THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR GOVERNOR

WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 5th day of July.

TO OUR PATRONS.—Six months have now expired since we took charge of the "Chronicle." It will be seen by reference to our terms that one year's subscription is now due, and having to depend upon our receipts for the means of defraying the expenses of the office, we hope we shall be excused for requesting our patrons to call and settle their accounts at an early period. To each one the amount is a small matter, but in the aggregate it will be of great importance to us. We wish to furnish our readers with an interesting paper, and think we are not asking too much in requesting them to aid us in our efforts by the settlement of their accounts.

OUR FLAG.—We this day fling our banner to the breeze, with the names of TAYLOR and GOLDSBOROUGH inscribed upon it. In placing the name of General Taylor upon our flag we do not wish to be considered as yielding to the popular enthusiasm which his brilliant military exploits have created in his favor, without regard to his civil qualifications. We regard him as possessing in an eminent degree all the requisites of true greatness, and sincerely believe the best interests of our country demand his elevation to the Presidential chair.

The name of William T. Goldsborough appears upon our flag as the Whig nominee for Governor. Having been presented to the Whigs of Maryland as their regularly nominated candidate, it becomes us as an humble laborer in the cause, to lend our aid to his success. This we cheerfully do, not only because his principles are identified with our own, but also for the reason that we regard him as possessing in the highest degree the honesty and firmness of purpose and practical good sense, which would make him a safe depository of the most exalted trust. In his behalf we intend to do battle to our utmost, and should the Whig party from supineness and inactivity suffer defeat in October next, we shall have the proud consolation of knowing that we have done our duty to our country and our principles.

☞Our neighbor of the "Democrat" complains "that it has been circulated by several *Mexican Whigs* of this town, that some member of the Democratic party, writes Editorials for his paper," and pronounces "such an assertion positively false." We beg pardon of our cotemporary for having hitherto classed him among the Democrats. We had supposed so from the fact of his paper being the advocate of Democratic principles; but it seems we were mistaken, as he positively denies that any member of the Democratic party writes editorials for his paper, and asserts that he himself is the writer of every article. It follows therefore, if the articles are *not* written by any member of Democratic party, and *are* written by himself, that he is *not* a member of the Democratic party. It was certainly very unkind in the "several *Mexican* Whigs of this town" to circulate such a report in regard to our neighbor. By the bye, will our neighbor give us a definition of the term "Mexican Whig?" We should like to be enlightened upon the subject.

☞The "Baltimore Argus" regards the vote received by Mr. Stewart in the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention as "very flattering." We differ entirely with the "Argus" upon this point. We know something of the devotion with which Mr. Stewart has served his party. We know of the sacrifices he has made, the time and labor he has given to the cause, and cannot therefore regard his vote as flattering. He certainly has done as much for his party as any man in the State, and upon the score of merit was entitled to the unanimous vote of the convention.

☞The last "Democrat" copies an article from that pattern of newspapers, the 'Baltimore Argus,' which states that Mr. Goldsborough, the Whig candidate for Governor, is "remarkable for nothing at all! He is, indeed, one of those plain men who pass through life without eliciting any comment, unless the imprudence of their friends should thrust them into situations which challenge investigation of their character and abilities."

It is true, perhaps, that Mr. Goldsborough is not a very "remarkable" man—at least, not in the sense in which the "Argus" uses that word. In private life he is a plain, unassuming gentleman, more "remarkable" for his kindness and generosity and scrupulous attention to the duties of life, than for that proclivity to notoriety which seems so characteristic of Loco Focoism. In his public career he was more "remarkable" for his sound, practical good sense, his conservative principles and modest deportment, than for dealing in visionary abstractions, and wishing to demolish every thing that bore the dust of antiquity, and impudently thrusting his opinions upon the public in regard to measures he did not understand.—That sort of remarkableness, however, the "Argus" regards as being "remarkable for nothing at all."

The Democrats certainly have been very fortunate in selecting "remarkable" men for Gubernatorial candidates. Frank Thomas is certainly a *very* "remarkable" man. James Carroll is "remarkable" for having fled to a place of safety when the British attacked Baltimore city during the last war. Their present candidate, P. F. Thomas, is also a very "remarkable" man. He is "remarkable" for having uniformly favored the principle of Repudiation, and for having, whilst a member of the House of Delegates, introduced or voted for a proposition to sell the State's interest in the various works of internal improvement and pay her creditors as far as the amount realized from the sale would go, and repudiate the balance of her debt. This the "Argus" and its kindred prints regards as being "remarkable for" *something*, but if such remarkableness be essential to success, Mr. Goldsborough would welcome a defeat that left him free from the taint of such unenviable notoriety.

☞Judging from what has already transpired in relation to the Gubernatorial canvass, we infer it is to be of an unusually exciting character.—The opposing party seems to gain new courage from defeat, and is marshalling itself for a desperate effort. In addition to the love of power, which constitutes a strong incentive to exertion with all parties, their appetite for the "spoils," quickened by three years abstinence, doubtless furnishes a still stronger stimulus to active effort. We perceive by the Democratic papers that the broken-winded, string-halt, spavined and foundered old party-horse, "Conventional Reform," has again been put upon the course for another heat. Whatever good grooming and training, and hard and foul riding may accomplish will unquestionably be done, but it is morally impossible to infuse enough of vigor and activity into the old racer to enable him ever to save his distance.—Like all his cotemporaries he is behind the *fashion* of the times. He may possibly make pretty good headway down the steep hills of Baltimore county, but when he comes to the wide level plains of the Eastern Shore he must inevitably "let down."

We are somewhat surprised that a party professing so much respect for the wishes of the people should persevere so obstinately in thrusting upon them a measure which has been so repeatedly condemned. At the last State election the issue of Conventional Reform was distinctly made in the whole State, and utterly rejected by a majority of the people. Still it is again brought upon the tapis, re-vamped for the present canvass, with the addition of such novelties, we presume, as experience has suggested to be available, and made the rallying cry of the party. We know not what new features may have been introduced into the measure to render it more acceptable to the people; but whatever they may be, the Whig party is opposed to Conventional Reform of any kind that looks to the incorporation into our organic law of such doctrines as are entertained and avowed by Conventional Reformers. Under our present Constitution we have lived in the enjoyment of all our rights, and it has been ever found sufficient for the protection of our persons and property. Upon its formation was was expended the wisdom of some of the purest and wisest men whose names adorn the page of our history. Why seek, then, to disturb its time-honored provisions? Why seek to immolate the patriotism and wisdom of our forefathers upon the shrine of the political Moloch that presides over the destinies of that party who would lay Vandal hands upon every hallowed institution of the past, and consign, without remorse, to the Maelstroom of destruction the sacred charter under which we have lived a free, happy and prosperous people? Our present constitution may have defects—if so, let them be remedied in a constitutional way. But in the name of patriotism we protest against the wholesale obliteration which they who call themselves Conventional Reformers would visit upon that sacred instrument. "We seek no change, and least of all such a change as they would give us."

SPIRIT OF THE WHIG PRESS.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Convention of Whig Delegates at Cambridge have performed the duty devolved upon them, and, after a free exchange of opinion, nominated WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Dorchester county, as the Whig candidate for Governor.

For this nomination, we feel that we may, without the slightest misgivings pledge the vote of every whig in the State. Among the people, as among the delegates to the Convention, there were personal preferences felt; but out of the Convention, as in it, there was a stronger feeling at work which committed every Whig in the State for the man who was nominated, whoever he might be. WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH is that man, and now it becomes the duty of the party to elect him.

In referring to the subject a few days ago, when it was all uncertain who would be nominated, we said that the decided sentiment of the entire Whig party was that all of the gentlemen named for nomination "would discharge the duties of the office with satisfaction to the people and credit to themselves, and that either of them is eminently entitled to the cordial support of every Whig in the State." And we added that as his mere nomination would entitle him to that support, there was the fullest confidence felt that he would receive it, because personally *he would deserve it;* and that, in view of that fact, we were assured, even in idvance, "that the nominee of the Cambridge Convention will be the next Governor of Maryland."

If we are not to be disappointed, as we have no fear we will be, in this just expectation, Mr. Goldsborough will succeed to the Gubernatorial Chair at the close of the term of the present Whig incumbent. And he will make a good Governor. He has experience in public life—has shown himself a most energetic and useful member of the House of Delegates and of the State Senate, from which last position he retired only a year or two ago—is a sound politician,—well understands the interests of the State, of which he has on all occasions been a faithful guardian and prompt advocate, no matter how those interests were to be fostered or how advanced—enjoys a widely extended and deserved personal popularity—is a man of the highest character for personal independence and probity in public as well as private life—and is beside all these, a Whig, in the strictest sense. He has ever been one of the most constant and influential of the advocates of State faith, and will go into the Executive office with the sincerest desire, and with the ability, too, to carry out, in all vigor, the present admirable policy in regard to the debts of the State.

In no respect, either as a man, a citizen, a politician or a public officer, is there any thing in Mr. Goldsborough to which any Whig can object—but on the contrary, in all these respects he is commended to the warmest regards and most earnest support of every man who professes the Whig faith—and will command, despite their political opposition, the respect of all fair-minded men of the other side.

We may with conscious pride enter into the advocacy of such a man, and we must feel, at every stage of the combat, that with the intrinsic strength of the party and the merits of our candidate, we must be successful.

For ourselves, we at once place the name of WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH at the head of the Patriot, as the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland. We shall give him, as we should have given to any other gentleman who might have been nominated, the most earnest and disinterested support. We have nothing to ask of him, as Governor, and there is nothing that he as such could take away from us. In this respect we are like the great mass of the party, who find their zeal for his election excited by the principles he represents, and receive their full reward in the triumph of those principles in his election.

He must be elected, and he will be elected. It is as every friend of the State must see, of the first importance that a Whig should succeed the present Whig Governor. The work of bringing the State out from the dangers of repudiation, which threatened on all sides, has been accomplished by the present Executive; but not without toil, not without great personal efforts, and not, too, without exciting the opposition, political and personal, of all whose wishes or whose interests were against a resumption of payments on the public debt. But the work was accomplished—the State was rescued from the dangers of repudiation, and the day is fixed for the treasury to resume the payment of all its obligations.

The important duty of directing that resumption will devolve upon the Governor to be elected next fall. In the hands of a man, most zealous for the honor of the Commonwealth, we have seen in our past lamentable experience, how easy it was for the State to fall into the ways of repudiation; and we may well fear, that in such hands again, it would be sure, even after it has been redeemed from them, as it has by long and increasing efforts for nearly three years, that it would soon return to them again. We must take care, then, to place in the office of Chief Magistrate a man who is animated by the warmest zeal, and who feels, because he regards a stain as a wound, the keenest sensibility, for the honor of the State. Such a man, however desirable at all times, is especially required to discharge the duties as Governor—and such a man is William T. Goldsborough. Whigs of Maryland! look to it then,—look to it that you so exert yourselves, that you are so earnest in the contest, and prove so faithful in the day of decision, that he will be elected. You will then have fulfilled your duty—have secured to old Maryland a Governor to be proud of—exalted your own already high character, and given to your political brethern throughout the Union another cause for honoring, as they do, the good old Whig State of Maryland!

From the Annapolis Republican.

WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The nomination of the Hon. WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, the Farmer of Dorset, as the candidate of tried and firm party, meets with universal favor.

There was at the Convention a full representation, a free and manly interchange of sentiment, and without disparagement of any other citizen, the result was cast as we have just stated.

It is a nomiuation which the Whigs of Maryland may zealously, and energetically stand by, and maintain.

At all times a Whig, through the triumphs and defeats of our friends ever staunch and true, our nominee will receive as he merits, the unbroken support of the old Maryland Line.

Mr. Goldsborough is a Republican; a man sincerely attached to the just principles of representative Republicanism, as well by education, as by conduct as a long tried Senator. In character, generous, manly, and patriotic. Honest and firm in the discharge of all obligations; full of hospitable and kind intents. In policy obedient to the Laws; and to be depended upon in an unyielding support of our State pride, and State faith.

With such a leader we can go for victory, and we say, and we venture nothing in saying, that our success is in our own hands, and nothing but apathy on our part can put Mr. Goldsborough's election in doubt for a moment.

We say then to our political brethren of both shores—TO WORK—TO WORK, and marshall yourselves again in defence of well regulated liberty, and the rights of all.

We shall do our duty.

LATER FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

Encounter and Dispersion of Guerrillas by Gen. Cadwalader—Communication Re-opened with Gen. Scott—Battle at the National Bridge—100 Mexicans and 40 or 50 American killed.

The steamer Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 20th instant from Vera Cruz, with advices from that place to the 15th instant, inclusive.

On the 8th, a small recruiting party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men, and 30 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. This party was under command of Captain Bainbridge, of 3d artillery.

On leaving Jalapa and getting near Cerro Gordo, this party was informed that it would not be prudent to go through the pass, as there were about 4000 Mexicans in the chapparel along the pass. Previous to this two officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at from the chapparel. At the mouth of the pass the party was organised and marched through without meeting an enemy. Arrived at the Bridge that evening. Whilst they were bivouacked on the other side of the bridge, being so fatigued that they were unable to furnish a guard, they were informed that some persons were barricading the bridge. A guard was then stationed between the bridge and the encampment, to prevent the party being surprised. At this time signal lights on the ridges and cliffs were distinctly seen.

Before daylight the sick and wounded of this little party were removed to Santa Anna's hacienda, a quarter of a mile from the bridge. A scouting party was then sent out, and also a party to clear the bridge—which was done without any opposition. The main body of the party then passed over the bridge. Every thing appearing then to be safe, and all danger being passed, Lt. McWilliams and Mr. Frazer were sent back to bring on the train on the other side of the bridge. Just as they were entering the bridge a party of about 25 Mexicans appeared on the ridge, and fired several vollies on them. The wagon-master and four others who were passing the bridge, were fired on and the whole five were killed, and a wagon was captured, of no great value.

After the fire had ceased, a party of lancers appeared on the bridge and seemed to be preparing to charge; but seeing that Capt. Bainbridge's party were preparing to receive them, they wheeled their horses and gallopped off.

Capt. Bainbridge resumed his march in good order, followed by 400 or 500 of the lancers, who hung upon his rear and flanks for four or five miles, but at a respectable distance. Thus hemmed in this little party pursued its way until it arrived at the Pass of La Voilta, where Col. McIntosh had encamped with his large train. The Mexicans who had a;tacked Bainbridge's party were the same who had compelled Col. McIntosh to halt and wait for reinforcements. The party remained that night in McIntosh's camp, and during the whole time the Mexicans kept a continual fire on the camp, approaching with the greatest boldness, very near to our sentinels.

On the next day, Captain Bainbridge's party resumed its march to Vera Cruz, being joined by Captain Duperu's Dragoons, who were sent back to get their horses. This company, with its gallant Captain, had behaved very handsomely in the attack on McIntosh's camp. Its gallantry was the theme of universal praise and admiration in the army. Indeed, it was generally admitted that McIntosh's command was saved by the gallantry of Duperu's party. Bainbridge's party continued their march to Vera Cruz, where they arrived in safety. In the meantime Duperu's party, having a long return train to guard, and being threatened by a large body of lancers, halted at Santa Fe, where they were charged by a greatly superior force, which they gallantly repulsed, killing many of the enemy, and suffering no loss themselves.—It was said, however, that some of our wagons were cut off and the drivers taken prisoners.—Capt. Duperu arrived safely in Veaa Cruz, having lost three killed and three wounded.

On the day Capt. Bainbridge's party left McIntosh's camp Gen. Cadwallader arrived, with a force of 800 men and two howitzers. The two commands were then joined, making in all about 1600 men, with two howitzers, under command of Gen. Cadwallader, and pushed on towards the National bridge.

On approaching the bridge Gen. Cadwallader occupied the heights commanding the bridge from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans, posted in the ridges and chapparel and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours, the Mexicans losing more than 100 men, and Gen. Cadwallader losing some 15 killed and some thirty or forty wounded. The Mexicans were repulsed; the bridge was successfully passed by General Cadwallader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

The estimated loss of Col. McIntosh's party is about $40,000. For miles the road is strewed with empty boxes and bacon sides, which had been captured by the enemy.

The garrison of Jalapa has been broken up by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and the government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed. Gen. Scott has had a road opened from Perote to Tuxpan, from which in future all our stores and men will be sent, in preference to the old road. The engineer corps have completed a fine road from Taxpan to Perote, the distance being less than one-half that from Vera Cruz to Perote, and Tuxpan being a healthier place.

The success of the attack on McIntosh's command has given great confidence to the guerillas, who are swarming in great numbers through the country, and attacking all our parties, large and small.

It was chiefly owing to the gallantry of Major Bennett, the paymaster, that the specie wagons in McIntosh's party were saved. He was in one of them himself when he was attacked, and fought like a tiger.

We are pained to hear that the fine charger sent out by the citizens of New Orleans to Col. Harney was captured by the Mexicans. Their daring was so great that they even *lariated* a woman who was in the wagon, but she was rescued by our men after some hard fighting.

There are about 1,000 men in camp at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to join him in Puebla.

There are no preparations to defend any point between Puebla and the Capital. All the odds and ends of the army are collected in the city, about 20,000 in number, but poorly armed, and of miserable material. There was a small pronunciamento at the city of Mexico, which was easily put down by Gen. Bustamente. It was got up by factions of the peace party and of Gomez Farias' party. Their cry was "down with Santa Anna!" but the President *ad interim* still maintains his power and influence. Congress has refused to accept his resignation.

We have about 6,000 men at Puebla, under command of Worth and Quitman.

Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla until he is reinforced.

Santa Anna has published quite a flaming account of the affair between him and Gen. Worth at Amozoque. The truth is that he had a large force of cavalry, which was attacked by Col. Duncan's battery and Maj. Bonneville of 6th infantry. He did not wait to receive more than one volley, from which, however, he sustained a heavy loss, and then fled in the wildest disorder towards the Capital.

Rejon, and five other generals, whose names are not given, had been arrested and sent to the different States for confinement.

The gallant Captain Walker has commenced his work of retaliation on the guerillas On the morning of the 8th instant, he started with his command from Perote on an expedition into the interior. During the expedition he succeeded in capturing nineteen guerillas and an Alcade—he has employed them in cleaning the streets and sinks.

There is still a great deal of sickness in Vera Cruz, but *there is very little in the Castle of San Juan.* **There has not been a case of yellow fever** there, and only two deaths since Captain Blanchard's company left. In the town there is much fever, and the deaths average nine or ten a day. It is confined mostly to laborers and foreigners (not Americans.) We make this statement on undoubted authority.

THE LOCO FOCO CONVENTION which assembled here on Thursday, after a good deal of jarring, juggling and wrangling nominated PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, of Talbot county, as their candidate for Governor.

A good deal of *spirit* was manifested before and after the nomination was made—one of the delegates rolled up his sleeves, put himself in the posture of Yankee Sullivan, and loudly exclaimed:

"Gentlemen.—lets stop quarreling, lets go to work, make our nominee and then take a drink."

The appeal was irresistible, and the Convention immediately proceeded to nominate a candidate. After letting off a considerable quantity of steam they adjourned.—*Annapolis Republican.*

☞A western editor declares that some of the yong women who pass his village in the arks, on the river, are perfect divinities. He means, says a northern paper, *ark-angels.*

FOURTH OF JULY.—On this day of festivity and joy, when we are all prone to indulge in the good things of this life, and not unfrequently to excess, let us not forget that overloading the system, either with food or drink, especially at this season of the year, is often attended with the most serious consequences. If any, however, should inadvertently overstep the bounds of prudence, they should bear in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent all evil results from impropriety of diet; because they thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humors which are the cause of colic pains, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the bowels.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The saftest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by NEWTON & CREIGHTON, who are the only authorized agents for Cambridge.

Principal Office 169 Pace street, Philadelphia.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

BALTIMORE MARKET, June 30.

FLOUR.—The market continues inactive.—Sales on Saturday of 1500 bbls. Howard st. brands at $6 50, and yesterday nearly 1500 bbls. changed hands at $6 37. To-day there were sales of 1200 bbls. at $6 37. City Mills $7. Susquehanna $6 50. We quote Corn meal at $5 25.

GRAIN.—Supply of wheat light. Small sales of Md. good to prime reds at 115a125c, and Pa. do. at 125a128c. Sales of Md. white corn at 83 a 85c, and yellow at 85c; also of Pa. yellow at 85c Oats have declined to 50a52c.

MARRIED,

On the 23rd ult. by the Rev. William J. Dale, Mr. LEVIN JONES to Miss ELIZABETH CROGHEGAN—both of this County.

On Thursday the 24th ult. by the Rev. W. E. England, Mr. HENRY W. LANGRELL to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Job T. Langrell, Esq.—All of Elliott's Island, Dorchester County.

DIED,

In this county on the morning of the 25th ult., Dr. GEORGE A. TUBMAN.

ATTENTION GUARDS. You are hereby ordered to meet at the Drill room on Monday next at 10 o'clock, in full uniform, arms and accrutrements in soldier-like order.

By order

July 3. E. WASON, O. S.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Cambridge, Md., July 1st, 1847.

A.
Ahern M. L.
B.
Brickle Mrs. Mary
Baily Josiah
C.
Cooper Ann Maria
Carroll Miss Catherine
Carter Rev. John P.
Carroll John
Cielon Saml.
D
Dorsey Miss Emely
Driver Anthony
H.
Handly Miss Caroline
Hooper Henry
Hinkle Rev. Eli 2
J.
Jones William H.
Jones Mrs. Mary
Jackson Solomon
K.
King Sarah
Keene Richard A.
L.
Lecompte William 2
M.
Mitchell Mrs. Caroline
Mitchell Zebulon
McCalen Dennis
Marshall James
N.
Niskey Dr. Charles
S.
Shermer Rev. David A.
Stewart Thomas
Sholes Thomas C.
W.
Woolford George

E. A. MARSHALL, P. M.

July 3 3t*

Latrobe's Justices Practice.

4TH EDITION—PRICE 3 DOLLARS;

Just Published by

FIELDING LUCAS, JR.,

No. 170 Market St., Balt.

The well established reputation of this work makes it unnecessary to say more of its merits than to state the fact that it has superceded all others on the subject in the State of Maryland. For the Justice of the peace and Constable it may in some measure stand in the place of a law library—to the merchant and man of business, and to the property holder either in town or country it is very valuable, as it treats of matters of almost daily interest to all classes of the community.—All the laws which affect the duties of the Justice of the Peace passed up to December session 1846 inclusive, have been noticed in this editlon, and various improvements in the arrangement of the different subjects treated upon have been made.

July 3 1847 tf

Notice.

THERE will be an Election held for ten Directors to the Nanticoke Bridge Co. at their Toll House in Vienna on *SATURDAY the 24th Instant*, between the hours of 2 & 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board,

EDWIN E. MEDFORD,

July 3, 1847.—3w* Treas. N. B. Co.