The Cambridge Chronicle.

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From the Baltimore Whig.

FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

The day approaches, anxiously looked for by many of you, when a change in the Executive of our good old State is to be made. Those who have a regard for her honor and dignity, and ancient renown, can but feel rejoiced that the period is at hand when the present incumbent shall lay down the seals of an office, which has been so deeply disgraced by his occupancy—and the question arises, will you again permit the Chair to be filled by one who can add no dignity to the same, and whose whole life has shewn him incompetent and unworthy of so distinguished a station! Will you permit that seat once occupied by such men as Sprigg, Veazey, Howard, Thomas of St. M., Ridgely, Winder, and other worthies, who, whatsoever may have been their politics, the people of Maryland had a sure guarantee in their personal character, that the honour of the State would be untarnished in their hands, and that the respectability of the office would be maintained in a manner corresponding with its dignity and importance, to be filled by one who has proved himself incapable and unworthy? Such we will show, would be the case, by the election of Mr. JAMES CARROLL, who is recommended to your support by the locofoco party of Maryland. What, in the first place, let us ask, has the most devoted partizan been enabled to urge in favor of that gentleman, save that he is as uncompromising in his attachment to his party, right or wrong, as the most thorough faced partizan in the state? Nothing, absolutely nothing!

Mr. CARROLL, in accepting the nomination for governor, avowed his belief that upon the success of the measures and policy of his party, the welfare of the country depends! One of the "cardinal measures" of that party, as declared recently by Ex-President Van Buren to the Hon. John Barney of this city, is the SUB-TREASURY, for which, Mr. Carroll when in Congress voted, and which while in existence, secured to the office-holders, contractors and other dependants, gold and silver, which was exchanged by them for depreciated paper, and that passed off on the people, who, it is a notorious fact, were frequently unable to obtain a sufficient amount of specie to pay the postage upon their letters—By the success of Mr. Carroll and his party, this "cardinal measure" is to be re-enacted, and MILLIONS of the public money are again to be placed in the hands of the Swartwouts, the Prices, the Boyds, &c. who made such havoc with the same, before the people, rising in their majesty, drove away the plunderers from the public treasury. Are you, People of Maryland, for the re-establishment of this "cardinal measure"?

Another prominent object of Mr. Carroll and his party, is to repeal the present Whig Tariff, which has made our country prosperous and happy, and redeemed us from the misery and disgrace in which we were plunged. In the language of the able editor of the Clipper,

"In 1842 the great reduction of duties on foreign goods, spread consternation among the citizens of Baltimore, by depriving so many of them of employment. Business of all kinds came to a pause, and ruin stared us in the face. Every man felt the necessity of a change, and a higher tariff was considered as the only mode by which that object could be accomplished."—After stating that a meeting was called and a petition signed by 9000 forwarded to Congress, for the protection of our home industry, the editor proceeds: "Congress granted the request by the passage of the Tariff act of 1842. This act has removed the pressure which had previously weighed down and oppressed our citizens: they again found employment, and prosperity has flowed in upon them. Buildings are going up in every direction, and the "busy hum" of industry is again heard in our city.—The tariff act has provided work for the industrious and bread for the poor. It has infused life and animation into the whole community. Congress nobly did what we required should be done, and we are now in the full enjoyment of the happy results. Shall we then retrace our steps, and solicit congress to repeal the very act which we in 1842 implored should be passed? Is there a citizen of Baltimore who desires to return to the condition of 1842? Not one who possesses common sense. Goods may have been a trifle cheaper then than at present, but who had the money to purchase them? Very few of the laboring classes. Industry was then paralyzed; and many mechanics spent their days in idleness, or in fishing at our wharves, for the want of employment in their vocations." "Of what do we complain? where is the man who is oppressed by the tariff? let him stand forth and shew wherein he is injured if he can. Is it the merchant, the mechanic or the manufacturer? No. Is it the farmer? Aye, say some wiseacres, wheat brings but 80 or 90 cents per bushel. Well, is this depreciation of price owing to the tariff? Stupidity itself could hardly assign such a cause. God, it appears, has blessed the farmers with a more than usually abundant harves, and thus made the supply beyond the demand. And for this the Tariff is to be execrated and repealed. But, in what does the farmer suffer? the low price is made up by the abundant crop; so that he realizes as much or more for his crop this year than in 1842, when the price was higher. We have seen potatoes sell at $2 per bushel; and it would be just as reasonable to insist, that, if it were not for the tariff they would still continue to bring that price, as to assert that the tariff has reduced the price of wheat. A man must be ignorant indeed, who can be gulled by such nonsense."

Such, men of Maryland, is the contrast drawn by a neutral press, between the present prosperous condition of the country and what it was prior to the enactment of the present Whig tariff, and the truthfulness of the picture but few will have the hardihood to deny. The party to which Mr. Carroll belongs, with Mr. Polk their presidential candidate at its head, is pledged to reduce the tariff to the point to which it had reached under the Compromise act, and at which point the ruin and distress so faithfully depicted above had been brought upon us—and yet Mr. Carroll declares that the welfare of the country depends upon the success of his party!

The Whig party claim that the Public Lands were given up to the General Government for the purpose of paying off the Revolutionary debt, and that from the period that object was accomplished, the proceeds of the sales of right belong to the States; [illegible] as the Tariff is now producing suffi[illegible] meet all the requirements of the government, as also the debts left by Mr. Van Buren's administration, and the States being involved in debt with no means but direct taxation to pay it off, the Whigs claim their right in the proceeds of the Lands to aid them in relieving the people from the burdens of taxation with which they are borne down—The party opposed to them, with Mr. CARROLL and Mr. POLK at its head, is unanimously opposed to distribution, and will defeat every effort to accomplish it if elected, and leave the people under the heavy burdens of Taxation under which they now groan, without the shadow of a hope of relief, save in the dishonest and disgraceful means of Repudiation, from which may our time honoured State be preserved, should be the prayer of every honest man—and yet Mr. JAMES CARROLL tells us that he believes the welfare of the country depends upon the success of his party!

An all-important measure with the party of which Mr. Carroll is put forth as the leader in this State, and which, of course, he considers as calculated to ensure the "welfare of the country," is the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. Of such vital consequence is this measure considered by Mr. Carroll and his friends, that Mr. Van Buren, who had been nominated by more than two-thirds of the party in their primary meetings, and actually received a decisive majority on the first ballot in their National Convention, over all his rivals, was defrauded out of the nomination on the express ground that he was opposed to immediate annexation. This, then, is another "cardinal" measure of Mr. Carroll's party; time and space would fail us to do justice to the exposure of this iniquitous scheme; we have already in former numbers shown its deleterious bearing on the honor and character of our country, and on the happiness and prosperity of our people—that it will subject us to the prosecution of an unjust and unholy war against a weak neighbor, which may eventually be extended to others more powerful, and cause your sons and brethren to be dragged forth to fight the battles of those whose soal aim in the annexation of Texas is to realize immense fortunes from the worthless scrip in their possession, purchased at a few cents in the dollar, and for which our government becomes responsible for the payment at par, not only of the TEN MILLIONS stipulated for in the Tyler treaty, but for the untold millions which is due by the Texan government; as we have recently shewn, the war which our government had with 5 or 700 Florida Indians cost us upwards of thirty millions of dollars in about four years and Texas could not have supported her government in all its wars with Mexico and the Indian tribes, for less than twice that sum; and nearly all her resources were obtained by loans—This immense amount our government will be obligated and legally bound to pay, and, so far from your having the Land Fund to relieve you of the heavy burdens of taxation by which you are now borne down, that fund and an additional U. S. tax will be required, to pay this enormous debt, and carry on the unjust war into which we shall be forced—for remember, MEN OF MARYLAND! that the same party which shall obtain the power to accomplish this "cardinal measure," is equally pledged to carry out another, the reduction of the Tariff to the point of the Compromise act at which the Whig congress found it in 1842, when they enacted that under the operation of which our country has returned to a prosperity seldom surpassed in its palmiest days!—and that at that point, revenue sufficient could not be raised for the ordinary expenses of the government.

FREEMEN OF MARYLAND! these are matters to which we would draw your most serious consideration—they should come home to the bosom of every lover of his country, to every father of a family, and to every man having a spark of patriotism for the honor and glory of his native land! We would not appeal to your passions, but to your judgments, to your sense of right, to what is due to your country, to your children, and to humanity, to determine whether you can support a party which is pledged to plunge us into difficulties and dangers and woes, of which we have been enabled to present you with but a faint conception—and yet Mr. JAS. CARROLL tells you that he accepts the nomination for Governor upon the express ground, that he believes UPON THE SUCCESS OF THE MEASURES OF THAT PARTY, THE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY DEPENDS!

We could, Freemen of Maryland, extend the catalogue of evils which the success of Mr. Carroll and his party will inevitably inflict upon our beloved country—we could point back to the corruptions and peculations and robberies committed upon the government whilst that party was in power; of the bankruptcy, the ruin and wretchedness produced by its mal-administration; of the attempt not only to seize upon the treasure of the nation and place it under the supreme control of the Executive, but to raise a STANDING ARMY in time of peace of 200,000 men, which in the charge of an ambitious man, and with the means of corruption at hand, would soon have caused the loss of our liberties—these measures were the creation of Mr. Carroll's party, and that gentleman declares his belief, that UPON THEIR SUCCESS DEPENDS THE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY! In the election at which his political fate is to be decided, you are to pass judgment upon those measures; if you coincide with him, you are bound to give him your support; but if you deem those measures, on the contrary, subversive of the welfare of the country, as honest men and good citizens, as patriots and philanthropists, you are equally bound to OPPOSE him, and thus set your seal of condemnation upon those measures; and this can alone be done by rallying to the support of Col. THOMAS G. PRATT for Governor, and CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN for President and Vice President: all of whom are pledged to OPPOSE THE SUB-TREASU[illegible] to SUSTAIN THE TARIF[illegible] the Whig Congress; to AD[illegible] TRIBUTION OF THE P[illegible] LANDS [illegible] THE [illegible] OF [illegible] and are de[illegible] their ex[illegible] bring back [illegible] It was [illegible] hold of the reins of government!

We cannot, Voters of Maryland! close this brief Appeal to you without giving a hasty sketch of other reasons which should induce you to oppose the election of Mr. CARROLL to the Gubernatorial Chair:

During the war, in 1814, when a British army and fleet, which had ravaged your shores along the Chesapeake, and had placed the incendiary torch to the capitol of your country, flushed with their success, were marching upon our devoted city; stimulated perhaps by the incentives of "BOOTY AND BEAUTY," their watch-word at New-Orleans; whilst our entire population put aside all other employments, and devoted themselves to the preparation of defence; whilst those capable of bearing arms were found in the ranks marching to meet and drive back the enemy from our shores, and the aged and infirm enrolled themselves for the protection from a servile insurrection of the wives and mothers and daughters and sisters of the gallant band who had gone forth to shield those loved ones from the polluting touch of a brutal soldiery; whilst our brethren of Frederick and Harford, of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, ay, even of Pennsylvania and Virginia, hastened to our aid: there was one, with much of this world's goods at stake, that was found false to honor and patriotism, and recreant to duty, who, whilst the farmer and mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, the laborer and the artizan, were baring their breasts to the storm of war, to preserve our city from the enemy, WAS ENJOYING HIS EASE IN SAFETY, far from the scene of danger, in the beautiful groves of Hampton, whilst even his aged sire was found firm at his post—that man was JAMES CARROLL, who now asks you to promote him to the high and responsible station of Governor and Commander in-Chief of the Militia of Maryland! Will you do it?

When the approach of the enemy upon our city was expected, application to the General Government was made in vain for funds to erect fortifications for our defence; the treasury was exhausted, and our citizens were obliged to rely upon their own rescources, with a patriotism worthy of the days of the Revolution, our monied men freely came forward, and from their private rescources raised the necessary means to place our city in an attitude of defence; those who had not pecuniary funds to bestow, marched forth in companies to Hamstead Hill, singing a favorite song of the day,

"With pick-axe, shovel spade,
Crow bar and wheelbarrow;
Let the British troops invade,
Yankees have the marrow."

Whilst these scenes of patriotism were going on in our midst, there was one who skulked from a participation therein, and neither gave an hour of his time or a dollar from his ample stores—that one was JAMES CARROLL! and he now asks you to reward him with the Chair of your good old State!

When the attack was made upon our troops, and the bodies of the dead and the wounded were to be cared for, the members of a religious Society whose conscientous scruples prevented them from joining in the conflict, were seen engaged in the burial of the dead and the removal of the wounded; and even our woman remained firm and undaunted and ministered to the sick and the dying—yet even in these acts and labors of mercy, Mr. CARROLL deigned not to participate!

When the enemy disappointed in his attack upon our city, left our waters, it was proposed to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to rear that noble MONUMENT which graces the centre of our city, in memory of the brave men who fell in our defence; to enable all to participate, the sum for each person was limited to ONE DOLLAR! old and young, male and female, from four score years to the infant in its cradle, had their names registered for the amount, and the document is now preserved in the archives of our city, as a memento of the patriotism of our people—but in vain do we look for the name of *JAMES CARROLL!*

And yet, Freemen of *Maryland. Mr. CARROLL expects your suffrages as Governor of your State! Ask yourselves, Does he deserve it!*

Death of the Fat Girl.—The Lowell Advertiser says that Jane Vanvalkenburgh, the colored girl, who has been in that city on exhibition for a few days, died at her lodgings on Merrimack street last Wednesday evening. She was indisposed but a short time, and we are not informed of the nature of her disease. She was a native of Nassau, N. Y., Fourteen years of age, and weighed, it is said, five hundred pounds!

ENGLAND IN THE FIELD.

The most important item of intelligence received by the late arrivals from Europe, is the fact which we communicated yesterday, that England is in the field against the tariff of this country, and is openly endeavoring to procure its repeal by the influence of her gold. Had we previously doubted the propriety of a protective tariff, this single fact would cause us to carefully re-examine our opinion, if not to renounce it: for we should feel assured that the interference of England to change public opinion in this country was not, that the interests of the United States might be promoted. She has twice measured strength with us in arms, and signally failed in both cases; but we have asserted our independence and protected our soil to little purpose, if we can be brought into the adoption of British principles and interests, through the agency of her gold. To abandon a protective tariff would be a measure as important to England and as fatal to this country, as to be subjugated by her armies; and should be as stoutly and as firmly resisted by every man possessed of American principle, as though he were called upon to repel her invading forces. It would be a bloodless conquest to her, but it would be a conquest of vital importance, for she would reduce us to the mean and despicable condition of dependents—and to that condition we should indeed, deserve to be brought, could we permit ourselves to change our national policy—that policy which has refused life and vigor into the American people—at her dictation, or by the influence of her gold.

We are not surprised that the most desperate efforts should be made by England to destroy a system which aggrandizes this country and impoverishes her people—but it will be matter of great astonishment should she be able to succeed, either by the corrupting influence of her gold, or by the distribution of free trade tracts among us. To see the hand of England in the movement to procure a repeal of the tariff, should be enough to make every American citiven a fast friend of the measure, were its beneficial effects not so conspicuously palpable as they are to the senses of every man. The time was, when the exclamation was universal with the American people, "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute;" and we hope that the same spirit which then existed still prevails. Never—never, will we consent that the United States shall become tributary to Great Britian; or that our manufacturers, mechanics and laborers shall give place to the paupers of Europe.

Our country is to be inundated with free trade tracts dictated in England, and paid for by British gold—and these are to convert us to a policy calculated above all others, to exalt English interests and to depress those of our own country. Millions are to be spent in this desperate attempt to make Americans the destroyers of their own independence and prosperity. Who amongst us will aid England in this base effort? If there be any, let them be marked and accursed as the enemies of their country. They should be spurned as ingrates, unworthy to enjoy the blessings of free government. We do not believe we cannot believe—that any man, in whom beats an American heart, can look upon this attempt to control American legislation by a foreign power, with other than feelings of indignation. If there be a drop of American-blood in that body it is enough to set it in motion. We have the most perfect reliance that the impertinent interference of Great Britian in the matter of our tariff, will be most signally rebuked by the citizens of this country.—If we entertained a different opinion, we should, indeed, despair of the republic.—*Balt. Clipper.*

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.—Every body knows that it is the interest of England to induce other nations to adopt free trade principles, whilst she rigidly adheres to her restrictive policy. She desires to become the manufacturer of the world; and to attain that position she will not hesitate to make immense sacrifices of money. The United States have been her largest and best customer; and it is here that her greatest influence may be expected to be exerted to impress the public mind with the advantages of the free trade system. Every effort is to be made to induce the American people to abandon the protective policy, and to rely on Great Britain for manufactured articles—we are, therefore, not surprised to learn, that large sums of money have been subscribed by the manufacturers and others of England, to circulate free trade tracts in this country. British gold is freely employed to procure the repeal of the tariff of 1842; but we are persuaded that the ascertainment of this fact will have an effect the reverse of that contemplated, and more firmly unite the American people in favor of the protection of domestic labor. In fact we cannot abandon the protective policy, and preserve our national independence and prosperity. We should become the dependents of England, and as much subject to her control as when we were in a colonial condition. If we are really incompetent to regulate our own affairs, and to sustain our free and independent system of government, it may be deemed expedient to place ourselves under the superintending control of the British parliament; but so long as we possess the spirit and the arms of freemen, we shall pursue an *American* policy, unintimidated by the threats, and unswerved by the free trade tracts of Great Britain.

To those who doubt the interference of England with the local concerns of this country, it may be satisfactory to read the following facts, furnished by the London Times. These facts remove all doubt on the subject. The paper says:

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate free trade tracts in foreign countries. *About four hundred and forty thousand were subscribed.—Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York* FOR CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES."

Here is good English authority for the fact, that British influence and British gold are to be employed to produce a change in the policy of this country. And here follows a list of subscribers to the free trade tract fund, which shews, that in Manchester alone, nearly half a million of dollars were raised for this object.

"Mr. Murray read the following list of subscriptions already received—the announcement of which [illegible] sums being received with loud and hearty cheering by the audience."

The Hon. the Lord Prevost	£100
A. & J. Denison, George Square	200
Charles Tennent & Co.	200
William Dixon	200
Samuel Higginbotham	200
Dunlop, Williams & Co.	200
Buchanan, Hamilton & Co.	100
A Friend	60
Neale Thompson	50
James Scott	50
Alexander Graham	50
D. McPhail & Co.	50
Wm. Stirling & Sons	50
S. D. & Thos. Brown	50
J. & A. Anderson	50
William Gemmel	40
Robert Dalgish	40
John Whitehead	30
George Smith	30
John Keer	25
James Oswald	25
W. G. Mitchell	21
A. & D. J. Banatyne	21
John Young	21
Robert Stewart	20
Andrew Mitchell	20
Alexander Macgregor	20

&c. amounting £100,000."

With these evidences of English interference before his eyes, what American will consent to abandon the protective policy? The national spirit will be roused by this daring attempt by foreign people, to control our legislation; and we are convinced, that even the few free trade men to be found in this country, will spurn this English effort to corrupt our people. British gold will be freely spent to destroy our manufacturing establishments, for it would be worth millions of pounds to England to accomplish that object. Not only free trade tracts, but bribes will be freely employed, if traitors can be found. But all will be in vain. Americans will remain true to themselves and to the interests of their country.—*Ibid.*

CONVERSION OF A JEW.—A very pleasing incident has been related to us concerning the conversion of a Jew to the Christian faith. The name of the convert is Israel Bootrood. He is a young man of pleasing manners, and apparently fine talents, a native of London, England, where his parents and other relatives reside. He has been in this country but a short time. Before he left home, his grandfather, who is a Jewish high priest, enjoined upon him in the most solemn manner, never to read the New Testament, or believe in Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah. At Liverpool he became acquainted with a Christian lady who took an interest in his welfare, and urged upon him to read the New Testament. He refused; but she without his knowledge, placed the forbidden book in his trunk.—Finding it on shipboard, he could not restrain his curiosity, and read it through twice carefully, but still regarded it as fictitious, and its divine author an imposter.

How he came to this region we did not learn, but last week he went to a camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, near Beaver, and while attending in a listless manner to the preaching of the gospel, his mind was suddenly arrested by the words of the preacher, and he began to inquire in his own mind, "what if all this is true?" His feelings became so excited that he attempted to leave the ground, but on second thought concluded it was not fair to reject the testimony of the preacher without a hearing. He returned and listened, and after the discourse was over, retired to the woods under great agitation of mind, and began to pray to the God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob—the God of his fathers—to show whether the Shiloh had come, and whether Jesus Christ was the Messiah. His anxiety increased; he returned to the meeting, and earnestly sought salvation in the name of Jesus Christ, as the only true Messiah, who had already come into the world. He found peace in believing. His exclamations, on being enabled fully to confide in a crucified and risen Saviour, were "the Shiloh has come! the Shiloh has come!" On Monday last he attended a Methodist Camp Meeting, near this city, and took upon himself the profession of Christianity in the ordinance of Baptism. Previous to the ceremony, in the presence of the assembled congregation, he gave an account of his early life and Christian experience, and in a most affecting manner professed his faith in Christ, and when the holy rite was performed in the name of the adorable and ever blessed Trinity, his joy was so great in the confident belief and trust in a Messiah already come, that he sunk to the ground under overpowering emotions.

His parents are said to be very respectable and wealthy, and it is supposed that his profession of Christianity will seriously affect his future worldly prospects. May we not hope that he will be instrumental under Divine Providence in leading many of his erring race to a full belief in the only Messiah who will ever bless our world—the only Star of Hope ever to arise over the mourning and desolate tents of Jacob.—*Pittsburg Ad.*