The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 7. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1844. NUMBER 35

We find the following in a York (Pa.) paper. It has upon it the impress of Mr. William R. Morrid's genius:—

THE EMPTY MARTIN BOX.

AIR—*Lochaber.*

When the snow has dissolved in the glance of the sun,
And the season of blossom and bloom is begun,
Then a clear welcome voice is heard blithely to ring,
'Tis the voice of the *martin* proclaiming the Spring.

[illegible] whence, we know not—each bird to its [illegible]
Like the joys that unbidden start up in the breast,
And hover around us, and flutter the wing,
Like spirits that wait on the footsteps of Spring.

To the Southern Savannahs, all blooming and bright,
To the fields of the Key-stone that laugh in the light,
To the homesteads of white, with their smoke wreaths so gray,
On the hills of New England, they're speeding away.

Each box, at the eaves, welcomes back the glad train,
To twitter and build in its shelter again;
And still, as they circle around it, prolong,
From morning till twilight, their love kindled song.

But one—a lone box—stands all vacant and *white*,
Though the MARTIN once found it a home of delight,
And the echoes that rung to his accents of yore,
Shall wake to the voice of the MARTIN no more.

Ah! vain the *Locos* shall look for the Spring,
If they wait for their MARTIN its coming to sing;
And long shall they slumber in visions forlorn,
E'er he tells that their night has been changed into morn.

In the mud, where he sank, through the winter to sleep
Far in Kinderhook's flats, he lay torpid and deep;
And vainly he strives through the air to make way,
For his wings are all crusted and fettered with CLAY.

The vermin that sought in his plumage to live,
Soon shall creep from the shelter such plumage can give;
And those that now crawl in his desolate nest,
Shall be scattered away by a breeze from THE WEST.

From the Balt Whig.

DISRUPTION OF THE LOCOFOCO PARTY.

When the Texas scheme was first broached, there was considerable chuckling among the locos, at the probability of its injurious effects upon the whig party—but alas! how uncertain are the things of time! The whig party, like true patriots, met the question on its own merits, and without waiting for the views of their great leader, conscious that he would, as heretofore, be found on the side of Right, Justice, Honor and the Constitution, determined almost as one man, to oppose the scheme of Annexation. The whig press, without a single exception, so far as we have been enabled to discern, have rallied to the opposition of the measure, and they have had the high gratification to find, that their views are in accordance with those of Mr. Clay. Not so, however, the locofoco party—whilst in the South and West, the treaty is approved, and urged as a party measure, in the East, North and Middle States, it is opposed—and after the leading men and presses had become committed in favor of Annexation, lo and behold! Mr. Van Buren, and his chief Aid, Mr. Benton, come forth as its opponents, thus, as it were, throwing a bomb shell into the midst of the party, the effects of which may be gathered from the article below, copied from the National Intelligencer.

It is evident, we think, that Mr. Van Buren is to be sacrificed, to appease the wrath of the Southern branch of the party, and it is equally clear, that the friends of that gentleman have no notion of tamely submitting to such an offering, and the consequence will be, "*To your tents, O Israel!*" will resound throughout the locofoco camp, and an entire dissolution of the party ensue.—Indeed, the 'Globe' boldly declares, that if the resolutions of the Richmond Association are adopted, it will be the signal for the disbanding of the party in Virginia. The leading organs of the party are pouring hot shot without stint into each other and their leaders, and all is confusion and dismay at Washington. The Richmond Enquirer, after declaring that "*the strength of the Whigs is in their indissoluble union,*" asks, "but what is the situation of our party at Washington?" and thus answers the question:

"The members of congress are wrangling, charged with caballing for some Presidential candidate, our party seemingly tearing itself to pieces, the Spectator rebuking Mr. Van Buren, and the Globe rebuking Mr. Calhoun—until the "confusion has become worse confounded." We must terminate these feuds at once—or else how is it possible that a scattered mob, such as our party will be, can encounter the best drilled and the strongest disciplined party in the world?"

Here is a graphic description of the present condition of the two parties, drawn by a master hand, and is true to life—and what little prospect there is of the locofoco feuds being terminated, may be discerned from the tenor and scope of the communications daily appearing in their organs at the Capital.

Whilst things are thus in a state of confusion, we find the claims of Messrs. Cass, Johnson, and Com. Stewart, are urged with renewed vigor. Stewart has come out for Annexation, and will be strongly supported by the Pennsylvanians—Cass stock, also, has arisen, and Tyler is in extacies at the prospect which he deems is before him, of securing to a re-election upon this question. But they may make themselves easy—HARRY OF THE WEST will walk over all competition, and whether they bring out one or a dozen candidates, we'll show them that in the November contest, they'll have to

"Clear the track for old Kentucky."

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

THE SEETHING OF THE CAULDRON.

Double, double toil and trouble!
Fire, burn; and, cauldron, bubble!

The incantations of the weird sisters hardly indicated a more heterogeneous compound of materials to be cast into the cauldron in which their "charm" was concocting, than has been cast into their political cauldron, within the last few days, by different members of the great "Democratic" party. To account for the dissension among our political adversaries, of which recent publications by them afford conclusive indication, is not so much our duty as it is to keep our readers in some extent *apprized* of them. We take it for granted, however, that we do not err in supposing Mr. VAN [illegible] opposition to the Texas Speculation to have reshaped the fire which has been secretly undermining his strength in Congress (if not elsewhere) for several months past, and [illegible] the Virginia election to have fanned it into the blaze which now burst forth. Of that, however, let the reader judge for himself from the following brief and unvarnished account of the latest omens and present aspect of the political horizon.

The first sign to which we shall ask his attention is a Letter from the Representative in Congress from the State of Arkansas, which appeared in the Globe of Friday last, of which the following extracts plainly declare his change of sentiment in regard to the candidate of "the Democracy" for the Presidency:

"House of Representatives, May 1, 1844.

"*Gentlemen*—As I am unwilling to occupy an equivocal position in relation to the approaching Presidential election, or indeed any other question of a public character on which I may be called upon to act, I beg to say, through your paper, that *I shall under no circumstances, cast my vote in favor of a candidate for the Presidency who is opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States.* It is not my purpose now to give in detail the reasons for this avowal. In due time these shall be fully communicated to my constituents. The principal, however, is the ground assumed in a letter addressed to the Hon. W. Hammet, and recently published in the Globe, by Mr. Van Buren, whom I regarded as the most probable candidate for the Presidency of the republican party to which I belong," &c. &c. * * * * *

"It will scarcely be necessary to say, that upon all former occasions I have sustained Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency with such ability as I possess, honestly, and in good faith, and should again cheerfully and cordially have done so, in case of his nomination, but for the reason indicated. I may be permitted to add, that I am sure those who know me will do me the justice to believe that I am incapable of being influenced by mere personal considerations in the performance of a public duty; and that I shall sustain no one for the Presidency whose principles do not accord with the Democratic or Republican creed. '*Measures not men,*' shall be (as it ever has been) my motto.

"Very truly and respectfully,

"EDWARD CROSS.

"Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES."

The next publication which claims the reader's attention is, as he will perceive, a protest, by the "Democratic" representation of Ohio in both Houses of Congress, denouncing an intrigue, said to have been "on foot for weeks in this city," against their candidate for the Presidency:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

FRIENDS: You are aware that the Democracy of the Union, of whom you constitute so large a part, have appointed a Convention, to meet on the 27th inst., in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. You are aware, also, that, in almost all the States of the Republic, the Democratic people, assembled to appoint delegates to that Convention, expressed, in the most solemn form, and with unequalled unanimity, their preference for Martin Van Buren, over all others, as their candidate; and that, in most of the States, they gave to their delegates explicit instructions to vote for him as such candidate in that Convention.

We, your Democratic delegation in the two Houses of Congress, *deplore the necessity which compels us to advise you* that, notwithstanding this state of facts, we have reason to fear that a very serious movement has for weeks been on foot in this city, in the absence of the people, which is intended to act, if possible, upon that Convention, and to induce that body to *set aside the will of the American Democracy*, thus explicitly and solemnly expressed—*to discard the man in whose favor that will was so expressed*, and to nominate in his stead *some* other, or *any other* person.

We, therefore, take this method thus to advise you, that in this movement, if such there be, we have no part, nor in the motives which prompt it. We make this public declaration in order that we may not be confounded with those engaged in this transaction; and in order, also, that we may forever hereafter stand before you, our friends and constituents, and before our brethren throughout the Union, blameless of all the disastrous consequences which, should this movement succeed, may result to the Democratic party.

W. ALLEN,
BENJ. TAPPAN,
JOHN B. WELLER,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
EMERY D. POTTER,
H. ST. JOHN,
WM. C. McCAUSLEN,
JOS. MORRIS,
JAS. MATHEWS,
E. DEAN,
A. DUNCAN.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1844.

So far as I am concerned, as a representative of the people of my district, on the subject of the Presidential nominee of the Democratic party to be decided at Baltimore on the 27th instant, I desire that convention to decide the matter in accordance with the wishes of those they represent.

J. J. McDOWELL.

The next symptom to which we would direct the reader's attention is the following extract from the commentary by the Globe upon the preceeding address to "the Democracy of Ohio:"

From the Globe of Friday night.

DOINGS IN THE CAPITOL.

"In this day's paper will be found the short but highly important address of the Democratic Delegation in the two Houses of Congress from Ohio to the Democracy of that State. It is an address which will, and ought to, excite the prompt attention of the whole Democracy of the country.

"It relates to a movement in this city, of which we have long been suspicious, but which, from its secrecy, until of late, and from our confinement to a sick room, we have been unable to [illegible] with that certainty such a matter requires.

"The movement has now, however, assumed a form too visible for concealment. The fact of its existence has at length found its way into the country; and letters expressing the astonishment and indignation of the Democrats at home, are daily pouring in to this city, inquiring who are the men that are here engaged in an attempt to subject the Baltimore Convention, which is soon to assemble at Baltimore, to the dictation of a Congressional caucus, instigated by Mr. Tyler and his co-laborers *in the effort to betray and to defeat the Democratic party.*"

* * * * * * * *

"We are deceived in the American character *if these intrigues at the Capitol*, to undermine Mr. VAN BUREN do not arouse the Democratic people more enthusiastically in his support than they have been in the support of any man since 1828. In that year their enthusiasm was inflamed for General Jackson by the fact that he had, four years before, been made *the victim of Congressional intrigue.*

"Connected with this movement, we apprehend time will disclose *some things of a character far more important to the people of this Union than a mere Presidential election.* If we are not mistaken in this, we shall, should we be blessed with the restoration of our health have a painful duty to perform. But it will be a necessary duty, and we shall perform it, without the fear of any thing but the want of ability to perform it well."

Let us now invite the particular notice of the reader to a sign far more portentous of the fate of Mr. V. BUREN, even should he receive the nomination for the Presidency at the Baltimore Democratic Convention than any that we have yet seen:

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

"At a meeting of the Shockoe Hill Democratic Association of the city of Richmond, held on Wednesday evening, the 3d instant, Major Charles H. Hyde in the chair, the following resolutions, *offered by Thos. Ritchie* were *adopted* and *ordered to be published*:

"*Resolved, as the sense of this meeting*, That the re annexation of Texas to the United States is a measure required by the best interests of the Union."

[A number of other resolutions accompanied the preceding, of which we copy only the parts material to our purpose, as follows:]

Resolved, That we protest against the proceedings of the anti-annexation meeting which took place in the city of New York on the 24th of April, &c. &c.

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee be requested forthwith to issue an Address *to the Democratic party of Virginia*, urging the serious and prompt expression of their opinion on the subject of a re-annexation of Texas to the Union—*the propriety of relieving their delegates to the Baltimore Convention from the instructions which now bind them*, leaving them to the exercise of a sound discretion, *or even to instruct them*, if they deem it expedient to do so, *to cast the vote of Virginia in favor of men known and pledged to be in favor of annexation*, and of other action which they deem proper and efficient, in uniting the Democracy of the State in *the great and vital object* of defeating the election of HENRY CLAY," &c. &c.

Upon these resolutions, in copying the entire string of them, the Washington Spectator (the reputed organ of the Calhoun party proper) makes editorially the following remarks:

"We publish to-day the proceedings of the Democratic Association of Richmond, to which we invite the attention of our friends, and we trust we may include Mr. VAN BUREN'S friends amongst ours. We have for six months looked to Mr. VAN BUREN as the candidate of the democratic party for the Presidency, and expected as such to support him, as we had done at the last election. Mr. CALHOUN'S friends in Virginia co-operated with all their zeal with his friends in the late elections. But *Texas has destroyed him*; and, considering him *as beside the Presidential canvass*, we shall hereafter say but little concerning him in connexion with this high office. We thank the Enquirer for his frank acknowledgment of the course of Mr. Calhoun's friends in Virginia; and we more than thank him for having offered to the Democratic Association of Richmond the resolutions above. He, at least will not shift his positions, *at the mandate of dictatorial and unscrupulous politicians, whose malignity will not allow them to retain principle, or whose ambition whips them out.*"

In the Globe of Saturday night this movement is denounced as "the fruit of the intrigue that has been going on at the Capitol during this winter," and the commentary upon it is wound up as follows:

"Twenty years ago the people resolved that even a majority of the Democratic members of Congress, in open caucus, should not nominate a Presidential candidate; with more reason will they say that *a mere handful of malcontents, meeting in clandestine caucus*, not venturing to tell their names, shall defeat the expressed will of the people.

"We repeat it: If the Richmond movement is persisted in *the Democratic party of that State* is separated and *disbanded.* The great body of the party is not the dupe nor the instrument of this second edition of the Judge White intrigue, and will not be governed by it. Mr. Ritchie may rely on this!"

The course of the Senior Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, in moving the resolution quoted above has elicited from the Hon. Mr. DROMGOOLE, one of the Representatives in Congress from that State, a powerfully written letter, protesting against the authority of the Democratic Central Committee to prescribe opinions or select candidates for the "Democracy" of Virginia; a letter which we should certainly copy *in extenso*, were our object to assist him in the defence and support of the cause of Mr. Van Buren, instead of being to impart to our readers an idea of his own feeling towards that gentleman, and of the course which he will concieve it to be *his* duty to pursue.—With this view we make the following brief extracts from Mr. Dromgoole's rather long letter:

"As a delegate elect to the Baltimore Convention [says Mr. D. after expressing his surprise at the course of Mr. Ritchie] I shall vote for the nomination, if his name shall be presented to the consideration of the Convention. *I approve his letter.* As a firm, warm advocate of the restoration of Texas to the U. States, I believe the cause, in all its relative bearings, could not be confided to more true hands, or more able heads, or more discreet judgment. Our possessions, our territory, in its amplest extent on the Pacific, ought to be firmly and resolutely maintained without concession or abatement. On this question, so very interesting to our Western States, no man can be more worthy of confidence than Mr. Van Buren. *Are we to take men simply because they are known to be pledged on the single isolated question of the* IMMEDIATE *annexation of Texas, and overlook all other issues* which we had supposed and maintained were involved in the approaching struggle for the Presidency?"

"What, I pray, is meant by *immediate* annexation—annexation at *this time* connected with a *future* Presidential election? It seems to be generally and publicly conceded that the treaty for this purpose now before the Senate cannot be ratified. *No one believes, I expect, that any treaty can be ratified by the Senate during the existing Administration.* The very idea of selecting a candidate favourable to annexation must be founded in the belief that there can be no *immediate* annexation—no annexation at *this time*, but that it will become a subject for Executive action during the next Presidential term. What is there, then, in Mr. Van Buren's letter which ought in the slightest degree to cause us to doubt or distrust him in any further negotiation on this subject. The advocates of annexation owe him at least their thanks for his luminous and conclusive vindication of the constitutional power, &c.

"Does any honest and highminded citizen desire the acquisition of Texas *per fas aut nefas?*—Does any citizen, with the feelings of a Republican, or the principles of a Democrat, *desire the acquisition or seizure of Texas but in accordance with the wishes of the people and the States of this Union?* If so, then no man can carefully and impartially read Mr. Van Buren's letter, and feel unwilling to confide our interests, as connected with this matter, to his hands.

"For one, I am unwilling to pick up a new candidate, and fight the Presidential battle upon the single issue of annexation. I am unwilling thus indirectly and constructively, to abandon, or sink into insignificance, all the other great questions of difference and contest between the two parties of this country.

"If the individual who has evidently been prefered must be withdrawn because he cannot be elected by the party, then it is most manifest that no one, with an inferior share of the confidence and favour of the party, can be elected by it as at present constituted and organized. The proposition, therefore, to *relieve* the delegation from the obligation of carrying out the previously expressed wishes of the constituent body, for the purpose of hunting up some new candidate less known and less objectionable, is substantially to surrender the great political questions of the day, to disband and and disperse the present Democratic party, *to reorganize and reconstruct a new party founded exclusively on Southern sectional feelings, and characterized by an absorbing devotion to the acquisition of Texas.* Can any man of sober and deliberate thought expect that a party *thus local and exclusive* will ever pervade a sufficient portion of the People and the States to gain the ascendency? He must indeed be an idle dreamer who can indulge in such a phantasm. If any one can so far discard the noble dictates of patriotism *as to contemplate a dismemberment of this glorious Union, and desire, instead thereof, a Southern Confederacy*, let such a one advocate, as he may do, the formation of an exclusive Southern party, and select some candidate and leader possessing the requisite qualifications, *a political creed, the Alpha and Omega of which is the "immediate annexation of Texas."* This incipient movement on your part to disturb and unsettle public sentiment—to interfere with the existing relations between the delegates and their constituents has struck me with surprise and mortification. You gratuitously interfere, and seek to relieve the Delegates from instructions which bind them," &c.

The letter of Mr. D. from which these extracts are taken is very characteristic of him, and deals some blows to his old friend and fellow-labourer which he will find it exceedingly difficult to parry.

The last "sign of the times" which we shall exhibit to the reader's vision—by this time, we dare say, a little bewildered—is the following Letter from one of the Representatives from Indiana to the Editors of the Globe, which is about as independent a paper as we have seen lately:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WARHINGTON, MAY 4, 1844.

"GENTLEMEN: I see by a publication in your paper of last evening, accompanied with some editorial remarks headed "Doings in the Capitol," that it is feared by some members of our party that there is some "serious" movement making by Democratic members of Congress to procure the nomination at the Baltimore Convention to meet on the 27th inst. of some other person than Mr. Van Buren.

"In your editorial you charge that the movement referred to is a "recent one," and its object to destroy the democratic party.

"Now, sir, I do not hesitate to avow that, for the last two months, I, as one of the persons interested in a proper nomination have used all proper means - "openly," not "secretly"—to procure the nomination at that Convention of some other person than M. Van Buren: not from any loss of confidence in his worth or integrity, but under a deep conviction of mind that he is not the proper person for our party to rally around in the coming struggle.

"This conviction has been forced upon my mind by the indubitable evidences from our friends in the country; and its truth, I believe, is felt and acknowledged by nine out of ten of our friends; and is checked only by a few individuals in our ranks, who, I fear from their course, would rather see our party defeated than successful under the lead of any other man than Mr. Van Buren.

"Now, sir, in conclusion, if you feel disposed to denounce all who are engaged in this movement, you are welcome to launch your thunders at my head as soon as you choose. Yours,

A. KENNEDY.

The publisher of the New York Republic,—a paper which is neutral in politics since DUFF GREEN retired from its management,—had a correspondent in Baltimore during the past week. We extract from his letter written on Thursday evening, after the great Procession, the following passages:

BALTIMORE, Thursday Evening.

What pen shall describe the proceedings or how shall language do justice to the scene which was presented to the eye in Baltimore, and in the field of Eastern this day? It was a sight unparalleled in the annals of American history—a day which will never be forgotten by the American people—no matter of what political creed, or before whose shrine the man of party bends his knee. Of the day and its objects I shall only speak—of a day memorable by the fact, that, when the American nation ratified the nomination of HENRY CLAY to the Presidential chair of the United States, the orator of that day and occasion was Daniel Webster!—What a volume of meaning is there in this last sentence. Before the representative body of the Whig party, aye, and in the presence of the world, Daniel Webster, by a single word, proclaimed his attachment and devotion to "the man" and to "the party!" Here the struggle of years was ended, and Webster acknowledged that Clay was the victor. Here he laid down the weapon of warfare—here he laid aside the feelings of rivalry, of intrigue, of counterplot, and of honorable jealousy, and pledged his honor and his heart to the cause of Clay. Who that has watched the course of these two American statesmen, the greatest in the century which produced them, which made them great—but will regard this act of Webster as the greatest triumph, the crowning glory of Clay? No, not even elevation to the Presidential chair can equal it; indeed, it is a question of doubt to which of the two belongs the greatest honor—to Clay, for the victory, or to Webster for the noble manner in which he tendered to Clay his sword; for the grace with which he yielded the palm, and for the spirit of patriotism which he displayed when he announced that the man who worked harder for the election of Clay than he would, should indeed be a hard-working Whig. When he presented himself upon the platform, with his head bare, and his broad, intelligent brow calm and firm, the mighty mass sent up a shout, such as shook the very ground on which they stood. It was not a cheer, nor a simple token of recognition of an old and valued friend. It was a shout—a *single* shout—proclaiming, in thunder-tones that the Whigs of the Union joyfully, gladly, heartily received back to their ranks Daniel Webster! that although a temporary misunderstanding had dulled the ardor of their attachment, still he was dear to the party, and that from that moment every feeling of hostility & of censure was forgiven and forgotten.

* * * * * *

Before I close, permit me to say a word about the ladies. Never in the course of my varied life did I behold such an assemblage, such a host of Eve's beautiful daughters, surpassing in personal charms all I had ever looked upon. I am told that the enthusiasm which their presence kindled among the delegates as they marched past, exceeded all description—and well it might. It was a scene well calculated to inspirit men, and will have its effect in aiding the cause of HENRY CLAY, even more powerfully than, I had almost said, the nomination of Frelinghuysen or the return of Webster to the Whig standard. Of the hospitality of the citizens of Baltimore there was but one feeling, and that was of the most unbounded admiration and gratitude. For myself, I would acknowledge the attention I received from REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., to whom I am indebted for many opportunities of gathering and obtaining information, which, as a stranger, I should otherwise not have been able to do.

We perceive that Mr. Chase Hymn, of Hardwick, Vt., is married to Miss Lucretia *Slapp*. Got a slap—serves *him* right.

A Tennessee editor pertinently remarks that "a liberal use of the rod is the only way to make boys smart."