The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor.

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TERMS.

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To the Free and Independent Whigs of Dorchester County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

It is a conceded fact, that there is a point, beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. To that point I think I have arrived, as the following will fully demonstrate. It is perfectly understood my Fellow Citizens that I have been a genuine Whig ever since the administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson. That I changed my politics from an absolute impression that he Gen. Jackson ought not to have interfered with the primary banking institution of the country; to wit:—the United States Bank. I have ever since been a true and devoted opponent to that which I though might ultimately lead to my country's over throw. All this happened in the life time of a kind and indulgent father, who it is true entertained different views from me, as regarded the political destiny of the country. I say that this change of my political views took place not only in view of all this, but at a time when the would be King of Taylor's Island, supposed that he had my very soul in custody, and who himself was of the party from which I honorably revoked. Since which time I say I have been a true and uncompromising Whig—proud of the name. Time passed on, until last year, when being solicited by some of my Whig friends to throw my name into the Convention, then soon to take place for the purpose of nominating a Whig ticket of four suitable persons to represent Dorchester County in the then next General Assembly of Maryland. I consented to do so, and had the satisfaction to learn that I made quite a respectable poll. James Smith Esq. was my opponent, and beat me one vote. To be beaten by so honorable a rival I was perfectly contented. The past we will dispense with and consider a while upon the present. Some few days before the Convention just past, I addressed Jas. Smith Esq. a letter, desiring to know whether he intended to put his name again to this Convention.—He writes me back punctually and honorably as he always is, that he did not wish to serve again in the Legislature of Maryland, and desired that I might hand in my name—adding at the same time a wish that I might be taken up. Very well. Soon after this took place, I learned that Mr. Jas. M. Pattison was one of the delegates from Parson's Creek district, appointed to meet in Cambridge on the 7th inst. for the purpose of nominating a Whig ticket—or if you please four *suitable* persons to represent this County in the next General Assembly of Md. and being friendly and familiar with Mr. Jas. M. Pattison I made bold to disclose to him my intention to offer again my name to the Convention. He fully acquieseed, and promised to support me; and did I have no doubt, and so did the entire delegation of my native district—Parson's Creek.

How now does the matter stand. Why the Convention is over, and from the best authority I have in relation to the proceedings of the Convention I was left in the minority three votes. Why, how so? simply because Hooper's Island district, my adopted place of abode, did not meet in that Convention, or, I should have been taken up in Convention by no doubt a majority of two.

I am not disposed to charge the Convention with any supineness, or that they might have done more for me than they did. Far from it. I can only say that had there have been a full Convention, I would now have been one of the nomination. All these things considered my Fellow Citizens, I am led from an honest conviction of my rights, to present myself before you as an Independent Whig Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland. If you should conclude, from the truth that is here set before you, that I am entitled to your suffrages, and should you so decide, I shall be ever grateful for your kindness.

JAMES L. GEOGHEGAN

September 21, 1846.

☞PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, POMMADE, &c.—Just receiving from Philadelphia a large assortment of the above articles.

Treble Exts. for the Handkerchief, Verbena, Patchouly, Jockey Club Tuberose, Geranium, &c., Rose Shaving cream, Pommade, Eau de Cologne, Genuine Farina, Florida Water, Fancy Soaps in great variety, and full assortment of articles for the Toilet just receiving and for sale by W. F. RUDENSTEIN,

aug. 15, '46.—tf. Druggist.

TEACHER WANTED.

The School Commissioners for New Market district will meet at New Market the 2nd. Saturday in October nex for the purpose of electing Teachers for the ensuing year.

Application may be made to any of the Commissioners.

H. W. HOUSTON Clk,

Sept 26th 1846—3w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That commodious Dwelling and Shop on Race St. and the Lot attached to the same, belonging to the Estate of the late Samuel Corkran dec'd. Connected with the dwelling are a good Smoke-house & Corn-house and on the lot is an excellent stable. The dwelling is roomy and very conveniently planned, and all the improvements about the premises are in good order. The situation is a very eligible one, and any person who will examine the property will find it to be in many respects, very desirable Possession given on the 1st. of January next.

Also, the House and Lot, now occupied by Mr. Geo. H. Schleigh on the same street. This property is eligibly situated and the house has every arrangement necessary to render it a comfortable dwelling.

Also, the House & Lot where Mr. Charles Hopkins now resides, adjoining the last named. This dwelling is in good condition and is considered a pleas nt residence. Also, the Lot in the rear of this property, and a wood Lot containing 10 acres about 1 1-2 miles from town.

The above property will be sold low for *cash* or on very liberal terms on credit.

Apply to J. C. WRIGHT Esq. who will give the necessary information as to terms &c.

CHARLES & WM. CORKRAN,

Exr's. of Samuel Corkran, dec'd.

Sep. 12, 1846.—4w

Select Miscellany.

THE VICTIM OF LAW.

A STORY OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Written for the Baltimore Saturday Visiter.

BY JOSEPH EARL, ESQ.

In a retired part of the city of B—, lived not many years ago, an eccentric old lady named Levit. She was a native of France, but for the last fifty years of her life had resided in America. She dwelt in almost utter seclusion, rarely leaving her house never going into society and receiving no company whatever. It was supposed that she had no near relations; had she been favored with any, her wealth would doubtless have long since attracted them. Her only attendant was a young woman from the country about twenty five years old, and exceedingly handsome.

On the morning of the 15th June, 18—, the good people of that part of the city of B—, were thrown into great commotion by the rumor that Madame Levit had been murdered during the night. On entering the house she was found extended lifelnss in her bed, her throat cut from ear to ear. A coroner being sent for, a jury of inquest was immediately held over the body and a verdict rendered, charging the servant girl with the commission of the foul crime. She was accordingly arrested and imprisoned, to await her trial at the next term of the court. I had but lately been admitted to the bar, and was very unexpectedly called upon to aid, as junior counsel, in her defence. My colleague was an able and experienced lawyer, who had deservedly acquired the reputation of being the greatest jurist at the B—bar. In the interim between the unhappy girl's incarceration and trial, every effort that ingenuity could devise, was made in her behalf; yet such an accumulation of circumstantial evidence was arrayed against her, that her counsel entertained but faint hopes of her acquittal. I visited her often and proffered such consolation as her situation seemed to require. I found her at all times calm and self-possessed. Her patience and resignation surprised me. Conscious innocence seemed to inspire her with heroic fortitude. She uttered no complaint; her chief source of grief was the loss of her mistress, her only and constant friend; self was forgotten in the intensity of her feelings for Mrs. Levit.

The day appointed for the trial arrived.—when arraigned at the prisoner's box, she answered in a clear firm tone, "not guilty." Her appearance was calculated to inspire favor.—Pale and anxious—almost fainting from agitation at the gaze of the surrounding multitude—she yet gave no indications of guilty alarm.

The prosecuting attorney, an able and humane man addressed the jury briefly and with much feeling. He spoke of his relation to the state, of his regret for the necessity that compelled him to prosecute for crime, one so young so beautiful and so unprotected. He reminded the jury of their stern duty, and exhorted them to a faithful discharge thereof. He clearly explained the law of murder and finally stated the facts he expected to prove.

The State's witnesses were then examined and the following facts elicited: The young girl slept in the same room with Mrs. Levit, though in another bed. On the night of the murder they were the only occupants of the house. The doors were all fastened securely, so no one but the girl could have access to the room. The alarm had been given and the murder made known very early in the morninge The surgeon, who had examined the body, thought that the blow must have been dealt by a hatchet or axe—and that Mrs. L. died instantly and during sleep. A bloody hatchet was subsequently found under the girl's bed; her bed-clothes and the sleeves of her gown were spotted with blood. An empty purse and pocket-book, together with some trinkets of the deceased were found in the girl's trunk.

In vain her counsel used eloquence and argument to defend her. They quoted from the books, cases while persons had been condemned upon evidence much stronger than this, yet their innocence had been afterwards sustained. The circumstances implicating this poor girl appeared so conclusive, and they were arrayed before the jury in so forcible a manner, that after remaining out a short time a verdict of "guilty," was brought in. Asserting her innocence to the last and praying God to forgive those who had condemned her, the unfortunate woman was ina short time executed.

About a year after her death, a murderer was hanged in the West, and in his confession he acknowledged himself the author of Madame Levit's murder. By means of a ladder he had entered the chamber window, murdered the old lady with a blow of the hatchet, and possessed himself of her plate, jewels, and money. By means of false keys he had placed some trinkets, a purse &c., in the girl's trunk; and after sprinkling blood over the unconscious sleeper, he escaped in the same way whereby he had entered.

* * * * *

I do not mean to condemn the admission of circumstantial evidence in criminal cases; it is as ential to the purposes of justice. The fact that an innocent person is occasionally condemned by it, argues but little against its continuance. The cases are numerous, wherein positive evidence has called down the penalty of death on those whom subsequent revelations have proved to be guiltless. Justice is oftener cheated by the one than the other. "Men often lie, facts never do" was the remark of Judge C—, one of the first jurists of Maryland. But the greatest caution should be observed by a jury, in crediting the positive testimony of individuals, or drawing conclusive inferences from circumstances, *when the life of a citizen is at stake!* No individual should be condemned for a capital offence, whilst there remains a shadow of doubt as to his guilt, *or the remotest possibility that the crime could have been perpetrated by any other person or means.*

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THINGS THAT DONT LOOK WELL.

1. It does not look well to let the garden grow up into weeds, and then say, a garden is good for nothing.

5. It does not look weell to have a gate without hinges held up in the gateway by a prop in a slantindicular position, leaving at the bottom an aperture through which some hog with a convenient nose can slip into the cornfield.

3. It does not look well for a man to thump or abuse a horse or ox to try his whip on.—Such a man ought to have the whip applied on his own back.

4. It does not look well to keep a horse in a stable so deep in mud and straw that he has to rear up to swallow a little hay.

5. It does not look well for a man to keep six hungry hounds, when he can't afford to keep a cow or pig as they ought to be kept.

6. It does not look well to hear a man with our negroes talking about "my overseer"

7. It does not look well to hear school boys talking about "splurging" with the "gals."

8. It does not look well to hear a farmer's daughter talking about pianos and the trillings of Signor Catagorical, while they do not know of what butter is made, and pretend they do not know the difference between a Cow and Rhinosceros; and do not know how the apples got into a Dumplin.

9. It does not look well to see a man who used to could not buy a jewsharp, marry some foolish girl with some money, and then hold himself above his old associates, and talk about "the people, and we patricians and capitalists, and we *office-holdiers.*" Such a man is unworthy to be a friend or an enemy.

PRAIRIE FARMER.

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"HAINT GOT NOTHING ELSE."—A straight forward customer, in want of various drugs, dye-stufis, &c., stepped into a store where the sign announced such things for sale, and enquired of our druggist if he had any madder. 'Haint got nothing else,' was the answer.—The article was weighed, paid for, and as the customer was leaving he was asked if he wanted nothing else in the line of the tradesman. 'Oh yes, I want several other articles, but as you haint got nothing but madder, I 'spose as how I must try some other store for the balance,' and moaed off. You ought to have seen that druggist. His attitude was decidedly theatrical.

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THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED,

Which is the BRITISH PARTY now?—The Whig or Locofoco? The following items which we clip from foreign Journals, and put them in proper form, plainly demonstrate which party is entitled to the appellation:—

Let it be Remembered, that the *London Times* says—Henceforth the Principles of Duties For Protection must be Considered as Abandoned in the United States."

Let it be Remembered, that the same paper says—"The Alteration of the American Taiff Cannot but be Regarded Great as a Triumph Gained by the Principles of Free Trade.

Let it be Remembered, that *Willmer & Smith's London times*, in speaking of the passage of McKays' bill, says—The reduction of duties on cotton and woolen manufactures *will give a great impulse to these branches*, which for some time past have been suffering to some extent for want of a remunerative foreign market for their surplus production. But the interest which will be most materially benefitted is the iron manufacture of this country, which will be apparent from a glance at the comparative duties under the old Tariff and the present. It is expected that the price of pig iron will rise 10s per ton, and bar iron 20s per ton,"

Let it be Remembered, that the *Liverpool Standard* says—"That the New Tariff in the United States is a measure which will be received with Infinite Satisfaction by the British Merchant and Manufecturer."

Let it be Remembered, that the same paper in speaking of this matter, says—"The general effect must be to increase the value of the American market To the British Manufacturer, *whilst it may* Arrest the Progress of the People of the Eastern States in Manufacturing Skill."

Let it be Remembered, that the *Montreal Courier Canada*, referring to the passage of McKay's bill, says—

"As Englishmen we are of course pleased that the Tariff is abolishad, as taken in conjunction with the abolition of our Corn Laws, it will open an immense market for us, but if were Americans we should be certainly Tariff Men."

Let it be Remembered, then we say, that no longer doubt can exist, as to which party is entitled to the name of "British," and which American, in its feelings and views.

Let all those things then be Remembered at the Ballot Box, in October next, by every Workingman, who has manliness and independence enough to guard and protect his own interests. Let them show to this hypocritical Free Trade administration, that the spirit of freemen pervades their bosoms, and that they are determined to act with a view to their own advantage and the general interests of the country, regardless of party shackles. Let them spurn every effort that may be made by the Free Traders, to induce them to believe that this Anti-American Measure will be repealed at the next session of Congress. They promised in 1844, that they were better Tariff men than the Whigs—how have they proved it—you are all aware; to your sorrow. Then be not deceived again but act wisely.—*Civilian*

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A RARE DEVICE.—The tariff of 1842, was repealed because it was declared to be oppressively high, and now we find the *Treasury* Department engaged in an effort to prove that the recent act of Congress is more protective than the odious "black tariff" itself. It is true it requires some ingenrous twisting of facts to make out such a result. yet to accomplish it, rates are assumed which every business man's experience will contradict.

We think it likely the seamstresses of the cities, who now get but ninepence for making a shirt, will sonn understand the difference to their branch. The Whig tariff imposes 50 per cent., the Locofoco but thirty on ready-made clothing. On hats and bonnets [large numbers of which are manufactured in this county.,) the duty is reduced from 35 to 30 per cent. Brandy was $1 per gallon, equal to 134 per cent., it is now to be but 100. Other spirits were taxed as high as 644 per cent.; they are now put at 200. Here are proofs of regard for the poor.

Special regard for the farmer, about whose interests we heard so much during the canvass of 1844, is evinced in the fact that, under the Whig tariff, the duty on wheat was 29 cents per bushel equal to 27 1-2 per cent. By the new tariff the rate is 20 per cent. Farmers, is this the sort of protection now expected from your Democratic friends?

Virginia Free Press.

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PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

OPINIONS OF HENRY CLAY.—There is but one State in the Union, we willingly believe, that could have been deluded into the support of JAS. K. POLK as a better Tariff man than HENRY CLAY, and which, when the cheat is made manifest, can still cling to the fraudulent deceivers who pledged their personal honor to the truth of the wicked falsehood.

New Jersey, at any rate, is under no such delusion. She knew the men and her own interests, and she gave her support to that man for the Presidency whose whole public life had been given to the support and encouragement of American industry.

Falsehood and fraud overbore the true voice of the country, and Henry Clay was beaten by Jas. K. Polk. The fruits are now upon us; but not yet in all their bitterness: foreign war, destruction of the tariff, wasteful expenditure, and growing debt. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that many a longing look should have been turned towards Ashland and many a citizen, grateful for the benefits derived from the policy so ably sustained by Henry Clay, has desired to prove to him that defeat does not impair the memory of the heart and that, although no longer in public life, his good services as a sound American statesman are freshly remembered.

It was under such an impulse that Messrs. ALBRO, HOYT & Co., of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, manufacturers there of floor oilcloths, selected one of their most finished cloths—and the world affords none better nor handsomer—and having without the knowledge of Mr. CLAY obtained the precise dimensions of the hall at Asaland, finished and fashioned the oilcloth exactly to fit, and then despatched it to its destination, accompanied by a brief letter, in which they ask Mr. Clay's accentance of that specimen of American manufactures, in token of their sense of his "many and great public services," and of "gratitude for his powerful advocacy of the interests of American labor," The oilcloth reached its destination safely, and its reception is thus acknowledged by Mr. Clay:

"ASHLAND, SEPTEMBER 10, 1846.

"GENTLEMEN: I received your favor of the 3d ultimo, several weeks ago, and I have within a few days past safely received the piece of floor oilcloth, to which it refers, which you have kindly presented to me, to cover the floor of my hall. It came in perfect order, having been put up with remarkable care. It now occupies the place for which it was designed, and is greatly admired for the solidity of the fabric; and the taste and beauty of the brilliant colors which adorn it. It would successfully compare with any piece of floor oilcloth manufactured in foreign countries or at home, that I have ever seen. I beg your acceptance of my cordial thanks and grateful acknowledgments for it.

"You have done me the favor to present me this valuable article, as you are pleased to state, for my 'many and great public services,' and as a token of your gratitude for my 'powerful advocacy of the interests of American industry.'

I am happy, gentlemen, thus to have secured your approbation. In looking back from my retirement upon my public career, there is no part of my public exertions which I contemplate with more satisfaction than the support which, throughout the whole of it, I constantly, zealously, and faithfully gave to the industry of my own country. Its prosperity or adversity has been as infallibly marked by the adequacy or inadequacy of protection as the thermometer indicates heat or cold. I believe that the system of protection, notwithstanding the opposition which it has often encountered has pushed the nation forward half a century in advance of where it would have been if the doctrines of free trade had always prevailed in our public councils. Whether it will be pushed back again to the same or any other extent by the Tariff recently established, which has sought to subvert the previous system and to embody those doctriens remains to be seen.—I confess that I seriously apprehend great injury to the general business of the country, and ultimately to the revenue of the Government. If there shall not be a large addition to the amount of our foreign importations, the Treasury must experience a large deficit. If there should be an addition sufficient to compensate the reduction of duties, the increase must be paid for by an equivalent increase in the value of our exports, or the balance must be adjusted in specie. I have not the remotest expection that we shall be able to affect payment by additional exportation of the products of the country. We in the West do not believe that the relaxation in the British system of restriction is going to create any considerable demand for the surplus of our agricultural produce. We shall, I fear, be constrained to resort to the other alternative, in the event of an excess of importations, and pay for them in the precious metals. I need not dwell on the commercial disorder, the embarrassment in every department of business, and the wide spread ruin which would be occasioned by a constant exportation of specie in large amounts. We have had experience enough of these fatal consequences whenever protection of our own industry has been inadequate.

In all these views I may be entirely mistaken. It may turn out that our importations will continue to flourish and increase: that the country will continue to prosper; and that the revenue of the Government will be ample.—Anxious for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, whatever counsels or systems of policy may prevail, I shall be most happy to find these results realized, and that I have erroneously entertained the opinions to which I have so long sincerely adhered.

"In every contingency, gentlemen, I pray your acceptance of my best wishes for the success of your beautiful manufacture, and for your health, happiness. and prosperity

"I am, with great respect, your friend and ob't servant,

"Messrs. ALBRO HOYT & Co. H. CLAY."

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TELEGRAPH FOR STEAMBOATS.—Mr. A. A. Weldon has exhibited to us a model of a very ingenious Telegraph, by which the pilot, in the wheel house, can give his orders to the engineer in the darkest night, or in a gale of wind for the management of the steam. It is quite an improvement in telegraphic communication, and well worthy the attention of all engaged in steamboats.—*N. Y. Express.*