THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR GOVERNOR

WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

FOR CONGRESS.

John W. Crisfield,

of Somerset County.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Col. JOHN H. HODSON,
JAS. BOND CHAPLAIN,
REUBEN TALL,
BENJAMIN G. KEENE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES HAMMERSLY,
JOHN MUIR,
WILLIAM K. TRAVERS.

☞BANNER COMMITTEE.—The Committee appointed by the late Whig Convention of this county, to carry into effect the resolution of said Convention in relation to purchasing a Banner, to be presented to the Whigs of that county which shall give the greatest majority for William T. Goldsborough for Governor, are hereby notified to meet in Cambridge on Wednesday the 22nd inst. It is hoped every gentleman on the committee will be present.

☞We understand it has been asserted by some Loco Focos in this town that we wrote the card which appeared in the last "Chronicle" over the signature of "C. C. Cox," and without the authority of that gentleman. Such an assertion is false and calumnious, we care not who utters it. The card was written and published by the request and authority of Doct. Cox, and we have since received a letter from that gentleman (which we will show to any one that is skeptical upon the point) fully endorsing the *matter* of the denial, and in which he admits it was published by his authority and request. The Doctor says he would have expressed the same meaning in milder terms, and that is the only alteration he would have made in the card had he seen it before its publication. After this explanation we hope our opponents will do us the justice to stop the circulation of such an unfounded report.

☞The Loco Foco papers are crowing most lustily over the election of a Loco Foco member of Congress in Rhode Island. After so many defeats and disasters—after having lost sixty Congressmen in the elections since Mr. Polk came into power, to see them hallooing and shouting over the success of a single Loco Foco candidate for Congress shews they are truly "thankful for small favors."

☞There is one portion of the "Democrat's" last article in reply to us that we feel bound to notice. The low abuse of the "Democrat" we cannot condescend to notice, and would inform him that we have as little respect for his threats as for himself. Whenever our duty demands it we shall notice the articles that appear in that paper, even at the risk of having the communication signed "A plain Man," to which he refers, published in his columns. If he concludes to do so, perhaps it would be as well at the same time to publish another communication signed "A Quiet Man" which the writer of the "Democrat's" article no doubt well recollects.

In justice to ourself we must say we have too much respect for enlightened public opinion to attempt to "defame" any man's *private* character for party purposes; and in order to place ourself right before the *public* we utterly disavow any wish or attempt to drag the private reputation of the editor of the Democrat into any political controversy between that paper and the Chronicle. With that we have nothing to do. His published articles are public property, and certainly we have a right to criticize those without subjecting ourself to the imputation of having defamed his character. If we have attempted to defame the private character of the editor of the Democrat he should, as a man of honor, have defended it at every peril, and not have adopted the craven alternative of low and vulgar recrimination.—When private character is assailed recrimination is never the part of a gentleman. We have not the least objection to any use our opponents may make of our *political* acts and reputation, but if our *private* character is assailed there is another mode of obtaining redress for such wrongs that we prefer to adopt rather than trouble the public with it. We would scorn the attempt to invade the sanctuary of private character for political purposes, and if any man should so far forget what is due to ourself as to assail ours, he shall not long remain ignorant of the mode *we* should adopt to defend *our* private reputation against defamation.

MR. P. F. THOMAS AND CONVENTIONAL REFORM.—The Loco Foco papers proclaim their candidate for Governor, Mr. Thomas, the able champion and advocate of Conventional Reform, and Mr. Thomas also declares himself to be in favor of it. Among other reasons assigned by him for being in favor of the measure, he states "*he is in favor of* REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION."

Now let us see the practical results of this doctrine. According to the census of 1840 the population of Baltimore City amounted to 1 *hundred & 1 thousand 1 hundred & thirty-three persons*, & if represented according to population would be entitled to 19 delegates in the Legislature. The counties composing the Eastern Shore contained in 1840 *one hundred and seven thousand and ninety four persons*, and if represented according to population would be entitled to 19 members—the same number that Baltimore City would be entitled to. The House of Delegates is composed of 82 members, and according to this doctrine advocated by Mr. Thomas Baltimore city and county would together have 25 delegates, or nearly one third of the whole number. Baltimore city and county, with the three counties of Washington, Frederick and Anne Arundel, would have 42 delegates, a *majority* of the whole.

People of Dorset, are you prepared to sustain a measure of this sort by your votes! Are you willing to resign all influence and control in the affairs of the government under which you live, and to whose support you contribute with a liberal hand! Are you willing to surrender all your power and rights into the hands of Baltimore city and the few larger counties of the Western Shore! Are you prepared to abandon the safeguards thrown around your rights by the Constitution, and sustain a measure that will give to Baltimore city and county, Frederick, Washington and Anne Arundel counties, the *entire control* and direction of the government of your State! Are you prepared to sanction by your votes a measure that will stifle the voice of the Eastern Shore in the Legislature of your State, and place yourselves at the mercy of your more powerful neighbors! If you are prepared for all this, go to the polls and vote for Philip Francis Thomas, and be assured if he has the power he will gratify you to your heart's content.

☞The "Easton Star" notices the remarks in our last in reference to Mr. Thomas' speech at Hagerstown, and publishes an article from the "Frederick Citizen" which denounces the charge as false and slanderous. We have the authority of the "Hagerstown Torch Light" for the extract we made from Mr. Thomas' speech, and we religiously believe the extract to be true. The only denial we have seen is the article from the Frederick paper, and we must say that any man who could so far forgot himself as to use such language towards a political opponent, would not hesitate to falsify the truth to serve his party.

We repeat that we do believe Mr. Thomas used the following language in his speech at Hagerstown:—

"I AM IN FAVOR OF REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO TAXATION: THAT IS, IF YOU PAY TAXES ON A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PROPERTY MORE THAN I DO, I AM WILLING YOU SHALL HAVE A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF INFLUENCE MORE THAN I HAVE."

It has never in fact been fairly denied. The Frederick paper *does not deny that Mr. Thomas used such language in his speech*, but contends that Mr. Thomas said nothing from which it could be inferred he was in favor of "*property qualification.*" We have the strongest reasons for believing Mr. Thomas used substantially the language ascribed to him. It can be substantiated by the evidence of more than fifty witnesses of *both political* parties, and holding the doctrine to be abhorrent to the principles of free government, and subversive of the dearest rights of freemen, we shall publish it in our columns and proclaim it from the hustings, until the people are aroused to a true sense of its enormities. We wish we could write it on every leaf that autumn scatters to the winds of heaven that Philip Francis Thomas is in favor of "REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO TAXATION"—a doctrine that would deprive every poor man of the right to vote, and deprive him of all standing and respectability. We call upon every freeman to publish the fact far and wide, that the people may be aroused from their lethargy, and meet the crisis as becomes independent men. Your rights and privileges are threatened, and in the name of justice we call upon you to rush to the rescue.

☞In estimating Federal members all free persons, *white* or black, are counted. Baltimore city has a *free negro* population of *seventeen thousand, nine hundred and eighty.* If the people, therefore, sustain Mr. Thomas' doctrine of "Representation according to population," the free negro population of Baltimore city would be entitled to 3 delegates—the same number Dorchester would have in the Legislature of the State.—Can the people of this County sustain such a measure? We appeal to them, not as Whigs or Democrats, but as freemen, to know if they are willing to yield to Baltimore city on account of her free negro population the same number of delegates in the Legislature of the State this County would be entitled to? We have no wish to delude the people. We state the plain truth, and we leave it with an intelligent public to ponder these things and act for themselves: If they are true to themselves and their dearest rights, they will repudiate a man who would reduce them to a state of bondage, and vote for William T. Goldsborough. He abhors such doctrines and will see that your rights are respected. "Awake, arise! or be forever fallen!"

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

If you wish to see the character of your State sullied by the dark and damning stain of Repudiation and Bankruptcy, vote for Mr. P. Francis Thomas!

If you wish to see the name of your beloved State become a bye-word and reproach among her honest neighbors, and the scorn of honorable minds, and her example pointed to as a warning against the fruits of dishonesty, vote for Mr. P. Francis Thomas!

If you wish to see a "property qualification" annexed to the right of suffrage, vote for Mr. P. Francis Thomas!

If you wish to see poor men deprived of the dear and "inalienable rights" for which our Revolutionary sires contended, and men of wealth elevated to the rank of nobility, vote for Mr. P. Francis Thomas!

If you wish to see poor men made serfs and slaves and deprived of all voice or agency in the government under which they live, vote for Mr. P. Francis Thomas!

If you wish to see all the power concentrated in the hands of the wealthy few, and a badge of degradation affixed to every man who is poor, vote for Mr. P. Francis Thomas!

If you wish to see the whole Eastern Shore and the smaller counties of the Western Shore reduced to a mere cypher in the Legislature of your State, and all the power and influence placed in the hands of Baltimore City and the few large counties, vote for Mr. P. Francis Thomas!

In fine, if you wish to see the worst features of European despotism introduced into the Constitution of your State, by which every man's rights and respectability and influence are to be regulated by the amount of his property, and all standing or respectability denied to those who are poor, then vote for Mr. P. Francis Thomas for Governor, and you will have your wishes realized, if he can carry out his doctrines.

MR. THOMAS AND "PROPERTY QUALIFICATION."—Mr. Thomas in his speech at Hagerstown on the 24th of August used the following language:

"*I am in favor of representation according to taxation: that is, if you pay taxes on a dollar's worth of property more than I do, I am willing you shall have a dollar's worth of influence more than I have.*"

This remark has occasioned a wonderful splutter among the Loco Focos, and various attempts have been made to destroy its force upon the popular mind. One Loco Foco paper says Mr. Thomas may have used this language, but he did not mean to say he was in favor of "property qualification"—another contends that he used it merely for the purpose of illustration—and another more mendacious than the rest pronounces any body a liar who says Mr. Thomas is in favor of "property qualification;" and argues that it involves a perfect absurdity because Mr. Thomas himself is a poor man, and would not advocate a doctrine that would deprive himself of the rights of a freeman.

But we have yet to see any unequivocal denial that Mr. Thomas used substantially the language imputed to him. His friends deny the *construction* the Whigs put upon his language, *but not the language itself.* Now we submit to every man whether any other inference can be drawn from Mr. Thomas' remarks than that he is in favor of "property qualification?" What other 'influence' does any man possess in the affairs of government *except his right to vote*, and if a man is to have votes according to the value of his property *does it not necessarily follow that he who has no property will have no vote!* The inference is plain and obvious, and disguise the fact as you will, it amounts to "property qualification" after all. And when it is recollected that Mr. Thomas made these remarks to the citizens of one of the largest and wealthiest counties of the State, they will not appear so very absurd. He no doubt expected such a doctrine to be popular in a county where there are great numbers of wealthy men, and however unpopular such a doctrine may be on the Eastern shore, he considered the Democrats here so wedded to their party as to close their eyes to the consequences of such doctrines and "go it blind" for him.

The fact that he did use the language imputed to him *cannot and will not be denied.* It can be established by the testimony of fifty respectable men of both political parties. And we call upon the people of Dorset, not as Whigs or Democrats, but as freemen to repel by their votes such a daring attempt upon their privileges and liberties as freemen! The following from the "Torch Light" published at Hagerstown, where Mr. Thomas used this language, shews that they who make the charge are ready to prove it:—

"The Mail says that we misrepresent Mr. Thomas in that portion of his speech, in which we impute to him "property qualification" sentiments.

"Does the Mail mean to deny that Mr. Thomas used, substantially, the language which we have reported him to have used? Let the Editors dare deny it, and we will prove it by testimony which even they cannot impugn!

"Or, does that paper intend to say that Mr. Thomas did not intend to express "property qualification" sentiment in the language reported?

"This denial of the Mail is too ambiguous for the plain, straight-forward people of Washington county. If it wishes to create the impression that Mr. Thomas did not make use of the language, let it say so;—or if it would have the public believe that he did not mean what he said, let it say so. Let there be no equivocation. And, in order that the people may form their own estimate of Mr. Thomas' meaning, we call upon the Mail to publish its own version of that gentleman's remarks. We dare them to do it."

MR. HAAS AT CAMBRIDGE.—This great artist (the Lion of daguerrotypists) is still in town, his intention of leaving for Easton three weeks ago proved a failure, as the overflowing run of his business here would not allow it. The greatest sensation has been produced amongst the ladies by his pictures. We heard a remark a few days ago which struck us with a great deal of truth in regard to the great skill shown in the taking of these pictures, "that there are many here who before could not bear a daguerreotype, now perfectly admire them, since they have seen the great productions of this artist. His daguerreotypes have got so fashionable that many ladies who were so indisposed that they could not leave their homes have succeeded in obtaining them at their own residences.

A WARNING
TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

The Whigs of Maryland are assured that the Administration will spare no efforts to elect every Democratic candidate for the next Congress, from that State. Any amount of money that may be required to corrupt the ballot-box of Maryland, so as to overcome the Whig majorities, will be furnished. No impression, it is well known, can be made upon the Whig ranks; and it has therefore been determined to overcome their strength by the importation of voters who will vote the Democratic tickets for Congress. Already, we are informed, over one hundred such voters have been bought up in this district, and sent into the strongest Whig precincts of the State, chiefly in the character of day-laborers, the better to deceive.—We learn, also, that some hundreds have been purchased up in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and that they are now scattered over the State, ready for the day of election. Nor is the work over. It is going on every day, and will continue, until the election is decided. The parties to whom this nefarious business has been entrusted, are not working in the dark. They have, we understand, complete lists of all the voters, in each precinct of Maryland, and they intend to so direct their energies as to secure beyond a doubt, *if their voters are allowed to vote*, the election of every member of Congress from that State, and carry the Democratic governor besides. The Baltimore Districts are considered as certain for the Administration, for they believe that the corruption of the ballot box in a city is easier than in the country. False swearing will be resorted to without scruple on the day of election, and extra proof will be provided to meet every case. We hope our Whig contemporaries in Maryland will sound the alarm, and that every Whig will consider himself as one of a general committee of vigilance to protect his ballot box from the invasion of this mighty army of corrupt voters, which threatens to take away one of his most valued political rights.—*National Whig.*

WE CAN'T BE GULLED.

"I AM IN FAVOR OF REPRESENTATIEN ACCORDING TO TAXATION: THAT IS, IF YOU PAY TAXES ON A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PROPERTY MORE THAN I DO, I AM WILLING YOU SHALL HAVE A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF INFLUENCE MORE THAN I HAVE."—*Mr. Thomas' Speech.*

Some of the Locos, who are not sufficiently brazen-faced to deny that the Loco Foco Candidate for Governor, made use of the above language, in his speech in this place, attempt to excuse him by saying that "*he did not mean what he said.*" Now, for our part, we have no idea, that a man who has been trumpeted to the world, as one of the first orators of the day—a speaker from whose lips flows, in the greatest profusions, eloquence sweeter than milk and honey—should be excused for having expressed anti-republican sentiments, on the grounds that *he did not mean what he said.* We, for one, are not willing so to stultify Mr. Thomas, (or any other man occupying the position he does,) as to contend that he did not understand at the time, what he was saying. No! He meant exactly what he said. He knew that he was addressing the people of a populous and wealthy county—and he took them to be men who would swallow such sentiments as he expressed, with as high a relish as they, at times, swallow the crabs and oysters of his own native shores. He thought that as the representatives of *little* Talbot, before the people of *big* Washington, he was playing off the martyr—the disinterested man;—that he was saying "the very thing"—and, that what he did say, "*would take.*" But, like many an "*unfortunate*" man before him, he was "*bit!*"—most egregiously "*taken in.*" He entirely mistook his latitude—for he knew not that "property qualification," or any thing that approached it, was poison, in these parts, to all aspirants to office. He thought that in proclaiming the principles of "representation according to taxation," he was touching a responsive cord in the heart of every citizen of Washington County—but he knew not that, before he had finished his precipitate flight from her borders, the death knell of his prospects had been sounded.—*Torch Light.*

Victory! Victory!!

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MEXICO!

BATTLES AT PENON AND SAN ANGEL—DEFEAT OF SANTA ANNA—CITY OF MEXICO AT OUR FEET—GEN. VALENCIA ROUTED—SUSPENSION OF ARMS—PROBABILITY OF A SPEEDY PEACE—MAJ. LALLY AT JALIPPA—DEFEAT OF GUERILLAS.

[BY THE STEAMBOAT OF YESTERDAY.]

Through the agency of the ponies of the Baltimore Sun, we are enabled to lay before our readers in advance of the mail, the cheering announcement of two more glorious victories to our arms, and that the proud city of the Montezumas is at the feet of Gen. Scott, sueing for its safety. This news, says the Sun, is three days in advance of the mail, which has been delayed by the bad roads, flooding of the rivers, and heavy storms at the South during the past week.

The news is of the utmost importance, as recording additional victories to American valor, and will be hailed with delight as the dawning of new prospects of peace of a more definite character than any heretofore entertained. But we will not longer delay, but proceed to extract the important intelligence from the papers before us. The New Orleans Commercial Times, of the 3d inst., contains the following account of the news:

ARRIVAL OF THE FASHION.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF War—battles at Penon and San Angel—Defeat of Guerillas Santa Anna and Valencia—the city of Mexico at our feet—Suspension of Arms—Probability of a speedy Peace—Major Lally at Jalapa.

The steamer Fashion, Capt. Ellery arrived at New Orleans, on Thursday evening, the 2d inst., from Vera Cruz, having left that port on the 27th ult. She brings files of the *El Arco* and *El Sol de Anahnac* to the 26th ult., and a series of letters from the Times correspondent, Indicator, reaching to the period of the Fashion's departure.

THE CITY OF MEXICO IN OUR POWER.—*Battle of San Angel.*—The sum of the intelligence brought by the Fashion, is of the most pleasing, as it is of the most important nature, since it announces another victory that has crowned the American arms—a victory that will in all probability be most blessed in its results, bringing about a peace between the two hostile republics. It appears that the march of our army under General Scott from Puebla, to within eight or nine miles of the capital, was uninterrupted by any resistance on the part of the enemy. At El Penon—a position fortified by Santa Anna—the two hostile forces first came into collision, where, according to *El Sol de Anahuac*, a division of the American army made an onset on the enemy, the main body passing through Guadaloupe, and, to the surprise of the Mexicans, appearing suddenly in their rear.

A regular fight then ensued at a place called San Angal, situated at about six or eight miles Southwest of the capital; the result of which was that General Valencia's division of the Mexican army was totally routed, when Santa Anna fell back with the remainder of his troops on the city. Here the greatest consternation prevailed, and, as the only means to stop the victorious career of the American arms, it was decided to solicit from Gen. Scott a suspension of arms. A flag of truce was dispatched to the American headquarters for this purpose, with the view of giving time for the opening of negotiations for the renewal of pacific relations. The Mexican Government intimated to Gen. Scott that it was ready to treat for peace on the propositions brought by Mr. Trist. Thus, at the eleventh hour, has the stubbornness of our hitherto intractable neighbor given way, and the best hopes may be entertained that we are on the eve of sheathing the sword, a consummation heartily to be desired by every friend of humanity.

The American Commander-in-chief at once acceded to the request of the Mexican Government and a truce was declared. The city of Mexico, we learn, is absolutely at our mercy, being surrounded by our army. Gen. Worth, at the head of his division, is in the rear of the capital, having it in his power to cut off all the supplies from that quarter. The decisive action at Sau Angel, where Valencia's troops were put to flight, took place on the 20th ult. Of course, we know nothing of the details, nor of the loss sustained in the two conflicts by the two armies. The express which brought the intelligence to Vera Cruz, came by the way of Orazaba; the dispatch concludes with these remarkable words: "Peace will positively be the result!"

MAJOR DALL'S TRAIN.—The train under the escort of Major Lally was at Jalapa when last heard from, having been continually harrassed throughout his march from the National Bridge. The Boletin of that city states that the train came in there on the morning of the 20th ult. El Sol, of the 25th ult., says, in relation thereto: "At 11 o'clock, on the 19th, Major Lally inquired of the alcaide whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities against the Americans if they entered or not. To which the Alcalde answered, that the population was unarmed; but, that a great number of guerillas being in the neighborhood, he could not take the responsibility of their actions. On the morning of the 20th the train of wagons and the troops entered the city. The Boletin says that the wagons are filled with the sick and wounded.

Our correspondent intimates that Major Lally had been twice wounded in the various conflicts he had with the foe.

"As if it were not enough that Mr. Polk's own State has decided against him, his own county has decided against him, and his own town has decided against him, and his own precinct has decided against him, and his own family has decided against him—three fourths of the Polks of Tennessee being Whigs."

CHOLERA MORBUS.—During the intense heat of summer, and before the process of digestion is completed, our food is often spoiled or putrified in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belchings, costiveness, pain of the stomach, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other dangerous complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to remove all the above unpleasant complaints; because they cleanse the stomach and bowels of those putrid humors which are the cause not only of all diseases of the bowels, but of every malady incident to man.

Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of every description of suffering; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so thoroughly purified that Cholera Morbus, or any other disease, will be literally driven 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, Philadehialp.

A gentleman of high standing in the society of Friends, speaks as follows of the great remedy, Hunt's Liniment:

Newcastle, 11th month, 1st, 1844.

George E. Stanton,

Esteemed Friend:—Thy letter of the 29th ultimo is received. In my reply I would say, that I have been troubled with a lame knee for several years, during which time it has distressed me much. I procured a bottle of Hunt's Liniment at thy store, early last spring, and I have used it freely, and I can say that since that time I have had little or no trouble with my knee. A friend, to whom I sent a bottle, informs me that it was a great benefit to her in a rheumatic affection. I have no hesitation in reccommending it to any persons needing an external remedy.

JACOB GRIFFEN.

Bedford, Sept. 4, 1845.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

BALTIMORE MARKET, September 10.

The Flour market continues dull. There are sellers of both Howard street and City Mills at $5,25, with more disposition to sell than to buy. Purchasers are offering 5,12 1-2. The demand for shipment is moderate.

The Grain market is also dull and prices slightly declined. A good deal of the Wheat arriving has been heated and damaged. There are sales of good to prime reds at 100 to 105 cents, and of ordinary to good do. at 90 to 100 cts. Sales also of white do. at 105 to 110 cts., and of family flour, white, at 110 a 120 cents. These figures show an average decline since yesterday of about 4 cents per bushel, and were the highest rates at the close of 'change.

Corn is likewise dull, with sales of white at 60 a 63c. and yellow do. 63 a 64. Maryland oats 30 a 35c.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last by Rev. William J. Dale, Mr. HENRY CONDON to Miss ELIZA VALIANT, both of this county.

DIED,

In this town on Wednesday afternoon, ALGERNON HURLEY, in the 50th of his age.

In this county, at the residence of W. D. Barrow, after an illness of nearly three months, MARY EUGENIA, daughter of Elizabeth and Robert Seward, late of this county deceased, aged 1 year and 4 months.

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO TAX PAYERS.—Since giving my first Collectors Notice for 1847, I have made an arrangements for the purchase of certain amounts of State Certificates, and I hereby notify the tax payers of Dorchester county that I will allow on their State charges a discount of fifteen cents on the dollar, up to the 27th of this instant. For the convenience of those living in the upper part of the county, I will attend at New Market on Saturday evenings to receive their dues.

ficates.

KENDAL M. JACOBS,
Sept, 11 3t Col. & heriff.