The Cambridge Chronicle

JOSEPH R ECCLESTON,]

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TERMS.

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POETRY.

THE DIAL OF FLOWERS.

(BY MRS. HEMANS.)

'Twas a lovely thought to mark the hours,
As they floated in light away,
By the opening and the folding flowers
That laugh to the summer's day.

Thus had each moment its own rich hue,
And its graceful cup or bell,
In whose colour'd vase might sleep the dew,
Like a pearl in an ocean-shell.

To such sweet signs might the time have flowed
In a golden current on,
Ere from the garden, man's first abode,
The glorious guests are gone.

So might the days have been brightly told—
Those days of song and dreams—
When shepherds gather'd their flocks of old,
By the blue Arcadian streams.

So in those isles of delight that rest
Far off in a breezeless main,
Which many a barque, with a weary quest,
Hath sought, but still in vain.

Yet is not life, in its real flight,
Mark'd thus—even thus—on earth,
By the closing of one hope's delight,
And another's gentle birth?

Oh! let us live, so that flower by flower,
Shutting in turn, may leave
A lingerer still for the sunset hour,
A charm for the shaded eve.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. It is always profitable for the people to exercise vigilance over the expenditures of their rulers, and equally profitable is it for them to hold their rulers accountable for all deviations from that line of enlightened economy, which is called for by the simplicity of the frame work of our Republican institutions. For whatever may be said to the contrary, the safety, the rights, and interests of a Republic, are best consulted when the expenditures of the government are made with exclusive reference to the concerns of the nation, irrespective of the advancement of the chances of success of a presidential candidate, whether that candidate be *in* power, working with the patronage of the government for a re-election, or whether he be using that patronage to promote the election of some favorite. Those who are called upon to administer the affairs of a government based upon free principles, should look solely to the furtherance of the prosperity of the country, to the welfare of the great American community in its aggregate capacity, and should never, for a moment, shape the course of the administration to favor any particular interest or faction, at the expense of others. Whenever such landmarks as we have laid down, are lost sight of, and the government enters the market as a political broker, to barter away offices, with a view of buying up support, the inevitable consequence follows, that the well being of the nation will be sacrificed to purposes of selfishness and personal aggrandizement, and as a corollary, that a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money will follow on its train.

The last sixteen years history of the general government is one full of instruction, and might be profited of by the people, if they would but *study* that *history*, and guard against the evils which it unfolds; for evils there are of a most frightful character. We said, in the commencement of this article, that it was profitable for the people to exercise vigilance, and we will now state a few facts for their consideration, in connection with the expenditures of the government, in order that they may have matter placed before them for the action of their judgments.

The aggregate expenditures of James Madison's administration of 8 years, embracing 3 years of war with Great Britain, and a war with Tripoli, was **$144,-681,939.**

The aggregate expenditures of *Martin Van Buren's* administration of 4 years, was **$140,585,321**: so that Mr. *Van Buren* spent during his 4 years, within **$4,099,618** as much of the people's money as Mr. *Madison* did during the 8 years he was in power, although 3 of the years of Mr. Madison's administration were burthened with the onerous expenses consequent upon carrying on war by sea and land against the greatest power in Europe.

Let us now direct your attention to the *average annual expenditures* of the WHIG administration of *James Madison*, and the LOCOFOCO administration of MARTIN VAN BUREN; by so doing, Fellow Citizens, we will be able to appreciate the difference between a WHIG *President working for the good of his country*, and the happiness of the people, and a *Locofoco President* working for himself—between a patriot, and a partizan, working for himself.

Mr. Van Buren's average annual expenditures were	$35,146,330 25
Mr. Madison's annual average expenditures were	18,083,177 37
Excess of Mr. Van Buren's over Mr. Madison's	$17,063,212 87

This exhibit shews, that Mr. Van Buren's administration expended nearly TWO dollars for every ONE expended by that of Mr. Madison; though as we have before shewn you, the latter had to defray the expenses of a war with England, and a war with Tripoli, in addition to the ordinary expenditures of government.

Having brought these startling facts before you, fellowcitizens, we ask you to reflect well upon them, as they should serve to convince you of the hollow heartedness of the *professions* of *Locofoco leaders*, who have the words, *economy* and *retrenchment*, ever upon their lips; but use them merely as catchwords to hoodwink and deceive the unsuspecting people, never making the least exertion to *practice* their virtues when in power.

In appealing to the sober judgment of the people, we desire only to get them to *read* and THINK like rational men, and not like partizans, and to act for their country's honor and welfare, as in so doing they will be sure to consult their own prosperity and that of those who are to come after them.—*Balt. Whig.*

FACTS FOR THE TARIFF MEN.—*Keep it before the People*—proclaim it throughout the length and breadth of the land—publish it in every city, town and village—post it up in every furnace, and forge, and manufactory, and store, and workshop, and farm house—proclaim it on the mountain top—proclaim it in the dusky mine, far down in the bowels of the earth—proclaim it wherever the brawny arm of industry is actively engaged—that *JAMES K. POLK* and the Loco Foco party are OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT TARIFF, that has restored to our country its wonted prosperity, and covered the nation with benefits and blessings.

Keep it before the People—That in the last Congress, when an effort was made by the Locofoco party to procure its repeal—

Every Locofoco member present from Maine,	4
Every Locofoco member from New Hampshire,	4
Half of the Locofoco members from Connecticut,	2
A *majority* of the Locofoco members from N. Y.,	12
Every Locofoco member from Virginia,	10
Every Locofoco member from North Carolina,	4
Every Locofoco member from Georgia,	4
Every Locofoco member from South Carolina,	7
Every Locofoco member from Alabama,	5
Every Locofoco member present from Mississippi,	3
Every Locofoco member from Louisiana,	3
The Locofoco member from Arkansas,	1
Every Locofoco member present from Missouri,	4
Every Locofoco member from Illinois,	6
Every Locofoco member present from Indiana,	7
Every Locofoco member from Ohio,	9
Every Locofoco member but one from Kentucky,	4
Every Locofoco member present from Tenn.,	5
Every Locofoco member from Michigan,	3
Making a Locofoco vote of	98

being more than *three fourths* of the Locofoco delegation in Congress, *VOTED AGAINST THE PRESENT TARIFF*, and in favor of sustaining the British Locofoco Tariff Bill of Mr. M'Kay. And

Keep it before the People—That at the same time and upon the same occasion—

Every Whig member from Maine,	2
Every Whig member from Massachusetts,	8
Every Whig member from Vermont,	3
Every Whig member from Rhode Island,	2
Every Whig member from New York,	10
The Whig member from New Jersey,	1
Every Whig member from Pennsylvania,	13
Every Whig member from Maryland,	6
Every Whig member from Virginia,	3
Every Whig member from North Carolina,	4
Every Whig member from Georgia, (except 1,)	3
The Whig member from Alabama,	1
The Whig member from Illinois,	1
Every Whig member from Indiana,	3
Every Whig member from Ohio,	15
Every Whig member from Kentucky,	5
Every Whig member from Tennessee,	0
Making a Whig vote of	77

BEING EVERY WHIG MEMBER (save one) PRESENT IN CONGRESS from the North and from the South—from the East and from the West, voted in favor of sustaining the Whig Tariff of 1842, thus nobly standing up for the interests of the people, and the great leading principle of the Whig party—protection to American Industry.

THE TRUTH WELL TOLD.

A writer in the *Kennebeck Journal* thus concludes an able article:—If we look at the points connected with the coming election, what will follow the success of either candidate? If Henry Clay is elected we shall have a President whose talents and statesmanship the nation will be proud of.

We shall have the Union as it is;
We shall have no annexation of Texas;
We shall have no war with Mexico;
We shall not assume the debt of Texas;
We shall not add new slave territory;
We shall hold on to the present Tariff;
We shall have a friend to Protection;
We shall have a friend to American Industry;
We shall have a friend to the right of petition;
We shall have a uniform currency;
We shall have no vetoes;
We shall have economy in the Government;
We shall have the price of labor kept up;
We shall have the price of wool kept up;
We shall have our share of the Public Lands;
We shall have an American with American principles;
We shall have a good President and good times.

—If James K. Polk is elected, how reversed will be the state of affairs—how different the scene! "If we ask for bread he will give us a stone." We shall have a Pharaoh, and no Moses to stay his hand. The United States will be like Texas, if not like Egypt—darkness will cover the land.

We shall have a Revenue Tariff;
We shall have no Protection;
We shall have no right of Petition;
We shall have no distribution;
We shall have war upon the Banks;
We shall have war with Mexico;
We shall have wool "duty free;"
We shall have labor at European prices;
We shall have the condemned Sub-treasury Bill;
We shall have the "TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND STANDING ARMY;"
We shall have one currency for Government, and another for the people;
We shall assume the debt [illegible]
We shall have a Con[illegible] Esq., on [illegible] principles;
We shall have [illegible] alance [illegible]
We shall have Polk, Dallas, and Texas, instead of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN, and the UNION as it is.

Let every man vote, and let every man see for whom and what he votes.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF MARYLAND,
TO THE
Whigs of the Union.

We send you glad tidings from Maryland. We have realized our hopes, and fulfilled our promise to you by the election of a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature. THOMAS G. PRATT, our candidate for Governor, is elected by a decisive majority, and to the Legislature we have elected members from seventeen counties out of twenty composing the State.

In addition to the great triumph of redeeming the Executive of the State from the dominion of Locofocoism, to which it has been subject for nine six years, we have secured the following result in the Legislature:

	WHIG	LOCOFOCO
Senate,	15	6
House of Delegates,	61	21
	76	27

Whig majority on joint ballot 19 votes securing the election of a WHIG UNITED STATES SENATOR!

This victory has been achieved in a contest characterised by obstacles such as the Whigs of Maryland have never before had to encounter, and which, for the honor of our State, we hope we shall never again have to contend with. The election, everywhere, beyond the confines of the City of Baltimore, has been conducted in a manner which satisfies the most sanguine friends of the Whig cause. The questions at issue have been fully discussed by them, and the people have spoken their sentiments, through the Ballot Box, with an honorable and enlightened appreciation of the great interests involved in the election. Our opponents have exerted their utmost strength, and have been most signally defeated.

In the City of Baltimore the contest has been one of peculiar virulence, and it has been sustained, on the part of our adversaries, we regret to say, by efforts which will neither redound to the honor nor to the future strength of their party. This city has been the point upon which the exertions of the enemies of the Whig cause were chiefly directed. It was obviously their plan to secure a majority here which should outweigh the expected successes of the Whigs of the counties. All the means that money, personal endeavor, diligent misrepresentation, promised favor, flattery, or foreign interposition could supply, were at their command. Under the combined operation of these agencies our opponents have won the city. They owe their success alone to an inglorious dexterity in the practice of those arts by which the popular voice is suppressed and the popular will overthrown. The largest vote ever taken in the city of Baltimore heretofore was that which was cast in October, last year, upon the occasion of the Mayor's election. The whole number then polled was 14,898. Of these the Whig vote was 7,600; that of our opponents 7,298. The vote cast in the recent election amounted to 17,185, of which 7,968 were cast by the Whigs, and 9,190 by the other party, showing an increase of Whig votes to the amount of 368, and opponent votes to the amount of 1,892. This statement speaks for itself. We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that of these 1,892 votes, full 1,300 were falsely and surreptitously introduced to the ballot box; that they have been the product of a skillful and diligently perpetrated fraud upon the rights of the real voters of Baltimore. Casting these aside, the majority would have been for the Whig candidates in accordance with the best estimates which we had previously been able to make of the election.

The artifices of our opponents, however, have been frustrated by the devotion of our friends throughout the State, and we can afford to take the disadvantage which the miscarriage of this city has thrown upon us. The State of Maryland is firmly and immutably planted in the Whig line, and she will assuredly increase the strength of her position in November. The battle has been already fought, and an honorable victory—the more honorable from the baffled stratagems of the enemy—has perched upon our standard. We give the results of the contest throughout the State from authentic scources of information, such as have been despatched to us in the first moments of victory. Upon these full reliance may be placed.—Let our brother Whigs throughout the Union confide in this communication, and imitate the example of Maryland.

JAMES HARWOOD,
WM. SCHLEY,
ISAAC MONROE,
SAMUEL JONES, Jr.,
GEO. R. RICHARDSON,
G. W. LURMAN,
W. H. COLLINS,
SAMUEL H. TAGART,
PETER LEARY,
T. Y. WALSH,
THOMAS KELSO,
JOHN L. CAREY,
TRUMAN CROSS,
FRANCIS BURNS,
W. H. GATCHELL,
O. C. TIFFANY,
JOHN P. KENNEDY,
GEO. A. V. SPRECKLESEN,
GEO. M. GILL,
ALEX. MURDOCH,
W. H. D. C. WRIGHT.

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEAR WINCHESTER, (Va.) Sept. 27.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: Any information from a responsible source connected with the pending canvass in Virginia cannot be uninteresting to you or your readers. Circumstances have afforded me a very general correspondence and acquaintance throughout the State, and I feel a firm confidence that its vote *will be cast for* CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN.

I draw not my inferences from vague generalities, such as the universal enthusiasm which animates the Whig party, the perfect organization which exists amongst its members, the cordial and efficient co-operation of our distinguished Senators Rives and Archer, or the popularity of our measures, especially the tariff of 1842; but I predicate estimates upon data more precise and detailed.

The right of suffrage in Virginia is, you know, restricted; consequently we gave in 1840 but 84,223 votes, Mr. Van Buren's majority being exactly 1,392. The population of the State is stationary, the character of our pursuits mainly agricultural or pastoral. The progress of change, therefore, is more definite and ascertainable than in any other State perhaps. Since the election of 1840 a number of new votes has been made, by the division of lands, execution of leases, &c. Gentlemen having sons have deeded portions of their lands in order to confer the suffrage right. There is record evidence of nearly all the new voters, and the Clay Clubs know pretty well how the vote will be cast. It is computed that of the young men who have attained years of maturity since 1840 seven out of ten are whigs: wherever I am acquainted I believe the proportion to be larger. The vote of the State this fall will be about 100,000. Of the increased vote, whether by marriage, inheritance, deed, devise, or attainment of lawful age, there is unquestionably a majority of Whig votes.

If the vote of the State was precisely what it was in 1840 as to identity of persons and numbers, a change of 687 would give us the State. Will there be this change? Let us look to the *old* Congressional districts, for they are more familiar than the *new*, or the electoral districts. Our opponents rely upon changes in Mr. Wise's. But since the nomination of Mr. Southall for Congress, and the recently published hostility of Mr. Wise to the election of Polk, the aspect of things is changed. I concede, however, a loss 300. The Whig gain in the metropolitan district, recently represented by Mr. Botts with distiction, will more than double this. In Mr. Newton's district we gain in Lancaster and Richmond counties, and lose no where. In the Loudon district we shall gain, and we are much indebted to that excellent man and most able and eloquent elector, John Janney. In Atkinson's, lately Carey's district, our gain will be small but certain. In Dromgoole's we shall lose a trifle; in Hubbard's neither gain nor lose. In Gogin's we shall gain considerably in his own county, Bedford, and lose nothing in the residue of the counties. I will, however, set down all Eastern Virginia as neither gaining nor losing, and this is certainly as much as can be asked. Well, cross the mountain westward. Take this gerrymandered district recently represented by Mr. Barton.—Here we did so remarkably well in 1840, we cannot improve much upon the efforts of that day; but assisted by our distinguished elector, A. Hunter, we shall hold our own. Great exertions are making on both sides and I sincerely hope the election will be conducted with decorum and fairness. The great intelligence of the districts warrants the expectation. In A. H. H. Stuart's district we shall gain some, and the efforts of that able gentleman more than sustain his high reputation while in Congress. In all the Alleghany counties the change in favor of the Whigs is very decisive. In Kanawha, one of the counties represented by the able Summers, the majority for Harrison was 503; now it will fall but little sort of 900. In every county bordering upon Ohio and Kentucky the gain is 20 per cent., showing that the nearer the approach to the Statesman of the West the more he is appreciated. Let us see: The counties are [illegible] Ohio, Marshall, Tyler, [illegible] Jackson, Ma[illegible] Lewis, Braxton, Gilmer, Wirt, Roane, Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Cabell, and Lee. The vote in 1840 was 4,509 for Van Buren, [illegible] Harrison; a change of 20 per cent., [illegible] at least that, would be decisive of the co[illegible] leaving out of view the change in our favor of [illegible] per cent. in all the Alleghany counties. Upon the whole, I regard the vote of the State for Mr. Clay by one or two thousand as certain.

Not will the fruits of success perish with this election. Scions will spring up. Virginia will be regenerated. Thank God, the day of her deliverance is at hand. The intelligence of the State, more especially the western portion, has been writhing and groaning under the incubus for nearly twenty years. Corruption, [illegible] and *editorials* which have marred the beauty and crushed the [illegible] portion of this great Confederacy are being removed, and though now every mountain and valley rings the names of Clay and Frelinghuysen, the effects of victory will endure when echo shall take up some other shout, so long as the Blue Mountains and the Alleghanies shall rest upon their immoveable bases.

A RICH PRACTICAL JOKE.—A friend told us a few evenings ago, and though it was told us in confidence, we cannot resist the temptation of laying it before our readers, let the consequence be what it may:—

"In the western part of this city live and flourish two jolly young fellows, who follow sign painting for a livelihood—and who are sometimes in the habit of cutting up what are termed "high shines." It so occurred, a few days ago, that one of the partners had some out-door business to attend to, and left the shop in charge of his partner and a little boy who was employed to grind paints. During his absence, the partner remaining went to work and painted the boy's neck, so as to represent a large gash, and a cut over the eye.—He then took red paint, bespattered it over the floor, and clotted the boy's hair, and made him lie down in a corner. He then painted a great gash on his own cheek, bared his bosom, disordered his dress, dipped a long-bladed knife in the red paint-pot, and patiently awaited the coming of his partner. Directly he heard him at the door, and the performance commenced.—The partner stuck his head into the room door; one glance was sufficient—the boy prostrated on the floor, with his throat cut, groaning and crying murder—chairs, tables, benches, jugs, and paint-pots were strewed around the room in dire confusion, while the murderous partner, with the bloody looking knife in his uplifted hand, was running through the room uttering wild and incoherent expressions. It was evident to the partner at the door, that his partner had killed the boy. The thought was horrid. Swift as lightning he flew to his father, and informed him of the circumstances. A number of friends were mustered, who repaired forthwith to the scene of action. The crowd augmented as it neared the shop—and in walked the whole posse—but what was their astonishment to find the boy without a mark of any kind; the room in perfect order; no mark of blood perceptible, and the partner engaged in lettering a sign! and utter ignorance of any transaction of the kind avowed by both him and the boy, to the other partner's great mortification—more especially as the persons he brought there, hinted to one another that, during his absence, he might have indulged too freely in fire-water.—*Commonwealth.*

On board the Constitution.—Judging from a letter in the Boston Transcript, dated on board the U. S. ship Constitution, the officers and passengers must have had a delightful voyage to Rio. The letter referred to bears date July 30th, at sea. The writer says:

"The 4th of July was celebrated with salutes, firing of rockets, &c. On the 6th of July we left Teneriffe for Rio in company with the French sloop of war Berceau, which left us, however, in a day or two. On the 24th we crossed the equator, and permission having been obtained for Neptune to visit the ship, that worthy old gentleman came on board at 9 A. M. He was received on the quarter deck by the officers and was treated to a glass of whiskey. He then went forward to a throne where he could overlook the proceedings.

A list of those officers and men had been submitted to him who had never visited his peculiar domain, but orders had been given him not to come farther aft than the capstan, so that the sharing of *the officers* in the diversion was entirely voluntary on their part. The quarter deck awning had been filled with water, and placed about two feet from the deck, and about three feet above this a bench had been raised upon which the "victim" was seated. He was then lathered with a compound of soap lampblack, &c., and scraped with an iron razor, and before he was well aware of his *high position*, he was taken by the heels and tumbled topsy-turvy into the water in spite of all remonstrance.—Here he was received by old Neptune's aids, and made to swallow at least a quart of salt water, after which he was told to go about his business and change his clothes.

"The performances were varied according to the disposition of the "victim' and the opposition made to the commands of the 'God.' Mr. Wise and family were delighted with the sport, and so were all who witnessed it, and at 12 o'clock no signs remained of the sailor's frolic of 'crossing the line.'

"We have stopped at various islands, and passed much head lands during our passage to Rio, whilst amid other duties this letter has been hastily written, and now comes by a ship we have spoken—the Erie—off Cape Frio."

About 300 militia were encamped at Beardstown, Ill., on Monday evening last, under orders from Gov. Ford, to proceed to the general rendezvous at Rushville, Schuyler county. Gov. Ford is determined to protect the Mormons and every other class of citizens from violence.