of injustice, hence I went for the unpledged ticket; Dr. Henry, Muse and Mr. Acworth said they would not vote for any man, who was not for Mr. Hayward. I think the charge of foul play and packing tickets &c., would Lie at the door of Mr. Hayward's friends and not upon me as it seems they would have it, this is proven by Dr. Fooks who was called upon publicly, at the Draw Bridge last Wednesday week and there publicly denied what the delegates were charged with so far as he was concerned as one of the Delegates—said that he was not present at the holding of the primary meeting at Vienna, never was sounded before or after as charged by Mr. Hayward's friends, nor did he know that he had been Elected a delegate until a week after the primary meeting had been held; so here you see that this charge is erroneous, and Sir I assure you the whole charge is without foundation and truth, and this will be testified by all the delegates from the Vienna district.

yours very truly,
EDWIN E. MEDFORD.