THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

JAMES M. JONES
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT: LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMS'T AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S, AND TRUTH'S."

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TERMS

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☞The "Chronicle" has, probably, a more extensive circulation than any paper on the shore, and is therefore the most advantageous Journal for the publication of Advertisements, which will be inserted on the following terms:

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POETRY.

TO MY FRIEND.

'Tis not the love which interest knows,
That I most highly prize:
Nor yet is it the tear that flows
At will from practis'd eyes;—
But 'tis the love that prompts the tear
For innocence that grieves,
And brings the heart of pity near,
When worldly friendship leaves.

My heart more fondly turns to thee
'Mid changing scenes of day,
And feels assur'd you think of me,
Though I be far away:
And should the world in envious peals
Conspire to blast thy fame,
There is one friend for thee still feels
Unchangeably the same.

When evening shades around me lower,
And hush'd is busy strife,
And at the hour when thoughts should soar
Beyond this transient life:
How sweet, my friend, are thoughts of thee,
And still to call thee mine:
For there has been no change in me
Since days of auld lang syne.

Who is this friend, the world may say,
That can life's ills beguile?
'Tis he who cheers you on your way,
With a benignant smile;
Not he who coldly turns aside,
When aid he should impart,
Or fails to soothe when griefs betide
And droop the stricken heart.

There is a friendship false indeed,
Which changes on the morrow:
Following where brightest prospects lead,
But never near in sorrow:
While the blest friendship which I crave,
If such can here be given,
Is that which leaves but at the grave,
To be renew'd in Heaven.

A DROLL DEFINITION OF A YANKEE.—As the Yankess are creating no little excitement in the Commercial, Political and Military world, I hope my definition of a real genuine *male Yankee* may not be considered a-*miss:*—

A real genuine Yankee is full of animation, checked by moderation, guided by determination, and supported by education. He has veneration corrected by toleration, with a love of self-approbation and emulation; and when reduced to a state of aggravation can assume the most profound dissimulation for the purpose of retaliation, always combined, if possible, with speculation.—A real live Yankee, just caught, will be found not deficient in the following qualities. He is self-relying; always trying, and into everything prying. He is a lover of piety, propriety, and the temperance society. He is a dragging, gagging, bragging, striving, thriving, swapping, jostling, bustling, wrestling, musical, quizzical, astronomical, poetical, philosophical, and comical sort of a character, whose manifest destiny is to spread civilization to the remotest corners of the earth, with an eye always on the look out for the main chance.

Idleness May Get To Be a Disease.—A man dressed in rags, haggared and marked with misery, once approached a rich man begged for a few pence.

"But why do you beg?" said the rich man.

"I am afflicted with a secret disease," said the beggar, "and shame prevents my naming it to you."

"Let us step aside," said the rich man, "and tell me your disease, if it is in my power I will relieve you."

They stepped aside and the pauper opened his robe. But the rich man could discover no evidences of disease.

"Listen," said the beggar. "My disease does not show itself on the skin; it lurks in my bones, it infects my blood, it reigns over my nerves and sinews. It restrains my efforts, it paralyzes my body and mind, it makes me weak, imbecile, useless. It makes me a wretch, it makes me what you see me—a beggar."

"What is this horrid disease?" said the rich man.

"It is INDOLENCE," said the pauper.

☞The suicide of Dr. Coolidge is contradicted He has been sentenced to be hanged after an imprisonment of one year.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the resident members of the Whig State Central Committee in the city of Baltimore, on the 21st instant, THOMAS SWANN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, appointed to prepare an Address to the Voters of the State, submitted the same for the consideration of the meeting; which, having been read, was *unanimously* adopted, and ordered to be signed by the members of the Committee, and published in all the Whig papers of the State.—*American.*

TO THE WHIG VOTERS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow Citizens—The period is fast approaching when you will be called upon to select a candidate, for the highest office in the power of the American people to bestow. In the discharge of a duty, which involves so much of responsibility, and is so clearly identified with our common interests and prosperity, it is not easy to overestimate the importance of your action.

Since the death of the lamented Harrison, this country has been suffering under the most marked imbecility in the administration of its affairs. That untoward event snatched from the Whig party the fruits of a well-earned victory. On the eve of the realization of their most sanguine hopes they found themselves prostrated by a blow, whose effects are even now apparent, in the confusion which envelopes the whole policy of the Administration.

The present Executive came into office, with confident declarations of important results to be accomplished, and benefits to be secured, by a wise and vigorous exercise of the power entrusted to his care. No man certainly could have been placed in a position better calculated to advance his reputation, and make good his extravagant pledges of devotion to the public weal. But the condition of our affairs at the present moment, proclaims a striking commentary upon the past.

The elevation of Mr. Polk has been attended with sad and bitter disappointment to the whole American people. Almost without a party to advise and sustain him in his vacillating policy, he is now shivering in the uncertainty of weakness and distrust of his own capacity, and we are called to witness the humiliating spectacle of a great nation in the hands of rulers who have forfeited the public confidence, and brought discredit upon the national character, at home and abroad.

Planting himself, in the very threshhold of his Administration, upon the policy of a distinguished predecessor, in his prohibition of foreign interference in the affairs of this continent, the prepresent Executive transcended the prudence of that illustrious man, by throwing a useless defiance into the face of all Europe. But the pending controversy with Great Britain was near its settlement. The arder of his misguided patriotism was destined to be cooled, and the Senate was ere long invoked to relieve him from a position which would have involved two great and kindred nations in a war, the end of which no man could have foreseen.

Next in the order of his ambition, was the unfortunate Republic of Mexico. With unsettled obligations, which she has more than once acknowledged, and endeavored to satisfy, she could not be permitted to pause for a moment in rendering that measure of justice which was claimed to be due. The fatal advance of our troops announced the Executive fiat. The events of the Mexican campaign belong to history. Your victorious banner has floated over every town and hamlet, and the blood of your gallant army has crimsoned the soil of the ancient Aztecs, from Matamoros to Buena Vista, and from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. But what have you accomplished? Where are the promised returns for the blood and treasure that have been so freely and generously poured out? Distrusting his own undecided and still faultering judgment, the Senate is again asked to come to his relief, and terminate the bloody drama, by the ratification of a treaty, negotiated by accident; and the people are to be subjected not only to the payment of the very claims for which we have been so long and successfully fighting, but an additional tax of fifteen millions of dollars, for a strip of barren and useless territory; and without the accomplishment of a single defined purpose, whether it be "indemnity for the past or security for the future," this unholy war leaves us with a burthen of near one hundred millions of debt.

In its domestic policy, the character of this Administration has been not less remarkable for weakness and indecision. With all the commanding facilities of unobstructed power and patronage, they have originated nothing from which the slightest benefit could be expected to enure to the community at large. In their over-anxiety to strengthen their own position, they have looked beyond the more sacred obligations of duty. With a waston proscription, they have swept every department of the Government, and we behold them, even now, engaged in an animated contest for the Presidential succession, in utter neglect of the claims of those to whom they owe their existence.

In the meanwhile, fellow-citizens, the effect of all this confusion and misrule is being proclaimed in language too significant to be mistaken. Your resources are exhausted—appeals are being made to capitalists at home and abroad, to come to the relief of your sinking finances—the market is inundated with Treasury issues, fearful in amount, which must sooner or later operate as a direct drain upon the industry of the people; and we behold a nation, whose redundant products have supplied the markets of the world, reduced to the necessity of borrowing, in order to meet the extravagant expenditures which have been entailed upon us by a reckless and destructive policy.

The ability of the Government to negotiate loans, has been construed as an evidence of Executive triumph, and in the midst of the disheartening picture before us, we have been reminded that the people never were more prosperous. But to whom are you indebted for that limited measure of success, which has continued to mark your progress? Is it not that element in your political system which disarms opposition, and pushes you onward, in spite of the mal-administration of your rulers, and the evil influences that are excited to retard it? It is this that has sustained you thus long, in defiance of those who have conspired to build their own visionary hopes upon the ruins of the national prosperity.

The committee have felt constrained to refer thus briefly to some of the leading events in the progress of the dominant party, because of their unprecedented and extraordinary character, and the necessity which they impose for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the Whig voters throughout the Union. The distracted condition of our affairs calls for *united action*, and in the exercise of the sovereign franchise which the constitution has left in our hands, we must look with a single eye to the vital issues involved. You are invoked by every consideration of public policy, to move in concert and harmony. If we would place beyond contingency the cherished principles, on whose adamantine base we have been so long impregnable, we must act together, without alienation, and with a common motive.

It need hardly be affirmed, as a consequence of the multiplied abuses to which we have referred, that the numercial strength of the Whig party was never greater than at the present moment.—New allies are flocking to your standard. Public demonstrations in every part of the Union, have inspired us with renewed confidence in the success of those principles which have become so largely identified with whatever is valuable in the past history of your Government. They must go on to prosper, and it is not difficult to foresee, that by judicious and well directed efforts, the ascendancy of the Whig party may be secured, and the country rescued from the disordered condition into which it has fallen.

Among the distinguished men, fellow citizens, to whom the public attention has been directed, as most likely to check this current of Executive misrule, and bring back the Government to its original purity, it would be difficult for this committee to undertake to discriminate. Where all are alike conspicuous, and entitled to the confidence and applause of their fellow-citizens, it were needless to indulge in individual preferences.

The public manifestations in many parts of the State of Maryland, have pointed to that successful leader, who, within the last few months, has occupied so large a space in the public eye. No man connected with our previous history, has furnished a more striking example, than is presented to us in the character of ZACHARY TAYLOR. He entered the Mexican campaign a comparatively obscure man, and a few months have placed him among the most prominent and successful, in the annals of military renown. But it is not in his military sphere alone that recent events have made him conspicuous. In all the substantial elements of true merit—in sound discrimination—in a just knowledge of mankind—in practical wisdom—in unaffected virtue and benevolence of character, he has attained a rank which few men have reached, and which entitles him to the confidence and support of the American people.

Imbibing his political creed, as he has himself informed us, from the early fathers of our Republic—he has given his sanction to the principles which have governed the Whig party. There can be no better comment upon the soundness and purity of those principles, than the countenance and support of such a man, who has heretofore stood aloof from the strife of party, and kept himself free from its controlling influence.

But, fellow-citizens, while you would indulge the expression of an opinion, which you may entertain in common with a large portion of the Whig voters throughout the country, it should not be forgotten that there are other and not less prominent names, which are likely to engage the attention of the people in the coming contest.—While it should be our policy to exclude none, it is our duty to concentrate upon that which is most likely to command the public confidence and support.

It has been the grateful task of your committees on previous occasions, to recommend to the suffrages of the Whig voters of the State of Maryland, that distinguished citizen whose recent appearance among us has kindled anew the embers of popular enthusiasm, and whose achievements are too brilliant to be forgotton by the party with which he has been so long associated.—Of HENRY CLAY it would be difficult for this committee to speak in terms of too great admiration. Entering the public councils at an early period of our history, his name is connected with every prominent event of the last half century.—The united gratitude of the whole people, manifested in whatever form, could offer but inadequate returns for his genorous and patriotic sacrifices. The Whig party have always delighted to do him honor. They have shared the glory of his name, and they can never withhold from him, that measure of applause which he has so nobly won by a life devoted to the public service.

Alike prominent among his friends and true to the principals of the Whig party, is that gallant and warworn veteran, who, after a series of the most brilliant and astounding victorie swhich history has been called to record, has been struck down by the Executive caprice, in the very midst of the army which he had conducted in safety, through so many perils and dangers, to the long wished-for Halls of the Montezumas. The past history of WINDFIELD SCOTT is a record of patriotic devotion. His whole life has been spent in the public service. The firm and uncompromising advocate of Whig principles, he has become the victim of a relentless persecution: but his fame is destined to live beyond the calumnies of those who would detract from the hard-oarned reputation which he has won on so many fields of glory.

In view, then, fellow-citizen, of the distracting claims, which are likely to rise—all entitled to the gravest and most serious consideration, it becomes the Whig voters of the State of Maryland to keep an eye to their organization, and in whatever situation they may find tnemselves placed, to recollect that they are all members of the same party—standing upon a common platform, and having common interest to subserve. If success attend our efforts, it can only result from harmony and concert.

The Representatives of the Whig party in the Legislature of our own State responding to the recommendation of our Whig brethren at the seat of the General Government, and in other States of the Union, have declared the expediency of a National Convention. This measure has been suggested by the importance of preserving the integrity of our party, in order that we may enter the contest with the decided advantage which a united organization must give us. With the various interest that are known to exist, it would be impossible to move, with any hope of success, without the interposition of a National Convention, whose decision shall have the effect of presenting the Whig vote in its unbroken strength, upon whatever candidate shall be deemed most suitable, after a calm and dispassionate review of his merits and availability. Such a Convention, constituted as it will be, representing the voice of the people in their primany assemblies, cannot fail to respond to the wishes of the majority of the Whig voters of this Union.

Where the leading object is reform, and the enforcement of principles which are believed to be vital to the prosperity of the government, the members of such a Convention can countenance no individual preferences, which are not in harmony with their duty as members of the Whig party. Whoever is most likely to ensure success, it will be the duty no less than the inclination of such a body, to recommend to the suffrages of the American people. It would be difficult, without the most serious consequences, to supersede at this late day, a usage which has become a part of the organization of the Whig party. If we distrust the action of a National Convention, as likely to defeat the clearlyexpressed indications of public sentiment, with how much more reason should we avoid the universal confusion which must ensue from an absence of all party concert? Where there are numorous favorites, claiming the support of large and important interest, it is not possible that all can be equally successful; and without that free interchange of opinion, in estimating the strength and availability of each with a view to compromise, and submission to the will of *the majority*, it is useless to hope for results, which the *united strength* of the Whig party, and *this alone*, will enable us to accomplish.

Public meetings in some parts of our State have looked to new and independent organizations, with a view to the nomination of General Taylor, without distinction of party, and without reference to the action of a National Convention.—As the nominee of a Convention, it seems to be conceded that his election would be certain; but an independent candidate, without such endorsement, it cannot be doubted that his success would be utterly hopeless. How far, then, such demonstrations are calculated to advance the objects intended to be subserved, is matter for grave consideration, with that portion of our Whig brethern, who have given them their countenance and support. If it be conceded, that Gen. Taylor can only succeed, as the choice of a Convention, is it not the policy of those who desire his nomination, to unite in a fair and proper constitution of that body? A refusal on the part of his friends to paticipate in the proceedings of such Convention can have no other effect than to increase the strength of other and perhaps less available candidates.

Such a party, constituted with a view to independent action, while it might contribute to the defeat of his nomination as the choice of the Convention, would be powerless as to any salutary influence which they could hope to exercise in such an amergency. They would occupy an anomalous position, between the two great parties, with the perhaps to defeat the wishes of that with whom they have heretofore acted, and with whose principals they are indentified, but with no power to control the independent action of either. The auxiliary Democratic aid, which is expected to be controlled, by an independent organization, can hardly be realized to an extent, which would justify the lasting injury which must be inflicted upon the Whig party. The Democratic supporters of General Taylor require no conciliation at our hands. Such a combination may eventually wean us from our party obligations and attachments, but it could not control one cardinal principle organization, or contribute to those necessary and salutary reforms in the administration of the General Government which are so loudly called for by the melancholy condition of our public affairs.

It becomes, then, the solemn duty of this Committee to urge upon the Whig party of the State of Maryland, the absolute necessity of an adherence to their existing organization. Whatever may be the nomination of a National Convention, it is our duty to lay aside individual preferences and look to the great object to be accomplished. We have paramount duties to discharge, and no man can disregard those duties who would be true to himself, and those great principles of public policy, which have so often heretofore contributed to the prosperity and renown of our common country. The achievements of the Whig party glitter upon every page of your public history. The battles that have been fought under that glorious banner, have been the battles of your constitution—a strife for equally and just and proper understanding of the true Democratic principles, on which your institutions are based.—That banner has not been always triumphant amid the storms of political excitement; but it must ever be, now and hereafter, the rallying point of the friends of constitutional government; and we call upon you, *Whigs of the State of Maryland*, to come together once more, under its broad folds, and to buckle on your armor for a contest, which involves so much of weal or of wo, to our common interest.

THO: SWANN,
I. NEVITT STEELE,
ISAAC MUNROE,
GEORGE BROWN,
J. P. KENNEDY,
JNO. PICKELL,
GEO. E. SANGSTON,
GEO. Av. SPRECKELSON,
ROBT. H. COLEMAN.
TRUEMAN CROSS,
O. C. TIFFANY,
S. COLLINS,
JOHN H. DUNVALL,
J. MORRISON HARRIS,
COLEMAN YELLOTT,
WM. CHESNUT,
JOSEPH SIMMS,

ROOT OF EVIL.

"Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and could.
Molten, graven, hammered, rolled;
Heavy to get and hard to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold;
Stolen, borrowed, squandered doled;
Spurned by the young, hugged by the old,
To the very verge of the church-yard mould;
Price of many a crime untold;
Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Good or bad a thousand fold."

Reader, there is more poetry than truth in the above—and not much of either, according to our notion. It is all nonsense, this eternal cry that money is the 'root of all evil.' At any rate, there is a monstrous scrambling, and scratching, and digging, among all classes, to get at this 'root,' be it of evil or good. The preacher, ere he ascends the sacred desk, must first stipulate for his salary; and he must have a pretty round one too, or he cannot enter upon his holy duties. Well, why shouldn't the minister be paid for his labors, pray? Certainly, in nine cases out of ten, he earns his money dearly enough; for he is obliged to play the sycophant to his whole parish or starve. It is all right—he should be *well* paid. And again, if this gold is such terrible stuff, why do our sanctified deacons so often slide the contribution-box under the noses of church-going people, to gather a few fragments of the 'root,' in aid of foreign missions? Bah! it is all hypocrisy, this hue and cry about

"Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold."

We are toiling, and striving, and scheming for it, every one of us—from the honest mechanic down to the simplest aristocratic pretender.

But we have fallen into a position irrelevant to the matter in question. We are not to show that men are all strugling for wealth, but that money, if it be the root of all evil, (which we deny,) is also subservient to much that is good. It is one of the happiest provisions of the Almighty, that man should be prompted by a common ambition. The world would be full of slothfulness, were it not so. Besides, many good works are the result of a judicious application of this same gold. Gold!—it builds our asylums, and hospitals, and colleges;—it relieves the distressed, sustains the sick, and gives impulse and energy to genius;—it gives birth to beautiful villages, flourishing towns, and magnificent cities. Money!—it pays our ministers, and doctors, and schoolmasters. Fudge! our nation would be worse than a desert without it.—In view of all these home-truths, we will only add, that *if* money is the 'root of all evil,' it is also the source of much good.' Let us use but not abuse what God has given us, and we shall have no cause for grumbling and canting.

NEWSPAPERS.—An exchange paper justly and forcibly observes that newspapers, more than any thing else we know of, partake of the double nature of a private enterprise and public good.—What they do for their proprietors is small in comparison with what they do for community. They are more instruments of social elevation than means of personal prosperity. The pecuniary advantages from them to their projectors is an incident merely. Their main effect is to pour a stream of healthy inflence abroad through society. Their promotion of private interests is accidental, but their aid to public well-being is necessary and intentional. Like fountains that irrigate the country for miles around, they unavoidably enrich the immediate soil through which they bubble to the earth.

But to publishers how small their benefits! to readers how large! Prolific as the Banyan tree in the the bread of life to the latter, how few the fragments that are gathered in the baskets of the former! To furnish society with instruction and counsel they have proved most successful agents, but to fill the purses of printers they are too often failures.

As newspapers are public agents, so they are sustained by public spirit. Private energy would be insufficient, without the aid of public interest. Concernment for the press of community is as natural as solicitude for social welfare and progress. All feel an interest in the character of a newspaper. All have their favorites—every body has some favorite. There is an obligation to support a newspaper, beyond its intrinsic merits, It rests upon the interests of the community in its own welfare and reputation.

The wisest thing the fathers of a new town could do, would be to encourage the establishment of a newspaper. It would be a teacher and preacher to all classes. The school-house and printing office are the nuclei around which gather the elements of greatness. The newspaper aids the prosperity of a community by stimulating business. It assists the general purposes of society in a thousand ways. It gives new zest to social intercourse, binds all members of the community by new interests, and unites different communities more firmly together.

'Wife,' said a married man, looking for his boot jack, after she was in bed, 'I have a place for all things, and you ought to know it.' 'Yes,' says she, 'I ought to know where you keep your late hours.'

An author who had given a comedy into the hands of Foote for his perusal, called on him for his opinion of the piece. Foote returned the play with a grave face, saying, 'Sir depend upon it, this is a thing not to be laughed at.