THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 5th, 1846.

☞ Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive supscriptions and advertisements for the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

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The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on the 7th Sept.

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DEATH of GORDON M. HANDY, Esq., Clerk of Worcester county.—We have just learned from a gentleman that arrived here late yesterday evening in the Mail-stage, that this gentleman died on Thursday evening last, at his residence in Worcester county.

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"WHIG STANDARD."—This is the title of a new weekly paper lately started in Baltimore, as will be seen by a Prospectus published in our paper to-day. Judging of the future by the few numbers it has issued, we cannot doubt but it will be a valuable co-worker in the great Whig cause. It handles without gloves, the *Conventional Reform Humbug*, and appeals strongly and earnestly to the patriotic sons of Maryland, of both parties to join in affecting a cheap, orderly, safe and expeditious reform by means of the Legislature. We have made a few selections from its columns to day, to which together with its prospectus, we ask the attention of our readers.

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GEN. SCOTT.—We select the follo ving very appropriate reflections from the Eutaw (Alabama) Advertiser. We know not the politics of its editor, but his just and noble sentiments will find a response in every patriotic breast:

"General Scott has rendered distinguished service to his country in the tented field. He bears upon him the scars of wounds received in battle. He has shed his blood, and was ready to lay down his life for his country.—But in an unfortunate moment, betrayed by the impulsive sensitiveness of the generous soldier he wrote a letter containing one or two imprudent expressions, which have been caught up by the press, and the charges rung upon them throughout the whole country. The veteran soldier is made the butt for the ridicule of those who were listening to the lullaby of their nurses when he was standing the shock of embattled hosts. Newspaper buffoons, libellous editors, and low partisan slanderers are spitting their slime and venom on the hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. And the people, shame on them, applaud this dirty work of vilification.—They laugh at the low jest, and reward the poltrons with smiles instead of hisses. We detest the actors, and pity the spectators who can look, without scorn, upon this disgraceful farce—this monstrous attempt to make a noble soldier ridiculous in the eyes of his countrymen. We trust that there is generous patriotism enough to rebuke this foul ingratitude, and to teach these mockers that the illustrious services of years are not to be outweighed by the venial indiscretions of a hasty pen."

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VIOLENT THUNDET STORM. There was a most violent thunder storm at Leonardtown Md. and its vicinity on the 22d inst. The Beacon says:—The lightning surpassed anything of the kind that we ever before witnessed, the flashes being remarkable vivid and followed each other at intervals of almost every ten seconds. For upwards of an hour the rain came down in torrents—being the first that we have had to benefit the crops much, in this vicinity, for several weeks. H. G. S. Key, Esq., had two valuable horses killed by the lightning in a field near the villege. This, we believe, was the only demage done in this immediate neighborhood.

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From the Whig Standard.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS—RETRENCHMENT.

Keep it before the People, and let it not be forgotten, that one of the reforms proposed by the Locofocos as well as by the Whigs, was the substitution of biennial sessions of the Legislature, for annual sessions. The Whigs introduced a bill in the Senate to eccomplish this object, which was opposed, as the yeas and nays will show, by every Locofoco, excep one, and was supported by every Whig in that body. When it went to the House, a Locofoco, to embarrass it, proposed to submit it to the vote of the people, which was agreed to; and, at the coming October election, the people will have to pass upon it. I am no prophet, or son of a prophit, but I predict the Locofocos will vote against this important measure. The confirmation of that law will save the State SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS every second year, which is equal to thirty thousand annually. Instead of this measure, the Locos propose a Convention which will cost at least SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—This Convention and the Legislature wiill meet the same year. making an expense of ☞ ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ☜ that year, which the People will have to pay, and which will embarrass the payment of the State debt to that amount. It is the extreme of folly to suppose, under the express provisions of our present Constitution, that a session of the Legislature can be intermitted. This proposition was made by a lawyer, but must have been made to throw dust in the people's eyes—for he must have had sense enough to have known that, constitutionally, no such thing could be done. If reform can be accomplished by the Legislature, why have a Convention for the purpose? The proposition is an insult to the common-sense of the people, and proceeded alone from demagogues, who, so their own ends can be answered, care nothing about running the people to expense.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

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SANTA ANNA.—The following is from the Savannah Republican of the 27th ult:

"SANTA ANNA.—We are frequently asked whether Com. Connor will be likely to allow Santa Anna to pass unmolested into Vera Cruz? We unhesitatingly answer *yes*—if he has received his despatches from the government at Washington. We have no positive information on the subject, but we rather *guess* so from a few facts and circumstances which may be easily connected. In the first place, we think that the government and Santa Anna understand each other thoroughly. Mr. Slidell McKenzie, who may now be considered the man with the "white hat," has been to Cuba—has conferred with the fleet off Vera Cruz, and with Gen. Taylor. Senor Tamariz, Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico during the last administration of Santa Anna, has been in the United States—probably at Washington. He came to Charleston, and there chartered a steamer for a large sum to carry him to Cuba, where he arrived only a day or two before the announcement that Vera Cruz had declared in favor of the exiled chief.

Private letters received in New York from Havana as late as the 8th instant, state on high authority that Santa Anna is not so averse to peace with this country as has been generally supposed, and that he will rejoice at the appearance of any liberal offer for a termination of the war! That some such offer was in contemplation by the administration, we may not only infer from the call for the passage of the two million bill, but from the well ascertained fact that Mr. Polk has actually despatched a messenger to Mexico.

Now, putting all these facts together, we are inclined to the belief that this whole movement is well understood, and that the ascendency of Santa Anna, and the banishment of Paredes, will be followed by an early adjustment of the difficulties between the two Governments. If, therefore, the scheme has worked right, it is highly probable that there will not be the slightest difficulty interposed to the triumphal entrance into Vera Cruz by Santa Anna and his friends.

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Democratic Whig Doctrine.

"The measure of the Wealth of a Nation is indicated by the measure of its PROTECTION of its INDUSTRY."—HENRY CLAY.

"Whatever ENHANCES WAGES, whatever INCREASES the PRICE of LABOR, is expressly for the BENEFIT of LABOR and against that of capital. Because the increase is so much taken from the general, common stock, and placed in the hands of the laborers. And of all things on earth, that which we, as American citizens, ought most to desire, is a HIGH RATE of WAGES, an ample reward for labor."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

This is a true Democratic Whig Doctrine, as repeatedly proved by the VOTES of Whig Senators and Representatives in Congress, as well as by the votes and speeches of the two distinguished champions of the Party above quoted. And we feel satisfied that, what we here state, is known to be true by every man in the country who has any knowledge of our political history for the last twenty years. Now let us turn and see the character of that policy which James K. Polk and the Party that placed him in office, wish to fasten upon the country by the destruction of a Protective Tariff, and the creation, by means of the Sub Treasury, of an exclusive hard-money currency:

Locofoco Doctrine.

☞ "REDUCE your WAGES to the standard of prices throughout the world, and you will cover the country with BLESSINGS and BENEFITS."—James Buchanan, Polk's Secretary of State.

To this we take the liberty of appending an extract from a late number of one of our city papers, which enjoys the patronage of the Government, and which sees nothing to condemn in the Sub-Treasury scheme of the administration.

☞ "The *Independent Treasury*, so far as it tends to narrow Bank issues, is *specially to be desired by manufacturers.*" "The COST of Domestic Productions IS SO ENHANCED by the cheapened currency, that foreign manufacturers come in in spite of the protection afforded by the Tariff designed to shut them out"—"it disables us from competing with those who produce under a dearer currency."—Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Buchanan's argument, it will be seen, is substantially this: that the first object of our Government should be to REDUCE the price of LABOR, as by so doing the manufacturer would be enabled to furnish goods at a price so LOW, that no protection against Foreign Fabrics would be at all necessary. And he believes the most effectual way of accomplishing so desirable an object would be the establishment of an exclusive HARD MONEY CURRENCY. It is thus that he would cover the country with "blessings and benefits!"

The "Sun," it will also be seen, echoes the identical sentiment of Secretary Buchanan—and we see a perfect unanimity in the 'one-idea' that Low Wages to the operative, whose labor is his only capital, is to accomplish every thing for the country, and increase the gains of the 'wealthy manufacturer' and 'capitalist," and thus place them in a condition to defy the competition of European 'pauper-labor.'

We ask the working-man, such as have no capital other than health and industry, to take this matter into serious consideration, laying aside, if possible, all party-prejudice, and then say what he believes will be the result of a policy that aims such destructive blows at the wages of the toiling millions. He may then be enabled to see who are the REAL FRIENDS of the Country and the People.—*Standard*

Highly Important from Mexico!

Election Overthrow, and Imprisonment of Gen. Paredes—The Country Pronounced in favor of Santa Anna His Arrival at Vera Cruz—Annexation of the Californias to the U. states.

Through the politeness of an eminent commercial [illegible]se, says the New Orleans Commercial T[illegible] of the 24th ult., we have just been plac[illegible] possession of the following most important [illegible]elligence from Mexico.

T[illegible]s was received by a British man of war [illegible]touched at the Balize, with despatches f[illegible] British Minister at Mexico for his gove[illegible]t. The purport of these despatches is th[illegible] the United States have taken possession of the Californias, and that the revolution in favor of Santa Anna is complete.

We publish the following letters, from which it will be perceived that the steamer Arab, with Santa Anna on board was in sight of Vera Cruz on the 13th instant.

VERA CRUZ, August 16, 1846.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British Man-of-War, we have just time to state that Mexico and Puebla have just pronounced for Federalism and Santa Anna.

Gen. Bravo's government, had hardly been established when it was overthrown, and Gen. Sales has put himself at the head of the movement, until the arrival of Santa Anna. Tranquility was soon restored. Gomez Farias aided the partisans of Santa Anna to bring about the revolution. His sons have come down here to give welcome to Santa Anna, who left the Havana on the 4th in a British steamer called the Arab,, accompanied by Almonte, Tamariz, Rejon, and Beenes, and Elm ought to be here every day. Gen. Paredes was taken prisoner and is kept in the citadel of Mexico. General Sales has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress on the principle of 1824; and the members are to assemble at Mexico on the 6th December next.

The present conveyance carries the news of the Annexation of California to the U. States.

Received last night by express at the British consulate:

VERA CRUZ, Aug, 1846.

Advices have been received by express, of the formal Annexation of California to the United States. And this vessel of war takes the British Minister's despatches to New Orleans and to England. The whole country has declared in favor of Santa Ana, who left Havanna for this city on the steamer Arab, but had not arrived, which makes his friends rather anxious for his safety.

P. S. The Arab just in sight.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th Aug., in a postscript, says, that the British brig of war "Daring" arrived off the Balize last evening, from Vera Cruz, and two of her officers came up to the town this morning, with a mail and despatches. The steamer Arab arrived off Vera Cruz, on the 16th August, with Santa Ana on board. He immediately placed himself at the head of the movement in that department. The departments of Puebla and Mexico have declared for Santa Ana, and Paredes has already been taken prisoner. The revolt at the capital was headed by Gen. Sales.

Before Santa Ana left Haven he took letters from Gen. Campbell to Commodore Conner, and avowed himself, in reply to some inquiries as to his intentions, as follows: "If the people of my country are for war, then I am with them; but I would prefer peace."

News has been received in Mexico that Monterey, in California, has been seized by one of the vessels of the Pacific squadron.—Another account says that all California has yielded to the Americans.

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Later From the Army.

Arrival of the McKim—Capture of China by Capt. McCulloh—Arrival of Gen. Taylor at Camargo—Advance of Capt. Duncan.

The steamship McKim arrived from Brazos Santiago at an early hour on Sunday morning, bringing dates from Point Isabel of the 17th, and from Camargo, the present headquarters of the army, of the 13th August. The news by this arrival from Matamoras, is not of general moment. Col. Clark has succeeded in reestablishing order in the city, by putting into execution the orders dictated for that purpose by General Taylor.

Capt. F. L. Ball, of the Kentucky volunteers is supposed to have been murdered by the Mexicans, on the road between Barita and Matamoras. The town of China, on the Rio San Juan, 65 or 70 miles from Camargo was taken on the 5th inst., by Captain McCulloch, of the Texas Rangers, without opposition.—Col. Seguin with 100 Mexicans, were in the town, but on the approach of the Americans they retreated. Another Mexican depot of arms has been found at Matamoras, and a quantity of stores and amunitions.

The regiment of Rangers, under Col Jack Hays and Lieut. Col. Walker, left Matamoras about the 10th instant, on an incursion into the interior. The precise route to be taken by them is not known, and will depend probably upon circumstances. We hope to be kept fully apprised of the movements of this corps, to which great importance is attached in the army.

The second regiment of Dragoons, which is composed now of only four companies, with about 375 men, has abandoned its encampment between Point Isabel and Fort Brown, and was at Matamoras at last accounts.

Major General Butler is represented to be quite ill at Point Isabel.

Those of the Maryland and Kentucky companies, whose lot it was to go on foot, are also on the road up. These men have a long road to travel in this warm weather, but if report is true they are well able to stand it.

The city of Matamoras wears a peculiarly quiet aspect. An evident change is to be perceived; the noise and tumult created by the large numbers of volunteers, who constantly filled the streets, has ceased entirely since their departure, and every thing here is as orderly as the most peaceable city in the Union. The prohibitory orders against the further introduction of spirituous liquers are operating beneficially.

Spies and traitors—There seems to be quite a nest of these amongst the population of Matamoras, who kept the enemy advised of all that is passing there. On the 13th inst., a vast quantity of military stores was found in the possession of an eminent citizen, Don Jose Maria Tavo, under circumstances of great duplicity. An example should be made, so as to undeceive the Mexicans, as regards our easiness of character.

About two hundred recruits, for the regular service, arrived on the 12th from New York, via Point Isabel.

It was rumored on the 13th, that McCullough's Ranging Company has been surprised, defeated and made prisoners by a body of Mexican Rancheros, under Carvajal. Little or no credit was given to this.

Left at the Brazos ship Lehigh and brig Jefferson, also several shooners discharging.—Schr. Oregon, Capt. Speight, of Baltimore, while in tow of the steamer Monmouth, struck the bar, beat across the North breaker and bilged, Aug. 17, with a cargo of Government stores, which were saved. The vessel is a total loss.

For some exceedingly interesting details of affairs on the scene of military operation, we refer our readers, says the N. O. Times, to the letter of our correspondent, which we append. Forward! is now the inspiring motto of Gen. Taylor.

MATAMORAS, Aug, 14, 1846.

The army on this frontier is now so much dispersed in different encampments, or *en route* to the ports above here, that it is somewhat difficult to fix their where-abouts—if such a word is allowable. Two of the Illinois Regiments were still at the Brazos Island on the 10th inst. The Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and some portion of the Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana volunteers sre strung along the river below here, but nearly all under orders to move as soon as transportation can be furnished.

The 3d Ohio regiment is encamped on the east side of the river; nearly opposite this place. Gol. Johnston's Texas rifle regiment has gone to Camargo, as has the mounted rifle regiment of Col. Woods, from the same State, besides nearly all the regular troops, and many volunteer corps from other States.

Brigadier General Quitinán left last night or early this morning, to go above, where he expects to be assigned to the command of the Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi regiments.—Brigadier General Hamer, with one regiment from Ohio, one from Kentucky, and the Baltimore and Washington battalions, reached here this morning, going to Camargo, where the head quarters of Gen. Taylor now are, and where the army is concentrating as rapidly as possible.

The 2d dragoons now commanded by Capt. May, and the light artillery of Lieut. Ridgely leave to-morrow, to escort a train of wagons. In the course of fifteen days the largest army ever assembled, at one point since the time of our revolution, in the service of the United States, will be at Camargo. We shall all, regulars and irregulars, be there, and then see what is to follow.

I have endeavored to ascertain the actual force in this quarter, and the best information to be had, makes it over eighteen thousand men, and they still come. What they are to do, is more than I can tell, as I feel confident the Mexican Government can never organize a force one half as strong.

The Rio Grande is to be the base of the line of oporations. The principal depot will be Camargo, from whence we shall go to Monterey and as much further as directed. Gen. Taylor says his orders are to advance; and he shall go ahead until he is ordered or forced to stop. The latter not a probable event.

Garrisons will be left at Point Isabel, Brazos Island, Barita, Matamoras, Reynosa, and other places. Col. Clark now has the command of the force here, which consists of a battalion of regulars, and some volunteers are to be joined with them.

From the Whig Standard.

Polk and his Administration—Maryland and the Locofocos.

The principles of the administration of President Polk are now fully before the people, and it becomes them fairly and candidly to pass their judgment upon them; and the State elections will be considered conclusive as the opinion of the people on the subject. Mr. Polk set out by claiming the "whole of Oregon," and if left to his own judgment, as he says himself, he would have settled the difficulty nothing short of the line of 54° 40! The prosecution of this claim would have involved us in a war with England, the consequences of which would have been disastrous to our country, and plunged us into a state of things which no living man can tell the extent of. The Whigs in the Senate, united with the conservatives, saved this nation from war. Which was right? Mr. Polk found the country happy, prosperous and at peace. He has plunged us into an unnecessary war, without the consent of the war-making power. The Constitution has vested in Congress the power to declare war, and yet Mr. Polk, by sending an army on disputed territory, has occasioned a war, the cost of which will be greater, I verily believe, than the worth of the whole of Texas. A direct tax to support it must inevitably be the result. The whigs opposed the annexation, out of which this war grows; and comdems the war as illegally declared. We again ask, who are right? Mr. Polk found our country prosperous in every branch of business, and our currency good. The new tariff, and the sub-treasury will injure our people, and derange the currency. Whilst the British manufacturers are rejoicing in this tariff, our own operatives are placed in great difficulty and distress. The Whigs opposed those measures. We again ask, Who are right? President Polk, in one session, has vetoed *three bills passed by the people's representatives and the Senate*, thereby putting his own opinion against the united wisdom of Congress. The Whigs desire the curtailment of this one-man power. We ask again, who are right? Mr. Polk and his friends go against the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, among the States, when there is a surplus in the treasury. The whigs, with Mr. Clay at their head, go for this distribution among the States for the purpose of Internal Improvements and Education. who are right in this particular?

In our own State, the whigs have passed a law for biennial sessions of the Legislature, making a saving of at least sixty thousand dollars every two years. This law was opposed by the Locofocos of the Senate; and in the House was sought to be strangled. Who are right in this particular? The Whigs go for all necessary changes of the Constitution.—The Locos contend for a Convention or revolution, which will cost sixty or seventy thousand dollars more than is necessary, as the Legislature will also be compelled to hold its session under the present Constitution. An appeal is made to the People, who are already burthened with taxes, and are likely to have a direct tax to support the Mexican war, whether they will ask for a Convention, and thereby increase their taxes, when they have no assurance that things will not be worse under a new Constitution, formed in hot party-times, when each party will be seeking to become popular without consulting the general good!—Men holding landed estate, slaves & other property, have them now secured, but they know not who may be their constitution makers and what alterations may be made. The tendency in some places is to equalize property and to declare that man shall not have the privilege of willing large estates to their children that all over a certain sum shall be divided among the poor. This proposition, introduced and advocated by a popular man, would run like wild-fire in some communities. It cannot be forgotten that resistance was made in some of the counties to the payment of the direct-tax and that Governor Pratt, the Whig Governor remedied this evil Was he right or wrong in this? People of Maryland, hold fast to your present Constitution, and amend it as it may be necessary by the Senate and House of Delegates. Dont throw it aside until you know what you are to have in its place.

A PROPERTY HOLDER.

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Among the members elect to the North Carolina Legislature are EDWARD STANLY, KENNETH RAYNER, and WM. H. WASHINGTON, widely known and esteemed as Whig members of Congress in other days.

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THE LARGEST KIND KNOWN.—A volunteer writing to Louisville from the Rio Grande, says that the musquitoes there can stand flat-footed upon the ground and without difficulty drink water out of a pint tin cup."

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COMMUNICTED

The meeting to elect five delegates to represent Cambridge district in the Whig Convention to be held on the 7th of September was called to order by appointing WM. W. LECOMPTE Chairman and WM. A. SULIVANE Secretary. Upon counting the ballots it appeared that James Woolford, Thomas Barnett, Thomas Eunick, William Creighton and John R. Martin received a majority of the votes cast and are declared duly elected to represent said district in said convention.

WM. W. LECOMPTE, Chair'm.
WM. A. SULIVANE, Sect'y.
Aug. 29th, 1846.

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WHEREAS since the last sitting of this Court, ARTHUR BELL, Esq. one of the Judges thereof, hath departed this life, and whereas the remaining members of the Court, with the officers thereof are desirous of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of departed worth and usefulness, therefore

Resolved That in the death of Mr. Bell, the community at large have lost a most worthy and useful citizen.

Resolved That this Court respectfully offer their condolence to the connexions and friends of the deceased for the severe loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That the Register of this Court be and he is hereby appointed to deliver a copy of these resolutions to the niece of Mr. Bell, and her family, with whom the dec'd. resided.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded among the proceedings of this Court and that the same be published in the "Cambridge Chronicle" and "Dorchester Democrat."

Resolved, That the members and officers of this Court will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days.

True copy from the proceedings.

JAS. THOMPSON, Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court for D. C.
J. C. HENRY,
JAS. DIXON.
T. H. HICKS, Reg. Wills for D. C.